

Mr. GRAHAM. Let me see if I can get all three of these questions in order. No. 1, at this point, on the kind of land that should be acquired, I don't think it makes much difference whether it is a corporation or a great deal of land that has been acquired by a private individual.

The second is the time that it should be acquired, in my judgment, yet, unless we establish a national land policy, would be when it comes up for sale.

What was the other question?

Mr. QUIE. And what do you think of the average of the 80-acre size that was talked of in the statement that Sargent Shriver sent up to the Congress in the beginning?

Mr. GRAHAM. I find it difficult in sizing a family farm, an owner-operator farm, on the basis of acres. It depends where you are. Eighty acres in some areas, in Illinois, for instance, you can get a pretty good living out of that 80 acres. There are other 80 acres where you would starve to death and do it pretty rapidly.

The definition that the National Grange has as to a family farm is one that is large enough to give the operator a reasonably good income and small enough that it is done with the majority of the labor and capital furnished by the owner-operator.

Now, this means a good deal of flexibility, depending on areas and how you are farming. If it is an area like a gardening area, such as in New Jersey, then it does not have to be very large. If it is a great farming area in the Great Plains, obviously it has to be much larger than that.

I think this kind of definition must be left more in the areas to define what is a family-size farm. To put a man on a farm that is small enough that you are simply condemning him to live along in semipoverty just makes no sense so far as any antipoverty program is concerned.

Mr. QUIE. Is it not true that the area where a farmer can make a living and a good living on 80 acres, there is no poverty anyway?

Mr. GRAHAM. That is generally true.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Holland, any questions?

Mrs. GREEN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes.

Mrs. GREEN. I want to go back to the grants. Will you give me some examples where you think a grant would be justified and specifically for what?

Mr. GRAHAM. I should think if it is a couple, 60-65 age bracket, that has a little retirement, that has a home but does not have enough income to live on a level that is by any American standard up to subsistence or better, and where they need something, for instance, like a roadside stand or some way, anything that would enable them to earn some extra money to get their living standard up above that of poverty would be justified.

That is one "for instance."

Mrs. GREEN. I come from a city area but farmers are located at the edge of it and the farmers could probable benefit from a roadside stand. How I could I justify voting for a bill for a 60-year-old farmer to build a roadside stand when I have thousands of 60- and 65-year-old people who live in the heart of my city who are living on \$60 and \$70 a month, far below subsistence wages?