

capital and know-how. If they have neither one, to try to put them on the land and keep them there becomes a pretty hopeless situation.

Mr. GIBBONS. The poor people that I see around rural areas in my State are not really farmers, they are farm laborers and they are people who do truck labor, citrus labor, things of that sort. I do not believe this program would get to them at all.

Mr. GRAHAM. I think you have put your finger on one, and this is a concern that I would have, that this does not get to them and they are poor to some extent because of some other situations. We have those in the North, too, the dairy country, especially where the day laborer, and this is terrible—

Mr. GIBBONS. That is the person I was thinking about, the day laborer on the dairy farm.

Mr. GRAHAM. This is not confined to Florida, I assure you. The reason these people don't have the decent living is because the dairyman himself does not make a decent living. He does not have sufficient return from what he is selling in order to pay his laborers. All of them are working themselves to death with an average of 58 to 90 hours a week, an average of 37 cents per hour income from this kind of problem.

So, I think we properly try to attack this one on a different level so as to give the farmer enough income that he can pay his hired man a decent living. But he can't get blood out of a turnip and they are both caught in the same squeeze at that point.

Mrs. GREEN. Would you yield?

Mr. GIBBONS. Yes.

Mrs. GREEN. You would include all of the day laborers in this category who are working for people who do not pay decent living wages?

Mr. GRAHAM. No, I am talking about particular people. He and I are talking about something that is more confined to the east coast than to your area.

Mrs. GREEN. We had a cotton bill. There are a great many farmers who get a fairly substantial income from cotton who still insist on paying the day laborer 60 cents an hour.

Mr. GRAHAM. Then you have a problem of minimum wages that some time, I guess, we will have to face in agriculture, too.

Mrs. GREEN. The sooner the better, I think.

Mr. GIBBONS. No further questions.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Griffin.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions. I would yield to my colleague here from California for another question.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Bell.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Graham, pursuing that course that we were discussing a little bit, is it not possible you could run into a situation where you could have some farmers that just are not doing a thing but just eking out a living and still they would rather stay on their farm, eking out that living than to try to go to the city or improve their lot. They would rather take the \$1,500 that is given to them each time and continue? Do you find that to be a situation that would occur frequently?

Mr. GRAHAM. I don't think there is any question but what some of the people are on the farm today and are eking out a living are doing that because they would rather do that than anything else. Again, this