

I think the same thing would be true in the agricultural field. You never can make lasting progress excepting as you share it with everybody else, and the agricultural workers are not sharing, and to the extent that they are denied their equity, then it penalizes the whole economy.

Mr. DELLENBACK. And this was in large part what you said in your testimony, or in part what you said, and I think you said it very eloquently.

I am concerned about some of the hard problems that it seems to me do underly even if we both accept this basic broad-scale philosophy.

Mr. REUTHER. Don't you agree, Mr. Congressman, that if you have rules that regulate the conduct of labor and management, and they are civilized, reasonable rules, and both parties are to live within the framework of those reasonable and civilized rules, that that approach gives you a better possibility of building sound, responsible, and rational relationships than the absence of those rules, where everyone is on his own, and you are working in a jungle?

Mr. DELLENBACK. I accept the thesis that you propound. My question is, What should be the rules?

May I ask one more brief one, and then I will stop, Mr. Chairman?

Would you see in this point of distinction that you have made between large employers and the small family, any particular number of employees where you would draw the line, where in a family farm of one or two or how many workers would you say we would except these, whereas if we go to a hundred or 500 or 50, we would of course expect coverage?

Is there a number that comes to you as a breaking point on coverage or noncoverage?

Mr. REUTHER. I think when a farmer works his own land and members of his family participate in the working of their own land, and they hire two or three hired hands, I consider that a family-size farm. I do not think that the Congress will have a great difficulty in drawing the line of demarcation in what constitutes a family-size farm and what constitutes a farm group that ought to be covered by the legislation.

This is a problem you have with all other kinds of legislation, whether it is minimum wage, fair labor standards—where do you draw the line of demarcation? I don't think that is a difficult matter.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Do you see a temporary line drawn there, or a permanent line?

Mr. REUTHER. I think you would draw a line with an open mind, and that ought to be subject to review if there are changes that occur in the future.

I don't think that any legislative decision should be made for eternity. I think this ought to be made subject to review.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I say to you that I am sorry to leave. It is not because I am not interested in the rest of the questions.

Mr. O'HARA. Thank you. I would like to comment on a couple of points you made.

First, I would like to comment on the regularity of the habits of migratory workers in spite of the seasonal nature of their work.