

I understand, further, that unlike any piece of legislation I can recall since I have been in Congress, this bill has the unanimous support of the farm organizations. The Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau, whom I can't recall having agreed on anything in the last 9 years, are fully in accord on this piece of legislation.

It seems to me that if organization is good for the growers it ought to be good for the workers. Would you agree?

Monsignor QUINN. I would agree with you.

Mr. O'HARA. And I don't suppose that any of you gentlemen have any plans to testify against that legislation?

Monsignor QUINN. None whatsoever.

Mr. O'HARA. Then I hope the farm organizations won't testify against this legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON. I think it is a faint hope.

Mr. O'HARA. No further questions.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Gardner.

Mr. GARDNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I think Mr. O'Hara has set the tone of the questioning. I certainly would not want to be placed on the side of evil.

I would like to ask each of you the same question after commending you on your very excellent testimony.

Monsignor, in your statement when you quoted from Bishop Donohoe, you made the statement that: "It is understood this association act within the law, therefore, is concerned with the general welfare as well with its own."

I think each of you gentlemen gave the same type of testimony that really the issue we are dealing with is a moral issue as much as anything else.

If we would substitute the word "individual" for the word "association" I would like to ask each of you if you would agree that you would have this same type philosophy, that the individual would have the right to join an association or union if he so desired?

Rabbi HIRSCH. May I ask a question of you, Mr. Congressman?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Rabbi HIRSCH. Are you trying to relate this to the discussion of the repeal of 14(b)?

Mr. GARDNER. Right. Yes. With the chairman's permission.

Mr. THOMPSON. You have permission, of course.

Mr. GARDNER. This is really one of personal interest.

Mr. THOMPSON. I might point out the major faiths over a period of years with respect to 14(b) have taken a position to which the Chair subscribes. I am not trying to answer for these gentlemen because they can answer for themselves, but 14(b) does not in fact give anyone the right to work.

If it did, anyone unemployed could go in to any employer in the State of North Carolina or elsewhere in the 19 States which have the right-to-work laws and say, "Here I am. You say I have a right to work, I want the job."

I will let them answer.

Rabbi HIRSCH. I was going to respond because of the three gentlemen here, I believe I am the only one who presented testimony on 14(b). The three faith groups did testify, although we did not appear as a panel. Mr. Thompson was present at that testimony, and all three