

any degree of equality under the law. History shows that it takes a long, long time to pass legislation of this nature, social legislation which benefits people.

This is to my knowledge the first time in the House of Representatives that this subject has been really very seriously considered. Senator Williams of New Jersey has worked for a number of years to help migrant laborers in the Senate and he is working on this very legislation as you know.

The passage of this legislation is inevitable. Whether it will come in your working lifetime is the question. It might come next year, it might not. But a fight will be made and your voices will be heard. I think the strikes in California have been the very first ones ever to capture national attention and national sympathy. One did not read a few years ago articles in the major magazines of the United States describing your activities and your problems; they are now being written.

Never before recently that I know of, or ever that I know of, have people on the east coast felt so strongly about your problems that they boycotted in their own quiet way the products of the west coast. I offered a friend of mine a martini the other day and my friend said, "I will have one unless that is Tribuno vermouth." I said, "No, it is not Tribuno vermouth." He would not have had any vermouth with his gin, he did not get much anyway, but he would not have had any vermouth if it had been Tribuno.

I know literally hundreds of people on this coast who, during the Schenley difficulties, said "No Schenley."

Even though there is a thread of disbelief in this testimony because the stories that you tell are completely and absolutely incredible, we know that the stories are true.

This legislation is going to come about, and, even if it does not come about this year, you people are going to persist and you are going to win. For myself, I say stay with it and keep fighting until it does come.

One of the problems is that so many Members of the Congress who come from farm areas love nothing better than to say, "I was born and raised on a farm and I went out and I did my chores and I walked down the road to school and came back and milked the cows and pitched the hay," and so on. When I was a boy, my father sent me to Maine for three or four summers and had me work as a junior grade farmworker so that I would learn something of the problems of a farmer. I remember how tough it was to do the chores that they gave me during the day. And they let me swim an hour or two a day and fish early in the morning.

The family farm is not involved in this legislation as Mr. Meany pointed out. I do not think that you could have less interest than you do, any of you, in the fellow who has a small farm he works with his wife and his two sons and maybe a hired man. You are not going to organize them, are you?

Mr. LYONS. No.

Mr. THOMPSON. You are interested in the industrial farm, the farm factory. The sacred American farm which in the minds of many of our colleagues means the family farm is not your target. These large farmers are in industry; they ship their products, thanks to mass transportation and refrigeration and aircraft, north, east, south, and west across the country. You can get tomatoes in New Jersey 12 months a year—they are only good for 3 months when they are New Jersey