

economy in which the laws of nature have a great deal to say about the cycle of production?

It is our contention that the Labor Board has already demonstrated the ingenuity and the capability of finding the ways to apply the rights to collective bargaining to many varied situations.

The building trade is not the same as the automobile industry. The automobile industry is not the same as the maritime industry. The maritime industry is not the same as the canning industry, and the canning industry is much more nearly related to agricultural workers because they can the products that agricultural workers produce in the fields.

And so we believe that those people who are working overtime because they are committed and have a vested interest in a continuation of the status quo, we ought to point out that these kind of people have always been around, and we need to work just as hard on the affirmative side of the question as they work on the negative side.

Now, the legislation, we think, makes the approach in two basic areas:

First, then, it applies the right to collective bargaining to agricultural workers and would give them the same privileges to exercise their right to shape their wages and their hours and their working conditions and the other things that affect their lives, as do other workers who have access to the collective bargaining process.

And then in recognition that you are dealing here with a kind of an industry that has special problems, you provide the right to have hiring halls here as the law provides other industries that have special problems.

The maritime industry and the building trades industry have the hiring hall, not because the law gives them special privileges, but the law recognizes that dealing with their problems under the circumstances that surround their kind of industry requires an approach to the hiring hall as part of the mechanism to make collective bargaining meaningful and workable and adequate.

Now, as I have suggested, the canning industry and the food-processing industry is a parallel industry in terms of its seasonal aspects. You can fish when the salmon are running in the Northwest; you don't can them based upon an arbitrary managerial decision made in the front office.

You can the fish when nature somehow motivates them to make their run upstream, and they are available to be caught.

And you can fruit and vegetables when Mother Nature has made them available at the end of the productive cycle, and the agricultural workers are bent over harvesting them.

Eighty percent of the cannery workers, whether they pack fruits and vegetables or whether they can fish on the west coast, are organized, and they have access to collective bargaining, and it is utterly illogical, and I think recklessly irresponsible, to suggest that you can't take one step closer to the productive cycle and apply the same concepts and basic rights to the agriculture workers that you give the cannery workers, since they are both tied to the basic, same productive cycle.

Then the question arises, if you give agricultural workers the right to collective bargaining, then aren't they going to subject the industry