

available an adequate and competent force than he can in the present situation.

Mr. FORD. Thank you very much for your testimony.

In closing, I would like to observe that I don't know whether this committee would have very much optimism in considering this legislation after the 32 years since the chairman of the committee said we ought to do something quickly.

We in Michigan are very much aware of the change that the one-man, one-vote decision has brought about in the makeup of our delegation, and in other parts of the country; and I do not know whether we would be considering the piece of legislation at this time with the hope that after 32 years it might survive in this Congress if it weren't for the other projects that you in organized labor have engaged in, not directly connected with your own specific problems of representing your people in questions of wages, hours, and working conditions, and I thank you for that contribution, and for your testimony today.

Mr. O'HARA. Thank you, Mr. Ford.

Mr. Scheuer?

Mr. SCHEUER. I wish to express my appreciation for the wonderful testimony we have had from the witness.

It isn't often I disagree with even minor points made by my colleague, Mr. Ford, but he did mention that both the conditions and the expectations of the agricultural workers of 30 years ago remain the same today, and I think it is really pretty clear to all of us that around the world, including the agricultural workers, that we have had an explosion of rising expectations, as you referred to in your testimony, and that these rising expectations are all-pervasive and infectious, and I do not think that, absent action on the part of Congress, we can expect the agricultural workers to continue in the same fashion—the fashion of passive acquiescence and blind acceptance—in which they have functioned over the past generation.

So it seems to me that to avoid very ugly and unattractive manifestations of this resentment, and frustration, the time for us to act is now.

I would like to press with just one further question or two on the point that my colleague, Mr. Dellenback, was making on the question of stability and peace in the agricultural industry, because I think all of us, as Congressman of either party, are concerned with the continuity of production in agriculture as well as in the industrial sector of our economy.

For example, on the union shop, can you give us any thought out of your own experience with the union shop in the industrial sector of our society, as to whether we should intervene in the agricultural sector with the union shop and provide this structural mechanism for employees and employers to negotiate their grievances and their work conditions—whether this would contribute to continuity of production and labor peace, or whether it would be a negative environmental factor which would be troublesome, and would interfere with the flow of foodstuffs to the market?

I think all of us would hope that the passage of this law at least would not interfere with continuity of production, and that perhaps it might even enhance industrial peace and the flow of production.