

they find very difficult to deal with, and most of them have not been satisfied with their experience.

Some have. Some are doing very well——

Mr. THOMPSON. You know, the Mexican worker is an intelligent human being, and as those lands are developed he is going to seek his share of the profits through increased wages.

These things have a tendency to level off. In the meantime, the American farmer is trying to improve his lot and I, for one, am for that.

For instance, on the other side, the Farm Bureau testified on behalf of a bill by Senator Aiken and others to control some unfair trade practices and to allow farmers to get together for marketing in such a way that it won't violate the present law.

I am a sponsor of that legislation in the House, because I am interested not only in the worker but in the farmer who is going to employ the worker.

The Farm Bureau's statement in the Senate said, and I quote:

Producers want to work together to earn a higher net income in a market-directed economy.

Now, I think that that is a reasonable thing, and I hope that it comes about, and that you can do it. I particularly hope for that for the dairy farmers in my area of New Jersey, who are suffering terribly.

I don't know of a dairy farm in the area of New Jersey, which I represent, which would be organized if agricultural workers would be granted rights under the NLRB. I don't think there is one that employs enough workers at any time so that the unions would have any interest in it.

Mr. TRIGGS. First let me express our appreciation to the chairman for introducing H.R. 6172. What this bill and many similar bills do is to prohibit a buyer from discriminating against the farmer solely because the farmer is a member of a cooperative or bargaining association.

It does not require any farmer to become a member of a bargaining association, nor does it require any buyer to buy from the cooperative association.

Mr. THOMPSON. I subscribe to that philosophy. Now, if agricultural workers are allowed to organize or are brought into the NLRA, not one of them will be required to join the union. Not one of them will be.

Mr. TRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, the contract in the *DiGiorgio* case—I use that because it is the only one I know of——

Mr. THOMPSON. That is why we use it, too.

Mr. TRIGGS. It does require a union shop arrangement.

Mr. THOMPSON. How did that come about?

Mr. TRIGGS. By voluntary agreement. We will not oppose that by voluntary agreement.

Mr. THOMPSON. Your cotton farmers in the South, and I assume they are members of the Farm Bureau, they are the victims of a closed shop under the Cotton Act, aren't they?

Mr. TRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, you have got two questions before me.

Let me finish the first one, and then I will come to that one.

If this were all your bill H.R. 6172 does for farmers, if this were all that H.R. 4769 did, that is, to recognize the right of workers to join a union if they choose to do so voluntarily, and to prohibit discrimination against a worker solely because he is a union member, and if this were introduced as an independent bill, not as an amendment to the National