

The marketing order surrounds the marketing of the crop with certain restrictions, but there is no compulsory marketing mechanism provided.

Mr. O'HARA. But the practical effect of it is that once a marketing order is agreed to, producers in that industry must conform to the provisions of the marketing order?

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes. This takes the place in many instances, and is often preferred, because it is more flexible—it takes the place of a State law or a Federal law, really, relating to quality, packaging, and that sort of thing.

Mr. O'HARA. In addition, sometimes we have situations under marketing order procedures, where an assessment is made against, let us say, a hundredweight of pea beans, or whatever it may, be for trade promotion; right?

Mr. TRIGGS. There are some commodities for which an assessment for trade promotion is authorized by the act.

Mr. THOMPSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes.

Mr. THOMPSON. That is what I was referring to, of course, with the cotton farmer. He has absolutely no alternative. This is the equivalent of something that has been outlawed for some time under the NLRA, the closed shop.

The cotton farmer has absolutely no alternative but to contribute \$1 per bale of cotton for research and advertising. If he doesn't want to do it, that's just too bad. He has to do it.

Do you object to that?

Mr. TRIGGS. That reminds me, Mr. Chairman, I didn't answer your question, because I had too many questions in my mind to follow logically.

As you may know, Mr. Chairman, the farm bureau opposed the cotton checkoff bill, because we believed this was one more example of the subordination of the individual to the group.

Mr. THOMPSON. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. TRIGGS. Although we were not able to defeat the enactment of the proposal, we were able to—or the authors decided to include a provision to provide for the refund of an assessment that had been made on a farmer and deducted from his sales return. He can fill out a specified form and obtain a refund of that assessment.

The collection is compulsory, but the farmer can get the money back.

But even if the assessment were compulsory, this is not comparable to a closed shop or a union shop. The funds can be used only for two purposes: For trade promotion and research.

To be comparable with a closed shop, a union shop, we would have to have a situation in which all cottongrowers were required to turn over their cotton to a particular association for marketing.

Mr. O'HARA. Well, let's get back to the marketing order situation generally.

Is the organization you represent opposed to all of the marketing orders now in existence which as a practical matter require producers of that commodity to comply—

Mr. TRIGGS. We have opposed some marketing orders. We have opposed recently a proposed marketing order for turkeys, because we