

felt that it in fact involved a control of turkey production, and we were opposed to that.

We were succesful in opposing that. Growers voted it down.

We have opposed from time to time a proposal for a national marketing order for potatoes.

Now, this is a little difficult subject to talk about, because the term "marketing order" is used for such a wide variety of programs; some marketing orders serve one purpose, some serve quite a different purpose.

We generally have favored those marketing purposes designed to establish quality standards, packaging standards, orderly marketing, and that sort of thing, but have opposed any use of the marketing order procedure as a basis for the control of production.

Mr. O'HARA. Yes; but on occasion you have supported marketing orders which have—

Mr. TRIGGS. And have supported legislation, and do support the bill, the legislation now in existence.

Mr. O'HARA. So the idea of compulsion doesn't totally outrage you. You feel it is proper, sometimes at least, if those minority growers who don't agree get stuck with the marketing order anyway?

Mr. TRIGGS. We don't think it goes as far as this bill before the committee.

Mr. O'HARA. I think the situation is analogous. Here we have a situation where a majority of the workers agree they want a union. All of the workers in the unit are then represented by the union and are bound by the contract whether they voted "Aye," or "Nay," in the secret ballot election, and they have to contribute dues or the equivalent of dues. I don't see a lot of differences between that and many marketing order situations.

But let us go on to the other subjects.

You have spoken of the terrible perils of increasing farm wages—bringing about mechanization, bringing about movement to Mexico, bringing about higher consumer prices. It seems to me that this is much the same sort of argument that occurred in connection with the bracero program, and as a matter of fact, in the 2 years since that time, we haven't seen the dire results that were predicted.

When we were talking about that program you said that all food and vegetable prices would skyrocket. Now you are confining yourself to those staples of the workingman's diet, asparagus and strawberries.

Mr. TRIGGS. I think you are misstating our position with respect to the bracero program. The bracero program was terminated at a time when farmers had already made substantial progress from some 445,000 braceros per year, in, I think, the year 1966, to about 177,000 per year in the last year of the program.

The adjustment that was made in 1965 was much less painful than it would have been 6 or 7 years earlier.

Mr. O'HARA. Yes, but I can recall very well, your arguments went to the question of all fruit and vegetable prices, and I would like to call your attention to some actual consumer index information as to what has happened to the prices of vegetables—

Mr. THOMPSON. Would the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes.