

They do have a better voice in it than they would in the absence of a bargaining association.

Mr. O'HARA. Glenn Lake, who is the president of the Michigan Milk Producers Association and a former constituent of mine, sits down with Sealtest and the other dairies in the Detroit milk area, and he bargains with them, and they determine the price, and that's the price that is paid for the milk for everybody.

Mr. TRIGGS. I think there are possibilities in the dairy industry for a more effective bargaining function than in most industries.

Mr. O'HARA. I would suggest that the objections you have to this legislation you are not willing to apply to other situations, but only in this situation, and I think that the questioning and the responses have made this clear.

I would like to make just one further observation, and that is your fear of labor stoppages, strikes, disruption, and so forth.

Last year under the NLRB covered industries, 25 million man-days were lost due to work stoppages. That represents less than .2 of 1 percent of total worktime. Thus, if the agricultural exemption is withdrawn I don't think the work stoppage problem would be of the magnitude you suggest. Furthermore, not being covered by the act is no guarantee against a work stoppage, is it?

Mr. TRIGGS. No.

Mr. O'HARA. And I am not at all persuaded that there would be more work stoppages if NLRA applied than if it did not.

Mr. TRIGGS. I think there would be. It is a difference of opinion.

Mr. O'HARA. I think that is a debatable report.

Mr. TRIGGS. Yes, it is. But the income picture of farmers and the productivity per worker picture in agriculture is simply not enough to pay for what we expect the unions would demand.

Mr. O'HARA. On the productivity argument, you pointed out wages went up about 80 percent, and productivity went up about 150 percent. But you say, "Ah, yes, but that productivity increase is not due to the workers, but to the mechanization."

In the auto industry, do you think the workers are trimming bolts faster than they used to? Do you think steelworkers are running on the job instead of walking?

The human male hasn't changed much in 16 years.

Productivity is due to a lot of things, but we say in other areas of endeavor that the workers are entitled to share in the productivity increase, and I don't think you can prevent a similar increase for the agricultural worker by saying he is not a better worker.

Mr. TRIGGS. If the production per man-hour was as much as it is in industry, then the wage rate in agriculture would be far higher than it is, and in time we may get to that point.

Mr. O'HARA. At any rate, I think they are entitled to share in some of the productivity gains that have been made.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken too long anyway. Thank you, Mr. Triggs. I have had a very interesting day.

Mr. TRIGGS. I appreciate the courtesy of the committee.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Triggs, I just wanted to add to something that I asked earlier, and to add a statistic to the record with respect to the "Green Card" workers from Mexico.

On January 11, a sample count was taken of the daily commuters from Mexico and they numbered 43,000 daily.