

of food production could be far more critical than in any other segment of the economy.

In a time when farmers are already squeezed unduly in the complexities of today's economy, and low incomes in agriculture are turning management and capital elsewhere, surely stringing the bow of organized labor with a mandatory labor organizing and strike "tool" is not in the best interests of agriculture, labor, or the public at large. With consumer concern about high food costs, with already existing shortages of qualified agricultural workers, with farmers already absorbing excessive costs passed down to them from other segments of agricultural processing and marketing, placing agricultural workers under the National Labor Relations Act is to attempt to "solve" an already serious problem by compounding it.

The economy changes, and agriculture has to change and is changing with it, of course, but for heaven's sake, let us not expect the American farmer—the agricultural producer—to struggle to keep pace, with his hands tied behind his back and a multiplicity of added burdens on his shoulders.

We respectfully urge that this is not the time to add agricultural workers to the coverage of the National Labor Relations Act.

Sincerely,

FRED P. COREY,
Executive Vice President.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES M. CREUZIGER ON BEHALF OF THE VEGETABLE
GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman, my name is Charles M. Creuziger, a vegetable grower from Sturtevant, Wisconsin. I own and operate, in partnership with my sons, a 650-acre vegetable farm, growing potatoes, cabbage, onion sets, and soybeans. I discontinued growing carrots and red beets for lack of qualified labor, replacing the carrot and beet acreage with soybeans. As an employer of local farm workers and domestic migrants, I am personally interested in the legislation pending before this Committee.

In addition to operating my own vegetable farm, I am privileged to be President of the Vegetable Growers Association of America. It is in this capacity that this statement is being filed with your Committee.

The Vegetable Growers Association of America is the only national association of vegetable growers with over 40 associations representing membership in 32 states. The membership of our Association is composed of medium-sized family-operated vegetable farms, including the small market gardeners that surround the large eastern municipalities and the larger commercial family-operated vegetable farms of the southeast and midwest.

I am grateful for this opportunity to present our Association's views on the legislation now pending before this committee.

Our Association is opposed to this bill, in which it is sought to amend the National Labor Relations Act. Under the Act, Section 7, employees have a right to self-organization to form, join, or assist in a labor organization, etc. This bill gives special consideration to the building industry and to agricultural labor.

Under Section 9 of the National Labor Relations Act, we find the following provisions:

- (a) Provides for representatives and elections for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employees in a unit appropriate for such purposes and such a group shall be the exclusive bargaining agent.
- (b) Provides for the determination of the bargaining unit by the Board.
- (c) Provides for the earnings or representation questions affecting commerce; rules and regulations, also for who may file a petition and for the conduct of the elections, for the application of election rules, provides for a one year rule on elections on eligibility of strikers to vote and run off elections, and provides for the unit determination.
- (d) Provides for a situation for enforcement or review.
- (e) Provides for the election to rescind Union security agreement.
- (f) Provides for filing by the Union of its by-laws.
- (g) Provides for annual reports for Union; contents.
- (h) Provides for affidavits showing Union officers free from Communist party affiliation or belief.