

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 38, NUMBER 3

March 1992

Union Machine Gears Up For Strike Bill Drive *Right to Work Members, Allies Brace for Fight in U.S. Senate*

Right to Work advocates in the U.S. Senate, led by Sens. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and Steve Symms (R-Idaho), are bracing for an expected drive by Big Labor to ram the Pushbutton Strike bill through the Senate this year.

Worker freedom supporters are on alert status after Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) obeyed union-boss demands that he cosponsor the Pushbutton Strike bill (S. 55/H.R. 5).

The so-called "Striker Replacement" bill, cosponsored by Sens. Ted Kennedy and Howard Metzenbaum, passed the House of Representatives by a wide, 247-182 margin in July 1991.

Kennedy, Union Strategists Put Strike Bill on Fast Track To Senate Passage

The legislation, which could force employers to fire workers who defy union-boss strike orders, has also been rubber-stamped by Kennedy's own Labor Committee and placed on the Senate calendar for quick action.

With the union czars in ironclad control of the Senate, pro-Right to Work senators see no way other than a filibuster to stop the Pushbutton Strike bill.

(A filibuster is a parliamentary maneuver in which senators keep debating a bill to alert the public while preventing it from being voted on and enacted.)

Even though union lobbyists have solid majority control of the Senate, Senate rules require a super majority of 60 votes to stifle debate and railroad the bill through.

That means 41 senators can block passage of the Pushbutton Strike bill with a filibuster.



If enacted, the Pushbutton Strike bill would invite union czars to use brute force and crippling strikes to seize control over more American workers and businesses.

Right to Work Protests Make Some Senators Wary of Supporting Strike Bill

Fortunately, growing public outcry against the Kennedy-Metzenbaum strike

bill has caused some union-machine senators, especially those from Right to Work states, to remain undecided, making a filibuster possible.

But to help Hatch, Symms and other

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Saturn 'Sweetheart Deal' Bears Bitter Fruit

Union-Boss Control Batters Stumbling General Motors

SPRING HILL, TENN.—Last year the nation's largest automaker, General Motors (GM), lost approximately \$4.5 billion and laid plans to eliminate over 74,000 jobs.

The *Wall Street Journal* reports GM's core business losses have swollen to \$15 million a day.

Yet for the United Auto Workers (UAW) union bosses who "represent" GM's production employees, 1991 was a banner year, during which they expanded their power over the company and its work force.

Big Labor enjoyed its greatest gains in GM's Saturn small-car subsidiary in Tennessee, which company executives had once touted for its "innovative" labor-management arrangements.

Aggressive UAW officials won a new contract last year that attacks the few remaining innovations that were supposed to make Saturn competitive.

Among those now endangered reforms are a 20 percent wage incentive to make Saturn profitable and workplace procedures designed to give assembly workers more responsibility for business decisions.

To gain these "concessions" in 1985, GM traded away the rights of its workers, giving the union bosses monopoly power over them without even a vote by the workers.

General Motors management also agreed to hire UAW-controlled workers from out of state instead of native Tennesseans for the highest-paying, most desirable jobs at Saturn.

These anti-worker, discriminatory policies flagrantly violated federal and state labor law.

What's more, corporate management handed the union elite the power to undercut the "concessions" GM originally won by accepting union-boss control of Saturn.

Seven years later, selling out its employees to forced unionism has netted GM rancorous relations with the people of Spring Hill and big financial losses.

Committee Members Opposed Coercive Scheme

National Right to Work forces quickly blew the whistle on the GM-UAW devil's pact and launched a valiant fight to stop it.

Right to Work attorneys filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) against the illegal pre-hire agreement and the systematic discrimination against local, non-UAW workers.

But then-NLRB General Counsel Rosemary Collyer, a forced-unionism enthusiast, rejected the complaint and

turned thumbs down when Right to Work attorneys appealed her decision.

A GM lawyer later praised Collyer for her expertise in subverting federal labor law to permit flagrant discrimination against nonunion Tennessee workers.

Saturn Fails to Deliver Promised Jobs, Quality

Locals of the rural community surrounding the Saturn plant deeply resent the fact that most of the better Saturn jobs are going to UAW-ruled workers from out of state.

Spring Hill native Bruce Dabney was quoted in the *Automotive News* as charging that his community had been "brutally beaten, robbed and raped" and that all local workers "have to show for this is a few unstable low-paying jobs."

Even for the transplanted auto workers, Saturn has created some 17 percent fewer jobs than originally pledged.

Saturn, shackled like other GM plants by a forced-unionism contract and the UAW's efficiency-destroying work rules, can't compete with the plants of domestic and foreign competitors.

That may explain why Nissan, whose Tennessee employees rejected UAW control in 1989, is currently expanding production and jobs in nearby Smyrna.

GM Admits: We Can't Compete With Nonunion Plants, Workers

Confronted in 1985 with reports that GM had selected the Spring Hill site to help the UAW's organizing effort at Nissan, GM Vice President Alfred Warren candidly admitted that forced unionism had made his company hopelessly uncompetitive.

"We as a corporation cannot afford to have nonunion automobile plants in the United States any more than the union can," Warren declared. "We cannot compete with a nonunion company building automobiles at the prices I think they could do it at in this country."

GM's lagging competitiveness stems not from workers' high wages, but from the UAW bosses' power to featherbed payrolls, restrict workers' activities, and foment a "hate the boss" mentality that

See **Sweetheart** next page

Strike

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pro-Right to Work senators sustain a filibuster against the Pushbutton Strike bill, Committee President Reed Larson is urging pro-Right to Work Americans to keep up the pressure on their senators.

"Tell your senator to back the filibuster, and vote *against* any attempt to ram the Pushbutton Strike bill through the Senate," Larson said.

"If Big Labor senators feel the heat from their pro-Right to Work constituents, they may decide to support the filibuster to avoid voting on passage of the Strike bill itself," Larson explained.

However, Larson warned that, "if the union bosses' strike bill becomes law, it'll mean more taxes, higher inflation, more strike violence and more unemployed Americans." ❏



Big Labor-backed Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell is twisting arms in the U.S. Senate to ram the Strike bill into law.

Sweetheart

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kills morale and productivity.

The Saturn failure should demonstrate to GM executives once and for all that they cannot reverse their company's decline by cutting deals with Big Labor to trample workers' rights.

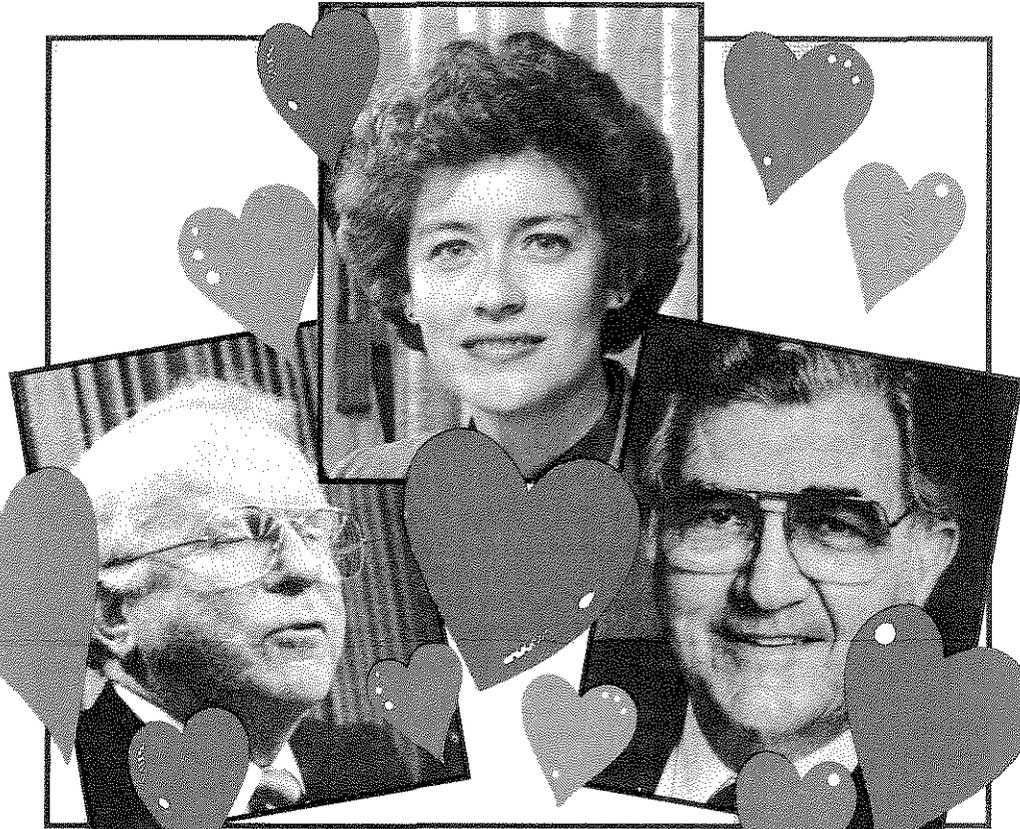
Saturn also provides a disheartening example of how compulsory unionism damages American competitiveness and sends American workers' jobs overseas.

Reed Larson, president of the National Right to Work Committee, recently wrote current GM Chairman Robert Stempel urging him to learn from past mistakes.

Larson wrote Stempel that "the short-sightedness of trading away the autonomy of GM's work force for union officials' ephemeral 'concessions' should be obvious to you by now.

"With your corporation now facing an unprecedented crisis, you should now admit that agreeing to an illegal, discriminatory labor contract at Saturn was a mistake."

Larson told Stempel, "You should publicly promise: 'Never again!'"



AP/Wide World Photo

American workers and consumers are paying the price for the illegal Saturn "sweetheart deal" forged by ex-GM boss Roger Smith, left, and UAW chieftain Owen Bieber, and rubber-stamped by ex-NLRB General Counsel Rosemary Collyer.

Union Bosses Seek Veto-Proof Senate Super-Majority Right to Work Forces Mobilize to Block Big Labor Candidate Bribery

With Organized Labor plotting to seize total control over the federal government this year, the National Right to Work Committee is counterattacking with its federal Survey '92 program.

"The nationwide federal Survey '92 program, with our members' active involvement, will demonstrate to federal candidates the importance of taking a clear stand in favor of Right to Work," explained Reed Larson, president of the National Right to Work Committee.

The Committee will send questionnaires to candidates for President, the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House.

(In a separate program, the Committee is also surveying candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and state legislatures nationwide.)

As part of the federal Survey '92, the Committee will inform pro-Right to Work citizens about their federal candidates' positions and voting records on Right to Work.

Three out of four Americans support the Right to Work.

By speaking out, these Americans can force federal candidates to choose between representing the union special interests — or the public interest.

Big Labor Power Grabs Already Near Passage Into Law

Because Big Labor already possesses a lockgrip on the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate is the most critical battleground this year.

Opponents of compulsory unionism face a very tough fight to stop the union bosses, who are just two votes shy of a veto-proof Senate super-majority to pass the postal union kingpins' Hatch Act Repeal scheme.

This Big Labor power grab would allow the union bosses to conscript 2.9 million federal workers into a political army menacing ordinary taxpayers' freedom.

Union lobbyists are also confident they already have a substantial Senate majority favoring Ted Kennedy's Push-

button Strike bill.

The Pushbutton Strike bill would wreak havoc on our nation's economy by handing vengeful union "organizers" the power to punish or even fire workers who defy Big Labor strike orders.

Union barons are already pushing to enact these power grabs this year.

But Organized Labor is also driving hard to buy the votes of this year's candidates with forced-union dues — which means that even if Committee members fight off the union elite's coercive legislative agenda this year, they may face an even tougher fight in 1993.

1992 Survey Program Already Underway

The Committee has already mailed Survey '92 questionnaires on core Right to Work issues to Senate and House candidates in several states, and will eventually do so in every state.

The success of the federal Survey '92

See **Steal** page 8

3/92

Labor Secretary Still Stalling *Beck* Action

Lynn Martin's 'Excuse of the Month' Program

Flooded with demands from Right to Work supporters nationwide to crack down on illegal, union-machine politics, the Bush Department of Labor continues to offer excuses rather than action.

Labor Secretary Lynn Martin spends her time cooking up reasons for not enforcing the U.S. Supreme Court's 1988 *Beck* decision, rather than protecting workers from being illegally forced to fund union-boss politics and lobbying.

As a result, while the Bush Labor Department obstructs enforcement of the law, Big Labor's political machine keeps getting richer — and workers keep getting fleeced.

Labor Department Delays Started With Secretary Dole

When Right to Work members first urged then-Labor Secretary Elizabeth Dole to enforce the Supreme Court's *Beck* decision, she spent a year finding reasons to do nothing.

First, in a meeting with Reed Larson, president of the National Right to Work Committee, Dole said the Labor Department lacked authority to enforce *Beck*.

Then, after Larson wrote Dole, citing the section of federal law giving her the authority to take action to implement *Beck*, Dole balked again.

Dole agreed she had the authority, but said she needed to wait until October to

avoid antagonizing union puppets in Congress during the campaign "reform" debate.

In October, Dole resigned as Labor Secretary.

Lynn Martin Manufactures Excuses for Neglecting her Duty

As soon as ex-Rep. Lynn Martin (R-Ill.) was nominated to be Labor Secretary in December 1990, thousands of Right to Work members wrote and urged her to use her authority to shut down illegal union-boss politics.

Members urged Martin to take four steps:

- Post new federal notices in all work places informing employees and employers that workers cannot be forced to pay full union dues as a condition of employment, and explaining how workers can protect their rights under federal law.
- Revise union disclosure forms to ensure that workers know how much of their forced dues are spent illegally.
- Closely monitor union spending, making sure union bookkeepers fully detail how forced dues are spent.
- Push for prosecution of union officers who violate the law, while assisting workers who stand up to union lawyers in court.

Martin's response? Wait until I'm confirmed.

After being confirmed, Right to Work members again pleaded with Martin to go after illegal union-boss political coercion.

After getting absolutely no response from Martin, Reed Larson asked for a meeting with Martin.

Right to Work Members Flood Martin With Petitions, But Secretary Keeps Stalling

In June 1991, Larson met with Martin, presenting her with 22,173 petitions from Committee members and other concerned Americans urging the secretary to end her department's three-year stall on implementing regulations enforcing the landmark *Beck* decision.

Larson stressed to Martin that she already had the law on her side and the legal authority to act.

"I will give it my consideration," Martin said, explaining she first needed the Senate to confirm her choice for her Department's Solicitor of Labor.

The Senate confirmed Marshall Breger as Solicitor November 14, 1991. Martin still did nothing.

And now, nine months later, Martin's latest excuse is that she doesn't want to impede the National Labor Relations Board's "ability to act" and so wants to wait to "coordinate" the Labor Department's efforts with those of the NLRB.

See *Martin Stalls* next page



AP/Wide World Photo

AFL-CIO Chief Lane Kirkland



Labor Secretary Lynn Martin



CWA President Morton Bahr

When Big Labor's political bosses slap Labor Secretary Lynn Martin in the face, she comes back for more. She keeps finding new reasons for refusing to do her duty and enforce *Beck*, which outlaws forced dues for politics.

Martin Stalls

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Why Is Bush Administration Coddling The Union-Boss Political Machine?

While Labor Secretary Martin and officials in the Bush White House flout mounting public demands for full-scale *Beck* implementation, they have fallen all over themselves trying to appease the union political machine in anticipation of the coming 1992 election.

As reported in last month's NEWSLETTER, Bush White House staffers are pushing ex-union boss Pamela Talkin for a vacancy on the NLRB.

Talkin would be only the latest of several forced-unionism apologists President Bush has named to office.

In 1989, Right to Work members derailed his drive to install ex-Teamster official Donald Rodgers to the NLRB.

In 1990, Bush reappointed anti-*Beck* NLRB Chairman James Stephens for another five-year term, over Right to Work objections.

Meanwhile, in early 1990, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp issued federal regulations that allow only union-label contractors to bid on HUD housing contracts, slamming the door on the majority of construction trade workers who choose not to submit to union-boss control.

And in 1991, Right to Work members forced the White House to back down from renominating Right to Work foe Mary Cracraft to another stint on the NLRB.

Martin Scorns Right to Work, Flirts with Union Brass

Labor Secretary Martin announced in late January her eagerness to attend the AFL-CIO's Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., despite two public insults Big Labor dealt her recently.

In June, Morton Bahr, president of the Communications Workers of America (CWA) union, publicly humiliated Martin by inviting her to address his union's California convention, only to abruptly cancel the invitation once Martin's plane had touched down in San Francisco.

The AFL-CIO also slapped Martin in the face by refusing to invite the labor secretary to its biennial convention last October.

And in June, 1991, Teamster militants

Why Bush Administration Won't Enforce Law — Labor Secretaries' 'Excuse of the Month' Program

Labor Secretary Elizabeth Dole's Excuses:

March 1990 Excuse: Dole meets with Larson; claims Labor Department lacks authority to stop illegal forced-dues politics.

Larson writes Dole; cites section of federal law (Title 29, Section 438) empowering Dole to act.

April 1990 Excuse: Dole cancels meeting sought by pro-Right to Work members of Congress; says she needs more time to study issue.

May 1990 Excuse: Dole meets members of House of Representatives; admits she has authority to enforce *Beck*. But Dole says she must wait until October to avoid antagonizing union puppets in Congress during campaign "reform" debate.

October 1990 Excuse: Dole resigns.



Labor Secretary Lynn Martin's Excuses:

December 1990 Excuse: Ex-U.S. Rep. Lynn Martin (R-Ill.) nominated; refused to act until formally confirmed by the Senate.

May 1991 Excuse: After hearing nothing from Martin, Reed Larson seeks meeting; Martin agrees to meet to discuss *Beck* enforcement.

June 1991 Excuse: Martin meets Larson, who gives her 22,173 petitions from Right to Work members; Martin says to wait until Department Solicitor is confirmed. (Marshall Breger confirmed as Labor Department Solicitor November 14, 1991.)

Current Excuse: Need to coordinate with other bureaucracies; it's the National Labor Relations Board's responsibility.



jeered and hissed at Martin's boss, President George Bush, drowning out the President's video presentation to their convention.

Larson Urges Members to Demand *Beck* Reform as 'Only Way to Clean Up Congress'

Organized Labor spent an estimated \$350 million in forced dues to buy nearly two-thirds, veto-proof control over Congress in 1990, and will spend even more to take total control in 1992, warned Reed Larson, unless the Bush

Administration "starts moving to enforce the law."

Larson urged "concerned Americans to demand action from the administration so loudly that there can be no doubt that the American public wants action *now*."

"Write and call the White House," Larson advised Committee members.

"Tell the President that he faces a choice of either implementing the *Beck* decision barring illegal union-boss politics, or allowing Big Labor to use forced dues to buy total control over Congress in 1992," Larson added. 

Big Labor Quashes New Hampshire Right to Work Bill

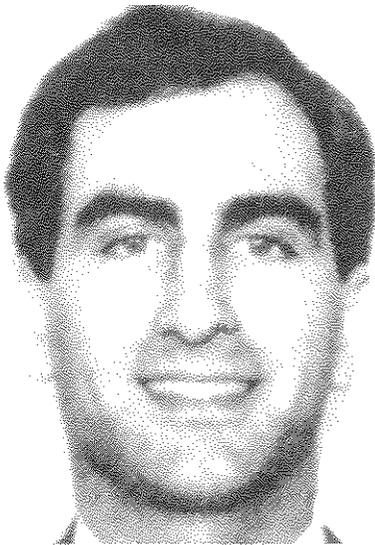
CONCORD—New Hampshire's union-boss lobbying machine chalked up a victory in February as the intimidated state House of Representatives defeated Right to Work bill H.B. 1432 in a 211-134 vote.

Sponsored by State Rep. Gary Daniels (R-Milford), the Right to Work legislation could have helped revive the ailing New Hampshire economy by giving workers the freedom to choose whether or not to pay union dues.

A Right to Work law would also have attracted new, prospering industries to ease the state's economic distress.

Politicians, Business Lobbyists Cave In to Union-Boss Bullying

Despite 83 percent support for Right to Work among New Hampshire citi-



New Hampshire state Rep. David Young believes pandering to Big Labor will win him a U.S. House seat.

zens, New Hampshire politicians have long feared Big Labor's political might.

Big Labor bullying convinced dozens of politicians who had once pledged support for Right to Work to turn against their constituents and vote with the union bosses.

Among the flip-flopping politicians were House Deputy Speaker Michael Hill (R-Concord) and State Rep. David Young (R-Alstead).

Hill stood up on the state House floor and parroted union officials' anti-Right to Work diatribes, even though he had previously promised his constituents to support Right to Work.

Young pushed for a state Right to Work law in 1985, but he apparently decided that crossing the union hierarchy could disrupt his campaign this year for a U.S. House seat.

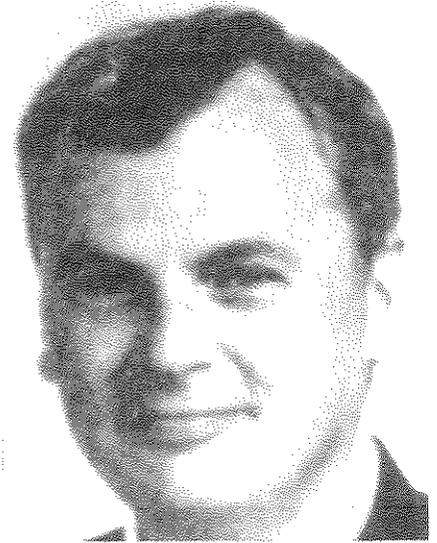
Even House Speaker Harold Burns (R-Burns Lake), another former Right to Work backer, advised the House to oppose worker freedom, though he did not vote himself.

One reason New Hampshire politicians felt safe to advocate forced unionism was that many state business lobbies, fearing union-boss retaliation, assisted the anti-Right to Work campaign.

The Big Labor-controlled New England Telephone company, for example, aggressively opposed the Right to Work bill.

Even the Business Industry Association, which claims to be a defender of small, independent businesses, pressured state representatives to vote for compulsory unionism.

The National Right to Work Committee recently told New Hampshire members how their state representatives voted on the Right to Work bill.



Deputy House Speaker Michael Hill betrayed a promise when he endorsed compulsory unionism.

'Compulsory Unionism's Days Are Numbered'

Mark Mix, the National Right to Work Committee's vice president for state legislation, urged concerned New Hampshire citizens to get in touch with their state representatives.

"This is only a temporary setback," Mix said.

"The pro-Right to Work majority in New Hampshire is mobilizing. Compulsory unionism's days are numbered in this state."

New Hampshire citizens can contact their state senators by writing the State House, Concord, New Hampshire 03301 or by calling (603) 271-2111.

Residents of Burns Lake, Concord and Alstead are especially encouraged to contact Speaker Burns, Deputy Speaker Hill and Rep. Young. 

Big Labor Plots to Revoke Idaho's Right to Work Law

BOISE—Acting on behalf of state AFL-CIO boss Jim Kerns, Idaho's Big Labor politicians are launching an all-out assault to repeal Idaho's six-year-old Right to Work law.

Right to Work Repeal bill S.B. 1264 is being sponsored by state Sens. Patricia McDermott (D-Pocatello), Mary Ellen Lloyd (D-Pocatello), Marti Calabretta (D-Osburn) and 18 other union-boss puppets.

If their raid on the Right to Work law

is successful, Idaho's union officials will regain the power to confiscate union dues from unwilling workers.

First passed by the legislature in 1985, Idaho's Right to Work law did not come easily.

Just hours after the legislature voted to override former Gov. John Evans' veto, Big Labor officials persuaded the courts to stop the new Right to Work law from taking effect.

Finally, in a November 1986 referendum, a strong majority of Idahoans voted for the Right to Work law.

Right to Work Has Supported Idaho's Economic Recovery

The Big Labor politicians are choosing to ignore the fact that enactment of

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Idaho

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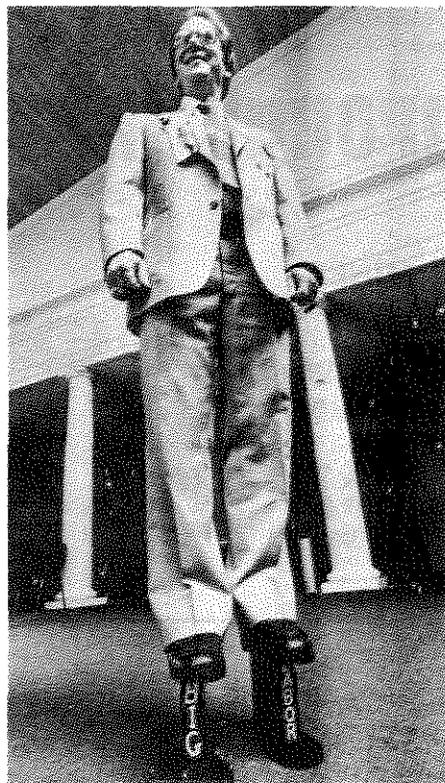
the Right to Work law has set off an extended period of fast economic growth in Idaho after years of declining population and jobs.

For most of the 1980's, Idaho was saddled with 11 percent unemployment and a stagnant farm economy.

But since the Right to Work law took effect, Idaho has rapidly diversified its economy, increasing non-farm employment by 20 percent and high-tech employment by 45 percent.

Per capita income is up more than a third, and the unemployment rate is below the national average. With other states now struggling with huge budget deficits, Idaho is sitting on a \$34.5 million surplus.

Even anti-Right to Work Gov. Cecil Andrus (D) admits that Right to Work Idaho is "in many ways . . . the envy of the nation."



Big Labor Will Stop at Nothing To Gut Right to Work Law

What's good for the people of Idaho is hated by the state's union bosses because the Right to Work law restricts their coercive powers.

Last year, after narrowly losing a Senate State Affairs Committee vote to kill the state's Right to Work law, AFL-CIO honcho Kerns vowed to continue his war to reinstate forced unionism. "I'm not going to stop," he said.

Kerns has already deployed the formidable power of his state-wide political machine (backed up by the national AFL-CIO) to stampede the Idaho Senate to pass his Right to Work Repeal bill soon. Idaho citizens are encouraged to call their state senators at (208) 334-2080. Or they can write them at the State Capitol Building, Boise, Idaho 83720.

Idaho AFL-CIO President Jim Kerns, left, is still determined to stamp out Idahoans' Right to Work.

Forced-Dues Bill Threatens Missouri



U.S. Rep. Bill Clay, Sr.

JEFFERSON CITY — Big Labor legislation now in Missouri Senate and House Labor committees would permit union officials to seize union dues from virtually all 230,000 state and local workers in

Big Labor Congressman's Son Carries on Family Tradition

State Sen. Clay's sponsorship of the union power-enhancing bill must be making his father, U.S. Rep. Bill Clay, Sr. (D-Mo.), beam with pride.

Right to Work supporters across America know Rep. Clay as the most fanatical, tireless forced-unionism advocate in the U.S. House.

Clay, the powerful chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, is the House sponsor of the two top items on Big Labor's federal political wish list this year: the postal union bosses' Hatch Act Repeal (H.R. 20/S. 914) and the job-destroying Push-button Strike bill (H.R. 5/S. 55).

Missouri.

The Public Employee Forced-Dues bill (S.B. 629/H.B. 1054), sponsored by state Sen. Bill Clay, Jr. and state Rep. Thomas Stoff (both D-St. Louis), is sweeping in its scope.

If passed into law, this handout to the union elite would add teachers and policemen to the list of Missouri public employees who are denied the right to bargain for themselves over their wages, benefits and terms of employment.

And virtually all Missouri's state and local government workers, including teachers and policemen, would be forced to pay union dues for unwanted union "representation."

The forced-dues bill even flouts federal law by approving contracts that force workers to become full union members.

Missouri Statehouse and local officials.



State Sen. Bill Clay, Jr.

Then union power brokers will order their handpicked politicians to feathered the government payrolls with wasteful spending, automatically sending more dues money into Big Labor coffers.

Time and time again, state public employee forced-dues laws have resulted in bankrupt governments, huge tax increases and declining public services.

Pro-Right to Work Missourians Fight Union-Boss Bill

With Clay's Forced-Dues bill now in both the Missouri State Senate and House Labor committees, Missouri National Right to Work members should contact their legislators.

Missouri state senators and state representatives can be reached at (314) 751-3766 and (314) 751-3829, respectively.

Committee members should ask for their state senators and representatives by name.

Steal

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will depend entirely on informed, pro-Right to Work constituents' declaring their strong support for worker freedom to their politicians.

Previous Right to Work candidate surveys have shown that citizens who speak out can convince House, Senate and presidential hopefuls to take a clear, public stand against compulsory unionism.

Source of Union Czars' Political Clout: Workers' Confiscated Dues Money

In contrast to Right to Work advocates', Big Labor's political power has its root in illegal "sewer money" siphoned off into electioneering activity from workers' forced-union dues.

This year, Organized Labor is projected to spend an unprecedented \$400 million in union dues, mostly compulsory, on politics.

This massive, secret slush fund will underwrite targeted phone banks, partisan get-out-the-vote drives and campaign staff payrolls for union boss-lapdog politicians.

All voluntary contributions to Big Labor-opposed candidates combined are dwarfed by the union machine's election-year stash.

Unless pro-Right to Work Americans

join together to convince candidates not to prostitute themselves for the union moguls' money, Organized Labor will use its huge war chest to corral this year's candidates onto the union barons' voting reservation.

Then the whole country will suffer as the veto-proof, union-label Congress (possibly even assisted by a union boss-yesman President) jacks up taxes, bankrupts businesses and sends even more jobs fleeing overseas.

Larson Requests Committee Members' Assistance

Committee President Larson hopes to recruit over 500,000 Committee members and supporters to participate in the Survey '92 program.

The number of pro-Right to Work Americans the Committee ultimately enlists in the federal Survey will depend, as always, on the generous contributions of Committee members.

As the March NEWSLETTER went to print, members and supporters in Maryland, Texas, Mississippi and Illinois were already contacting their U.S. Senate and House candidates, with the remaining 46 states soon to follow.

Additionally, New Hampshire citizens were attempting to get the nation's Republican and Democrat presidential candidates on record in favor of Right to Work.

Larson is confident that if Committee



Survey '92 is based on the late Sen. Everett Dirksen's (R-Ill.) principle: "When I feel the heat, I see the light!"

members and supporters respond in great enough numbers to the call to get in touch with their candidates, Big Labor's scheme to buy control over the 1992 federal candidates will be foiled.

"The union hierarchy wields nearly absolute power over the American political system," Larson said, "but we should keep fighting and never despair.

"Well-informed, pro-Right to Work constituents who put grassroots pressure on their politicians to support Right to Work can defeat all the forced-dues political might the union bosses can muster." 

"On the Record"

Presidential Contender 'Proud' To Be Union-Boss Servant

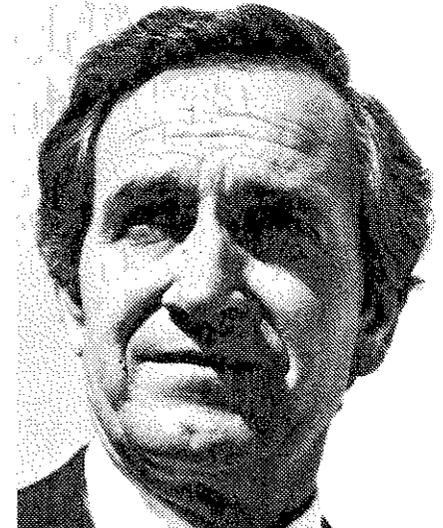
"Last year, for my reelection effort, we raised more money from Organized Labor than any senator in U.S. history, and I'm proud of that support from Organized Labor.

"I want to thank you for your contribution...I'm living proof that it works, because now you've got a fighter for you in the U.S. Senate and on the Labor Committee in the Senate."

— Sen. Thomas Harkin (D-Iowa), speaking to the International Association of Machinists union in 1991.

For the record, the \$354,000 Harkin raked in from union PACs in 1990 was not the most accepted by a U.S. senator. Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) took more (\$399,442) from Big Labor in his 1988 reelection campaign.

Political observers know that PAC contributions are only the tip of the iceberg. As much as 10 times more unreported "soft" money (taken illegally from workers' wages) is spent by the union bosses on get-out-the-vote drives, phone banks and many other ways. 



Sen. Tom Harkin