



NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 45, NUMBER 10

October 1999

Strike-Violence Victim Sues Teamster Kingpins *Petitions Back Prison For Union Bosses Who Encourage Thugs*

"The nature of strike violence has tended toward becoming more purposeful and more personal as it has moved . . . to the vehicles, homes and persons of individuals not sympathetic to protagonists."

So write distinguished labor scholars Armand Thieblot, Thomas Haggard, and Herbert Northrup in a 506-page study on union violence published in August by the John M. Olin Institute for Employment Practice and Policy at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va.

For Rod Carter, a former United Parcel Service driver who was beaten and stabbed six times with an ice pick after he chose to stay on the job during the 1997 Teamsters strike against UPS, this conclusion is not merely the fruit of dispassionate research.

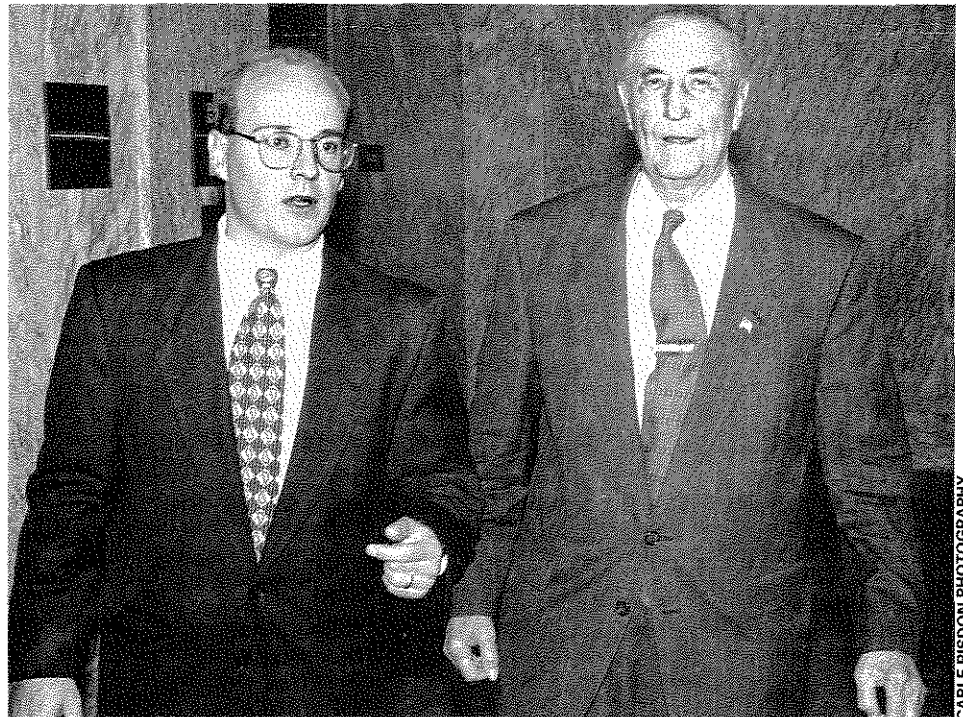
Mr. Carter filed a civil lawsuit in Broward County (Fla.) September 1 charging the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) union with conspiracy in the attack.

Teamster Officials' Actions Called 'the Epitome Of Organized Crime'

The suit, filed by National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation attorneys and a Florida law firm on behalf of Mr. Carter and his wife, Earthly, names the IBT, IBT Local 769 in Miami, and 10 union militants and officials, including Local 769's former president.

The suit charges union kingpins and their henchmen with conspiracy, assault and battery, negligence, intentional infliction of emotional distress, and loss of consortium. The Carters are seeking as yet unspecified monetary damages.

See Violence next page



CABLE RISDON PHOTOGRAPHY

Right to Work Vice President Mark Mix and Sen. Strom Thurmond are working together to secure hearings

and a Judiciary Committee vote on legislation closing union officials' "lethal loophole."

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welcome

The National Right to Work Committee is a coalition of 2.2 million American citizens united by one belief: no one should be forced to pay tribute to a union to get or keep a job.

Citizens who agree that federal labor law should not promote coercive union power -- and who support the protection and enactment of additional state Right to Work laws until the federal sanction for compulsory unionism is eliminated.

ISSUE BRIEF

National Right to Work Act Reintroduced in

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The Committee's new web site, www.nrtwc.org, is up and running. Here, members can receive up-to-the-minute information on all of the Committee's activities.

The web site address announced in September's NEWSLETTER, www.right-to-work.org, also brings members to the Committee home page.

Big Labor Violence Intimidates

Continued from page 1

On August 7, 1997, while stopped at a red light in his UPS truck, Mr. Carter, who is black, was waylaid by six men shouting racial slurs, removed from his UPS truck, then beaten and stabbed in broad daylight.

"I have nightmares, cold sweats, I can't sleep at night . . .," Mr. Carter said afterward. To this day, he worries for the safety of his wife and two daughters in their home.

While the union assailants were all later convicted on criminal charges stemming from the incident and one served a year in jail, no union official has been held accountable for orchestrating the attack.

But witnesses' sworn testimony indicates that Local 769 President Anthony Cannestro Sr., his son, and two other local officers encouraged militants to follow and harass employees who worked during the strike and to break the law.

As one member testified, "I personally witnessed Tony Cannestro telling union members that he had bail-bondsmen and lawyers available for those who should happen to commit a crime."

A company employee (and former law-enforcement official) said in another affidavit that he witnessed union officials as they threatened to kill workers and rape their wives. He called the Teamster bosses' actions "the epitome of Organized Crime."

Incidents Too Numerous To Be Dismissed as the 'Actions of Madmen'

"Union violence is not an aberration," said National Right to Work Committee Vice President Mark Mix. "With tacit approval by Congress, violence has become an acceptable method of doing business for many union bosses. And it must be stopped."

There were thousands of acts of union violence and intimidation during the UPS strike. Over 100 illegal acts between August 4-7, 1997 can be attributed to Teamsters Local 769 alone.

Right to Work Foundation attorneys plan to prove that these events and the atmosphere created by Teamster officials' "pattern of criminal activity" transformed Local 769 into a "criminal enterprise" subject to civil penalties for racketeering charges under state law.

But under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the federal Hobbs Anti-Extortion Act, which Congress could overturn, but hasn't, Big Labor violence is by definition not extortionate if committed to secure so-called "legitimate union objectives."

Therefore, threats, personal injury, property destruction, shootings and bombings are exempt from federal prosecution if their aim is, for example, to "persuade" workers to toe the union-boss line.

Of great concern to the Olin study authors is not just the proliferation of labor violence, but its evolving characteristics.

In strikes occurring in recent years, the study notes, "patients in hospitals have been denied care, firebombs have been found on the roofs of psychiatric wards, busloads of handicapped children have been attacked, [and] city water supplies have been poisoned."

The authors observe that these "incidents . . . are too numerous to be ascribed to the actions of madmen. . . ."

"The purpose here is to force union dissidents into an involuntary solidarity, to punish them for having failed to subscribe to the group actions, and/or to send a message to others who might be interested in joining them," the study concluded.

The Freedom from Union Violence Act (S.764), reintroduced in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Sen. Jeff Sessions (R-Ala.) and later referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee chaired by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), would close the infamous

"lethal loophole" for union officials in federal anti-extortion law.

Mark Mix Calls For Congress To Rescind Endorsement Of Union Violence

Recently Mr. Thurmond, joined by Mr. Mix, acting on behalf of the 2.2 million Right to Work members, presented Mr. Hatch with a copy of the Olin study as background for Judiciary Committee deliberations on union violence.

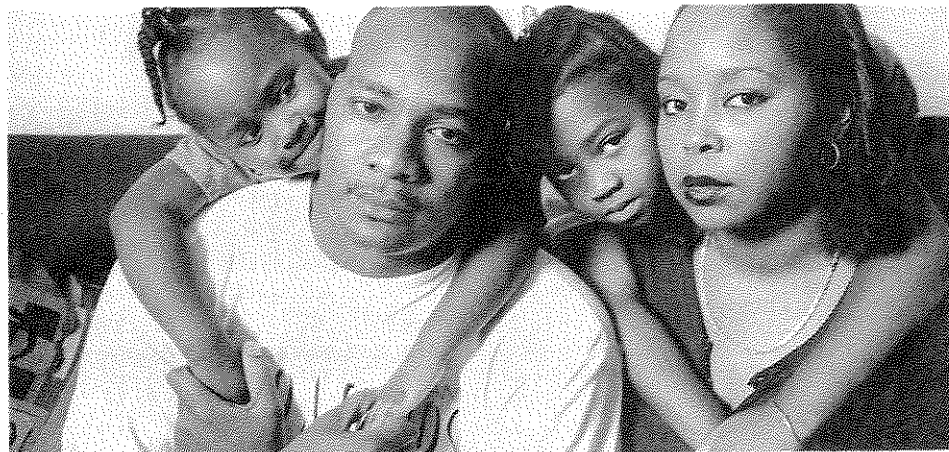
Right to Work members are looking to Mr. Hatch, who is currently seeking the GOP nomination for next year's presidential race, for leadership in closing the loophole.

Petitions from Right to Work members around the country calling on Mr. Hatch to hold hearings and a vote on the Freedom from Union Violence Act are pouring into Committee headquarters and will be presented to the senator soon.

"Action by Congress to bring an end to the widespread and continuing problem of federally-sanctioned union violence is long past due. So-called 'legitimate union objectives' are no justification for one man's violence against another," Mr. Mix told Mr. Hatch.

"As we watch on TV the glut of senseless violence nationwide, in our schools, in the streets, and in the workplace, now is the time for Congress to set an example, withdrawing its tacit endorsement of union violence," he added later.

If you want to help, contact Mr. Hatch at (202) 224-5251. Let him know how important hearings and especially a recorded Judiciary Committee vote on S.764 are to you. 📞



Two years after he was beaten and stabbed by union thugs, Rod Carter still worries for the safety of his wife

and two daughters. Labor bosses who may have instigated the attack walked away scot-free.

JOE RAEDLE / FT. LAUDERDALE SUN SENTINEL

House Protects \$500,000,000 Forced-Dues Warchest But Passes 'Reform' That Further Limits Voluntary Participation

Despite a widening recognition in Congress that it would tilt the electoral playing field even further in favor of Big Labor, already America's most powerful special interest, the U.S. House passed the Shays-Meehan so-called campaign "reform" (now H.R.417) for the second time September 14.

The "reform," named after lead sponsors Chris Shays (R-Conn.), a union boss-appeaser, and Marty Meehan (D-Mass.), a forced-unionism zealot, sailed through the House, 252-179, but with the votes of only 24% of Mr. Shays' majority party caucus.

Mr. Shays made pro forma arguments that H.R.417 is an evenhanded bill, but the vast majority of members of Congress and political observers, whether they support or oppose it, know full well that it heavily favors union boss-endorsed candidates.

H.R.417 puts sweeping new restrictions on voluntary political contributions and lobbying activities.

But it further cements Big Labor's power to bankroll its vast federal political machine, estimated by Rutgers University economist Leo Troy to spend up to \$500 million in presidential election years, with union treasury funds, i.e., mostly union dues that workers are forced to pay, or be fired.

The union machine generates phone banks, get-out-the-vote drives, propaganda mail, and other campaign tools that are highly effective at getting Big Labor candidates elected, but not deemed "political" under federal or state campaign-finance statutes.

Therefore, the H.R.417 clause that slyly bars "political" uses of objecting union nonmembers' forced dues is utterly meaningless.

Washington State Ruling Exposes H.R.417 Con Job

Ironically, less than two weeks before the House passed H.R.417, Washington State Judge Thomas McPhee issued a ruling that made it clear that a six-year-old regulatory scheme designed to restrict government union bosses' "political" use of workers' funds without their permission has absolutely no teeth.

A Washington State citizens' group reports that it spent \$1,000,000 trying



House Majority Leader Tom DeLay: You can't ban forced dues from politics without first eliminating forced dues.

vainly to prove that the law, commonly called I-134, limits Big Labor's power to use public employees' forced dues to bankroll its political machine.

Court Found Union Bosses Spend Forced Dues Lavishly For Political Purposes

While the Washington State lawsuit failed in its primary purpose, it did uncover substantial new evidence adding to the already massive public record of how the hierarchy of the state's largest teacher union, the Washington Education Association (WEA), uses forced dues for political purposes.

For example, union records show that in the 1996 election cycle WEA bagmen spent a total of \$260,000 in forced dues to defeat Initiative 173, allowing school vouchers, and Initiative 177, allowing the creation of charter schools.

The WEA's parent union, the National Education Association, kicked in an extra \$410,000 in mostly forced-dues money to fight these same reforms.

WEA forced dues also bankrolled candidate tracking and coordination, voter ID and polling, the assignment of 11 full-time, paid "field organizers" for campaigns, and much more.

The court found, however, that none of this is illegal under I-134, also known as the "paycheck protection" law.

Unfortunately, even if the court had

ruled against the WEA brass last month, the "victory" would have proven hollow for citizens who believe public employees should not be forced to pay for union-boss politics as a job condition.

Had they lost, the teacher union bosses would have been subject to more disclosure regulations regarding their expenditures of teachers' forced dues for politics, but even then no teacher or other public employee who objected to such expenditures of his or her money would have gotten any money back.

Fortunately, growing numbers of members of Congress such as U.S. House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Texas) and National Republican Congressional Committee Vice Chairman John Doolittle (R-Calif.) see clearly the problem with the regulatory approach to forced-dues political abuses.

In a letter written to their GOP colleagues prior to the Shays-Meehan vote, the two congressmen stated that enacting its provision on Big Labor politics "would be a step in the wrong direction for America's hard working men and women . . .


"We have learned from history that the only way to eliminate forced dues from politics is eliminate forced union dues altogether," they boldly concluded.

Even Better-Intentioned Regulatory Plans Will Fall Short of Goals

Other proposals to regulate forced-dues politicking that, unlike Shays-Meehan's flagrant fraud, are sincere do not have the potential to accomplish what their enthusiastic proponents claim.

Rather, they create unrealistic expectations and divert the focus and resources away from more effective programs.

"The only permanent solution to the political problems generated by forced unionism," said National Right to Work Committee Vice President Mark Mix, "is to lobby for passage of more state Right to Work laws and the National Right to Work Act [H.R.792/S.424].

"Only by repealing the laws that authorized compulsory union dues in the first place can we eliminate Big Labor abuse of those dues." 

Is Congress 'Unwitting Accomplice' of Union Crooks?

New Monograph Elucidates Why Big Labor Is Married to the Mob

What honey is to flies, compulsory unionism is to Organized Crime, according to Carl Horowitz, a veteran journalist with solid scholarly credentials and the author of a new monograph for the National Institute for Labor Relations Research.

Mr. Horowitz, who holds a Ph.D. in urban planning and policy development from Rutgers University, has documented the symbiotic relationship between La Cosa Nostra and other Organized Crime outfits and Big Labor in cities and towns throughout the U.S.

This relationship is nurtured by the federal government.

"Federal law for decades has given unions the privilege of requiring new employees to join. In that sense, the law has been an unwitting accomplice to corruption in labor unions, whether the pile of money lay in operating revenues [consisting mostly of forced dues] or member benefit plans," explained Mr. Horowitz.

He was referring to the 1935 National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) and 1951 "Railway Union Shop" Act provisions that explicitly authorize union officials to get workers fired for refusal to pay union tribute.

In practice, these two laws force eight million workers to hand over \$5 billion to union treasuries every year.

Within a few short years of the NLRA's enactment, corruption and racketeering had become rampant in America's trade unions.

Nearly half-a-century ago, Budd Schulberg's *On the Waterfront* (later made into an Oscar-winning film) documented the Longshoremen's union corruption in the Brooklyn shipping docks.

Union corruption has continued spreading to this day, and has proven remarkably resistant to law enforcement's "clean-up" campaigns and Congress' bouts of regulatory fervor.

Big Labor-Ruled States' Forced-Dues Cash Hoards Draw Biggest Flies

By denying workers as individuals or in groups the option of punishing crooked union bosses as soon as they see wrongdoing by withholding their dues



Ex-mobster Anthony Casso, cited in Carl Horowitz's study, recently boasted: "You can't move a garment

[in Manhattan] . . . unless we tell you what trucker to use . . . because we control the unions."

money, federal law promotes corruption.

Dr. Morgan Reynolds, an economist at Texas A&M University cited by Mr. Horowitz, has accurately characterized the problem:

"Unions officials enjoy what amounts to a monopoly. And like business monopolies, union monopolies, shielded from competition, have a tendency to be lax in accountability toward the people they serve."

Indeed, an investigation by the U.S. Labor Department confirmed that over 400 labor organizations were associated, influenced, or controlled by Organized Crime.

In page after page of dense type, Mr. Horowitz has documented cases of union extortion, embezzlement, bid-rigging, bribery and more.

Overwhelmingly, those cases were spawned in states that have not yet enacted Right to Work laws, which protect employees from the forced-dues provisions in federal law. Under such laws, a worker's refusal to join or financially support a union cannot be grounds for dismissal.

"Union corruption occurs most frequently, and involves greater sums of money, in states without a Right to Work law," concluded Mr. Horowitz.

Restoring Accountability To Unions Necessary To Clear Away Mob Control

As the chief instigator of the problem of compulsory unionism, the federal government has a responsibility to offer more than cosmetic remedies.

Toward that end, Mr. Horowitz recommends passage of the National Right to Work Act (H.R. 792/S.424), introduced by Rep Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.) and Sen. Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.).

"When workers have the right to say 'no' as well as 'yes' to a particular union, there is a decent likelihood . . . [union officials] will be more accountable to their wishes," he explained.

H.R.792/S.424 would repeal provisions in federal labor law that specifically force workers to pay dues or "fees" as a condition of employment.

Though enactment of this legislation will of course be difficult, since it directly attacks the privileges of America's most powerful special interest, it is now cosponsored or publicly supported by over two-thirds of congressional Republicans and a number of Democrats.

Support for H.R.792 is also growing in the House Education & the Workforce

See Marge Roukema page 6

Reed Larson Appears at National Forum

Explains How Federal Labor Law Fosters Big-Government Abuses

Appearing in Hillsdale, Mich., September 15, National Right to Work Committee President Reed Larson forcefully made the case that government-imposed forced unionism, in addition to its intrinsic immorality, is perpetuating a wide array of other harmful government policies.

Mr. Larson delivered his speech, "Government-Granted Coercive Power: How Big Labor Blocks the Freedom Agenda," to an audience of scholars, journalists and activists from across the country.

The speech enlisted advocates of tax and regulatory relief as well as school reform into the battle for Right to Work.

To Fight Excessive Taxes, Government Red Tape, You Must 'Follow the Money'

"Let me make one thing absolutely clear," stated Mr. Larson at a forum on the campus of Hillsdale College, known for its independence and high academic standards.

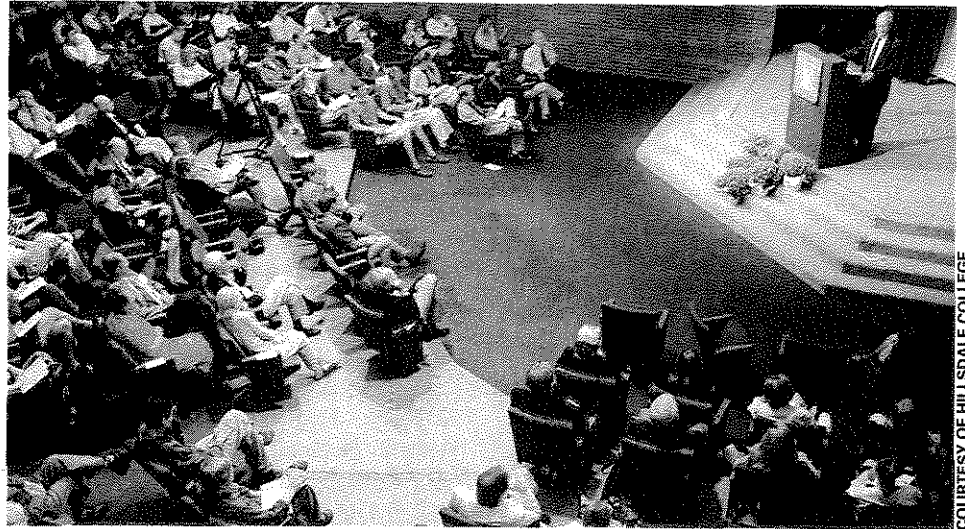
"We're not going to rid ourselves of excessive taxation and government red tape until we follow the money . . . and a huge portion of the money propping up the statist agenda in America is taken by force from workers as a condition of employment.

"Until Congress revokes — or the courts overturn — union officials' license to extort dues money from workers, regulation-happy politicians will continue to have the means to advance their war against the rights of the individual. . . .

"Whatever your concern, whether it be taxes, education, health care, the economy, or myriad other issues that need addressing, you can be assured that the propagation of the statist, anti-freedom position . . . is being funded largely with union money, essentially seized at gun point from workers."

Mr. Larson's speech was part of a five-day conference on "The Rule of Law and the Permanent Campaign," sponsored by Hillsdale College's Center for Constructive Alternatives.

While the vast majority of Americans and growing numbers of elected officials agree that forcing anyone to pay union tribute, or be fired, is wrong, "few understand the far-reaching consequences



COURTESY OF HILLSDALE COLLEGE

Appearing before a gathering of academics, students and journalists in southern Michigan last month,

Committee President Reed Larson outlined how compulsory unionism is poisoning the American political process.

. . .," argued Mr. Larson.

The federal government quite deliberately helps union officials force workers to accept union negotiators as their surrogates at the bargaining table, he explained.

Forced Dues Facilitate Union Bosses' Subversion Of Political System

And by forcing eight million of these workers to pay money to the union, whether the individual worker believes he benefits or not, Congress guarantees union power brokers a cash bonanza, which they can use to push their socialist-fringe agenda.

Operating on billions of dollars plucked from workers' paychecks, the union political machine is unmatched by any other in America.

Mr. Larson further pointed out that union officials admit to devoting all or most of their staff resources (\$2.4 billion annually, or \$10 million a day for private-sector unions alone) in election season to partisan "get out the vote" drives, boiler-room phone banks, and other political activities:

"In other words, they assign salaried union staff members to campaigns for full-time partisan political work — while they still draw a union paycheck — funded almost 100% by compulsory union dues. . . .

"For the 1998 elections, the AFL-CIO, by its own admission, sent over 9.5 million pieces of political direct mail, made over 5.5 million phone calls on behalf of its hand-picked candidates, and paid over 400 full-time 'coordinators' to work on behalf of partisan campaigns.

"All of this was funded with forced-dues money.

"And this effort by the parent union was multiplied by those of the AFL-CIO's 84 affiliated national unions. . . .

Mr. Larson continued, "an examination of the AFL-CIO's legislative agenda confirms that union officials are profoundly hostile to the free enterprise system."

"They have lobbied for, among other things, broad-based government price and wage fixing, the Clinton health care scheme, and for a panoply of tax increases on businesses and individuals.

"Gutting the successful wave of state and federal welfare reforms [enacted] in the mid-90's has been a top union objective.

"Additionally, union lobbyists are among the strongest backers of the array of business-harassing regulatory schemes that are smothering small businesses across America under mountains of federally imposed paperwork."

Of course, the spread of state Right to Work laws has greatly mitigated the harm. Mr. Larson pointed out that "21

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Marge Roukema's Vote Decisive?

Continued from page 4

Committee, where proponents and opponents now appear to be virtually equally matched.

Ironically, if Chairman Bill Goodling (R-Pa.) brings up this legislation freeing workers from being forced to bankroll Organized Crime in his committee, the swing vote may be cast by a Republican from the state where union corruption is, on a per capita basis, more pervasive than in any other.

Garden State Republican's Support Vital For Obtaining Recorded House Vote

Congresswoman Marge Roukema's native New Jersey is a compulsory-unionism state in whose newspapers one can find almost weekly accounts about Organized Crime's influence in trade unions like these cited by Mr. Horowitz:

- Eileen Cibellis, a former longtime manager and fund administrator for the Bloomfield, N.J., District Council 10 of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, was convicted for embezzling more than \$400,000 in union funds.
- Brothers Joseph and Raymond LaBarck, heads of the 1,200-member Paterson, N.J. Amalgamated Clothing

and Textile Workers Union local, were sentenced to 44 months in prison for racketeering.

- Joseph DiMaio and Edward Dolan, former officials with the Painters Union, were convicted of embezzling more than \$40,000.
- Charles V. Giurdano, former president of International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 125 in Little Falls, N.J., pleaded guilty to accepting more than \$460,000 in kickbacks from various developers and businessmen.

"Marge Roukema may soon have to cast a deciding vote when it comes to the National Right to Work Act," said Committee Vice President John Tate.

"Then she can either stand with the vast majority of her constituents who support worker freedom, or she can vote to kill H.R.792 in committee, thus endearing herself to the crime bosses who substantially control Big Labor in her state," said Mr. Tate.

"Ms. Roukema cannot sidestep the plain fact that the late Arkansas Democrat Sen. John McClellan put forth more than three decades ago: 'Compulsory unionism and corruption go hand in hand.'"

Right to Work supporters tired of Organized Crime influence in their state's



New Jersey Congresswoman Marge Roukema may have the deciding vote on the National Right to Work Act.

economy are encouraged to contact Ms. Roukema's office at (202) 225-4465, or fax her at (202) 225-9048.

Demand that she take a stand for law and order by pledging now to support H.R.792 when it comes up for a vote in committee.

For more information on Carl Horowitz's monograph detailing Organized Crime's influence on America's trade unions, NEWSLETTER readers can e-mail the National Institute for Labor Relations Research at research@nilr.org or call (703) 321-9606. 📠

Forced Dues Expand Government

Continued from page 5

states have acted under the authority protected by Section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act. . . .

"Those popular state laws have withstood the furious attempts by union officials pouring millions and millions of

forced dues money into . . . [repeal drives]. And those 21 states have, to a large extent, become the . . . [whole nation's] engine of prosperity."

The Committee is now fighting tirelessly to repeal the freedom-crushing

provisions in federal law that authorize forced union dues and fees.

Thanks to Committee supporters' efforts, 130 U.S. House members are now cosponsors of forced-dues repeal legislation (H.R.792) authored by Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.), and dozens more have vowed to vote for it on the floor.

A companion bill (S.424) authored by Sen. Paul Coverdell (R-Ga.) has 18 cosponsors.

Abolition of Forced Dues The Only Solution

Meanwhile, the Committee's sister organization, the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation, is pursuing a parallel effort to convince federal courts to declare government-authorized forced union dues unconstitutional.

Unless the fundamental injustice of compulsory unionism is set right by one means or the other, Americans' individual liberty will remain under siege on many other fronts. 📠

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

October 1999

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Today's Lesson: It's OK to Break the Law

Michigan 'No-Strike' Statute Fails to Deter Teacher Union Brass

An illegal strike that kept 172,000 Detroit public schoolchildren locked out of their classrooms from August 31 until September 9 illustrates yet again that so-called "no-strike" laws don't work when Big Labor wields monopoly power to negotiate public employees' contracts.

The strike succeeded in getting removed from the proposed contract provisions offering "merit pay" for teachers who reliably show up for work and do an acceptable job in a troubled system where only half the students graduate from high school and only a third of the seventh graders can read or do math at grade level.

It also succeeded in quashing plans to lengthen the school employees' workday, now just six hours, not long enough for many conscientious employees to do their jobs.

Law Enacted in 1994 Supposedly Cracked Down On Teacher Union Strikes

After a settlement was reached, Detroit Federation of Teachers (DFT/AFT) union bosses gloated about their "victory."

"Detroit schoolchildren have just been taught a clear lesson by teacher union militants: It's OK to break the law if it gets you what you want," said Stephen Goodrick, vice president of the National Right to Work Committee.

Five years ago, Michigan legislators

enacted a law that purportedly made teacher union strikes a thing of the past.

At the time, Big Labor caterwauled about the measure, which for the first time authorized a schedule of fines for teacher union bosses who order illegal strikes and union militants who heed them.

However, hardly was the ink dry on the deal that ended this fall's Detroit teacher union strike, the first major test of the law, when the city school board, appointed this spring by union boss-backed Mayor Dennis Archer (D), announced it would not seek any financial penalties in connection with the strike.

Teacher union officials in the Detroit suburbs and throughout the state have no doubt already gotten the message and will feel free to deploy the illegal strike weapon in the future.

Senators and Congressmen Urged to Take Note

The fact is, Michigan, like 33 other states, forces teachers, including union nonmembers, to relinquish their role in contract negotiations to union officials. Most teachers thus understandably believe they cannot disobey union bosses' strike orders.

Big Labor was empowered to keep Detroit schools shut down until all its essential demands were met — including amnesty for union bosses and all employees who joined the strike.

No wonder the frequency of strikes

against vital public services typically quadruples in a state after it enacts a public-sector monopoly-bargaining law.

The illegal Detroit teacher union strike occurred at a time when Congress is considering legislation (H.R.1093/S.1016) that would spread monopoly bargaining to public employees in states where it is not authorized or even prohibited under state law.

Ironically, many congressmen who support this scheme, known as the Police/Fire Monopoly-Bargaining or "Let 'Em Burn and Loot" Bill, cite its "no-strike" provision — which would undoubtedly prove just as ineffective as Michigan's sanctions for teacher union strikes — as the rationale for their position.

In a letter mailed to cosponsors of H.R.1093/S.1016 last month, Committee President Reed Larson urged them to face facts:


"[A]s demonstrated by the Detroit school strike, the passage of . . . [this bill] could put the safety and lives of citizens in every city, town and community at risk. . . .

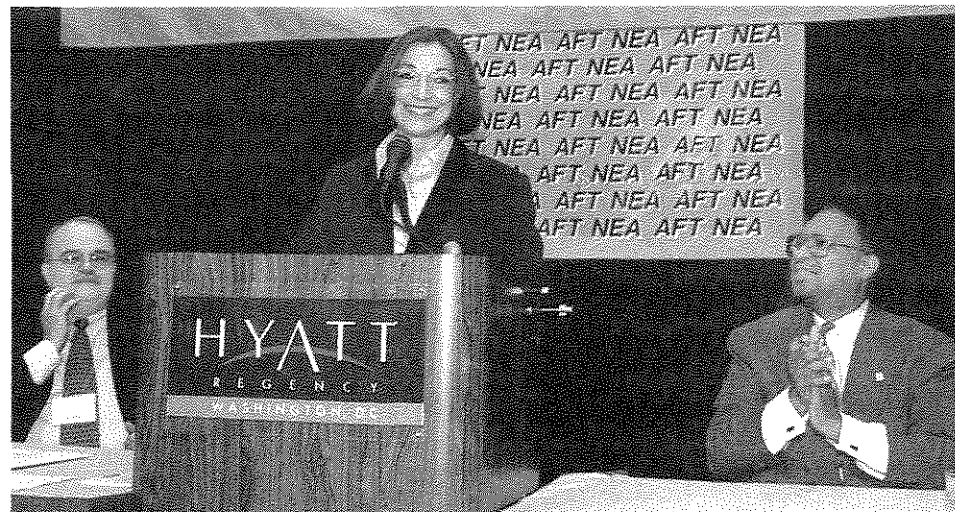
"Rep. William Clay [D-Mo.], ranking member of the Education and Workforce Committee and cosponsor of H.R.1093, was right when he admitted that the "no-strike" clause is meaningless: . . .

"I don't care how you legislate against strikes [when union monopoly bargaining is authorized]. Most states now have legislation prohibiting strikes but, in reality, they have not stopped strikes."

Members Urged to Lobby Elected Officials to Oppose 'Burn and Loot' Bill

Mr. Goodrick added, "It's still possible that good will come of the Detroit teacher union strike if it helps wake up at least some of the 'Let 'Em Burn and Loot' Bill's cosponsors that strikes are only a symptom of the problem of monopoly bargaining in the public sector."

He urged Right to Work members to call their House members at (202) 225-3121 and their senators at (202) 224-3121 to urge them to withdraw support for H.R.1093/S.1016 if they have been backing it, and otherwise to fight it every step of the way. 



American Federation of Teachers (AFT) union autocrat Sandra Feldman's Detroit subsidiary used an

illegal strike to block the institution of modest financial incentives for competent teachers last month.

Members Meet Committee Spokesmen Face to Face

Personal Communication Enhances Grass-Roots Lobbying Program

Not content merely to maintain direct-mail and phone-bank operations that are at least on a par with those of any other citizens' group in America, in recent years the National Right to Work Committee has developed a new, highly successful program for mobilizing members.

This month Committee representatives, as they have for part of every year since 1995, are traveling the country to meet with loyal and prospective members.

Through one-to-one meetings with Committee executives, these members get a rare inside look at the confidential strategies and the legislative priorities of one of the most effective organizations in Washington.

Face-to-Face Meetings Make Members Skillful Right to Work Spokesmen

The efforts of members mobilized or recruited through this personal-meeting program have greatly contributed to the rapid rise in support for national Right to

Work legislation in both chambers of Congress over the past five years.

In personal meetings of 25 to 60 minutes, spokesmen are now briefing key members about the Committee's legislative battle plan and seeking financial support for its implementation.

Some of these members are well-acquainted with their own congressmen and senators. The meetings have helped many such members to present the Committee's position knowledgeably and effectively to elected officials.

"Within a little over a year of initiating our face-to-face meeting program," said Committee Vice President Matthew Leen, "we secured the first-ever U.S. Senate roll call on national Right to Work legislation in 1996.

"Though Ted Kennedy [D-Mass.] and other Big Labor senators filibustered the bill to death, as we foresaw was likely, the roll call mobilized forced-unionism opponents and led to a net pick-up of five Senate votes for national Right to Work legislation within a year.

"And face-to-face meetings have

helped our lobbying program on the House side so much that this year its version of the National Right to Work Act [now H.R.792] was reintroduced with 86 cosponsors, a nearly 300% increase over 1997!"

"Our top goal in this Congress is securing a House floor vote on H.R.792, which now has 130 cosponsors. And once again we are counting especially on the members we can meet with personally to help us achieve this goal."

Committee Representatives Learn a Great Deal By Meeting With Members

Besides supplying members with the latest and best information they have about the Committee's activities and answering members' specific questions, Committee representatives learn a lot while they are on the road.

"Many of our members know first hand what union bosses can do to a company, how they wield their federally-granted special privileges to tyrannize workers and disrupt the work environment," said Mr. Leen.

"Committee representatives' dedication to the Right to Work cause is reinforced when we learn how members have stood up for principle at the risk of their property or even their personal safety.

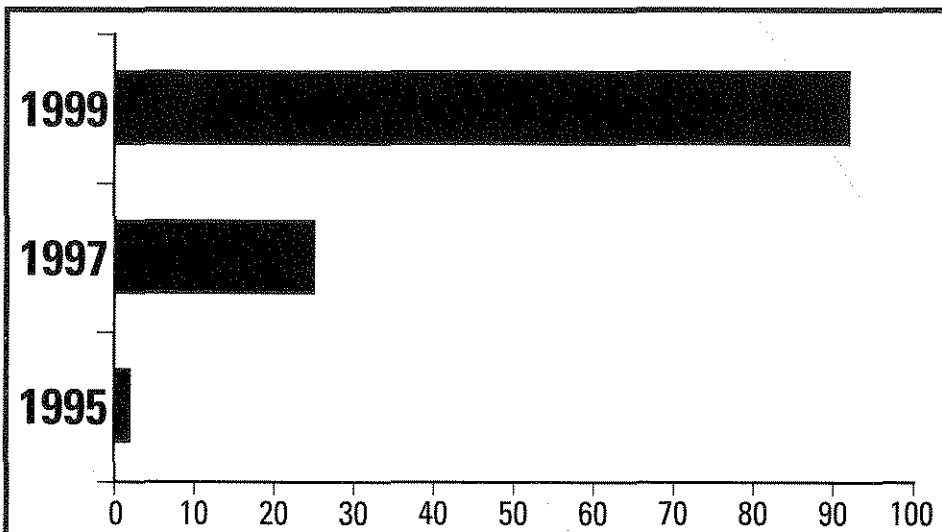
"Of course, financial support for our programs is also important," he added.

"If concerned citizens are going to put pressure on politicians to do the right thing, it requires funds to notify them about what the union bosses and elected officials are up to.

"But it's very helpful and satisfying for members who are asked to contribute to be able to put a face to the name of the Committee, someone who can shake their hand and give them the details of our top legislative priority at a given time.

"Even better is when the spokesman can, with statistics and past results, show just how effective the Committee has been in the past, and how it can use their contributions — very wisely and effectively — now and in the future."

Members who receive a request in the mail from Committee President Reed Larson to schedule a personal meeting with a Right to Work representative should not pass up this opportunity. ■



Original Sponsorship of National Right to Work Act U.S. House Members and Senators Combined

The Committee's face-to-face communication program has helped mobilize members to contact their

elected officials, leading to a surge of new cosponsors for the National Right to Work Act.