

Vote CARTER For President November 4

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AFL-CIO Endorsement

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"The Carter Administration's commitment to the American worker has never wavered. I think we have a solid record of support for the issues that are important to labor—whether defense of Davis-Bacon, good appointments, or the creation of jobs. Working together, we've accomplished a lot. But we aren't satisfied. We still need labor law reform. We still need full employment and stable prices."

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"In addition," President Kelly noted, "Carter's economic program offers much-needed relief for workers from the burdens of inflation and unemployment." Key ingredients in that program include more help for the unemployed, tax relief for those who have suffered most from inflation, and targeted assistance to declining industries.

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"A President so clearly devoted to the concerns and rights of the American worker deserves, not only our endorsement, but our active support for his re-election—both in terms of time and money," Kelly asserted. "I urge all OPEIU members and all American workers to vote for Jimmy Carter in 1980."

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Secretary-Treasurer

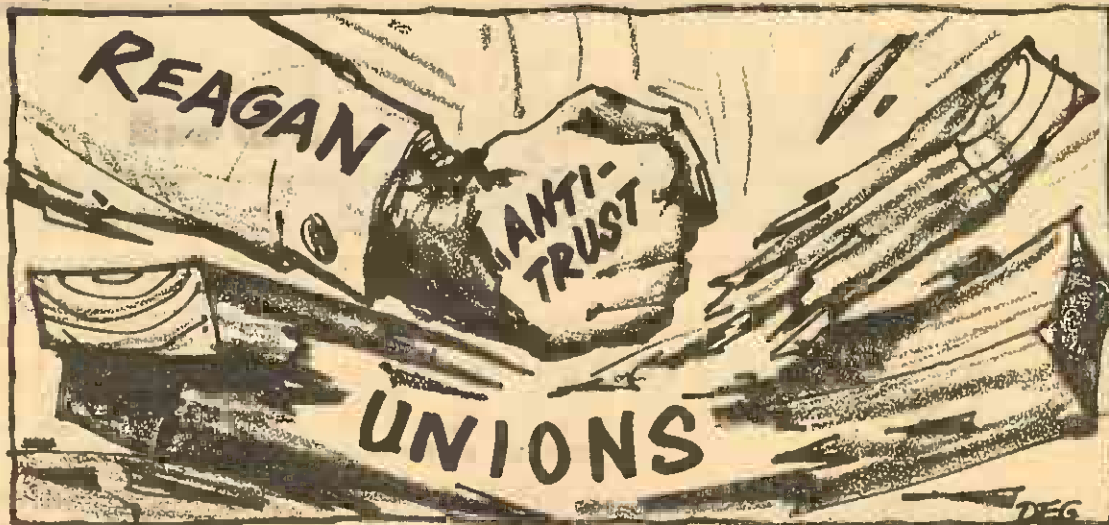
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U.S. Price Index

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
New Base 1967 = 100

1979	
May	214.3
June	216.9
July	219.4
August	221.5
September	223.7
October	225.6
November	227.6
December	230.0
1980	
January	233.3
February	236.5
March	239.9
April	242.6
May	245.1
June	247.8
July	248.0
August	249.6

Canadian Price Index

Statistics Canada
• New Base 1971 = 100

1979	
May	189.7
June	190.6
July	192.1
August	192.8
September	194.5
October	195.9
November	197.8
December	199.0
1980	
January	200.1
February	201.8
March	204.0
April	205.2
May	207.6
June	209.9
July	211.5
August	213.5

The Anderson Alternative

is no alternative for trade unionists and workers.

Although Anderson is not an ultra-conservative, like Ronald Reagan, when it comes to votes on key economic, social and labor issues, he seldom strayed from hard-nosed GOP policy. On the official AFL-CIO scorecard covering his years in the House, Anderson has voted "wrong" 136 times, "right" 52. That's 72 percent "wrong." On union issues he voted wrong 77 percent of the time.

Anderson voted AGAINST the food stamp bill, appropriations to stimulate the creation of jobs in the depressed auto and construction industries, a consumer protection agency, medicare, lifting the limits on cost-of-living increases in social security benefits, bringing 3.6 million more workers under minimum wage protections, the plan to speed up NLRB procedures, repeal

of 14(b) or the right-to-work (for less) law, minimum wage boosts, mine safety protection, food stamps for strikers, CETA, and labor law reform. He voted FOR wage and price controls, crippling union political programs, substandard minimum wage for youth, reduced funding for OSHA, weakening Davis-Bacon provisions, weakening the Civil Rights Act, tax cuts for the wealthy.

Anderson voted against workers, unionists and minorities as late as 1978. So don't be hoodwinked into thinking he is a liberal and has your best interests in mind.

Anderson's Negative Appeal

In his *New York Times* column (August 25), Anthony Lewis said it best: "John Anderson is an interesting politician who has no serious chance of becoming President. His candidacy can only help elect Ronald Reagan, and it is time that Anderson supporters faced that fact."

As Lewis points out third-party candidates have only had an impact on elections when "their record, personality and platform presented a clear-cut ideological choice." But, Anderson offers no such choice. "He is really running against most of his record as a Congressman: those years of conservative votes."

Anderson's appeal is, in fact, largely negative. Voters see a vote for Anderson as an opportunity to register a protest against Jimmy Carter and the Democratic Party—no longer as liberal as some would like. Such logic is dangerous.

The country would pay dearly for Jimmy Carter's loss, since it would then be faced with at least four years of Reagan as President. Can we really take the chance?

Reaganisms

"I believe that labor union leaders have accumulated such power that we should look very closely at whether they should not be bound, as business is, by the antitrust laws. Labor has become so powerful and, bargaining on an industry-wide basis as they do, I thought for some time they should be subject to the same restraints that are imposed on industry and business."
April 23, 1980

"I would find myself tending to support the right-to-work law if it were proposed in my own state."
February 28, 1980

"I favor Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, permitting states to outlaw the union shop."
February 1, 1966

"Unemployment insurance is a prepaid vacation for freeloaders."
April 27, 1966

On the Carter-endorsed Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill: "Washington will be able to decide where you'll work, what kind of work you'll do, what you'll get paid, what you'll produce, and what the product will sell for."
October 23, 1976

"I would have voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1964 . . . a bad piece of legislation."
October 21, 1965

" . . . the Senate right now is dealing with the so-called labor reform, which I think, again—feel strongly—is a bill that should be defeated . . ."
May 14, 1978

"Social Security ought to be voluntary . . . so those who can make better provision for themselves are allowed to do so."
November, 1966

On abolishment of OSHA: "Safety and health in the workplace would not suffer noticeably. Significant private and governmental resources (they mean money) would be saved and an agency perceived primarily as a tool of government harassment would be eliminated." "Amen!"
March 31, 1980

"The minimum wage has caused more misery and unemployment than anything since the Great Depression."
January 30, 1980

'Let's Start 'Er Up!'



Polish Workers

(Continued from page 1)

for the reconstruction of German trade unions because it was essential to the development of a free trade union movement in Germany.

Kirkland said: "I see no reason whatsoever why we should hesitate to respond to the needs of our brothers who, through their own courage, and their own risk and their own sacrifice, have undertaken the enormous task of creating a viable, free trade union movement in Poland."

Kirkland pointed out that the leader of the Polish workers, 37-year-old electrician Lech Walesa, had appealed publicly for "economic and moral assistance" from free world workers.

Affiliates were urged to use plant gate collections, membership meetings, and other means to raise additional funds for "our valiant Polish brothers and sisters." These funds should be forwarded to the AFL-CIO in the name of the Polish Workers Aid Fund, Kirkland said.

Conservatives—Hypocrits on Poland

It is ironic and hypocritical that Big Business and ultra-conservatives have so vocally claimed to support the interests of the Polish workers. Although they proclaim to be "staunch supporters" of the efforts to establish free trade unions in faraway lands, they have opposed these same interests in their own country. They see U.S. trade unions as no longer necessary, if not a menace to society. They have traditionally adopted a hostile attitude toward trade unions, advocating so-called "right-to-work" laws which seek to weaken U.S. unions. And, they have proposed utilizing antitrust legislation to bust un-

ions. Many of these same individuals have used union-busting consultants against their own workers who seek union recognition and workplace democracy. Now, they are posing as champions of Polish workers who are demanding the same trade union recognition.

Workers who watched the heroism of the striking Polish workers understand that unions free of government harassment are a cornerstone of democracy. They know that without strong and free unions society itself cannot be free. Unfortunately this is a lesson that the conservatives have failed to learn.

For Workers, A Clear Choice...CARTER



Problems plague the economy, and while many of them can not be attributed to President Carter, the fact is he could have done more to head them off and more to correct them. Recently, however, he has moved firmly in this direction by proposing the "revitalization" of America's industrial base, by which millions of jobs would be created.

It is one thing to acknowledge shortcomings in a President's policies. It is another matter—and a dangerous one—to turn to a candidate whose policies have a track record of absolute failure.

Such are the economic policies of Ronald Reagan. They can be summed up briefly, and accurately, in very few words: "Unshackle" business. Get government out of its way, Reagan says. Let business and industry, unhampered by the government, lead us to prosperity and full employment.

But the last time it was left to business and corporate leaders to mastermind the economy—"unshackled" by federal regulations—they brainstormed us into 20 percent unemployment and the nightmare of the longest, deepest, most tragic depression in our nation's history.

This is their record. It is not Jimmy Carter's. It is not the government's. It is theirs. Now, Ronald Reagan says "get government out of their way." Give them another chance. It's a chance we can't take.

As the comparison below shows clearly, for working people there is a difference.

There is a choice . . . Carter.



Where They Stand On Key Issues

ISSUE	CARTER	REAGAN
Job safety—OSHA	Supports strong law, with extensive enforcement powers	Would weaken or kill OSHA; poor record on job safety as governor
Compulsory open shop (right-to-work-for-less)	Opposes; would sign bill to repeal state laws	"I tend to support state right-to-work laws." Would sign national open shop law if passed by Congress.
Anti-trust laws applied to unions (could weaken every union in the U.S.)	Would strongly resist any efforts to apply anti-trust laws to unions; Believes such laws never were intended to apply to unions.	"I've thought for some time unions should be bound, as business is, by the anti-trust laws."
Labor law reform	Proposed law, fought for congressional approval	Opposed. "I feel strongly (labor law reform) should be defeated."
Windfall profits tax on oil firms	Proposed tax, helped guide it to passage in Congress	Opposes any windfall tax, would repeal newly enacted one
Davis-Bacon law	Opposes any efforts to repeal or weaken existing law	Supports weakening provisions leading to repeal
Public employe unions	Supports their collective bargaining rights	Opposes their collective bargaining rights
Energy	Proposes gas rationing, if needed, research for alternatives to oil funded by windfall profit tax	"We can have an energy abundance if we turn the energy industry loose and get government out of the way."
Full employment law	Supported compromise Humphrey-Hawkins plan	Opposes any federal full employment commitment
Food stamps for strikers	Supports program	Opposes program
Minimum wage	For regular, adequate increases.	Proposes repeal
Taxes	Urges revision of tax structure to shift some of load off workers to corporations and wealthy individuals	Pushes plan which throws bone to workers, huge new tax breaks for corporations and the wealthy
Equal Rights Amendment	Strongly for	Strongly against

THE ANDERSON RECORD—20 years U.S. House. On 80 key union, jobs and social welfare votes on AFL-CIO scorecard: 18 "right," 62 "wrong"—77 percent "wrong."

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