



WHITE COLLAR

Office and Professional Employees International Union, AFL-CIO and CLC

No. 424

July-August-September 1987



John Kelly International President



of the affiliated unions agree on a candidate. This decision will be made early this fall, which is why we are soliciting your views now.

We want to be able to say with some assurance what the consensus is among the majority of our members on a candidate.

This issue of *White Collar* includes the unedited responses of 13 current major candidates, Democrat and Republican, to four major issues:

- 1) the crisis in foreign trade and how it affects the standard of living;
- 2) the role of the federal budget deficit and what it means to working families and the poor;
- 3) what government should do about such problems as education, training and employment; and
- 4) the proper role of labor in the political process.

We also have videotapes of the major candidates addressing union members on how they see the unique leadership role of the presidency. The AFL-CIO has provided us with video cassettes, which we are making available to all of our OPEIU local unions. You can view copies by contacting your local.

We want you to be actively involved in the political process and especially in the 1988 Presidential election. So, we urge you to begin by completing the letter on the last page of this issue, by telling us who you think would be the best candidate for President in 1988 and why.

We want to hear from you. We need to hear from you. You will be helping the union, your fellow union members, but mostly yourself.

Thank you in advance for your attention and cooperation.

Fraternally,

John Kelly
OPEIU International President

OPEIU wants to hear your opinion

Dear President Kelly:

I think the best Presidential candidate for us is _____

These are the concerns I would like our candidate to deal with _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

OPEIU Local Union _____

Cut or tear off this section and mail your letter today. Send it to

John Kelly
OPEIU International President
265 West 14th Street, Suite 610
New York, N.Y. 10011

DEMOCRACY AT WORK YES



Jack Kemp

U.S. Representative (New York), 1971—; Pro Football Quarterback, American & National Football Leagues, 1957-1970.

QUESTION 1 FOREIGN TRADE

I believe the American labor force can compete and prosper in the global economy. America is the most productive nation in the world. We need to increase our commitment to improving skills, through education and training and further investment in modern plant and equipment. As a national leader for lower tax rates on both wages and investment, I believe we must take further steps to remove artificial barriers to U.S. competitiveness in order to reduce our trade deficit.

First, we must take steps to reform the world's monetary system to provide a stable dollar and help bring about lower long term interest rates. Our manufacturing productivity has begun to rise again, but this has been swamped by the wildly fluctuating dollar, high interest rates, and the global recession among our trading customers who are buying less of U.S. products.

Second, our goal must not be to raise tariffs which would add a tremendous burden on working Americans, but to open markets for our goods and raise the U.S. standard of living. To end unfair foreign trading practices, we must force

competition by lowering, not raising barriers. I have introduced legislation authorizing reciprocal lowering of trade barriers—particularly with the export competitors of countries that refuse to open their markets to U.S. goods—and requiring consumer and taxpayer impact estimates for all trade legislation.

QUESTION 2 BUDGET DEFICIT

I would rule out a tax increase as a component of deficit reduction. I believe the most compassionate and progressive way to bring the budget into balance is to concentrate on a comprehensive economic policy aimed at reducing unemployment, lowering interest rates, bolstering trade and exports, and eliminating corporate welfare. Unlike many in both parties, I believe that the high interest rate policy of the Federal Reserve is a main cause of the deficit, not an under-taxed work force. The U.S. budget cannot be balanced by unbalancing the budgets of working men and women; therefore, I reject tax increases. Our government must be committed to full employment without inflation. Through strong pro-growth initiatives, the unemployment rate can be reduced—a precondition for a balanced federal budget.

Dramatic steps to move our economy to full employment without inflation and achieve a balanced budget must include:

First, stable money to bring down interest rates and arrest the commodity price deflation hurting our farmers and manufacturers; lower interest rates would reduce the cost of servicing the national debt and help our housing, automobile, manufacturing, farming, and other interest sensitive industries;

Second, stable exchange rates and a reciprocal initiative to eliminate unfair barriers to U.S. exports;

Third, labor and capital must be liberated from high tax rates so that American industry can reindustrialize and workers are given the incentives and tools to compete;

Fourth, a strong commitment to job training, trade adjustment assistance, and education—to bolster investment in both human and physical capital;

Finally, corporate welfare programs must be eliminated and strict limits should be placed on government spending; I favor a line item veto for the President.

QUESTION 3 HUMAN NEEDS

The most important thing government can do for people is to provide the ladder of opportunity upon which all can climb, and a floor of help to those who can't help themselves or are in temporary need of assistance. I will instruct my Cabinet to follow policies that will lead to a growing economy of at least 5 percent per year and that will provide a good job at a decent wage for everyone who wants to work. I will work to liberate labor, capital and working families from high taxes and interest rates, and uphold the traditional family values upon which our nation was founded.

I will commit my Administration to not only fighting but winning the war on poverty. I will mobilize the power of the private sector to create jobs and opportunity in distressed cities and rural areas through enterprise zones. My Administration will give public housing tenants

the chance to become homeowners through urban homesteading legislation. My longstanding and active support for job training, trade adjustment assistance, magnet schools, and protections for workers in the workplace will remain unchanged. I will commit my Administration to ensuring human and civil rights with equal opportunity for all. I believe the social security system is the bedrock of retirement security, and I will uphold its integrity and continue to oppose any effort to reduce benefits to older Americans.

QUESTION 4 THE POLITICAL PROCESS

The proper role of organized labor in the political process is the same as that of all organizations—to work to promote the best interests of its individual members, of free enterprise, and of our nation. As co-founder and president of the American Football League's Players Association, I helped negotiate the first league-wide pension contract in history. I believe in the sanctity of the contract and the right to bargain—and I also respect and uphold individual rights to choose, free of coercion. I have been fortunate enough to receive the endorsement of many labor unions during my campaigns for Congress, and I have learned firsthand that union members vote the candidate, not the political party. The political diversity among American working men and women and their active involvement in the political process has been good for labor and good for our democracy. I welcome the active involvement of labor in the political process on a bipartisan basis.



Pete du Pont

Governor of Delaware, 1977-1985; U.S. Representative, 1971-1977; State Legislator, 1969-1971.

QUESTION 1 FOREIGN TRADE

We should never forget that American workers are today the most productive workers in the world. Our high productivity gives us the highest standard of living in the world, and we must build on our success by continuing to improve productivity for all Americans. When bad government tax and spending policies don't get in the way, Americans can outcompete, outproduce, and outperform anybody in the world. Too often politicians have blamed American workers when their liberal high tax, big spending policies have been the real guilty party.

We must reduce taxes which make American products too expensive in world trade. We must reduce unnecessary regulations that hurt our ability to compete.

From a long-range point of view, we must improve our education system. We simply cannot prepare our young people for the future with a system designed a century ago. If America is to be competitive, education and training must continue throughout our lives. We need to help those who must prepare for second and third careers—for new work in new industries.

Our goal as Americans is to compete—and win. We should never hide behind false walls of protectionism. That is what Herbert Hoover tried to do, and it

brought on the Depression. We don't need to hide behind tariff walls. If we insist on open markets, we can win. Some of these markets are closed to us today. This must end.

As President, I would negotiate from strength with those nations that use tariffs and other barriers that keep out American exports now. For example, as President, I would refuse to sign any major trade agreement that did not include significant reductions in barriers to our agricultural exports.

The Japanese want access to our American markets. They can have it if the Japanese market is opened to Iowa beef and Kansas corn. It's a very simple message to our foreign trading partners: no increase in efforts, no increase in exports.

QUESTION 2 BUDGET DEFICIT

I have pledged to the American taxpayers, and I repeat this pledge here: I will not raise taxes. I will reduce wasteful and over spending. The federal government must stop thinking of our tax dollars as its piggy bank.

I served as the Governor of Delaware for eight years. Before I took office, the state had run a deficit in four of the previous five years. By cutting taxes—not raising them—and controlling unnecessary spending, we in Delaware balanced the budget eight years in a row. Through lower taxes and deregulation, we built a solid record: today, one job in five in Delaware was created during the eight years of my Administration.

As President, I will insist that able-bodied people—now on welfare—go to work and become productive, self-respecting workers. This will lower the deficit. And I will end subsidies to corporations and wealthy individuals that continue to cost the taxpayers billions—starting with the \$26 billion in farm

subsidies that have enriched large corporations and hurt consumers and small farmers.

I will not raise taxes. I will control spending. And we will balance the budget. We did it in Delaware, and with your help, we can stop the liberal high tax, big spending policies that have brought us the deficit.

QUESTION 3 HUMAN NEEDS

The first task for the federal government is to provide for our national defense. Without a strong military—second to none—we would quickly lose all our freedoms. Poland, Afghanistan, Cuba, and Ethiopia are tragic reminders of what it means to be weaker than the Soviet Union.

America must research, build, and deploy the Strategic Defense Initiative as soon as possible. Today, we have no defense against Soviet missiles fired on purpose or by accident. That is a scandal. Some liberals say we should trust the Soviets. I say we should place our trust in the ingenuity, talent, and hard work of the American people to build a strong defense—the technology for which will catapult us ahead of the rest of the world in competitiveness.

Another important task is to get drugs out of our children's classrooms. The only way we'll ever guarantee drug-free classrooms is to link drug use with a driver's license. Now this will require random drug testing of teenagers in our schools. But, if we can require vaccinations before kids go to school, we can require drug testing while they're in school.

Of course, we must provide counseling and help for young people who need it. But we have to let them know there are penalties—and consequences—for drug use. We have to say, "If you use

drugs, you won't drive... because you won't have a driver's license."

For a long time, we've gone after drug pushers. Now it's time to get tough with drug users too.

Government must provide opportunity—opportunity for welfare recipients to vault out of poverty, for parents to choose the schools their children will attend, and for young workers to save for their own retirement. My campaign offers specific proposals for changing the policies that keep us from these goals.

QUESTION 4 THE POLITICAL PROCESS

I would like to thank Lane Kirkland for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you. The space here is short, and I hope that as I travel around this great nation of ours, I will have the chance to meet and speak with you.

Our Constitution is now 200 years old. It is the bedrock of our liberties, and it gives us all the opportunity to take part in our democracy. Labor unions and other associations have an important role to play in our elections, our economy, and the quality of our life.

I do get concerned sometimes when I see how labor union Political Action Committees tend to throw their support behind so many liberal politicians. Many liberal politicians who receive tens of thousands of dollars from labor unions—money paid by you—vote for a weak America. They criticized America when we liberated the brave people of Grenada. Those liberal politicians who vote against every defense bill are no friends of patriotic, hard-working Americans. I urge you as members of a labor union to take an active role as an individual in choosing just what kind of politicians get our dollars.



Pat Robertson

Founder/Chairman, Christian Broadcasting Network, 1959—; founder, Operation Blessing, 1978—; Broadcast News Analyst, 1975—; Chancellor, CBN University, 1978—.

**QUESTION 1
FOREIGN TRADE**

America is now engaged in a global economic battle. Our steel, our automobiles, our heavy machinery, our airplanes, and our farm products must fight to maintain in domestic markets and to gain a share of world markets. No industry can produce its products, purchase its supplies and components, or pay its labor without regard to world competition. To win in this battle, America must:

1. Reduce the federal budget deficit so that the economy can be free of inflationary pressures, and to achieve lower interest rates. We must avoid irresponsible lending to foreign borrowers. The dollar must be rescued from the up-and-down roller coaster of the past several years.

2. American industry must learn to compete in the international arena. Our products must be known as the best in the world. To accomplish this, I propose a partnership between government, management, and labor. Management must encourage laboring men and women to

teach them ways to improve quality and production techniques. Labor in turn must recognize that wage increases depend on productivity and sales, not on outmoded techniques and regulations. Government must provide the tax incentives for job retraining to encourage modernization and research and development for America to move ahead.

3. The Smoot-Hawley tariffs sent America and the world into a terrible depression. I favor free trade as the best program for the farmers, the workers, and business. However, I also favor fair trade. If other nations are consistently cheating on us, I say, "Either open your doors to American products or we will close our doors to you."

**QUESTION 2
BUDGET DEFICIT**

The most cruel thing that a government can do to its workers, its retirees, and its young is to load on such an insupportable burden of debt that future opportunities in the American market place are destroyed either by ruinous inflation, or financial collapse and depression.

On the other hand government serves well its working people and the poor by doing its part to supply paying jobs through a vigorous and expansionist private sector.

The key to cutting the federal budget deficit is to eliminate waste and mismanagement. Our people want government services, but they want a lean and efficient government.

The Grace Commission pointed out that \$433 billion of government savings are possible over a three-year period. This report has never been implemented.

The Packard Commission pointed out savings and efficiencies that would be possible in the Defense Department.

Economist Donald Lambro speaking of "Fat City," identified \$100 billion of waste in the federal budget.

Cuts should be fair and across the board. The question is not whether they are possible with minimum pain, the question is whether we as a nation have politicians with enough guts to put the interests of America above their own.

**QUESTION 3
HUMAN NEEDS**

In my own organization we have been involved in feeding, clothing, and housing some 13 million needy Americans. We do it with one-half of one percent overhead. Ninety-nine and one-half percent reaches the ultimate recipient. Some government programs use 70 percent for administration with only 30 percent reaching the recipient.

Welfare must be used to bring people into dignity and productivity. It should never be used to create dependency.

The greatest problem area of poverty today centers around single women with dependent children. I may be old-fashioned, but it is my feeling that if a man fathers children, it is his job, not the government's to care for them. I also feel that, with the exception of women with children under the age of six, the concept

should be payment for productive employment—"workfare" not welfare.

For efficiency, and for moral and spiritual support, government should work in partnership with the private medical agencies to care for those truly needy among us.

My instructions to my Cabinet would be:

"Under no circumstances can a great and powerful nation fail to provide adequate care to its elderly, infirm, and handicapped. We can no longer tolerate the heart-rending sight of people sleeping on grates at the heart of our cities.

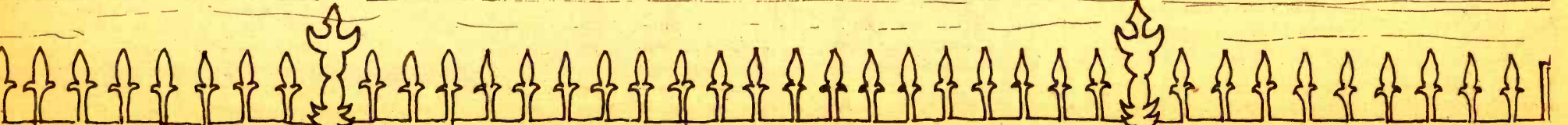
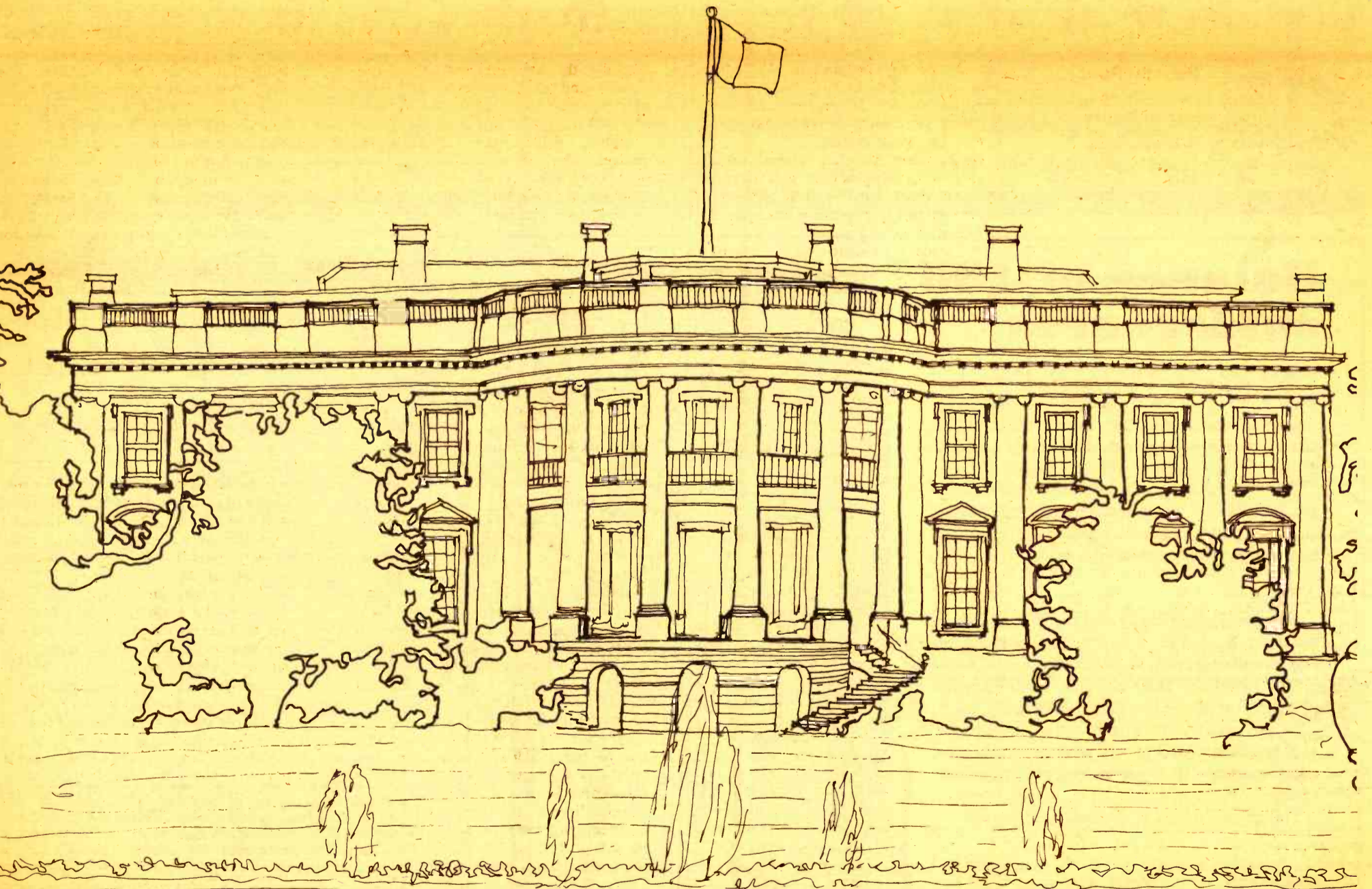
"Current welfare legislation must be reformed and improved. We must be compassionate—but that compassion must be tough and efficient as stewards of the taxpayers of America."

**QUESTION 4
THE POLITICAL PROCESS**

Organized labor has at its disposal vast sums of money held in trust under a tax free status. This money comes from the dues of hard-working Americans.

These dues are not Democratic money or Republican money, but workers' money.

I feel that unions should have the same rights and privileges in the political process as any other non-profit membership organization. However, never should the leaders of unions use their power or the union dues for any candidate in a primary or general election. Political participation is a precious right that should never be abridged to any American.



She trains sea lions

by Diane Holland, International Representative

What does being a sea lion trainer have to do with the Office & Professional Employees International Union? Well, quite a lot, if you're a steward in the Marine World Employees Association, affiliated with OPEIU Local 3.

Apprentice trainer **LiAnne Altman** is one of 14 active stewards at Marine World Africa U.S.A. She really enjoys her job, and feels the union contract helps tremendously in providing a sense of job security as well as gradually increasing pay. This is especially important in a job hundreds of others would be glad to take regardless of pay, because of its unique interest.

Working with animals has always been a strong interest in Altman's life. She spent 10 years as a part-time clerk, then office manager of a small sales firm. Then she quit to go back to school, majoring in Exotic Animal Training at Moorpark College in Southern California. That's the only such program in the United States. Graduating in 1985, she came to work at Marine World/Africa U.S.A. when it was still in Redwood City, California. Before that, she was a volunteer at the Animal Way Station in Southern California, caring for tigers, bears and lions.

At the new Marine World/Africa U.S.A. site in Vallejo, California, Altman participates in two to five shows a day at the Sea Lion Theater, which seats 3,000.

She helps care for as many as 20 sea lions, who can weigh up to 600 pounds. Handraising the pups, she has served as a "surrogate mother" to twins, feeding them herring and whipped cream formula. Training for performances begins when they're one year old. It involves adjusting to the unique personality, temperament and intelligence of each sea lion. Some can be slow learners, others "spoiled brats" who want to run the show.

Ever wondered how sea lions manage to balance that ball on their noses? Simple, says Altman—they use their whiskers to assist them.

Trainers have a close relationship with their



Sultan and LiAnne Altman

charges. If a sea lion gets sick, the trainer may have to spend the night there (with pay of course).

Altman tells us she learns a lot from her co-workers, and is constantly learning from the animals. They're full of surprises, and no two days on the job are the same. Besides, an animal trainer can be outdoors all the time.

LiAnne Altman emphasizes that Marine World/

Africa U.S.A. is not just a place to go for entertainment. This enterprise fosters education through entertainment, she says, in order to promote conservation.

She's proud to be a part of Marine World/Africa U.S.A., and proud to be associated with Office & Professional Employees International Union Local 3 in San Francisco, California.

Balance of 1987 education conferences

The Full-Time Staff Conference, as well as the West/Northwest and Southeast/Southwest Regional Education Conferences, have all taken place and been highly successful. See an account in the current issue of **White Collar**.

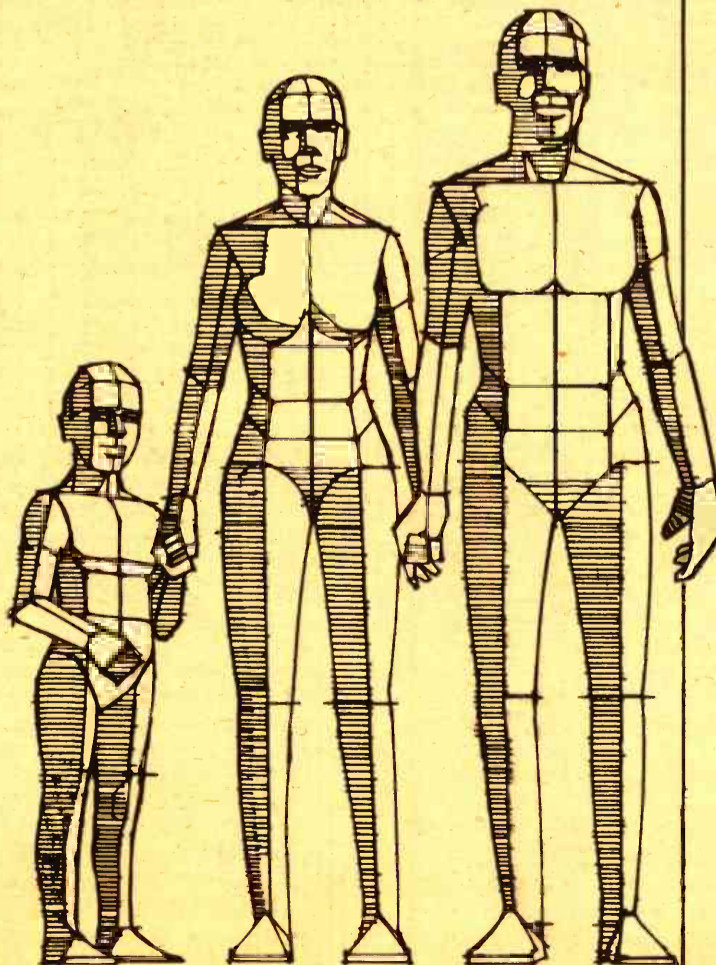
The remaining regional education conferences are listed below. You are all encouraged to send as many participants as possible to these extremely important training sessions.

Subjects

The American Family and the Workplace is the focus of this year's conferences. Bargaining and bargaining techniques are the centerpiece of the program. But, delegates will bargain primarily on family issues: parental leave, child care, pay equity, etc. There will be discussions of persuasion tactics as well as appropriate contract language in these extremely important areas.

You are all urged to attend.

Conferences	Dates	City
Northeast	September 16-19	Boston, MA
North Central	October 14-17	Chicago, IL
Erie	November 11-14	Cleveland, OH



U.S. Price Index

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

1985	
December	323.4
1986	
January	324.3
February	323.2
March	321.4
April	320.4
May	321.4
June	323.0
July	322.9
August	323.4
September	324.9
October	325.0
November	325.4
December	325.7
1987	
January	327.7
February	329.0
March	330.5
April	332.3
May	333.4
June	334.9
July	335.6

Canadian Index

Statistics Canada
New Base 1981 = 100

1985	
December	129.5
1986	
January	130.1
February	130.6
March	130.9
April	131.1
May	131.7
June	132.9
July	132.9
August	133.3
September	133.3
October	134.0
November	134.7
December	134.9
1987	
January	135.2
February	135.2
March	136.4
April	137.0
May	137.8
June	138.2
July	139.2

If you move, send your old and new address, including zip code and social security or social insurance number and Local Union number to: Gilles Beauregard, Sec.-Treas., 815 16th Street, N.W., Suite 606, Washington, D.C. 20006.



DEMOCRATS



Bruce Babbitt

Governor of Arizona, 1978-1987; Attorney General, 1975-1978; Attorney, Brown, Vlassis & Bain, 1967-1975; Attorney, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1965-1967.

QUESTION 1 FOREIGN TRADE

Free traders tell us, in the face of all the evidence, that there is nothing basically wrong with the system of international trade. Protectionists want to pick fight after fight about unfair trading practices and start an unending cycle of retaliation.

My approach is a third alternative entirely. I call it balanced trade. Balanced trade concentrates on objective results ("balance") rather than subjective rules (such as "fairness") which different nations interpret differently.

Balanced trade means simply that every industrial country must keep its *multilateral* trading accounts, the sum total of all its foreign trade, in approximate balance. If you export, you import, and you do it in equal measure. The overall value of what you sell to the world must

match the overall value of what you buy. If that is not the case, and you won't balance your accounts, then your victims will balance them for you—with across-the-board tariffs that increase every year.

That is balanced trade. It is a new idea in recognition of an old value: overall parity between exports and imports. All it needs is a President who is bold enough to make it happen.

QUESTION 2 BUDGET DEFICIT

As Governor of Arizona I balanced nine budgets in a row—simply by saying that some things are more important than others. My priorities were creating jobs and protecting the interests of those least able to protect themselves. Even through a national recession, my government:

- Repealed a regressive sales tax on food

- Boosted spending on public education, public safety, health and human services

- Kept state spending below seven percent of total personal income.

What you need to know from every presidential candidate is: What are his or her priorities? And how will he or she pay for them? My priorities are outlined in the following answer. I would pay for them both with budget cuts and revenue

increases, all of them targeted on some genuine measure of need. I would not give a mortgage interest deduction for mansions and vacation homes. I would not pay subsidies to corporate megafarms. I would not build three new generations of nuclear missiles all at once. I would not pay the Vanderbilts and the Mellons the same tax-free social security benefits as a widow in a cold-water flat. In short, I would balance the budget by setting humane priorities and standing by them.

QUESTION 3 HUMAN NEEDS

Three major priorities:

1. Children. One American child in four lives in poverty. That is unacceptable, and I see three urgent tasks. First, we must extend Medicaid benefits to every child in poverty—immediately. Second, we must help make it possible for working parents to find decent child care. Third, we must have massive improvements in education.

2. Jobs. You create quality jobs with economic growth, and that means giving ordinary workers a piece of the action. How many times have you heard executives push for wage cuts—and then reward themselves with bonuses for their frugality? No American company should be permitted to deduct an executive bo-

nus as a business expense unless it offers productivity pay for all of its employees. I'd say to every American worker: If you make first-rate efforts—if you pay attention to detail, if you improve the quality of your product, if you find a better way to do the job—you'll have first-rate rewards.

3. Environment. We need legislation on acid rain, groundwater protection, and public lands. I would tell every polluter: if you poison our water you will go to jail, and your money will be spent to clean up the mess.

QUESTION 4 THE POLITICAL PROCESS

The American labor movement has always stood for the protection of those who could not protect themselves. You have led the way to many of this century's most important social welfare advances. As a Democrat, I welcome the vital contribution that the labor movement has made to building my party. There is nothing narrow or selfish in representing the interests of working men and women and their families, and I will be proud to stand with the American labor movement in this presidential campaign. There will inevitably be issues on which we disagree, but I welcome your participation and I intend to work hard for your support.



Joseph R. Biden Jr.

U.S. Senator (Delaware) 1973—; Chairman, Judiciary Committee; ranking Democrat, Foreign Relations Committee

human costs of trade problems. As President, I would use tariff proceeds to fund worker retraining and relocation. And I would support ideas like wage insurance, plant closing laws, and community tax base insurance.

I don't want America to withdraw from world trade—nor do I want us to concede defeat to our rivals. Instead, I want us to prevail in the world economy, and I know that we can.

spending programs should be specific as to how they would be paid for. We should be honest about the cost of new priorities. And we must ensure that their burden falls least on the poor and middle-class Americans, who have lost most of the ground during the Reagan years.

just out of compassion for those less fortunate. Helping fellow Americans helps all of us. We will need to tap the full potential and energies of all of our people if we are to remain a great country into the next century and beyond.

QUESTION 1 FOREIGN TRADE

Today's world is more complicated than the simplistic choice between free trade and protectionism. Free trade is a myth—something that never existed. And protectionism would be self-destruction—a trade war now would be like a nuclear war: there would be no winners.

Both options are defeatist. Free traders say we are powerless to change our future. Protectionists say we cannot compete against our rivals and win.

Our next President must respond to unfair foreign trade practices, not with talk, but action. He should sit down with trading partners and put "all the cards on the table": negotiating with them over trade practices, military and foreign aid support, and the value of our currencies. If needed, the President should impose tariffs on those who are unwilling to be fair traders.

Our goal must be not withdrawing from world competition but entering it to win. Management is going to have to worry more about building industry for the next decade, and less about next quarter's profits. Management must give workers more say in how industries are run and a share of the profits: workers must accept this responsibility and help America increase productivity and product quality.

Finally, we should not ignore the

QUESTION 2 BUDGET DEFICIT

The Reagan Administration has amassed the largest public debt in the history of the nation. This debt will force our children, and perhaps many future generations, to pay for our excesses.

We cannot reduce the deficit unless we achieve economic growth greater than the sluggish rate we have now. We can increase growth by addressing third world debt problems and reducing our trade deficits.

We must take steps to reduce deficits steadily over the next few years. Specifically, I propose cutting several billion dollars from the defense budget. I would also convert trade quotas to tariffs, raising more than \$10 billion a year. I would also seek to eliminate all waste in government spending through better management and collection practices.

New taxes to reduce deficits should be a last resort. If we need to find additional revenues, there are several principles we must apply. First, any new taxes must be based on "ability to pay" and must not make the tax system less progressive. Specifically, I would oppose a value added tax, which would unfairly burden working people. Second, new taxes must not significantly impair our efforts to compete in the world economy.

Finally, as a way to ensure future budget control, any proposed new

QUESTION 3 HUMAN NEEDS

Our primary challenge is to end a decade of the "got mine, get yours" philosophy, and restore our sense of community and common concern.

For our young, we must insure that all have decent health care from birth through adolescence. We must give them the best education system in the world. We must expand drug education and treatment programs. And we must sponsor new plans to put higher education within the reach of teens from all backgrounds.

We must help adults in need by providing shelter for the homeless and training and opportunities for the jobless. Government must give these Americans the help they need so they can help themselves.

We must insure that our elderly have a retirement with dignity. They should have the health care they need without spending everything they have worked a lifetime to save.

Our next President must lead the government in addressing these pressing problems. The record of the past seven years—of neglect and irresponsibility—must be ended.

But the President will have to do more: he will have to challenge the American people to work for these same goals in their neighborhoods, schools, union halls, and communities. He must offer moral leadership and a vision of social justice. He must remind the people that our less fortunate citizens are not "them"—they are a part of "us."

This is not something we should do

QUESTION 4 THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Organized labor has always been the bedrock of progressivity in this nation. But I believe that 1988 will be a watershed election for labor. At the moment when the standard of living for our workers is no longer rising, we need strong leadership from labor.

We are seeing many transitions in the economy which will affect workers. We need more labor protection now, not less, so that the rights of American workers are not sacrificed in this transition. For example, many manufacturing jobs are being lost and are being replaced by service sector jobs which are not organized. I believe labor must organize in those new industries in order to protect worker rights.

Over the past six years, business groups have been waging a war on organized labor—trying to roll back most of the gains of the past four decades. The Reagan Administration has tried to undo the entire structure of labor-management relations in this country. The Chairman of the NLRB has gone so far as to attack the very idea of collective bargaining, the most fundamental right of all.

It is time for unions and their members to fight back. You have a right and duty to play an active role in politics. You should demand that basic fairness be done for working people, and that we get the nation moving again.

I hope that every working man and woman will get involved in the political process in 1988. America's unions should do everything they can to make sure that this happens.

Work and Health
by Press Associates, Inc.

Eye injuries

By Dr. Phillip L.
Polakoff, M.D.

Director, Western Institute for
Occupational/Environmental Sciences

Is your eyesight precious to you? Of course it is. But the chances we take of losing this priceless gift—at work or at play—are incredible. For instance:

More than 90 percent of eye injuries, including many which result in blindness, are *preventable*.

Preventable! That's the conclusion of researchers at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston after one of the largest clinical studies on the causes of eye trauma ever conducted.

The study dispels the belief that victims of eye injuries suffer accidents that are misfortunes or sudden twists of fate. Instead, the researchers reported at the June 11 meeting in Los Angeles of the National Eye Trauma Society:

"These injuries occur repetitively in predictable situations, and many have been prevented by the use of protective eyewear."

Yet, the survey showed that 66 percent of all persons injured at work and 40 percent of those who sustained severe injury reported that protective eyewear was available. Of the 10 percent who were wearing protective eyewear at the time of the injury, none were seriously hurt. Ordinary eyeglasses, on the other hand, often broke on impact and were closely associated with severe injury.

The study was based on more than 3,100 patients who were treated at the Massachusetts infirmary emergency service during a six-month period. This was the first major study in the United States to focus on the frequency and distribution of eye injuries. The research revealed:

- the workplace is the site for nearly 50 percent of all eye injuries.
- effective eye protection is often available, but its use is neither common or enforced.
- sports eye injuries are frequently severe and have little relationship to the athletic skill of the player.
- young people, particularly under the age of 15, bear a disproportionate burden of severe eye injuries.
- the direct and indirect cost of these injuries are conservatively estimated at \$5 million, and 60 work-years lost for the patients in the study.

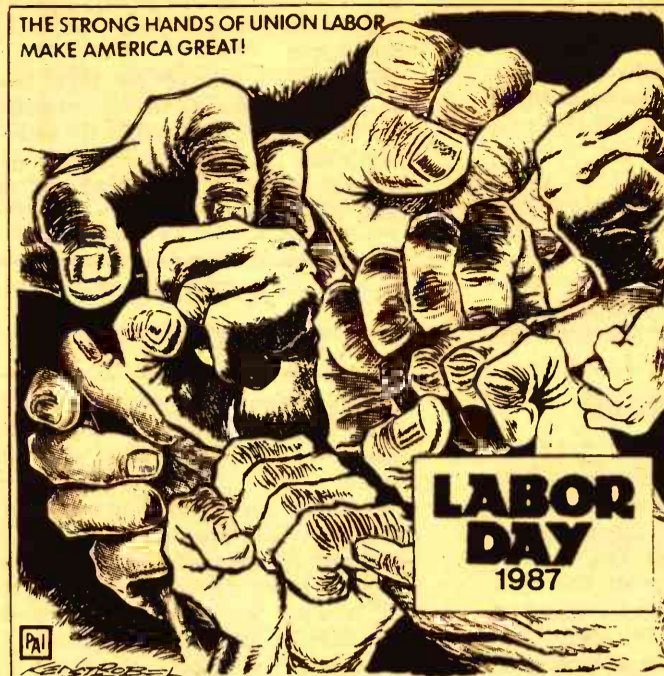
Those at significant risk—accounting for some 65 percent of all workplace injuries—were those in automobile repair (found to be an especially dangerous activity), and workers in construction trades. These include laborers, machine operators, welders, plumbers, pipe-fitters, painters and maintenance workers.

Serious eye injuries in sports occur most often in softball and baseball, but balls of all sizes were found to be potentially dangerous. Racquet sports also accounted for a significant percentage of eye injuries.

Noticeable for their absence were eye injuries caused by ice hockey. The researchers conclude that "the practical abolition of eye injuries related to ice hockey in this region of the country is remarkable, and is a tribute to those who implemented the mandatory use of facial protection for amateur play in this sport."

This appears to be an area in which union health and safety committees could take a commendable lead in educating workers to the dangers of eye injuries at their work sites, and use of available protective equipment to minimize those risks.

A pamphlet, based on the findings of the study, is available free of charge from Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Office of Public Affairs, 243 Charles Street, Boston, MA 02114.



Washington Window

The working poor and a living wage

by Press Associates

If there's anything the Reagan era will be remembered for, it may be for a federal government which callously stood by while the downward spiral of destructive competition lowered living standards for millions of Americans.

Fortunately, there are many responsible people who believe one place to draw the line and reverse the trend is by raising the federal minimum wage.

A standard of decency was set when President Roosevelt signed the Fair Labor Standards Act into law in 1938. That law established a floor under wages, a ceiling on hours and a ban on child labor. The aim was to ensure "a minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and well-being of workers."

Since then, Congress has acted six times to raise the minimum. The last time was ten years ago, when the minimum was raised in steps, moving in 1981 to the current \$3.35 an hour.

Congress is now considering bills which would raise the minimum in steps to \$4.65 an hour by 1990 and thereafter peg it to 50 percent of the average private sector wage.

A broad coalition of 53 labor, religious, civil rights, and citizen groups strongly supports bills introduced by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.).

Arthur Flemming, co-chairman of the Citizens Committee for a Just Minimum Wage and President Eisenhower's Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, testified for the coalition. He said he also was speaking for the other co-chairs: National Urban League President John Jacob, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, and President Coretta Scott King of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center.

Flemming pointed out how time and inflation have eroded the minimum wage. Inflation alone since 1981 has shrunk the minimum to \$2.38 an hour today, he said. A minimum wage worker on a 40-hour week for a 52-week year—and not many are—would earn \$6,968 at the \$3.35 rate. This is below the government's poverty line of \$7,138 for a family of two, and considerably below the \$8,744 poverty line for a family of three, he noted. In the 1960s, the minimum wage worker's earnings were well above the poverty line for a family of three. In the 1970s, they averaged above the poverty line.

"This is not a small problem," Flemming said. In 1986, he said, there were 7 million wage and salary workers at or below the minimum wage. In addition, there were 6 million more workers slightly above the \$3.35 an hour minimum.

Flemming, as did other witnesses, disposed of the usual criticism—that raising the minimum causes inflation, creates unemployment, prices teenagers out of jobs, and so on. He noted that the minimum has been raised six times and these dire consequences failed to materialize.

Decency is still the strongest argument. "We like to think of our society as being just and compassionate," Flemming said. "We also want to keep the working poor working, and their families united. We want the working poor to know that there is more return in working than by qualifying for welfare. The best way to do this is to guarantee the working poor a living wage."

Mary Dublin Keyserling, a consulting economist for the National Consumers League, also testified for a coalition of women's and religious groups and offered a rare perspective. The League's legendary Florence Kelley drafted state minimum wage bills, the first of which was enacted in Massachusetts in 1912. Keyserling headed the League in helping to win passage of the federal wage-hour law in 1938 and cited such allies as Eleanor Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, Justice Brandeis and others. They all believed, she said, that a minimum wage should provide a decent level of living for the sake of the family and community.

Who are the minimum wage workers and where do they work?

A report by the independent Center on Budget and Policy Priorities said that, of the 5 million hourly and 1.7 million salaried workers at the minimum wage or less in 1986, most were adults—48 percent were 25 or older, 21 percent were 20 to 24, and only 31 percent were teenagers. Two-thirds were women. The vast majority, 83 percent, were white although a large proportion of blacks and Hispanics were at the minimum wage level. Two-thirds of hourly paid workers were on part-time.

The service-producing sector had 80 percent of the low-paid workers. Within this sector, 52 percent were in retail trade and 24 percent were in services such as business and repairs, and personal and professional areas.

It is time to protect the most vulnerable workers and raise the minimum wage to a level of decency.



Michael S. Dukakis
Governor of Massachusetts, 1974-1978 and 1982—.

**QUESTION 1
FOREIGN TRADE**

The trade deficit has cost two million jobs, betraying the hopes and dreams of families and communities across our nation. Debating "protectionism" versus "free trade" misses the point. Our goal must be competitive American industries and balanced trade internationally.

Some say America must de-industrialize. I disagree. We need our basic industries. Our national security cannot become hostage to raw materials purchased, processed and manufactured abroad.

To win in world competition, we must invest in education and job training, in first-rate transportation, in clean air and water, and in new technologies that will help both new and older industries. And we must work to keep plants open, help dislocated workers, and provide older workers with new skills.

We must address unfair trade practices that subsidize foreign goods and close markets to our products. Where appropriate, we can provide limited relief from foreign competition, but we must insist

that the industries that benefit from that relief invest and modernize and become competitive.

Finally, we must get our fiscal house in order by reducing the record deficits which devour savings, inflate the value of the dollar, attract foreign capital, make America a debtor nation and cost millions of American jobs.

**QUESTION 2
BUDGET DEFICIT**

We cannot create economic opportunity for all Americans if we are burdened with \$150-\$200 billion budget deficits.

Record deficits mean record interest payments, an over-valued dollar that damages our competitiveness, and a reduced standard of living for Americans.

There are two ways to reduce the deficit. Control spending and increase revenues. We must do both. No serious presidential candidate can rule out new taxes. But instead of rushing to impose new taxes . . . on income, on imported oil, on gasoline . . . we should first collect the taxes that are already due.

This year, the Internal Revenue Service will fail to collect \$110 billion in taxes owed to the Treasury, but not paid. America's working people pay their taxes; they must through payroll withholding. But too many others, including some corporations, do not.

We can raise \$70 billion in new revenue by bringing tax compliance rates back to where they were in 1965. That's the quickest—and fairest—way to reduce the deficit.

We must also restore sensible priorities.

to federal spending. We need a strong defense, but we must also eliminate the waste and mismanagement that weakens our security and diverts resources from other urgent economic and human needs.

**QUESTION 3
HUMAN NEEDS**

Consider the record we built in Massachusetts.

We helped working families, and the elderly, by balancing our budgets and by cutting taxes five times in four years. But we also made concern for the most vulnerable members of our society a top priority.

Our employment and training (ET) program helped welfare families lift themselves out of poverty and become self-sufficient wage-earning citizens.

And we helped 30,000 low-income families find decent, affordable housing.

We were the first to use state funds to supplement the federal nutrition program for women and infant children.

We quadrupled college scholarship assistance; and increased funds for public higher education by a greater percentage than any other state.

We worked hard to provide quality health and home care for older citizens.

We committed ourselves to battling AIDS, homelessness, teen pregnancy, adult illiteracy, drug and alcohol abuse, and the failure to provide child support.

Now the time has come to provide that kind of leadership from Washington.

That is the message I would deliver during my first Cabinet meeting.

But I would add that the most important human service program of all is full

employment, and that will be a fundamental goal of the Dukakis Administration.

**QUESTION 4
THE POLITICAL PROCESS**

I believe that organized labor can and must play a key role in the American political process.

The leaders and members of organized labor in Massachusetts have been an important part of the extraordinary economic success that we enjoy. *With the full participation of organized labor, we have reduced unemployment to less than 4 percent in Massachusetts.*

Labor leaders have been essential partners in a coalition that has won passage of strong plant-closing legislation; a comprehensive right-to-know bill; and sweeping reform of our workers' compensation system.

Without national leadership from organized labor, we would never have achieved the kind of social and economic progress that is reflected in federal laws governing the minimum wage, the eight-hour day, civil rights, Medicare and Head Start.

I have sought support from organized labor throughout my political career, and I do so now as a candidate for the presidency.

We need your involvement; we need your leadership; we need the active participation of working men and women and their families in the 1988 campaign.

And I will need your active participation and involvement as President of the United States.



Richard Gephardt
Chairman, House Democratic Caucus, 1985—; U.S. Representative (Missouri), 1977—; Board of Aldermen, 1971-1976.

**QUESTION 1
FOREIGN TRADE**

I intend to continue pushing this year, as I did in 1985, for Congress to enact a tough trade policy. The Gephardt Amendment would give this country the teeth we need at the bargaining table, in trade negotiations, to open up closed markets abroad.

Other countries found to be engaging in unfair trade practices would have a chance to negotiate a fair trade agreement with the United States. But if they won't come to the table, or if efforts to negotiate fail, or if an agreement is renegeed upon by a trading partner, then U.S. sanctions would be systematically imposed under my policy. And we would keep them in place until that country acts fairly and agrees to reduce its surplus by 10 percent per year.

No other country in the world can match the productivity of American workers, but other countries are preventing us from competing head to head. They've erected trade barriers and they take us for patsies and chumps because our government won't get tough on trade. We need to get the handcuffs off American workers that have been put on us by unfair trade practices abroad. Just let us compete, that's all, and I know we'll win. And our standard of living will rise when we get America back to work.

**QUESTION 2
BUDGET DEFICIT**

My goal isn't to raise taxes, it's to get America back on a steady course and moving again. We absolutely must balance the books. The budget deficit is throwing our economy out of whack and mortgaging the future of our children.

Current budget priorities are simply misplaced. I am confident we can strengthen our national security by investing in people. We can't put blinders on when the question of defense cuts or revenue increases comes up. Nothing should be eliminated from the budget debate as long as we make the necessary investments in people—education, health care, job training, nutrition, etc. Every program must be reevaluated, but we must not—we will not—swing the budget axe blindly.

I believe Americans are willing to invest in the future of their children. But we can't ask those least able to afford it to do it all. I would propose a budget that shares the sacrifice among those who can bear the burden. So I think it comes down to a combination of cuts and investments, less wasteful spending on things and better investments in people.

**QUESTION 3
HUMAN NEEDS**

Government has one major function, essentially: to protect and defend its citizens. The federal government must act in the national interest, and I would reverse the policies of the past several years that pit region against region, and which divide America. All governments, at every level, should be working together, pulling together, instead of shucking responsibility off on the next guy down the ladder.

Under a Gephardt presidency this

country would see an unprecedented federal commitment to education. That's the key to building the future of America. We must, and would, do more to combat adult illiteracy, prevent dropouts, help people train and retrain for better jobs, and elevate the aspirations and talent of all our people.

We will never be a secure nation as long as our citizens are uneducated, ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed, and unemployed or underemployed. We will make America first again by making people—human resources—our first priority. I see an America where all leaders share that responsibility, but where the federal government sets the tone and takes the lead. In a Gephardt Administration, I would expect the heads of all departments to lead in that new direction.

**QUESTION 4
THE POLITICAL PROCESS**

Democratic victories are won with the help of labor, it's as simple as that, and

we can't do without you. I make no bones about the fact that I would welcome the endorsement of the American labor movement. I plan on working with the labor movement to put their membership on delegate slates across the country. I look toward the labor movement to take an active role in organizing our campaign, in recruiting volunteers, and providing financial contributions.

I share the concerns of the working people of this country—always have, always will. Often as people reach for the stars they forget their beginnings, but not Dick Gephardt. I'm never going to forget the hard work my parents had to put in to provide me with the opportunities I've had in life. I want that same kind of country for my children and yours, a nation that is proud of its workers, and where hard work yields fair rewards and opportunity. We're setting out to make America first again by sticking to our strongest values: honesty, trust in people, regard for hard work, and caring about our neighbors. That's what my campaign is all about.

WHITE COLLAR
Official Organ of
OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION
affiliated with the AFL-CIO, CLC

JOHN KELLY President
ROMEO CORBELL Secretary-Treasurer

POSTMASTERS, ATTENTION — Change of address Form 3579 should be addressed to: Office and Professional Employees International Union, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. (202) 393-4464.

GWEN WELLS Managing Editor

ILCA
INTERNATIONAL LABOR COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Published quarterly by Office and Professional Employees International Union, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C. (ISSN 06-1-4876)
Reproduction by the Labor Press of any or all material herein contained is not only permitted, but wholly desirable in the interest of workers' education.

Subscription Price \$1 a Year



Albert Gore Jr.

U.S. Senator (Tennessee), 1985—; U.S. Representative, 1977-1985; Reporter, Nashville Tennessean, 1970-1976.

**QUESTION 1
FOREIGN TRADE**

America is in a trade crisis. Over the past six years, this Administration has spent and borrowed us into a very deep hole. We're tired of leaders whose idea of free trade is to tell the world, "Here—we've got lots of jobs. Go ahead and take as many as you like!" We need a strong leader who won't tolerate a declining standard of living or an economy that leaks \$170 billion a year.

What has been lacking is presidential leadership and presidential willingness to back up words with actions in our dealings with trading partners. Our government must also stop making America's problems worse by borrowing more than we can afford.

We should target our resources toward long-term prosperity, productivity, and people for a change. America should prepare to compete by making better products than the Germans—not by pay-

ing wages that are lower than Brazil's. Our next generation of leaders should know that to win back American jobs. Americans need the best training programs and schools.

This country practically invented world trade, and we used it to build a better life for everybody. The next President must inspire this nation to lead the way again—and join with working men and women to bring out America's best.

**QUESTION 2
BUDGET DEFICIT**

America took 176 years to accumulate a trillion dollar debt. The current Administration needed only five years to double it. This Administration's borrow-and-spend policies have made our products more expensive overseas, cost millions of American jobs, stopped investment in economic growth, and squeezed important social programs.

I believe America is ready to reduce the deficit in a fair and responsible way. My first choice for reducing the deficit is economic growth, with more jobs for Americans who will then pay taxes on their income. But we must have contingency plan as well. We would be willing to share the burden equally, with equal contributions from three areas: cuts in military spending, cuts in domestic spending, and increases in revenue.

A tax increase would be a last resort, but the President is wrong to rule it out

as part of a comprehensive solution to reducing the deficit. We should not impose a regressive value-added tax which weighs most heavily on working Americans.

Instead of cooking the books withphony budget proposals, the next President should put all the facts on the table and lead in the development of a broader consensus on the necessity for a responsible fiscal policy.

**QUESTION 3
HUMAN NEEDS**

Americans want a better deal from government. As President, I will set out to find a job for every American who wants to work, and make sure the minimum wage is at a level that assures everyone gets fair pay. I believe we should invest in people for a change, by creating better schools and job training programs. We should launch a national job bank to match jobseekers with job openings, so that if a person is out of work, he or she will immediately have a list of all the opportunities available. We should widen the doors of equal opportunity we fought so hard to open in the first place.

America must insist on a cleaner environment, by cleaning up hazardous waste dumps and demanding clean water and clean air. America must guarantee all citizens the right to shelter and increase the supply of affordable housing. We should

**QUESTION 4
THE POLITICAL PROCESS**

In my experience, unions have always played an important role in shaping national policy. When important legislation is on the line, organized labor always comes through with tremendous grass-roots support. Time after time, that political involvement saves jobs and makes the system work.

Organized labor has helped me on every one of my campaigns with advice, support, and volunteers. I would not be in the Senate were it not for the hard work of working men and women in Tennessee.

I have long been a strong supporter of union participation in the democratic process. Unions help democracy work the way it was meant to—by harvesting ideas at the grass-roots level. Democracy is just as important in the workplace. Economic growth will come when working Americans have more pay and say.



Jesse Jackson

President, National Rainbow Coalition, 1984—; President, Operation PUSH, 1971-1983; Executive Director, Operation Breadbasket, 1966-1971.

**QUESTION 1
FOREIGN TRADE**

Fair trade is essential to protect our national interests, our vital industries, and our jobs. An effective national trade policy includes aggressive federal initiatives and coordinated programs to improve competitiveness and increase American exports. We must negotiate trade agreements, through GATT and bilaterally, that are fair and mutually beneficial.

Second, the major cause of our trade deficit is President Reagan's record budget deficits. They have driven up the value of the dollar and made our products uncompetitive in the world.

Third, we have lost our industrial and commercial competitiveness in the world because our research and development monies, over half of our scientists and engineers, and six percent of our GNP, goes toward military projects; while the Japanese have 75 percent of their scientists and engineers, and their research and development monies, working on industrial, commercial, and economic development. A nation does best what it does most. We are first in military development and they are becoming first in eco-

nomc development.

Lastly, I support international labor rights. American workers can never compete with slave labor markets abroad—nor should we try. I support efforts to oppose foreign governments' actions which blatantly suppress workers' rights, imprison and kill labor leaders, and have virtually no health and safety standards.

workers and communities six-month notice before closing plants; workers' option to purchase such plants with government-guaranteed loans; investment tax incentives to corporations conditioned on their willingness to re-invest in this market; and encouragement to corporations to joint venture with local and state governments.

environment. We can clean up our environment, create jobs, and generate new taxes at the same time.

The measure of the moral character of a nation is how it treats its young, poor and elderly.

**QUESTION 2
BUDGET DEFICIT**

President Reagan mortgaged America's future through irrational military spending, unfair tax cuts, the use of unemployment to fight inflation, and misplaced national priorities.

I'm not convinced we need new taxes—though I have not ruled them out. For example, several studies have shown that there may be annual uncollected taxes up to \$100 billion.

We need a FAIRER TAX SYSTEM. If new taxes are needed, I will fight for a fairer tax system for the middle class, workers and the poor.

Second, we need NEW BUDGET PRIORITIES. We need a strong national defense, but we can shift spending from military to domestic without hurting our defense. We can have job creation, job training and retraining, worker safety, education, health care, housing and a clean environment with new priorities. A working America is a taxpaying America.

Third, I support an "INVEST AMERICA" plan where greater use of \$2 trillion in private pension funds can be earmarked for the rebuilding of America's infrastructure; legislation that gives

**QUESTION 3
HUMAN NEEDS**

At my first Cabinet meeting I would instruct Cabinet and Department heads that our government will assume the appropriate leadership in these areas to ensure responsible, effective and efficient performance. We will meet our responsibilities to the nation. My priorities include:

President Reagan proposed cutting education to \$14 billion. I proposed raising education to \$25 billion.

Unemployment during the Reagan Administration has averaged 8.1 percent. I propose a FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ECONOMY as the number one priority of a Jackson Administration.

I support a national health care system that provides quality health care for all of our citizens based on need and not solely on money; and a new national housing effort that would both shelter our people and help put our people back to work.

I strongly support affirmative action and would use the full powers of the Executive Branch of government to firmly, but fairly, enforce the law.

A major role must be played by the federal government in cleaning up our

**QUESTION 4
THE POLITICAL PROCESS**

I support the right and ability of all citizens and labor to participate fully in the American political process. I have spent all of my adult life fighting and risking my life for that right. No one has risked more, registered more, politically educated or involved more American citizens in the political process.

Organized labor is a legitimate interest whose concerns must be taken into account by any serious presidential candidate.

The role of presidential leadership is to put forth a vision of where the country needs to go, how he/she proposes to get there, allow people and groups to see their role in the plan, and inspire all citizens and groups to get involved.

I have fought alongside organized labor all of my life in our shared commitment to full employment, livable wages, worker safety, collective bargaining, health care, housing, equal opportunity, voting rights and other programs of humane priorities at home and human rights abroad.

I support organized labor's right to speak and act on international labor and human rights issues, and I look forward to continuing our efforts in these important fields.



DEMOCRACY AT WORK YES



New From Your OPEIU Unioncare Personal Benefits Program...



Just \$6.45 Monthly Now Gives You Over \$100,000.00 Family Emergency Cash Benefits Against Your Six Greatest Daily Risks!



Stop taking unnecessary chances with you and your Family's financial security when new OPEIU PERSONAL PASSPORT Plan now can provide your household up to \$200,000.00 in total benefits for less than \$7.00 a month! Every day thousands of American Families are devastated by accidents causing injuries... disabilities... and even death of a Loved One. No one knows if we will be next or how severe our loss will be in disrupted lives and lost income.

None of us are immune to this threat... but some are financially prepared! Now, this new OPEIU Personal Passport Family Security Plan can make certain you will have big dollar benefits for injuries... disability... and even fatalities resulting from covered accidents at home, work, and even travelling anywhere, anytime!



SIX SEPARATE PERSONAL PASSPORT BENEFITS PROTECT YOU & YOUR SPOUSE EVERYDAY! Both you and your Spouse under 65 years of age are GUARANTEED ACCEPTANCE for OPEIU Personal Passport Plan if you apply now during this Introductory Charter Enrollment! You cannot be turned down, regardless of past or present health, no matter how hazardous your job or hobbies! And, just look at the variety of big dollar benefits you will have protecting you! You have a choice of three different Fatal Accident Coverages to protect you anywhere in the world, twenty-four hours a day! At no extra cost, you also receive \$50,000.00 added benefits for fatal Automobile Accidents... plus an automatic \$100,000.00 increase coverage for death while travelling on planes, boats, trains, taxis or buses as fare paying passenger! Also included for the same low monthly premium are Medical Expense Benefits up to \$500.00 per covered accident for treating injuries at the Hospital, Emergency Room, or even your Doctor's Office! Should you lose a hand, foot, or eye in a covered accident, you will be paid full Dismemberment Benefits up to \$100,000.00!

That's five different ways OPEIU Personal Passport Plan can benefit you everyday... all for one low premium starting at just \$6.45 a month. However, if you enroll during this UNIONCARE Introductory Offer, you also may request up to \$600.00 in Monthly Accident Disability Benefits! This important Personal Passport Option will pay you a full \$600.00 Family Income anytime a covered accident keeps you from working 30 days or longer... and continue for up to 30 full months disability!



Just look at how many ways Office & Professional Employees new Personal Passport Plan can benefit you... your Spouse... your entire Family... for less than \$80.00 A YEAR!



UP TO \$100,000.00 FATAL ACCIDENT BENEFITS COVER YOU AT HOME, WORK, WHILE TRAVELLING... IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER COVERAGE! You have Three Personal Passport Plan Options to choose from so you can tailor this coverage and your low Group Premiums to your needs!



\$50,000.00 ADDED BENEFITS FOR FATAL AUTO ACCIDENTS... paid in addition to your choice of OPEIU Personal Passport basic coverage! So, whether travelling on an Inter-State or in your neighborhood, you will have this important margin of financial security!



\$100,000.00 ADDED BENEFITS WHILE TRAVELLING... On planes, trains, buses, boats, taxis or any public conveyance licensed to carry fare paying passengers! Paid in addition to your choice of OPEIU Personal Passport basic coverage!



PAYS EMERGENCY MEDICAL COSTS FOR TREATING INJURIES AT THE HOSPITAL... EMERGENCY ROOM... OR DOCTOR'S OFFICE... in addition to your OPEIU negotiated Health & Welfare Plans or any other coverage you now have! With no limit on how often or how many times you must call upon this important benefit!



FULL DEATH BENEFITS FOR LOSS OF TWO HANDS, FEET, OR EYES due to covered Accidental Injuries! One-half benefits paid for loss of one hand, foot, or eye... in addition to any other Personal Passport Family Security coverage payable from any accident!



UP TO \$600.00 A MONTH FOR 30 MONTHS ACCIDENT DISABILITY BENEFITS... payable whenever a covered injury keeps you from working 30 days or longer! Coverage continues for as long as you are disabled, up to two and one-half years... and payable whether or not you are hospitalized!



CHARGE PERSONAL PASSPORT PLAN TO YOUR MASTERCARD OR VISA EACH MONTH... OR BE BILLED DIRECT TO YOUR HOME EVERY THREE MONTHS... but don't miss this opportunity to have your choice of these six big OPEIU Personal Passport Plan Benefits protecting you and your Family! Complete and return your personalized OPEIU Group Enrollment Form when it is delivered to you by mail... there's no one to see, no appointments to keep, no health questions to answer. Everything you need to participate in this UNIONCARE Personal Benefit will be in this kit!



GUARANTEED NO RISK TO YOU! OPEIU Personal Passport Family Security BENEFITS come to you with a full 30 Day Satisfaction Guaranteed. So, you will be risking nothing when you apply... but could be missing an important opportunity if you do not take advantage of this Charter Enrollment! Remember, this new Personal Benefit is an officially sponsored Office & Professional Employees International UNIONCARE Plan guaranteed to all Members and Spouses under Age 65 who enroll now! But, the many big dollar benefits and low Group Premium of OPEIU Personal Passport Plan may not be offered again soon, so don't miss this Charter Enrollment opportunity!



ONLY UNIONCARE CAN GIVE YOU SO MANY BENEFITS FOR SO LITTLE COST! When your OPEIU Personal Passport Enrollment Kit is delivered to your home, consider the many important benefits and features available to you and your Family carefully. Accidents are the leading cause of death among Americans under Age 45 and a constant threat to all of us. Serious injuries on the job and at home require serious medical attention for thousands every day, many of whom may be disabled for weeks or months afterward. Now, one low cost Personal Benefit can protect you and your Family from this constant risk, if you enroll for new OPEIU PERSONAL PASSPORT FAMILY SECURITY PLAN!

Your Personal Passport Kit Will Be Delivered To Your Home Soon: Seven Big Benefits To Protect You And Your Family For So Little Cost!

Personal Passport Is A Unioncare Personal Benefit Of Office & Professional Employees International Union & Offered By



The Union Labor Life Insurance Company
Home Office: Washington, D.C.

OPEIU founds Howard Coughlin Memorial Scholarship Fund

College expenses today have gone through the inflationary ceiling, with many formerly inexpensive state institutions now charging as much as \$10,000 or more per year.

Facing that fact, delegates to the 1986 OPEIU International Convention provided for an International Scholarship Fund to assist our hard-hit OPEIU parents. The OPEIU International Executive Board met recently and laid out the ground rules for the Howard Coughlin Memorial Scholarship Fund—commemorating our former International President Howard Coughlin.

Six of these new scholarships of \$4,000 each will be awarded in June 1988. We hope to increase the numbers awarded in the years to come.

The scholarships are open to all OPEIU members in good standing, as well as associate members, and the children of members in good standing. A more detailed explanation of the rules follows.

Scholarship Rules

Eligibility

An applicant must be either:

- a member of OPEIU in good standing or an associate member
- the son, daughter, stepchild or legally adopted child of an OPEIU member in good standing or an associate member

AND

An applicant must be either:

- a high school student or high school graduate entering College, University or a recognized Technical or Vocational Post-Secondary School as a full time student
- Presently in College, University or a recognized Technical or Vocational Post-Secondary school as a full time student.

Procedures

Each applicant must file an official OPEIU scholarship program application. Application forms must be endorsed by the Local Union President or Secretary-Treasurer attesting that the member or parent of an applicant is in good standing or an associate member. Such endorsement must be obtained before the application is submitted to the International Union.

Forms

Application forms may be obtained at your Local Union office or through the Secretary-Treasurer's office of the International Union.

Applications

All applications must be received at the Secretary-Treasurer's office of the International Union, 815 16th Street, N.W., Suite 606, Washington, D.C. 20006, no later than **December 31, 1987**.

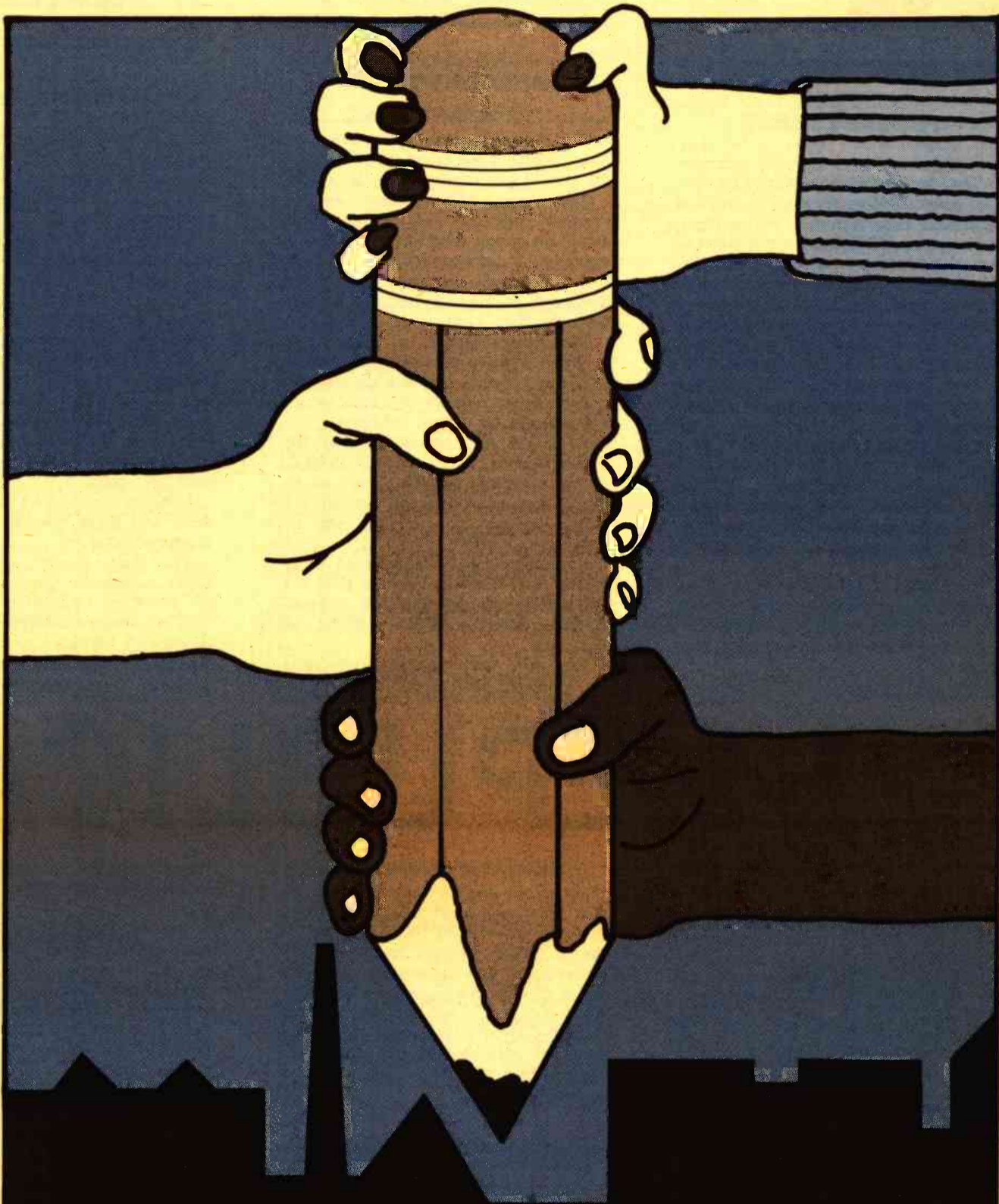
Test

All applicants are required to take a Scholarship Aptitude Test—SAT—(the admissions testing examination of the College Entrance Examination Board) or equivalent examination by a recognized Technical or Vocational Post-Secondary School.

If you have already taken the above test, you should request your school to forward the results of your test to the Secretary-Treasurer's office of the International Union. All requirements are due at the Secretary-Treasurer's office no later than **March 31, 1988**.

Selection of Scholarship

The selections shall be based on recommendations of an academic scholarship committee. Announcement of the winners will be made during the month of June 1988.



SEND FOR OPEIU SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION
Application deadline—December 31, 1987

Please send me the application for the 1987 Howard Coughlin Memorial Scholarship.

Name _____

Address _____

**Application deadline
December 31, 1987**

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

OPEIU Local Union _____

Send to: OPEIU

Howard Coughlin Memorial Scholarship Fund
815 16th Street, N.W., Suite 606
Washington, D.C. 20006

**Paul Simon**

U.S. Senator (Illinois) 1985—; U.S. Representative, 1975-1985; Lieutenant Governor, 1968-1972; Newspaper Publisher, 1948-1966.

QUESTION 1 FOREIGN TRADE

The devastation of America's industrial base caused by the massive influx of subsidized imports from low wage countries represents the most serious threat to American industry since the Great Depression—as every steelworker, auto-worker, machinist, communications and textile worker and every other American worker knows so well. We are in a trade war right now and we are losing it.

That erosion of America's industrial base by foreign imports must be stopped soon.

Franklin Roosevelt wouldn't have stood for it. Harry Truman wouldn't have stood for it. And neither will I.

I didn't care what my Republican (and neo-liberal) opponents said when I co-sponsored the textile and domestic content bills.

And today, I am a co-sponsor of the toughest trade legislation currently before the U.S. Senate, including the worker rights and bilateral trade reduction measures.

We must be careful that the rhetoric of

“competitiveness” doesn't become a new code word for wage freezes, concessionary contracts, and other anti-worker policies.

Frankly, we must see how the currently proposed trade legislation works to save American jobs.

If the enacted legislation and its actual execution doesn't work, then newer, tougher legislation may be called for.

QUESTION 2 BUDGET DEFICIT

This Administration has mounted the most concerted and broad-scale attack on the role of government since the 1920s.

The stripping of government's needed revenues, combined with a mean-spirited attack on public employees is part of a right-wing Republican effort to roll back every progressive program enacted for the benefit of ordinary American families since the New Deal.

That cannot happen.

We must move immediately to restore sufficient revenues to meet our nation's pressing domestic needs. We must reduce the pressure of budget deficits on our trade deficit. And, we must reduce the deficit because, as Harry Truman said, deficits only help the rich. The most effective method of reducing the deficit is to put America back to work, and increase our tax base.

I alone among the announced presidential candidates opposed the 1986 tax bill because of the unjustified revenue-stripping reduction of tax rates for the super-rich.

We must move aggressively to close tax loopholes and reverse the Reagan-

inspired erosion of the tax base.

Similarly, I believe public service must regain its respected role in our country's life. The Republican effort to destroy public service through privatization must be stopped!

QUESTION 3 HUMAN NEEDS

Some believe our nation has reached its full potential. I believe there are areas where government action is needed, and needed badly. I will not wait until my first Cabinet meeting to put together a program; I will move immediately after my election. At the first Cabinet meeting, we will have a detailed plan to begin implementing.

Quality education must be available to all. The federal government must provide guidance and direct assistance where appropriate. We must raise teacher pay and expand incentives for attracting and retaining excellent teachers.

We cannot tolerate 7 percent unemployment. As Franklin Delano Roosevelt did, we need to put America back to work. We need to expand private sector jobs, train and retrain young and old workers, and provide jobs for those who can't find work.

Housing programs for the poor, the elderly and those who are handicapped must be revitalized.

The social security system and the Older Americans Act must remain viable, providing vital services and support.

There must be access to quality health care for all. Medicare must be strong. All Americans must have insurance and be protected from overwhelming medical

expenses that leave them helpless.

These are the things I stand for.

QUESTION 4 THE POLITICAL PROCESS

American working people and the American labor movement have been the driving force behind every major piece of progressive legislation in the United States in this century.

That includes minimum wage, social security, Medicare, basic health and safety legislation, civil rights. And on and on.

And, any Democratic candidate for President who doesn't recognize this progressive and central role of the American labor movement does not, in my opinion, understand our history either as a party, or as a nation.

In 1984, for example, the members of the AFL-CIO provided the Democratic presidential candidate with a dramatic 61-39 percent margin.

The simple fact is that the American labor movement is often way ahead of the Democratic Party in recognizing the issues which concern and move ordinary American working people and voters: *The election of 1984 is a dramatic demonstration of that.*

I see my role in this campaign as the spokesperson of the Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy Democratic tradition of fighting for American working men and women.

I would be proud to carry the banner of the American labor movement and the Democratic tradition into the next election.

And, as Harry Truman showed, when we do that, Democrats win!



REPUBLICANS

**George Bush**

Vice President of the United States, 1981—; U.S. Representative, 1967-71; Ambassador to China, 1974-75; Director of Central Intelligence, 1975-77.

QUESTION 1 FOREIGN TRADE

The President should always look out for the national interest. First, I support strong and strict enforcement of our trade laws. We must remember, however, that protectionism helps a selected group at the expense of all Americans and overall economic growth. Limiting imports to reduce the trade deficit would: (a) raise prices to consumers; and (b) invite other countries to retaliate against our exports. The result? Loss of American jobs—lots of them.

Yes, trade must be fair. We're working hard to make sure that other countries do not subsidize or dump their products here. But the best way to reduce the trade deficit is to expand exports, not restrict imports. We're pressuring other countries to open up their markets by self-initiating unfair trade cases for the first time ever and pushing for a new trade round to bring down barriers to our exports.

However, getting our trading partners to compete fairly is not enough. Even if all markets were open, U.S. industry must still work on improving its fundamental productivity. That means resisting efforts to balance the budget by raising taxes. Increasing taxes on business at home can only raise the prices of our products and make them less competitive abroad.

Improving our fundamental productivity means making our education system second to none. It means arming our workers with the best technology. It means creating a new partnership between labor and management to strive for excellence and quality in every product we make. If we improve our fundamental productivity and ensure that everyone competes by the same rules, I'm confident that we can keep America number one.

QUESTION 2 BUDGET DEFICIT

Congress is now considering reducing the budget deficit by raising taxes. This approach cuts against the grain of common sense. Will taxing Americans more make us work harder? Will taxing business more make it invest more?

Arguing that higher taxes will be used to reduce the deficit ignores the record of Congress. In 1982, the Democratic leadership promised to cut spending by \$3 for every \$1 increase in taxes. That promise remains unfulfilled. Pressures for spending in the Congress suggest that higher taxes will not reduce the deficit, but finance more wasteful spending.

The challenge of balancing the budget illustrates the need to have a president who can protect the national interest. Many government programs are well-intentioned. But these programs must be financed by taxes, which hurt all Americans, or by borrowing, which future generations of Americans will have to pay back. The need to protect the national interest—both now and in the future—requires a president who can represent all the people by controlling spending and keeping taxes down.

Yes, there are cases when government needs to help. One good example is our Administration's proposal for a new \$1

billion program to retrain dislocated workers and help them get permanent jobs.

But let us not forget our ultimate goal. Let us balance the budget, but let us do it without hurting economic growth and weakening the security of our nation. Keeping this strategic goal in mind, the President and I have achieved the following. 13 million new jobs. Inflation falling from 12 percent in 1980 to just 1 percent in 1986. Interest rates dropping from 21.5 percent in 1980 to 7.75 percent now. Our defenses strengthened. In sum I believe we can ensure that our best days lie ahead by controlling spending and keeping taxes down.

QUESTION 3 HUMAN NEEDS

Americans have never been as well off as they are today. We've created 13 million new jobs, cut inflation, and brought interest rates down. At the same time, we've rebuilt our defenses, while strengthening social security and preserving the social safety net.

I have always believed that the best social program is a job. That's why the best way to meet our social needs is to protect the ability of our economy to produce new jobs.

We must keep moving forward with policies that will provide more opportunity, further the creation of new jobs, and keep inflation and interest rates down. We must not reverse course. We must not make a U-turn to policies of high taxes and overspending. Those policies failed before and they would fail again.

We need to build on our progress and keep moving forward. Two major challenges we face are education and AIDS. Our Administration has led the crusade to reform American education by bringing back basics and emphasizing

achievement and high standards. SAT scores are now rising again after almost 20 years of steady decline. I am convinced that education holds the key to restoring our competitiveness in the world market. I would also seek new ways of improving the ability of middle-class families to meet the rising costs of college.

As for the AIDS crisis, I pledge my total commitment to a comprehensive national effort to combat this disease. As President, I would coordinate the efforts of health care professionals, educators, clergy, parents, and all concerned Americans to work together to end this threat to our future.

QUESTION 4 THE POLITICAL PROCESS

A democracy can only be as strong as its people. If Americans fail to exercise one of our most precious rights—the right to vote—the United States would be a democracy in name only.

Over the last two centuries, we've had to struggle, and sometimes even fight, to extend the right to vote to all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed, or sex. Now that we have universal suffrage, we must always protect this most treasured of rights.

Communist societies allow their subjects the “right” to vote in theory. Dictators of the left—and the right—ignore what we must never forget: the vital importance of free people voting freely according to the dictates of their conscience.

Like other organized groups, labor unions can play an important role in furthering and strengthening our democracy. By encouraging members and their families to register and vote, and by helping to inform them about the issues and candidates, unions can play a valuable role in strengthening freedom.



Bob Dole

Senate Republican Leader, 1987—; Senate Majority Leader, 1985-86; U.S. Senator (Kansas), 1969—; decorated World War II combat veteran.

as federally supported laboratories; increasing our stress on education, particularly in the sciences; increasing labor-management cooperation; raising our savings rate to increase investment; eliminating unnecessary regulation which hampers business productivity. In sum, the American worker deserves better than to be cast to the winds of fate. If workers are allowed to compete fairly, they will compete well.

Before proposing the actual reduction of benefits, I would also look at the way our programs are managed in the hopes of reducing administrative costs and increasing their efficiency.

Revenues may inevitably play a role in any serious reduction effort. But, I am opposed to any modification of the individual or business rate structure which would have us break the commitment we made to working Americans last year in the tax reform bill.

workforce. Similarly, I believe that the federal government shares an obligation with state and local governments to help the economically disadvantaged. This is why I have supported the Food Stamp program, Medicaid, Medicare, increasing access to legal services, and increasing the availability of health care for the unemployed.

The central theme in my instructions to all appointees would be to seek out ways to improve the effectiveness and professionalism in the administration of programs, and to the extent further belt-tightening is needed to reduce the deficit, fairness in proposing cuts.

**QUESTION 1
FOREIGN TRADE**

I recommend a four-point program. First we should make our determination clear to foreign nations that they must open their markets if they expect access to ours. A current example is Japan's refusal to provide a larger market share for American produced auto parts as well as the reluctance of Japanese auto producers in the U.S. to purchase more local components. This requires a strong President who will not hesitate to take vigorous action to promote sales of American products.

Second, we need tougher trade statutes to assure injured industries of swift and effective relief from unfair foreign trade practices. The emphasis on adjustment should be increased, so that industry can get back on its own feet and the jobs of American workers don't become dependent on perpetual government assistance.

Third, we must address the broader economic issues that contribute to the trade imbalance: budget deficits, global debt, exchange rates, and economic growth. The trade problem does not exist in a vacuum.

Finally, we must improve underlying American competitiveness. This means improving our research capabilities, such

**QUESTION 2
BUDGET DEFICIT**

Working Americans, even those we seek to help, are especially hard hit by continued budget deficits. The inability of the Congress to consider realistic spending cuts seriously hampers our ability to increase our productivity and growth.

Getting the deficit under control is critical to our future. But, in putting together any package of deficit reduction proposals, it is inevitable that someone or some group will feel the pain of spending cuts. I would propose that we try to insure that no one group is singled out unfairly and that we spread the reductions across the broadest possible base. For this reason, I would exempt very few programs from review, including defense. But there are, of course, some programs which should be given special consideration as they provide crucial benefits to the neediest in our communities, for example Medicaid and the supplemental security income program for the blind, aged and disabled.

In deciding how best to reduce federal expenditures the federal government should cooperate more fully with states and localities to determine which services would be most appropriately delivered by those governments, utilizing their resources as a complement to ours.

**QUESTION 3
HUMAN NEEDS**

In defining the role of government, I begin with the belief that people at the grass-roots level—neighborhoods, church congregations, rank-and-file union members, and small business owners—can usually fashion better ways to meet the needs of their communities than can Washington's bureaucracy. At the same time, as a product of depression-era Kansas and a World War II vet, I understand that there are situations when the government needs to step in and lend a hand. Government at all levels has a responsibility toward society's less fortunate, though the degree of that responsibility and how it is divided among the federal, state, and local governments can vary widely depending upon the policy objective.

For example, in an area such as civil rights, I believe the federal government should play a strong, primary role. This is why I have supported every major civil rights law and was proud to play a leadership role in the 1982 extension of the landmark Voting Rights Act. On the other hand, in areas like employment, I feel the federal government should be a partner with state and local governments, as well as labor and business, to expand job opportunities for America's

**QUESTION 4
THE POLITICAL PROCESS**

As the representatives of nearly 20 million workers, it is entirely appropriate and desirable for labor unions to play an active role in the political process by registering voters and communicating with union members on issues critical to their interests.

I think, however, the AFL-CIO's decision to attempt to become a force only with the Democratic Party in presidential elections is a grave error that has worked to the detriment of its members. Union members are a politically diverse group, many of whom are proud to be members of the Republican Party. In the last election, 47 percent of union households supported the Republican presidential candidate. Therefore, it is time the AFL-CIO leadership abandoned its partisan Democratic role and adopted a more bipartisan approach that better reflects the views of its members. I would like to see the AFL-CIO work within the framework of both national political parties to advance the agenda that is critical to its membership.



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Secretary of State, 1981-1982; Supreme Allied Commander of NATO, 1974-1979; Chief of Staff to President Nixon, 1973-1974; founder/President, Worldwide Associates, 1982—.

should also retain the flexibility he needs to enforce fair trade under current rules.

Fourth, we should make clear to our partners that just as we are making the hard economic choices, we expect them to do so as well.

Fifth, we should work together to reignite the growth of the less-developed countries, primary customers for our industrial exports, not just prolong their economic stagnation by increasing their debt.

**QUESTION 3
HUMAN NEEDS**

At my first Cabinet meeting, I would say this: the best government is the least government but that which government does, it must do well. The American people, after trial and error, have established a social compact. Our task is to do well, to respect that compact and to encourage social progress.

In addition, I would say to the Secretary of Labor that he must always hear the voice of labor. Other Cabinet officials, such as Commerce, Treasury and Defense must do so as well.

The American system of federal, state and local government is intended to give us the flexibility to deal with problems at the most effective level. Over the past decade, we have seen a strong revival of state and local capacity to handle such pressing issues as economic development, job training and welfare. Recent studies show that state "workfare" proposals offer more promising results than traditional federal style approaches in the effort to reduce welfare rolls.

This new federalism, however, does not relieve Washington of responsibility for matters that it can handle best. Environmental protection goes beyond state or local capabilities. We urgently need changes in our health care system, not just to contain costs but to make sure that those costs do not lead to a catastrophe for the elderly and poor. Ultimately, the federal government must also take the lead in combatting the plagues of AIDS and drugs, both of which have an important international dimension.

While education remains a primary task for state and local jurisdiction, the federal government can and should help to restore to our schools a sense of discipline, a respect for humane values and a quest for excellence that are essential

to our future as a democratic society. It should also assemble, monitor and evaluate standards of education at the national level. I welcome the new emphasis on mastering the fundamentals—reading, writing and arithmetic—and analytical skills necessary to succeed in our changing society. Our teachers, the custodians of the future, deserve our encouragement and reward as they strive to improve education especially at the grade and secondary school levels.

**QUESTION 1
FOREIGN TRADE**

I believe that America can compete with the best on a level playing field. To level that field, however, means much more than the elimination of unfair trading practices. Only a small part of our trade deficit is due to such practices. We need a broad-ranging program that recognizes the mutual interest of both America and our partners in a more balanced exchange of goods, not punitive or protectionist measures.

First, we should get our fiscal act together. High real interest rates and an unstable dollar due to massive budget deficit have taken a heavy toll of our ability to compete abroad—and at home.

Second, we should get our industrial act together. Management and labor must forge an alliance to bring America into the new industrial age of greater efficiency and higher quality. Government can help, for example, through worker retraining, tax incentives and regulatory reform.

Third, we must at the presidential level take the international lead in expanding free and fair trade rules to cover investment, services, intellectual property and agriculture. The annual economic summits offer an opportunity to accelerate this process. The President

**QUESTION 2
BUDGET DEFICIT**

The federal budget deficit is the product of long-term growth in programs and conflicting theories about how best to raise revenues. Experiments with supply side economics and monetarism have reduced federal revenues even though they have contributed to economic growth and the reduction of inflation. Today, I believe the deficit can be brought down gradually and safely through the application of these principles:

1. No one section of the budget should bear the main burden of reduction.

2. Every area of expenditure should be scrutinized *before* undertaking additional revenue increases.

3. The budget process itself should be reformed, so that no President should be faced constantly with the choice of shutting down the government or signing a "budget-buster."

Clearly, these principles will require a constructive partnership between Congress and the Executive. But that is why we elect them. The alternative, such as constitutional amendments to balance the budget or arbitrary "automatic" cuts across the board are abdications of responsibility and will never work if the will to carry them out is not there.

**QUESTION 4
THE POLITICAL PROCESS**

As Supreme Commander of NATO, I became aware of organized labor's essential international role. In a world often hostile to democracy, American labor leaders have always stood courageously for the principles of human dignity, individual rights and freedom. Through its international efforts, the AFL-CIO has written a unique chapter in the history of human rights, while making an essential contribution to the security of the free world.

It is not a question therefore of labor's proper role in the political process. There can be no democratic political process without a strong labor role. Every democratic community has a strong organized labor movement. In countries not yet free, such as Poland, labor unions are the leading advocates of a democratic system.

Americans believe that a free people, to be truly free, must also be educated in their political choices. Democracy is not a spectator sport. Every participant is a winner. Only those who fail to participate are the losers. Unions, by assisting their members to understand the issues and the candidates, help this process.