

that the enemies, white and non-white, of the white race and its civilization now openly preach and prepare.

The sooner we recognize the truth about race, bring to an end the war for equality that the big lies about race engender, and learn to live with the real nature blacks and whites possess, the sooner we will address the real reasons America has failed to solve its racial problems, and the better off both races will be for doing so. ■

Dr. Francis is a syndicated columnist.

Unions Are Back

by Llewellyn H.
Rockwell, Jr.

The decline in union power and membership was one of the great achievements of the 1980s. Through both structural changes in the economy and Republican policies, we eliminated some union privileges. Now the Clinton administration has started reversing these gains.

First, Bill Clinton and his labor secretary Robert B. Reich will allow members of PATCO, the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, to go to work for the government again, despite their illegal strike. (Ronald Reagan's had courageously fired the strikers, just as the law provides, and forbade them to take any other jobs on the federal payroll.)

Second, Clinton reversed the Bush administration's enforcement of the Supreme Court's

Beck decision, which allowed workers to block illegal spending of union dues on (inevitably liberal) political action without the workers' consent.

Clinton called Bush's action "distinctly anti-union," when it was actually pro-worker, unless the worker wanted his hard-earned money spent by union bosses on the likes of Clinton.

Third, Clinton reversed a recent Bush administration ban on government contracts for closed-shop companies. Closed shops, which prevent the employment of non-union members (85% of the labor force), are bad economically and socially. They promote featherbedding and above-market wages, and in this case, will mean spending more taxpayer dollars on the most inefficient firms.

This order was issued as the administration plans its \$20-30 billion "stimulus." This money will be spent on highways, bridges, and that like, and unionized companies will get the inside track.

Clinton, moreover, intends to index the minimum wage with inflation. Outlawing employment below a government-set level is not exactly what the economy needs, and a rising minimum wage will insure that marginal workers are permanently locked out of the job market. Unions, which want to increase their own incomes by outlawing competition in this way, have advocated this policy for years.

If, as a result of the Clinton administration's bias towards big labor, unions stage a comeback, it's easy to see who will benefit. But who will suffer? The non-union employees, who see

their paychecks cut and job opportunities restricted as a result.

Contrary to myth, labor unions don't represent the American worker. Even at their pick in 1953, they only included 25% of the workforce (understandable, since they exist to enrich their members at the expense of other workers). But since 1980, we have seen union membership declines from more than 20% to about 15%. Without Clinton, membership could fall below 10%. Even today, membership is concentrated in public transportation and government.

That's why the political power of unions is out of all proportion to their membership. But bolstered by labor legislation based on Mussolini's Italy, unions wield much power on Capitol Hill, in part through heavy spending.

Liberal think tanks also benefit from union donations, including the Economic Policy Institute, whose positions are identical to the unions'.

It is distressing, if hardly surprising, that Clinton put a long-time associate of the Economic Policy Institute and a beneficiary of union largess, Robert Reich, in charge of labor policy. We can therefore expect a blizzard of pro-union regulations, no matter what damage they do to the economy.

The changes already instituted by Clinton and Reich will do much damage. As the private-sector unions have declined, the government unions have skyrocketed, from 11% of employees in the 1960s to 37% today.

That's why allowing PATCO members to rejoin the federal government sends a very bad

signal. Now government workers know that Reagan's replacement of the striking controllers, and dissolution of the union, will never be repeated under Clinton, no matter what. The next federal strike won't be broken up in any sense, despite what the Civil Service Reform Act of 1979 says. More of your money will solve the dispute, which will inevitably be in an area that affects the public. Unfortunately, we can't look forward to a strike at the Department of Labor.

If Clinton wanted to improve the labor market, create jobs, and make the economy boom, he could read *Out of Work* (Independent Institute-Holmes & Meier, 1993) by Ohio University labor economists Richard Vedder and Lowell Gallaway. They demonstrate, in irrefutable fashion, just how damaging government intervention is in this area, and how it's making us all poorer—except the government and the unions.

There is one thing the administration hasn't counted on, however. Unions no longer have the unqualified sympathy of the American people. These days, the public is far more likely to view them as extortion rackets than vanguards of an exploited working class. Clinton will make his payoffs, but they may come out of his political capital. ■

Kingonomics

by L.H.R., Jr.

All through his life, Martin Luther King, Jr., called on us to

"question the capitalistic economy." He wanted us to ask, for example, "Why is it that people have to pay water bills in a world that is two-thirds water?"

Of course, we have to pay for water for the same reason we have to pay for anything valuable except air. Fresh, clean water is scarce, and the price system—distorted as it may be by municipalities—helps ensure that it will not be squandered.

But King called the price system a form of "violence" that was responsible for blacks paying "higher consumer prices" than whites. "Do you know," he asked, "that a can of beans almost always costs a few cents more in grocery chain stores located in the Negro ghetto than in a store of that same chain

located in the upper-middle-class suburbs?"

Are we supposed to think that suburban businessmen are less anxious to make money than inner-city ones? In a free market, prices are not set by store owners, but by consumers when they buy, or don't buy, a particular product. If store owners set prices too high, even by a few cents, competitors will profit by undercutting them.

The trouble in black neighborhoods is not the "cutthroat competition" that King denounced, but the lack of it. For example, Asian businessmen are often greeted with hostility.

To King, capitalism was a system that took "necessities" from "the many to give luxuries to the few," under the "profit

Quotes That Need No Comment

"German Police in Sweeping Crackdown on Right-Wing Rock Music" — *NY Times* headline.

"I have no respect for intellectuals. They create problems by giving dirty opinions. I am a man of the masses." — Bal Thackeray, leader of the militant Hindu movement, Shiv Sena.

"I think women are getting tiresome." — Julia Child, on complaints that not enough women were invited to her 80th birthday dinner in Los Angeles celebrating French food.

"Among [Zoe Baird's] talents, she seemed to have a flawless ability to position herself as a protegee. 'Zoe's a superb networker, able to gain the confidence of important older men, from Lloyd Cutler to Bill Coleman to Warren Christopher to Vernon Jordan to Bill Clinton,' one of her former law-firm colleagues observed. 'She does it studiously. She works very hard at it.' And a friend said, 'She gives good daughter.'" — Sidney Blumenthal, *The New Yorker*.

"I think racism is created by the press. . . , that it isn't really there." — Marge Schott

"I don't think the word *Jap* is offensive in Japan. But. . . I'm trying very hard to keep saying *Japanese, Japanese*." — Marge Schott