



NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 64, NUMBER 4

www.nrtwc.org

April 2018

How Out-of-Touch Are Big Labor Bosses? *Union Officials Fume as American Employees' Take-Home Pay Expands*

Why are AFL-CIO President Richard Trumka and other union officials so angry in 2018?

For years, union bosses have been decrying the abnormally slow recovery in American employees' pay since the end of the 2008-2009 recession. They've also been insisting the key reason they fight zealously to retain Organized Labor's current special legal privileges and acquire additional ones is to "raise wages."

Now an array of data compiled by the federal government and nonpartisan private researchers show the U.S. wage-and-salary outlook is finally brightening.

One might suppose that would make union bigwigs happy. Only the turnaround isn't happening because of the Big Government, Tax & Spend, and anti-Right to Work policies favored by the union hierarchy.

Even Bernie Sanders Knew 91% Of 'Middle-Income Americans' Would Receive a Tax Cut

At the end of last year, Big Labor loudly protested as Congress and President Trump respectively passed and signed the Tax Cut and Jobs Act (TCJA).

Since then, thousands of employers across the country have responded to the TCJA's business tax relief provisions by hiking pay rates for and delivering bonuses to millions of employees.

And by the middle of February, employers nationwide were reducing the amount of federal personal income taxes withheld from employees' paychecks to reflect the TCJA's lower rates and higher standard deductions and child tax credits, along with other changes in personal taxes.

Paychecks are now higher for about 90% of working Americans because of the overall impact of TCJA changes in



Credit: Mike Segar/Reuters

Despite the fact it is now clearly helping increase workers' spendable incomes, top AFL-CIO boss Richard Trumka claims workers are somehow being "hurt" by the tax cut package adopted late last year.

personal taxes alone, according to the U.S. Treasury Department.

And the tax relief average taxpayers are seeing is significant.

For example, a dual-income couple with no children making \$80,000 a year can expect to get a 2018 pay raise of more than \$1900 thanks solely to their personal tax cut, according to Ryan Ellis, the

senior tax advisor at the Family Business Coalition.

"Big Labor bosses who vociferously opposed the TCJA when it was being debated last year and mobilized their massive, forced union dues-funded political machine in an unsuccessful bid to defeat it can't claim to be surprised by

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Tax Cuts ‘Hurt’ Employees??

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its impact,” noted National Right to Work President Mark Mix.

“Back in December, even Big Labor U.S. Sen. Bernie Sanders [I-Vermont] admitted 91% of ‘middle-income Americans’ would receive a tax cut under the TCJA. But he opposed it anyway!”

Businesses Are ‘Not Only Raising Pay, They’re Also Investing in Their Workers’

The good news for American workers is likely to keep coming in for a long time to come.

A late January analysis by *Investor’s Business Daily* of new business survey data released by the National Association of Business Economics (NABE) concluded that employers are “not only raising pay, they’re also investing in their workers.”

In fact, the NABE found that early this year employers who were having trouble hiring enough qualified workers were even more likely to respond by “training [workers] internally” than by “raising pay” to recruit new workers.

Enhanced productivity from expanded job training has the potential to spur accelerated wage-and-salary growth for years to come. It may well also ignite sufficient extra economic growth to bring future federal budget deficits down to

a more manageable level, if spending growth is simultaneously curtailed.

But union kingpins apparently don’t want American employees to prosper if it doesn’t happen the way Big Labor says it ought to.

At a January 23 meeting with reporters, Mr. Trumka insisted, despite all the evidence to the contrary and despite the reform’s rapidly rising popularity with people from all walks of life, that the “tax cuts” actually “hurt U.S. workers,” as Bloomberg reporter Nushin Huq summarized the AFL-CIO chief’s comments.

Forced-Dues Money Will Be Spent to Beat Lawmakers Who Helped Increase Take-Home Pay

Mr. Trumka added that he and other AFL-CIO bosses would be leading a nationwide political mobilization this year to protect senators and House members who voted against paycheck-enhancing tax cuts and defeat lawmakers who voted for them.

The Big Labor conglomerate “plans to focus political spending on key Senate and House races in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New Mexico, Arizona, Florida and Missouri,” according to a report by *The Hill*’s Lydia Wheeler, one of

the journalists who was present.

Mr. Mix commented: “Of course, Richard Trumka didn’t mention whence the estimated \$1.7 billion he and other union chieftains will be spending on politics and lobbying over the course of the 2017-2018 campaign cycle will come.

“The fact is, it will come overwhelmingly out of dues and fees that millions of unionized employees are forced to fork over as a job condition.

“Two federal labor laws, the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act, authorize and promote the firing of private-sector workers if they refuse to bankroll a union monopoly-bargaining agent, even if they choose not to join the union.

“And nearly two dozen states still have forced-unionization laws covering government-sector employees.

“Forced dues-fueled political spending pays for phone banks, get-out-the-vote drives, propaganda mailings, and other so-called ‘in-kind support’ for Big Labor-favored candidates.”

National Right to Work Law Would End Private-Sector Forced Union Dues and Fees


Mr. Mix continued: “It’s just plain wrong for Big Labor to take compulsory dues and fees extracted from workers who understand they benefit from lower taxes and spend that money to defeat elected officials who voted for lower taxes.”

To help end the abuse of independent-minded workers and the economic wreckage wrought by compulsory unionism, the Committee is backing legislation (S.545 and H.R.785) that would eliminate from federal labor law all provisions authorizing forced dues and fees.

This spring, the Committee will be pushing for recorded votes on national Right to Work legislation in both chambers of Congress.

“Fortunately, in the 27 states where Right to Work laws have been adopted and are in effect, employees are already protected from being forced to bankroll Big Labor’s pet causes and candidates,” said Mr. Mix.

“But it remains Congress’ obligation to crack down on forced-dues politicking and protect the free speech rights of private-sector employees across the nation.

“And this objective can be accomplished by passage of a national Right to Work law that repeals the handful of provisions in federal labor law under which millions of employees are still being forced to bankroll unions.” 



National Right to Work Committee President Mark Mix: Congress has an obligation to “crack down on forced-dues politicking and protect the free speech rights of private-sector employees across the nation.”

Credit: U.S. House Committee on Education and the Workforce

Least-Affordable States Are All Forced Unionism

Studies Show Right to Work Laws Make Your Dollars Go Further

In February, the Jefferson City-based Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC), a state government agency, published its latest set of state comparative cost-of-living indices.

As MERIC explains on its web site, it “derives the cost of living index for each state by averaging the indices of participating cities and metropolitan areas in that state.”

(The city/metropolitan area indices are derived from an ongoing nationwide survey conducted by the nonpartisan, Arlington, Va.-based Council for Community and Economic Research.)

Overall Cost of Living 28.8% Higher in Forced-Unionism States

MERIC’s latest indices estimate the average annual cost of living in 2017 for all 50 states.

The National Institute for Labor Relations Research has now used these data to calculate average annual costs of living for Right to Work states as a group and forced-unionism as a group.

As of early last year, 28 states had adopted Right to Work laws protecting

employees from federal labor law provisions authorizing forced union dues and fees.

Unfortunately, Missouri’s law has yet to take effect as a consequence of Big Labor’s so-far successful exploitation of an obscure state constitutional provision to prevent its implementation.

The 27 states with active Right to Work laws combined had a population-weighted cost of living 6.1% below the national average in 2017. Forced-unionism states combined had a population-weighted cost of living 20.9% above the national average.

(MERIC itself does not weigh states based on population size in calculating its indices.

For that reason, the national average for population-weighted states does not equal 100.)

On average, forced-unionism states were 28.8% more expensive to live in than Right to Work states last year.

The correlation between forced-unionism status and a higher cost of living is robust.

Not one of the 14 highest-cost states in 2017 has a Right to Work law. But the 13 lowest-cost states all have Right to Work laws, and in 12 of the 13 those laws were

in effect last year.

Correlation does not equal causation, but there is a compelling case to be made that compulsory unionism actually fosters a higher cost of living.

Union officials wielding forced-dues privileges funnel a large share of the conscripted money they reap into efforts to elect and reelect politicians who favor higher taxes on and heavier regulation of businesses.

Employees Care About What Their Paychecks Can Buy

And many economists credibly argue that excessive government regulation is a major factor behind high housing, energy, and other costs in forced-unionism states like California, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Moreover, decades of academic research by economists such as Thomas M. Carroll and Richard J. Cebula has shown that one side benefit of state Right to Work laws is that they help reduce the cost of living in the jurisdictions where they are in effect.

John Kalb, vice president of the National Right to Work Committee, commented:


“Even in the unlikely event it could be established that forced unionism did not cause higher living costs, the strong correlation between forced unionism and higher costs would still be relevant in assessing the economic impact of Right to Work laws.

“What matters most to employees seeking better lives for themselves and their families and employers seeking to attract and retain good employees is not nominal wages and salaries.

“It is what those wages and salaries can buy in the location where the employees and their families live.

“That’s why honest efforts to make comparisons of annual wages and salaries and other types of income in Right to Work states versus forced-unionism states must always be informed by MERIC’s or some other nonpartisan comparative cost-of-living index.

“Unfortunately, state income data cited by Big Labor propagandists frequently do not factor in regional cost-of-living differences at all.

“And even when they are incorporated, cost-of-living differences are grossly and arbitrarily understated.” 

Value of a Dollar in America's Most And Least Affordable States, 2017

Most Affordable		Least Affordable	
Mississippi	\$1.18	Hawaii	\$0.53
Arkansas	\$1.14	California	\$0.71
Oklahoma	\$1.12	Massachusetts	\$0.75
Michigan	\$1.11	New York	\$0.75
Tennessee	\$1.11	Alaska	\$0.76
Missouri *	\$1.11	Oregon	\$0.77
Kansas	\$1.11	Maryland	\$0.78
Alabama	\$1.11	Connecticut	\$0.80
Georgia	\$1.10	Rhode Island	\$0.81
Indiana	\$1.10	New Jersey	\$0.82

 Right to Work States

 Compulsory-Unionism States

*Though Missouri adopted a Right to Work law in February 2017, it has not yet taken effect.

Source: Missouri Economic Research and Information Center.

All of the 13 most affordable states last year had adopted Right to Work laws. But not one of the 14 least affordable states had done so. (Shown above are the 10 most/least affordable states.)

‘Made in U.S.’ Cars/Trucks Made Union-Free

Market Share of UAW Boss-Hobbled Manufacturers Keeps Shrinking

Just a couple of decades ago, at the turn of the millennium, it still made sense to refer to unionized car and truck manufacturers GM, DaimlerChrysler (since reestablished as Fiat Chrysler, or FCA) and Ford as the “Big Three” automakers.

In 2000, employees of these three companies assembled more than two-thirds of the cars and trucks sold in the U.S.

But today the erstwhile “Big Three” combined sell “fewer than half of all new models,” as Florida-based manufacturer Neal Asbury noted in a perceptive February 9 commentary for *NewsMax*.

Moreover, in the coming years, GM, FCA and Ford are likely to “see their dominance in vehicle production entirely evaporate as [union-free] rivals such as Toyota and Mercedes-Benz boost their American workforces and add new factories,” according to a recent Wall Street *Journal* news analysis.

Illinois: ‘Poster Child’ of Big Labor-Dominated States’ Failure to Compete For Jobs

Citing U.S. WardsAuto.com data, the *Journal*’s Adrienne Roberts and John D. Stoll predicted companies that are wholly or overwhelmingly union-free in their U.S. facilities would produce 1.4 million American vehicles in the first quarter of 2018, equaling their unionized rivals “for the first time.”

Just a year ago, added Ms. Roberts and Mr. Stoll, entirely/predominantly union-free automakers trailed the United Auto Workers (UAW) union-impaired “Big Three” “by more than 100,000 vehicles, or roughly 10%.”

National Right to Work Committee Vice President Matthew Leen commented:

“Not surprisingly, the rapid expansion of union-free automotive manufacturing in the U.S. over the past 35 years, and especially in the last quarter-century, has occurred overwhelmingly in states with Right to Work laws prohibiting the extraction of forced union dues and fees as a job condition.

“That fact is reflected in U.S. Commerce Department data showing that, in the 22 states that had Right to Work laws on the books throughout the decade from 2005 to 2015, real automotive manufacturing GDP during that period grew by 54.8%.



Credit: Rogelio V. Solis/AP

The rapid expansion of union-free automotive manufacturing employment in the U.S. over the past 35 years, and especially over the past quarter-century, has occurred overwhelmingly in states with Right to Work laws.

“Meanwhile, it fell by 3.1% in the 25 states that still lacked Right to Work protections as of 2015.”

The latest high-profile example of a job-creating automotive investment in a Right to Work state is Toyota and Mazda’s announcement in January that they will jointly build and operate a \$1.6 billion plant in Alabama.

The announcement came in the wake of a November 2017 report in *Automotive News*, which indicated forced-unionism Illinois, after fighting hard to be the site of the Toyota/Mazda facility, had been taken out of the running largely because of the Prairie State’s lack of a Right to Work law.

In his *NewsMax* piece, Mr. Asbury called Illinois the “poster child” of Big Labor-dominated states’ failure to compete for good manufacturing jobs.

Union Officials Have Foisted Counter-Productive Work Rules On Employees, Businesses

Mr. Leen commented that counter-productive work rules imposed and perpetuated for decades by UAW bosses are obviously a key factor behind the downfall of unionized automotive employment in the U.S.

“Seemingly heedless of the long-term consequences,” he explained, “the UAW hierarchy negotiated contracts requiring

rigid job classifications that wasted time and money, ultimately to the detriment of workers’ job security.

“Finally, after it became clear that the ‘Big Three’ automakers were being crushed by union-free domestic competition, located overwhelmingly in Right to Work states, UAW bigwigs allowed some reforms of work rules and grossly inefficient job-benefit systems. But it was evidently too little, too late.”

Mr. Leen emphasized that the forced-unionism states’ problem is not that employees are paid “too well”:

“Commerce data, adjusted for regional cost-of-living differences according to an index calculated by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, a state government agency, show that in 2016 the average annual compensation per Right to Work state manufacturing employee was \$77,691.

“That’s more than \$4100 higher than the average for states that still lacked Right to Work protections in 2016.

“The sad fact is, by hamstringing worker productivity and raising the cost of goods and services they and their family need, monopolistic unionism ultimately lowers workers’ real, spendable incomes in addition to diminishing their job security and their personal freedom.

“It’s not good for anybody, except rapacious union officials.” 📌

Criminal Probe Casts Shadow on Union Contracts

Workers Charge That UAW Bosses Scammed Them as Guilty Pleas Mount

According to a federal indictment unsealed late last July, the United Auto Workers (UAW)-Chrysler National Training Center in Detroit was surreptitiously used for at least six-and-a-half years to funnel millions of dollars into the pockets of corrupt union bosses and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles (FCA) executives.

According to prosecutors, starting in 2009, then-FCA head of labor relations Al Iacobelli, then-UAW Vice President General Holiefield, and Monica Morgan, at the time Mr. Holiefield's girlfriend and subsequently his wife, began using training center funds as their personal piggy bank.

Mr. Holiefield (who passed away in 2015) allegedly pilfered a total of \$1.2 million from the training center. Since it is a tax-exempt charity, taxpayers as well as workers were victims of the scam.

Financial Analyst Allegedly Funneled \$4.5 Million in Training Funds to UAW Dons

Since last summer's indictments, the multimillion-dollar scandal implicating top UAW officials and union boss-"friendly" auto manufacturing executives has continued to widen.

In early August, former FCA financial analyst Jerome Durden pleaded guilty to filing false tax returns, and could face as many as 37 months in prison. Mr. Durden, who allegedly funneled more than \$4.5 million in worker training-center funds to crooked UAW bosses, is now believed to be cooperating with prosecutors.

Later that month, former UAW Associate Director Virdell King admitted to one felony count of conspiracy to violate the Labor Management Relations Act. Ms. King, who had been accused of stealing more than \$40,000 in worker training funds, faces up to 16 months in prison and a \$15,000 fine.

Early this year, Mr. Iacobelli and Ms. Morgan entered guilty pleas.

Personal 'Charities' Linked To UAW Bigwigs an 'Area of Interest' For Prosecutors

According to *Crain's Detroit Business*, Mr. Iacobelli now admits "he and other FCA executives and employees transferred hundreds of thousands of dollars 'in prohibited payments' to tax-



Ex-UAW officer Virdell King (inset left) had already pleaded guilty, and prosecutors seemed to be closing in on current UAW bosses like Cindy Estrada (right), when U.S. Sen. Elizabeth Warren addressed a UAW conference in February.

exempt organizations controlled by UAW officials"

One example is the dodgy "Make Our Children Smile Foundation" maintained for years by former UAW Vice President Norwood Jewell, who abruptly retired at the end of 2017.

Ms. Morgan, who allegedly paid off the \$262,000 mortgage on a home she owned with the late Mr. Holiefield with stolen funds, pleaded guilty to one count of subscribing a false tax return. Prosecutors are evidently hopeful she will cooperate in the ongoing union corruption probe.

At the end of February, *Automotive News* reported shadowy personal "charities" linked to at least seven former and current UAW bosses, including current President Dennis Williams and current Vice Presidents Cindy Estrada and Jimmy Settles, remain an "area of interest" for federal prosecutors.

Mr. Williams continues to profess his personal innocence and also insists the fact that Mr. Holiefield, Ms. King, and very possibly other union officials were accepting large sums of money that ultimately came out of FCA coffers did not affect UAW-boss negotiations with the FCA corporation.

However, judging by UAW-"represented" workers' comments made on Facebook and other social media, large numbers of them aren't buying Mr. Williams' claims that UAW contracts are clean.

And in January, several FCA workers in Detroit filed a class-action suit seeking refunds of all the forced union dues they paid to UAW union chieftains from 2009 through 2015.

(Union dues for FCA employees in Michigan did not become voluntary under the Wolverine State Right to Work law until the 2015 contract took effect.)

'Everyone Paid [Forced] Dues, But No One Knew What Was Going on'

Raymond Sterling, the Bloomfield Hills (Mich.) attorney who is representing the workers, explained to the *Detroit News*: "Everyone paid [forced] dues, but no one knew what was going on. We know [now] it went on for years."

National Right to Work Committee Vice President Greg Mourad agreed that in light of what appears to be systematic corruption among the UAW officers who were charged with negotiating contracts with FCA and possibly also other unionized auto companies, the former forced-dues payers should be reimbursed.

"The still-unfolding scandal implicating UAW bosses and auto executives alike is just another illustration of why Michigan lawmakers and Gov. Rick Snyder did the right thing when they passed and signed legislation banning forced union dues and fees at the end of 2012," added Mr. Mourad. 📢

Compulsory Union Dues Challenged Across U.S.

Recent State-Level Right to Work Wins Hearten Grass-Roots Groups

This year, members of grass-roots groups based in states as diverse as Delaware, Maine, Montana, and New Mexico will be striving with all their might to follow in the footsteps of the six states that have passed Right to Work laws just since the beginning of 2012.

Freedom-loving citizens in Delaware, Maine, Montana, and New Mexico, as well as in other states like Minnesota and New Hampshire, will be turning up the pressure on their state legislative and executive candidates to oppose forced unionism.

And proponents of making unionism voluntary now sense they have the wind at their back, largely because of the Right to Work laws adopted over the past six years in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

(Unfortunately, Big Labor obstructionists have so far prevented the Missouri statute from taking effect, but the Show-Me State Right to Work proponents are now hopeful enforcement will come by late this year.)

Right to Work States Hold 2:1 Advantage in Household Employment Growth

Public efforts to enact more state Right to Work laws are intensifying in part because such laws are seen as a means for a state to attract new job-creating and income-raising business investments.

Throughout most of the nearly nine years since the official end of the 2008-2009 national recession, overall U.S. employment and incomes have risen only at a snail's pace.

Consequently, every state is under more pressure to capture as great a share



Right to Work laws not only protect workers' freedom, they also increase job opportunities.

as possible of all domestic growth.

"The evidence that employment and incomes are increasing more rapidly in Right to Work states than in forced-unionism states is plentiful," commented Mary King, vice president of the National Right to Work Committee.

"For example, U.S. Labor Department data show that, in the 22 states that already had Right to Work laws on the books back in 2007, the number of civilian household jobs grew by 8.8% over the next 10 years.

"Meanwhile, aggregate employment in the 22 states that still lacked Right to Work protections for employees as of the end of 2017 grew by just 4.2%, or less than half the Right to Work average."

(Civilian household employment is a broad measure that includes workers on employer payrolls, contractors, and the self-employed.)

Six states suffered employment losses

of at least 1.5% from 2007 to 2017. Of these, five are non-Right to Work states and one became Right to Work only in 2016.

Meanwhile, seven of the top nine states for 10-year employment growth are Right to Work.

Each Worker Is 'Entitled' To 'Do as He Pleases' With 'The Fruit of His Labor'

As compelling as such data are, the fact is that grass-roots support for the Right to Work is driven primarily by moral concerns, not economics.

Today's Right to Work activists recognize what Abraham Lincoln recognized back in 1858, when he observed, in an Illinois speech rejecting the notion that slavery is morally or politically acceptable when imposed by popular vote:

"I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights"

Besides being morally right, standing up for each worker's freedom to do as he or she pleases with the fruit of his or her labor is politically smart.

Time and Again, Politicians Have Been Rewarded For Passing Right to Work Laws

Ms. King cited the recent examples of Wisconsin and West Virginia, where lawmakers enacted state Right to Work laws over Big Labor's loud and angry protests in early 2015 and early 2016, respectively.

"On Election Night, 2016," she recalled, "every single pro-Right to Work Wisconsin legislator who sought reelection was returned to office. The following year, the Republican legislative leaders who had ushered through forced-dues repeal enjoyed expanded majorities in the state Assembly and Senate.

"Meanwhile, the Mountain State's GOP Senate caucus, which had supplied all of the chamber's 18 votes for Right to Work the previous winter, expanded from 18 seats to 22 seats after the 2016 general elections.

"And the uniformly pro-forced unionism Democrat Senate caucus in West Virginia shrank from 16 seats to 12."

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK NEWSLETTER

www.nrtwc.org

April 2018

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Federal Survey 2018 Revving Up

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opposition did not prevent President Trump's two NLRB nominees from being confirmed by razor-thin Senate margins.

But with the NLRB evenly divided, as this Newsletter edition goes to press in early March, between two pro-forced unionism radicals and two members who appear willing to uphold the very limited statutory protections workers who don't want to join a union enjoy, the outlook for future nominees is cloudy.

Committee's Goal Is to Revoke Longstanding Big Labor Privileges

And with union-label politicians representing strong Right to Work states like Indiana, North Dakota, West Virginia, Missouri and Wisconsin in Congress, Right to Work advocates' prospects for repealing the federal-law provisions that authorize and promote forced union dues and fees are cloudier still.

National Right to Work Committee President Mark Mix commented: "Right to Work members and supporters want a Congress with the fortitude to take away the forced-unionism privileges that union bosses have wielded for eight decades. The Committee's Survey 2018 is critical for this long-term objective."

As many Committee members know, the federal candidate survey asks candidates to commit themselves to oppose forced unionism and support national Right to Work legislation if elected.

Senate and House candidates are given several chances to return their surveys and answer 100% in favor of Right to Work. And millions of grass-roots Right to Work supporters are mobilized to lobby candidates to respond to their Right to Work surveys.

Big Labor Senators Can Pledge To Abolish Forced Dues, or Face Potential Political Fallout

"All major-party candidates as well as significant third-party and independent candidates in every U.S. Senate and House race are asked to participate in the Right to Work survey program," said Mr. Mix.

"And pro-Right to Work citizens in every state where there's a Senate race and every House district are contacted and requested to turn up the pressure on their candidates to respond to their surveys."

"But the Committee pours the vast majority of its survey resources into and mobilizes far more freedom-loving activists for Senate and House races in which at least one candidate has taken a strong stand in favor of Right to Work."

"We can't be sure at this time, but, contingent on what happens over the next few months, the Committee survey program may well be targeting Senate races in Florida, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, and Pennsylvania this year, along with the races in Indiana, North Dakota, and West Virginia."

The federal Survey 2018 is giving union-label politicians like Joe Donnelly, Heidi Heitkamp, and Joe Manchin a choice: pledge to change course and support Right to Work in the future, or face the potential political fallout.

'Ambush Elections' Are Denying Workers a Meaningful Vote

The stakes are extraordinarily high. This year, for example, the NLRB has decided to reconsider the radical "ambush" unionization election scheme adopted by Obama appointees at the end of 2014.

But unless the closely-divided Senate confirms at least one more NLRB member who is not a shill for Big Labor special interests before the rule reconsideration is brought to a vote, it is virtually certain the union boss-rigged rules for workplace elections will remain in place.

And workers will continue to be denied a meaningful vote before they are corralled into a union.

"The next time a Trump NLRB nominee who is not a forced-unionism zealot comes to the Senate floor, if Joe Donnelly, Heidi Heitkamp, and Joe Manchin once again side with the union brass and vote 'no,' they may well succeed in perpetuating 'ambush' elections and other Obama NLRB power grabs," predicted Mr. Mix.

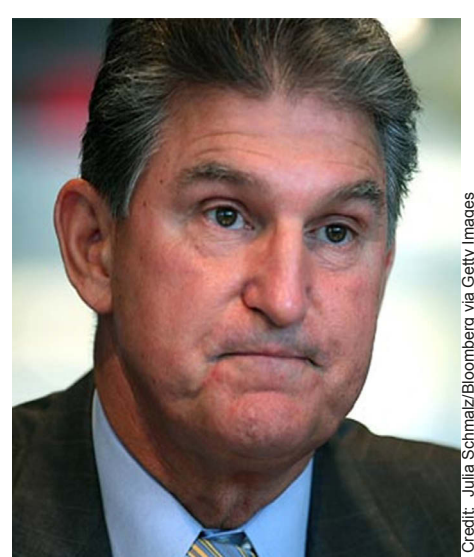
"But if this is the unhappy outcome for employees and Right to Work supporters, the Survey 2018 program will at least ensure that pro-Right to Work Hoosiers, North Dakotans, and Mountain Staters know exactly what their incumbent senators have done. And that's an important silver lining." 🇺🇸



Credit: Photo supplied by Sen. Donnelly



Credit: Chip Somodevilla/Getty Images



Credit: Julia Schmalz/Bloomberg via Getty Images

Last year, Sens. Joe Donnelly (D-Ind., left), Heidi Heitkamp (D-N.D.), and Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) all voted to block President Trump from ending Obama-appointed Big Labor radicals' reign over the powerful National Labor Relations Board. All three face potentially difficult re-election campaigns this year.

Union-Label Senators Will Be Called to Account

Committee Program to Highlight Compulsory-Dues Issue in Key Races

Even as Big Labor mounts a massive, forced union dues-funded drive targeting U.S. senators who are campaigning for reelection this year and have pro-Right to Work and mixed voting records on labor policy, up to 10 diehard Senate proponents of monopoly unionism may face difficult campaigns to remain in office.

Among the most vulnerable union-label senators on the ballot this year are Joe Donnelly (D-Ind.), Heidi Heitkamp (D-N.D.), Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.), Claire McCaskill (D-Mo.), and Tammy Baldwin (D-Wisc.).

All five of these senators represent states that have enacted Right to Work laws.

Right to Work Revered In Battleground States

Moreover, the Right to Work principle is overwhelmingly popular with the people of Indiana, North Dakota, West Virginia, Missouri and Wisconsin.

But Sens. Donnelly, Heitkamp, Manchin, McCaskill and Baldwin have time and again thumbed their noses at the vast majority of their constituents.

They have regularly sided with union bosses who demanded that the federal government make it even easier for them to corral employees into unions and extract forced financial support from them.

Two egregious examples occurred just last year, when President Donald Trump's nominations of Marvin Kaplan and William Emanuel to the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) came to the Senate floor.

As of the beginning of last August, there were two vacancies on the five-seat NLRB, and all three of the sitting members were appointees of unabashedly pro-forced unionism former President Barack Obama.

Big Labor Senators Have Backed Bureaucratic Attacks On Freedom-Loving Employees

Two of the three, Mark Pearce and Lauren McFerran, were and are radical proponents of compulsory unionism with established track records of "reinterpreting" federal law to expand union bosses' special privileges.

According to one published estimate, by the end of 2016 the chronic rewriting of labor law by the Obama NLRB had overturned 91 precedents and more than

4500 years of cumulative case law.

For example, a December 2014 NLRB rulemaking action requires employers facing unionization campaigns to turn over to union organizers multiple forms of contact information for all employees, even employees who explicitly object to having their personal information fall into Big Labor's hands.

But Mr. Emanuel and Mr. Kaplan promised, if confirmed, to change the Board's course by opposing bureaucratic schemes that would give Big Labor even more power over individual employees than is authorized by federal statutes.

For that reason alone, pro-forced unionism Senate Minority Leader Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) and zealous union-boss partisans like Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.) insisted the Kaplan and Emanuel nominations must both be defeated.

Despite representing Right to Work states, Mr. Donnelly, Ms. Heitkamp, Mr. Manchin, Ms. McCaskill, and Ms. Baldwin quickly fell into line. They all voted to kill both nominations and keep the NLRB in the hands of Obama-selected champions of monopolistic unionism.

Last year, Big Labor senators' fierce

See Survey page 7



The National Right to Work Committee survey program leaves pro-forced unionism candidates with a choice. They can stop acting as union-boss puppets, or they can be held accountable by freedom-loving citizens.