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Big Labor Loses in Florida Special Election

Right to Work Poised to Be an Important Issue All Year Long

In last month's high-profile Florida special election to fill the U.S. House seat left vacant as a consequence of the death of GOP Congressman C.W. (Bill) Young in October 2013, Big Labor Democratic nominee Alex Sink performed just a little worse than the Obama-Biden re-election campaign had in the same district.

But it was enough to change the outcome of the race.

In November 2012, Barack Obama and Joe Biden carried Florida's 13th Congressional District, located entirely in Pinellas County on the west coast of the panhandle, by a 50%-49% margin. But in March 2014, Ms. Sink lost the same district by a 47%-49% margin to pro-Right to Work Republican David Jolly.

It certainly wasn't lack of support from Big Labor that hurt Ms. Sink. She got the maximum PAC contributions legally allowed from ironworkers, electrical workers, and carpenters union bosses, for example, plus plenty of "in-kind" assistance from the union hierarchy.

Several issues, undoubtedly including the unpopularity of Obamacare, contributed to Mr. Jolly's 3400-vote victory (out of 183,000 cast) in a jurisdiction that the Obama-Biden ticket had carried twice.

But the bottom-line result would almost certainly have been different were it not for the impact of the Right to Work issue.

Right to Work Survey Program Contacted More Than 15,000 Pinellas County Households

During the last few weeks before Florida District 13 residents went to the polls on March 11, the National Right to Work Committee's federal survey program sent out a series of mailings, each reaching more than 15,000 identified Right to Work



Big Labor suffered a setback last month when union boss-backed candidate Alex Sink was defeated by her pro-

supporters and their families.

The survey mailings reported where the candidates stood on compulsory unionism, and urged recipients to thank Mr. Jolly for his public pledge to support Right to Work and ask the Organized Labor-backed Ms. Sink to stop concealing her position on the issue.

"Scientific nationwide polls show that nearly 80% of Americans who regularly vote agree that no one should be forced to belong to a union as a condition of

Right to Work opponent in a race for a U.S. House seat in Florida. A mere 3400 votes separated the candidates.

employment," commented Committee President Mark Mix.

"And experience and common sense tell you that, when a pro-Right to Work citizen knows there is a clear difference between the candidates on the issue of voluntary unionism, it increases that citizen's propensity to vote and often also affects how he or she votes.

"There are likely to be many primary and general election U.S. House and

See 'Manifest Injustice' page 2

CREDIT: AP

Forced Dues a ‘Manifest Injustice’

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Senate contests this year that are roughly as close or even closer than March’s special election in Florida.

“Thanks to millions of grass-roots activists across the country, Right to Work is poised to be an important issue in race after race.”

Among the Right to Work federal Survey 2014 questions all major-party nominees are being asked is whether or not the candidate supports and will work for passage of legislation repealing all federal labor-law provisions that authorize forced union dues and fees.

“No American should be forced to join or bankroll a union as a condition of employment,” explained Mr. Mix.

“In order to realize this goal, the Committee has long been fighting for passage of federal forced dues-repeal legislation known as the National Right to Work Act, and introduced in the current Congress as H.R.946 and S.204.

“Effectively, this would make all 50 states Right to Work states with regard to the private sector.”

Compulsory Union Fees For Harmful ‘Representation’

Twenty-four states already have Right to Work laws on the books shielding private-sector employees from federally-imposed forced union dues and also, in almost every case, prohibiting public-sector compulsory unionism.

The normal motivation for some or many employees to resist bankrolling the union that wields monopoly-bargaining power in their workplace is their belief that the union hierarchy is acting contrary to their interests.

For example, as Justice Sam Alito mentioned to the lawyer representing union officials in a National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation case heard by the U.S. Supreme Court in January, a young employee may reasonably value his cash salary more than his potential pension benefits.

But union bosses, Mr. Alito continued, may be using that employee’s forced-fee money to ensure a higher share of his compensation goes into a pension fund, rather than his salary.

In response, union lawyer Paul Smith bluntly acknowledged it is his clients’ position that the employee should be forced to pay union fees for such harmful “representation.”

“Forced union dues or fees for harmful

‘representation’ may seem reasonable to union bosses and their lawyers, but to the vast majority of ordinary Americans they amount to a manifest injustice,” declared Mr. Mix.

Latest Labor Department Data Add to Mountain of Pro-Right to Work Evidence

Public support for a national Right to Work law is also driven by years and years of economic data showing that jobs, employee compensation, and other forms of income consistently grow more rapidly in Right to Work states than in forced-unionism states.

U.S. Labor Department data released March 17 estimating total annual 2013 private-sector payroll employment in the 50 states added to the mountain of evidence.

According to new and revised data now available on the website of the Labor Department’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), from 2003 to 2013 private-sector payroll employment in Right to Work states grew by 9.2%.

That’s well over double the overall increase of 4.0% experienced by forced-unionism states.

(Because Indiana and Michigan recently adopted Right to Work laws that

took effect in February 2012 and March 2013, respectively, they are excluded from this analysis.)


The negative correlation between compulsory unionism and long-term employment growth is robust. Nine of the 11 bottom-ranking states for private-sector payroll job growth lack Right to Work laws.

But eight of the 11 top-ranking states have longstanding Right to Work protections for employees.

Survey Is the ‘Lynchpin Of the Committee’s Entire Lobbying Program’

“In a year when it’s likely there will be an unusually high number of close elections, public moral opposition to forced unionism and public concern about its detrimental economic impact could lead to significant changes in the composition of the U.S. House and Senate,” said Mr. Mix.

“That’s why the Committee must do everything possible now to get candidates to go on the record as 100% Right to Work supporters.

“Through the federal Survey 2014 Program, the Committee is now working to get candidates to take a clear stand by mobilizing huge numbers of forced-unionism opponents who live in their home states and districts. The survey is the lynchpin of the Committee’s entire lobbying program.” 



CREDIT: AP PHOTO/RICK BOWMER, FILE

From 2003 to 2013, total private-sector payroll jobs increased by 9.2% in Right to Work states, according to the

U.S. Labor Department. That’s more than double the aggregate percentage gain for forced-unionism states.

Workers Fight Back Against UAW-VW Collusion

Law Bars Company From Handing ‘Things of Value’ to Union Bosses

For more than half a century, Sec.302 of the federal Labor Management Relations Act (LMRA) has strictly forbidden employers from delivering “any money or other thing of value” to union officials who wield or seek to wield monopoly-bargaining power over the firm’s employees.

Congress included Sec.302 in the LMRA largely to forestall conflicts of interest in labor relations.

Under federally imposed union monopoly bargaining, employees are forced, whether they are union members or not, to allow the officers of a particular union to speak to their employer in their stead on matters concerning pay, benefits, and other terms of employment.

Lax Federal Enforcement Has Abetted Big Labor Conflicts of Interest

In Sec.302, Congress sought to mitigate the potential damage done by union monopolies.

The provision is designed to prevent union officials from holding interests or entering into transactions in which, as a 1959 Senate report on then-pending LMRA amendments explained, “self-interest may conflict with complete loyalty to those whom they [purport to] serve.”

Unfortunately, in recent decades federal law enforcement has routinely looked the other way when employers handed to union bosses “things of value” such as access to the company’s private property for organizing purposes and control over communications to employees regarding unionization.

In exchange for such organizing assistance from employers, union officials have sometimes secretly agreed in advance to make concessions on employee pay raises and benefits after they obtained monopoly-bargaining power.

But now five independent-minded Volkswagen employees who work at VW’s assembly plant in Chattanooga, Tenn., are seeking, with the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation’s assistance, to use Sec.302 to stop illegal union-boss efforts to deny them free choice.

In February, as the Right to Work Newsletter previously reported, employees at VW’s Chattanooga facility voted against unionization, even though the



CREDIT: LIBERTYNEWSNETWORK

Mark Mix: “The illegal collusion between UAW union bosses and VW management has gone on for too long

already. That’s why Tennessee workers are invoking federal labor law to put a stop to it.”

company had during the campaign given union organizers the run of the plant while denying similar access to employees opposed to unionization.

Unwilling to take “no” for an answer, UAW union kingpins are now demanding that the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) overturn the February 14 vote and order a new election.

Independent-minded workers hope that the NLRB will reject the novel legal theory UAW lawyers have concocted as a rationale for throwing out the election and ordering a new one.

Workers Ask Court to Stop VW From Furnishing Further Assistance to UAW Chiefs

However, most labor-policy observers believe the NLRB, whose five members are all appointees of union-label President Barack Obama, is likely to accept UAW bosses’ strange theory that unsolicited statements by elected officials who have no control over employees’ jobs may improperly influence a unionization election.

In that event, the lawsuit filed on behalf of five Chattanooga employees by the Right to Work Foundation’s William Messenger and Tennessee attorney William Horton asks the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee to enjoin VW from delivering any additional “things of value” to UAW bosses.

Mark Mix, president of the Foundation and of its sister organization, the National Right to Work Committee, commented:

“The illegal collusion between UAW union bosses and VW management has gone on for too long already. That’s why Tennessee workers are invoking federal labor law to put a stop to it.”

Case Builds on Foundation -Won Precedent, *Mulhall v. Unite Here Local 355*

Mr. Mix added that the illegal VW assistance to UAW organizers up to now has included not just wide-ranging access to company property but also an array of other gratuities, including a gag order barring supervisors from talking to front-line employees about the possible downsides of unionization.

“The Chattanooga employees present a compelling case,” he said, “that VW managers have, for reasons of their own, already broken the law to ensure a UAW victory at the assembly plant.

“Moreover, just two years ago the 11th Circuit U.S. District Court of Appeals ruled in *Mulhall v. Unite Here Local 355* (a case prepared, argued and won by Foundation attorneys) that non-cash organizing assistance of the sort VW has granted UAW bosses up to now may indeed be a ‘thing of value’ prohibited by the LMRA.

“Unless UAW union bigwigs and their cohorts in VW management back off now, a second federal circuit may soon issue a decision confirming that one of Big Labor’s favorite tactics is illegal.” 🗞️

Can Fiscal Sanity Prevail in Illinois?

Government Union Monopolists Wary of Gubernatorial Challenger

For many years, private-sector employees, job seekers, and their families in forced-unionism Illinois have had to live with state compensation-growth and job-growth rates that are among the lowest in the entire U.S.

Moreover, recent economic surveys offer little hope that the Prairie State can get back on its feet any time in the foreseeable future.

For example, in February Moody's Analytics forecast that Illinois would rank dead last among the 50 states for job creation in 2014.

And a combination of abysmal private-sector growth and unsustainable commitments made to government union officials by Big Labor politicians and their appointees have put Illinois in a terrible fiscal bind.

Big Labor Politicians' 'Solution': Hike Taxes on Everyone With an Income

As *USA Today* reported March 21, the Prairie State "has the lowest credit rating in the U.S. and was most recently downgraded for failing to properly fulfill pension obligations . . ."

Despite a putative "landmark reform" of the state pension system enacted by the union-label Legislature and signed into law by Big Labor Democratic Gov. Pat Quinn last year, today Illinois' "\$187 billion pension liability represents 318% of its annual revenues . . ."

How did the Prairie State get into such a deep hole?

The fact is, for decades Illinois has been burdened by labor policies authorizing union monopoly bargaining and forced union dues and fees in both the public and private sectors and a tax and regulatory climate that are hostile to private-sector job and income growth.

Today Big Labor politicians' "solution" to Illinois' many woes is to impose huge tax hikes on everyone who earns an income, most definitely including households getting by on modest wages and salaries.

For example, just last fall union-label Illinois House member Naomi Jakobsson (D-Urbana) proposed a 33% hike in the marginal state income tax rate for people with as little as \$36,000 in annual taxable income and a 60% hike in the rate for people earning as little as \$58,000.



CREDIT: AP PHOTO/ANDREW A. NELLES

If he hopes not only to get elected, but also to change Illinois for the better once in office, gubernatorial nominee

Bruce Rauner will have to attack government union czars' monopoly-bargaining privileges.

The Jakobsson across-the-board tax hike and other similar proposals are designed to enable government union bosses to perpetuate throughout Illinois' public sector, at the average citizen's expense, outrageous featherbedding and counterproductive work rules.

Until very recently, despite the state's enormous and undeniable problems, there has been very little resistance within the state's political class to the pro-forced unionism, Tax & Spend status quo in Illinois.

'Government Union Bosses Are At the Core of Our Spending Problem in Illinois'

GOP elected officials have either actively colluded with or offered only tepid resistance to the Big Labor Democrats who control the governor's mansion as well as ample majorities in both chambers of the Legislature.

Fortunately for freedom-loving Illinoisans, however, the victor in last month's Republican gubernatorial primary, businessman Bruce Rauner, has been sending strong signals that he is willing to fight for taxpayers and take on union special interests.

During a discussion of the state's bankrupt pension system at one of the primary debates, for example, Mr. Rauner declared, "The government union bosses are at the core of our spending problem in Illinois."


Government union bosses disliked what they heard from Mr. Rauner so much they dumped more than \$6 million, mostly forced-dues treasury money, into a primary campaign attacking him and generously assisting one of his primary opponents, state Sen. Kirk Dillard (Westmont).

Meaningful Spending Reforms Impossible Without Rollback Of Union Monopoly Privileges

"Early prognostications are that Bruce Rauner represents a serious threat to Pat Quinn's re-election bid," said Greg Mourad, vice president of the National Right to Work Committee.

"But given that monopolistic government unionism is even more entrenched in Illinois than in most forced-unionism states, if Mr. Rauner wants not just to get elected, but to make significant positive changes once in office, he needs to begin spelling out what he plans to do soon.

"Specifically, to stop the union bosses from making a mess of Illinois' fisc, Mr. Rauner will need somehow to persuade legislative majorities to curtail government unions' monopoly-bargaining privileges, including but not limited to the power to force employees to pay union dues, or be fired.

"That's undoubtedly a tall order. But given the gravity of the state's situation, it may be achievable." 

Right to Work Helps Michigan Economy Revive

Big Labor Claims About Impact of Forced-Dues Ban Are Discredited

In late 2012, roughly 16 months ago, Michigan legislators approved, and Gov. Rick Snyder signed into law, private- and public-sector measures prohibiting the termination of employees for refusal to pay dues or fees to an unwanted union.

These two measures are now collectively known as Michigan's Right to Work law.

The statute, the 24th state Right to Work law to go on the books, left untouched union contracts that were already signed before it took effect. For this and other reasons, compulsory unionism did not disappear overnight in Michigan.

But in a rapidly growing share of unionized Michigan workplaces, union bosses "can no longer rely on an easy flow of [forced-]dues money deducted automatically from wages," as former National Writers Union President and zealous Big Labor partisan Jon Tasini ruefully put it in a late 2012 commentary.

Employee Pay, Benefits Growth Nearly Double Midwestern Forced-Unionism State Average

When Gov. Snyder signed Right to Work legislation on December 11, 2012, Big Labor bosses melodramatically proclaimed it was a dark day for Michigan. Right to Work would somehow, they insisted, result in smaller paychecks for employees.

But now annual data for 2013 are in, and they show Michigan is moving in the opposite direction from what the union brass predicted.

Inflation-adjusted U.S. Commerce Department data show that private-sector compensation in the Wolverine State grew by 2.8% last year.

That's a substantially greater increase than in any of the five remaining forced-unionism states in the Midwest.

For example, real private-sector compensation in Big Labor-controlled Missouri grew by just 1.6% last year. In union boss-ruled Illinois, the increase was just 0.8%.

Michigan's gain was nearly double the Midwestern forced-unionism state average of 1.5%. And Michigan's gain was more than half again as great as the average for forced-unionism states nationwide.

U.S. Labor Department data released in late February show that employment as well as compensation enjoyed far stronger growth in Michigan than in forced-unionism states last year.

Civilian Household Employment Grew by 50,000 in Right to Work Michigan Last Year

According to the Labor Department, the number of civilian household jobs (a broad measure that includes the self-employed and contractors as well as workers on employer payrolls) grew by an average of just 0.4% in the remaining Midwestern forced-unionism states last year.

The two Midwestern states that have most recently adopted Right to Work statutes both performed relatively well. Michigan chalked up a 1.2% increase, triple the regional forced-unionism average, as its total employment rose by 50,000.

Right to Work Indiana, which adopted its law in February 2012, expanded its civilian employment by 1.0%, or two-and-a-half times the regional forced-unionism average.

National Right to Work Committee Vice President Mary King commented on Michigan's turnaround:

"It shouldn't come as any surprise that Right to Work Michigan is furnishing employees and job-seekers with more and

better opportunities than Ohio, Illinois, and other forced-unionism states in the region.


"Business owners faced with making decisions about where to make job-creating investments know union bosses funnel a big portion of the forced dues they collect into support for state and local politicians who push for more forced unionism, higher taxes, and more red-tape regulation of business."

Morality, Fairness Are Key Grounds For Enactment Of Right to Work Laws

"No wonder, year after year, fewer jobs are created in forced-unionism states, and no wonder long-term job creation predictably accelerates in a state after it adopts a Right to Work law," Ms. King continued.

"Of course, the Right to Work is first and foremost a matter of principle, rather than economics.

"Under federal law, each American worker's right to join and bankroll a union is fully protected, regardless of what his or her employer or fellow employees think. The right not to join or bankroll a union is just as deserving of legal protection as the right to join.

"And that's exactly what Right to Work laws are about -- evenhanded protection of the freedom to join and the freedom not to join a union." 



When forced unionism still reigned, Michigan had great vacation spots, but chronically poor opportunities for

employees and entrepreneurs. Fortunately, Right to Work Michigan's economic future is looking brighter.

Union-Free Public Educators Under Assault

Teacher Union Dons Eager to Hogtie Big Apple's Charter Schools

New York City's costly, Big Labor-controlled district public schools have for decades done a very poor job of educating the children of Gotham's less affluent families. One silver lining has been the growing, but still relatively tiny, system of public charter schools.

Like district schools, charter schools are financed overwhelmingly by taxes, charge no tuition, and can be shut down by the government if they fail to perform.

But unlike the Big Apple's district schools, charter schools are overwhelmingly union-free. And on the whole, they do a far better job of teaching schoolchildren, especially low-income and minority schoolchildren, at an annual per pupil cost roughly \$2300 lower than that of district schools.

Big Labor-Ruled Schools Aren't Free to Make 'Smart Decisions'

Not surprisingly, teacher union officials detest New York's charter schools and have sought again and again to suppress their growth and, if possible, wipe them out altogether.

Recently-elected Big Labor Mayor Bill de Blasio, in some of his first significant actions in office, won union-boss applause by slashing funding for charter schools and denying a number of them the use of buildings they had been promised.

Mr. de Blasio has also threatened to change current policies that allow charters to operate in otherwise unused district school buildings rent-free.

As New York *Daily News* columnist Joshua Greenman explained in a March 14 commentary, a key reason union-free charters do a better job of educating schoolchildren is that they are not prevented from making sound management decisions by union bosses who wield monopoly-bargaining privileges:

"Nine out of 10 New York City charters aren't unionized, which gives them more freedom to put their staffs through rigorous training, lengthen the workday, adjust salaries, and hire and fire teachers -- and school leaders -- at will.

"That's in stark contrast to district schools, which have to abide by what can be rigid and stifling laws and contract rules.



CREDIT: GETTY

Mayor de Blasio's anti-charter school campaign has won Big Labor's applause, but bombed with the public.

"In other words, charter school leaders have the freedom to make the types of smart decisions that are the hallmark of almost all well-run organizations."

Big Apple Woes Vindicate Committee Opposition to Teacher Union Monopolies

National Right to Work Committee Vice President Matthew Leen commented:

"Nothing in the law prevents teacher union bosses from launching organizing drives to seize control over charter schools, but so far they have had little success in doing so.

"Of course, the evident superiority in


the performance of charter schools that union chiefs have failed to conquer should logically encourage elected officials to roll back union bosses' monopoly privileges in district schools.

"But logic rarely motivates the actions of politicians in the Empire State, or elsewhere. Fortunately, a growing reform coalition may at least thwart Mayor de Blasio's Big Labor-inspired scheme to hogtie charter schools.

"On March 4, a pro-charter school rally in front of the state capitol in Albany drew 11,000 parents, schoolchildren, teachers, and other supporters. That's a crowd seven times larger than what teacher union bosses were able to muster for a de Blasio rally the same day."

Mr. Leen added that current fights over charter schools in New York City and elsewhere underscore the value of the Committee's efforts since the early 1970's to stop the spread of union monopolies in schools and other public institutions, and ultimately to roll them back.

"Thanks largely to the Committee's successful efforts, year after year, to mobilize freedom-loving citizens, more than half of the states today have never enacted a law authorizing forced dues and fees in public education, or have revoked a forced-dues law they once had," Mr. Leen noted.

"And the fewer special privileges union officials have at their disposal, the less able they are to thwart sensible reforms that can make schools more effective and less costly to taxpayers." 

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Stakes Are Extraordinarily High

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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 Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia this year, along with the races in Arkansas, Louisiana, and North Carolina."

Union-Label Politicians Can Pledge to Change, or Face Potential Political Fallout

The federal Survey 2014 is giving union-label politicians like Kay Hagan, Mary Landrieu, and Mark Pryor a choice: pledge to change course and support Right to Work in the future, or face the potential political fallout.

Regardless of their party affiliation, union-label politicians and Big Labor appeasers will have no way to hide this year.

The stakes are extraordinarily high. Within the next few months, a National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) made up entirely of members selected by pro-union President Barack Obama is poised to impose sweeping changes to decades-old procedures under which Big Labor may obtain monopoly control over workers.

Among the proposals the NLRB is likely to ram through soon are new rules mandating that employers hand over employee phone numbers and e-mail addresses to union organizers at the outset of each certification campaign.

'Ambush' Elections Would Deny Workers a Meaningful Vote

The only way Congress can possibly derail this bureaucratic power grab until President Obama leaves the White House in January 2017 is through use of the federal purse strings.

The NLRB cannot operate without taxpayers' money.


But Kay Hagan, Mary Landrieu, and Mark Pryor, along with a number of other Big Labor senators seeking re-election this year such as Mark Warner (D-Va.),

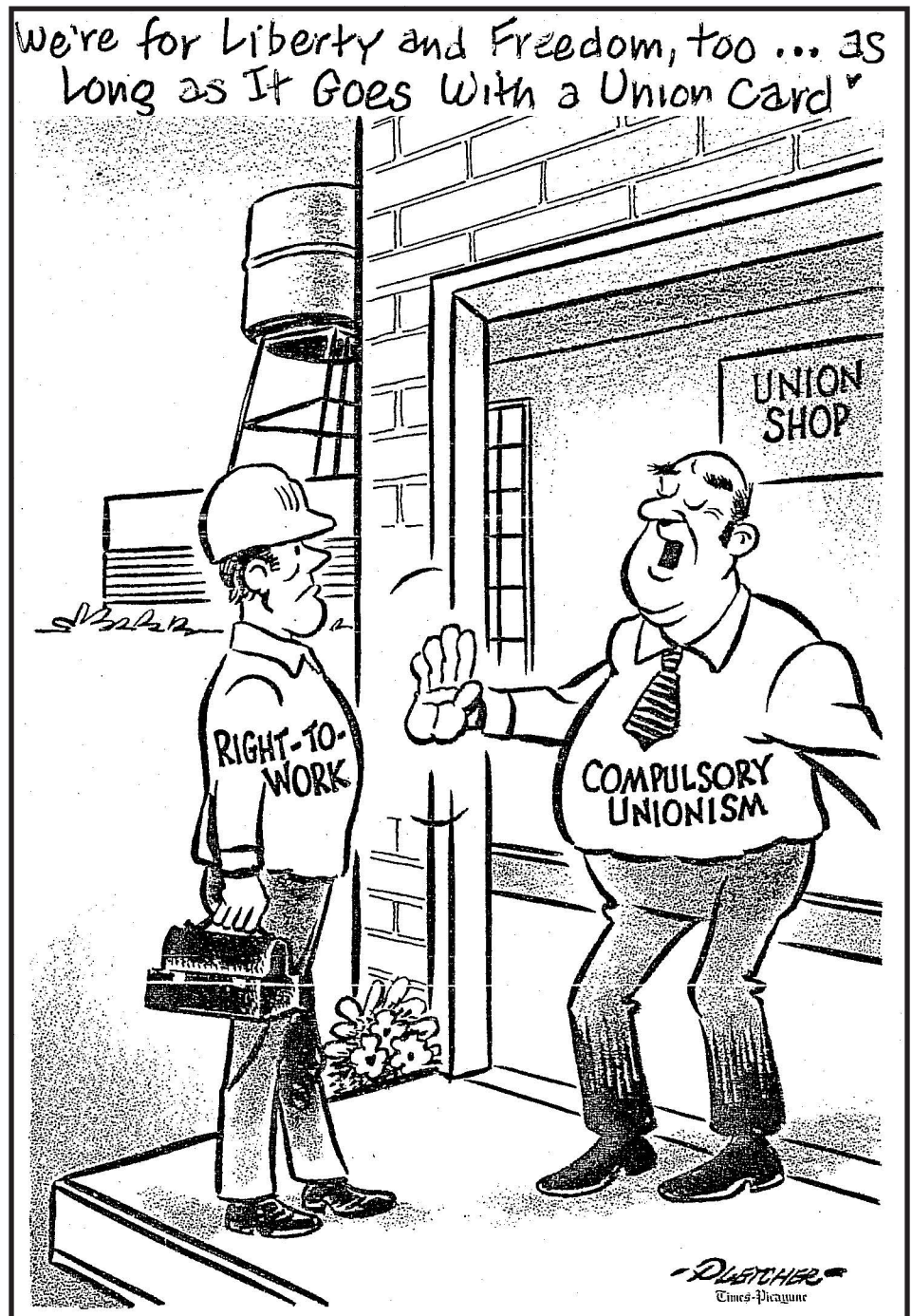
Mark Begich (D-Alaska), and Mark Udall (D-Colo.), have track records of opposing congressional efforts to rein in Barack Obama's rogue NLRB.

Besides expanding greatly the amount of employee personal information employers are forced to divulge to Big Labor, the looming NLRB scheme would reduce sharply the current median time frame of 38 days between the filing of a

union "representation petition" and the holding of a union election.

"By denying employers enough time to make their case, the NLRB's 'ambush' elections plan will inevitably deny employees the opportunity to hear both sides of the story before voting on unionization," charged Mr. Mix.

"America needs a Congress that will fight back against the Obama NLRB. And the federal Survey 2014 can help give us one." 



Overturning federal policies that force millions of Americans to pay union dues or fees as a condition of employment is

the top objective of the National Right to Work Committee and its three million members.

Pro-Forced Unionism Senators Feel the Heat

Survey 2014 Leaves Forced-Unionism Allies With No Way to Hide

A little more than five years ago, then-U.S. Sen. Jim DeMint (R-S.C.), working hand-in-hand with the National Right to Work Committee, forced his colleagues to vote directly on the federal policy of compulsory unionism.

The January 2009 vote spotlighted senators who support firing workers if they do not pay money to a union.

"The roll call on Jim DeMint's Right to Work Amendment to S.181, the so-called 'Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay Act,' was a test -- a test to see which senators are for freedom and which are for coercion," said Committee President Mark Mix.

Vulnerable Big Labor Senators Voted to Corral Their Own Constituents Into Unions

"And this year," he continued, "13 senators who publicly cast their ballots to force hardworking Americans to pay union dues or fees just to get a job or keep their jobs will finally have to face the judgment of the voters in their home states in order to retain their seats.

"In order to ensure, to the best of our ability, that Big Labor and Big Labor-appeasing senators who voted to perpetuate compulsory unionism and are up for re-election this year are held accountable by their pro-Right to Work constituents, Committee leaders are now implementing the federal Survey 2014."

At this writing, it appears that up to 10 senators who voted for compulsory

unionism in 2009 will face difficult or potentially difficult 2014 primary and/or general-election campaigns to remain in office.

Among the most vulnerable union-label senators on the ballot this year are Kay Hagan (D-N.C.), Mary Landrieu (D-La.), and Mark Pryor (D-Ark.).

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

But by opposing the DeMint Amendment, they nevertheless ensured that many of their own constituents, as well as millions of residents of states that lack Right to Work protections, would continue to be forced to fork over union dues or fees as a job condition.

That's because federally-imposed loopholes in the 24 state Right to Work laws force hundreds of thousands of residents employed in the airline and railroad industries, as well as private-sector workers holding jobs located on so-called "exclusive" federal enclaves, to bankroll a union, or be fired.

Committee's Goal Is to Revoke Longstanding Big Labor Privileges

The only means on the table at this time to ensure such employees' Right to Work is protected is enactment of federal forced-dues repeal legislation such as the DeMint Amendment.

Mr. Mix commented:

"Right to Work members and supporters want a Congress with the fortitude to move to take away, even over the objections of a Big Labor President, the forced-unionism powers that union bosses have wielded for more than three-quarters of a century.

"The Committee's Survey 2014 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.

"All major-party candidates as well as key 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 help turn up the pressure on their candidates to respond to their surveys.

"But the Committee pours the vast

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CREDIT KAY HAGAN PHOTO TO: AP



CREDIT MARY LANDRIEU PHOTO TO: KRIS CONNOR/GETTY IMAGES



CREDIT MARK PRYOR PHOTO TO: ABC NEWS

In 2009, Kay Hagan (D-N.C., left), Mary Landrieu (D-La.), and Mark Pryor (D-Ark.) voted to kill legislation

that would have closed federally-imposed loopholes in their own states' Right to Work laws. Ms. Hagan, Ms.

Landrieu, and Mr. Pryor are all facing potentially difficult re-election campaigns this year.