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Judicial 'Doomsday' Plan Targets Right to Work

Scheme Could Potentially Impose Forced Fees Nationwide

A pending Big Labor lawsuit against Idaho's three-decade-old Right to Work statute could potentially become a "doomsday" weapon against all state bans on compulsory union dues and fees.

International Union of Operating Engineers Local 370 v. Wasden is now before the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho.

Late last year the case was turned over to Senior Judge Edward Lodge, who is still receiving briefs.

As they attempt to reinstitute forced union dues and fees in three western states and, ultimately, nationwide, the bosses of IUOE Local 370, based in Pasco, Wash., are being represented by Ben Sachs, a Harvard law professor and a "go-to" lawyer for the union hierarchy.

Mr. Sachs is being assisted by a legal team from San Francisco-based Altshuler Berzon, a favorite law firm for union bosses with plenty of forced-dues money at their disposal.

CREDIT TO: HARVARD LAW SCHOOL/YOUTUBE

The anti-Right to Work arguments union lawyer and Harvard man Ben Sachs has concocted aren't persuasive. But a High Court with five justices who habitually take Big Labor's side could accept them, anyway.

'Big Labor Sees a Chance to Kill Right to Work Before It Spreads to Even More States'

"Mr. Sachs has been publicly boasting that he has come up with a way to get around a host of court precedents upholding state Right to Work laws under the federal labor code and the U.S. Constitution," said National Right to Work Committee President Mark Mix.

"The core of Mr. Sachs' strategy has been to persuade courts to 'reinterpret' the Fifth Amendment's Takings Clause in a way that would prohibit all federal and state Right to Work legislation.

"With four new Right to Work laws in the last four years, and with a majority of states now protecting workers, Big Labor needs a 'Hail Mary' play.

"And one reason why, without a doubt, is that despite all of its forced union dues-derived wealth and political clout, Big Labor has become less and less effective at blocking Right to Work protections in the legislative arena in recent years.

"Since early 2012, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and West Virginia have enacted Right to Work statutes. And the first three of these are heavily industrialized states of the sort where Big Labor propaganda long claimed such laws could never be adopted.

"Moreover, several more states -- including Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Missouri, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire -- are now poised to prohibit compulsory union financial support over the course of the next few years.

"Big Labor sees a chance to kill Right to Work before it spreads to even more states.

"Union kingpins are jumping at the opportunity."

Argument Really Isn't New, But That Hardly Ensures It Will Fail Before a Future High Court

Despite Mr. Sachs' grandiose pretense of going where no union lawyer has ever gone before in 70 years of anti-Right to Work litigation, *IUOE Local 370* to a large extent rehashes constitutional arguments union lawyers unsuccessfully made in the

See **Judicial War** *page 2*

Judicial War on Right to Work

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late 1940's.

1949's *Lincoln Union v. Northwestern Company*, in which a unanimous High Court rejected a Big Labor bid to scrap the Nebraska and North Carolina Right to Work laws, was brought forth largely on claims related to the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

In the *Lincoln* opinion, Justice Hugo Black firmly rejected the notion that union chiefs' due-process rights had been violated:

"Much of the appellants' argument here seeks to establish that due process of law is denied . . . union men by that part of these state laws that forbids them to make contracts with the employer obligating him to refuse to hire or retain nonunion workers.

"But that part of these laws does no more than provide a method to aid enforcement of the heart of the laws, namely, their command that the employer must not discriminate against either union or nonunion members because they are such."

Mr. Mix observed:

"Practically speaking, the only difference between the due-process claim the Supreme Court denied in *Lincoln* and the claim being advanced in *IUOE Local 370* is that the latter decries union bosses' inability to extract forced fees from workers instead of their inability to make them join a union.

"It's a fine distinction."

Phony 'Takings' Case Against Right to Work Could Reach Supreme Court in Two Years

"But the sad fact is," Mr. Mix continued, "four members of the Supreme Court today -- Justices Breyer, Ginsburg, Kagan and Sotomayor -- so consistently side with Big Labor on controversial matters that it's very possible they will swallow the *IUOE Local 370* petitioners' claims if they hear the case."

It's probably no coincidence that the District of Idaho, where *IUOE Local 370* has been filed, is part of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

That means that, in the likely event that Judge Lodge defers to the *Lincoln* precedent and upholds Idaho's Right to Work law, Mr. Sachs and his cohorts will be able to file their appeal in the most radically pro-forced unionism federal appellate court in America.

"Just two years ago, the Seventh Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals rejected a 'takings' argument very similar to the one Mr. Sachs and IUOE union bosses from Washington State are now making," recalled Mr. Mix.

"But a Ninth Circuit ruling within the next year or so on whether forced union fees from nonmembers are indeed a constitutionally protected special privilege, after *IUOE Local 370* is considered by this deeply biased appellate court, would arguably create a 'split in the circuits.'

"And then Big Labor's 'doomsday' weapon against all 26 state Right to Work laws would likely be headed for the Supreme Court."

Majority Leader McConnell Urged to Stand Firm

By the time *IUOE Local 370* reaches the U.S. Supreme Court, assuming it does, there is a grave danger a fifth justice who shares the Breyer-Ginsburg-Kagan-Sotomayor predisposition to rule in favor of expanded monopoly privileges for the union hierarchy will have joined them on the High Court.

Based on his track record over nearly 20 years on the federal bench, Judge Merrick Garland, whom union-label President Barack Obama nominated in March to replace the late Justice Antonin Scalia on the Supreme Court, would if confirmed almost certainly join the Breyer-Ginsburg-Kagan-Sotomayor clique.

'Hosannas' From AFL-CIO Czar and Other Union Dons Sent a Clear Signal

"The hosannas with which AFL-CIO czar Richard Trumka and other top union bosses immediately greeted the President's announcement of his Supreme Court choice are clear signs of their confidence Judge Garland will side with them on critical forced unionism-related matters," said Mark Mix.

"Moreover, Judge Garland has a long record of consistently favoring Big Labor and pro-union monopoly bureaucrats on the D.C. Circuit.

"This record includes a 2000 vote undermining the Supreme Court's 1988 *Beck* decision, a National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation victory prohibiting the termination of employees for refusal to bankroll union political and other non-bargaining activities.

CREDIT TO: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

Obama Supreme Court nominee Merrick Garland has a long record of consistently siding with Big Labor.

"When American voters shellacked Mr. Obama's Capitol Hill allies in 2010 and again in 2014, ultimately leading to the elevation of GOP Sen. Mitch McConnell [Ky.] as majority leader early last year, one of their motives was to block the White House from handing out more special favors to union bosses.

"Mr. McConnell and the 53 other members of the caucus he heads can keep Merrick Garland off the Supreme Court and stop him from helping destroy Right to Work laws by exercising their 'advise and consent' power over judicial nominations.

"To keep the faith with the people who put them in the majority, Mr. McConnell and other leaders as well as rank-and-file members of his caucus need to stand firm in opposition to the Garland nomination."

Mr. Mix pledged that Committee supporters would continue turning up the pressure on the Senate in order to ensure that the Garland nomination stays stalled.

Anti-Right to Work Lawyers' 'Dress Rehearsal'?

Wisconsin Case Could Presage Federal Judicial Assault on 14(b)

For seven decades, union bosses across the nation have tried again and again to get federal and state courts to overturn state Right to Work statutes and constitutional amendments protecting employees from termination for refusal to pay dues or fees to an unwanted union.

Union bosses' legal crusade has been extraordinarily unsuccessful. The occasional victories they have won in lower courts have been overturned again and again on appeal.

But in Wisconsin last month yet another Big Labor activist jurist, Dane County Circuit Judge William Foust, eagerly accepted union lawyers' arguments and airily dismissed the findings of other courts, both state and federal.

Individual Prevented From Getting 'Better Terms Than Those Obtainable by the Group'

On April 8, Judge Foust issued a ruling in which he adopted a far-fetched rationale to overturn the Badger State's year-old law prohibiting the exaction, on pain of firing, of forced dues and fees from workers by a union they would never voluntarily join.

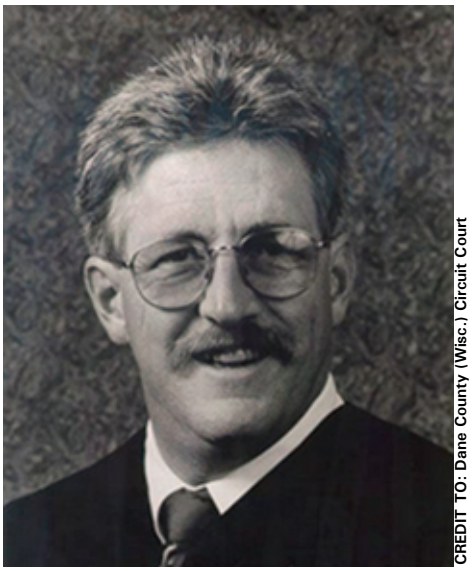
In order to reach the conclusion he did, the judge had to ignore not just precedents upholding Right to Work laws, but also a key function of union monopoly bargaining examined by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson in his 1944 *J.I. Case* decision.

Justice Jackson explained that "exclusive" union bargaining as authorized by the National Labor Relations Act empowers union bosses to prevent the individual employee from negotiating directly with the employer in order to get "better terms than those obtainable by the group."

From the perspective of the *J.I. Case* court, this is acceptable, because, as the Jackson majority opinion put it, "The practice and philosophy of collective bargaining look[] with suspicion on individual advantages."

Instead of acknowledging the uncontested findings of *J.I. Case*, however, Judge Foust opted to pretend that all workers "benefit" from unionization while insisting that the Wisconsin Constitution mandates that Big Labor have what amounts to taxation power over unionized employees.

Hence, he concluded, the Right to Work law must go.



CREDIT TO: Dane County (Wisc.) Circuit Court

Judge Foust is either disingenuous or ignorant about how union monopoly bargaining works in practice.

National Right to Work Committee Vice President Mary King counseled grass-roots opponents of forced unionism in Wisconsin, from which she hails, not to be unduly alarmed by last month's pro-forced unionism decision, or by Judge Foust's refusal to stay it while it is being appealed.

Lawless Circuit Court Decision Unlikely to Stand

"Virtually all, if not all, Badger State legal observers who have commented on the matter agree that Judge Foust's factually challenged and lawless ruling will ultimately be overturned by the state Supreme Court," said Ms. King.

"And while Wisconsin Attorney General Brad Schimel, with supporting briefs from National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation attorneys and their in-state associates, pursues his appeal, employees can continue to assert their freedom not to bankroll an unwanted union under state law.

"If necessary, they can with the Foundation's help go to court to vindicate that freedom.

"By far the most serious danger for Right to Work supporters posed by *Machinists Local Lodge 1061*, as the assault on Wisconsin's Right to Work law is commonly called, is that it will help Big Labor's legal mavens polish their act as they prepare to bring a similar case to a more hospitable appellate court soon."

(See the cover story of this month's Newsletter to learn about *International Union of Operating Engineers Local 370*, an attempt to destroy Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) and all state Right to Work laws that is now pending in the Ninth Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals.)

Of course, Ms. King added, union lawyers aren't the only ones who will be able to use what they learn from the legal battle over Wisconsin's Right to Work law in *IUOE Local 370* and, potentially, other parallel federal court cases.

"To a large extent," she said, "the arguments made by Foundation attorneys and their partners at the Milwaukee-based Wisconsin Institute for Law and Liberty in support of upholding the Badger State Right to Work law will be applicable in *IUOE Local 370*."

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New State Right to Work Laws Open Federal Door

Senators From Right to Work States Overwhelmingly Oppose Forced Dues

Twenty years ago this summer, National Right to Work Committee members and supporters achieved an important breakthrough in their epic fight to free American employees from compulsory unionism.

On July 10, 1996, for the first time ever, the U.S. Senate held a recorded floor vote on the National Right to Work Act (S.1788), legislation that would have repealed all the provisions in federal labor law authorizing the termination of employees for refusal to pay dues or fees to an unwanted union.

As Committee leaders publicly predicted would happen well in advance of the vote, most members of the Senate, then comprised of 53 Republicans and 47 Democrats, ignored the views of the overwhelming majority of citizens who oppose forced unionism.

This Year, 78% of Republicans In the U.S. Senate Hail From Right to Work States

Big Labor defeated S.1788. Forced union dues-dependent Democrat senators unanimously voted with the union bosses. Meanwhile, 60% of GOP senators (barely a majority) supported Right to Work. But among the 24 Republican senators representing Right to Work states who cast votes that day, 23 -- or nearly 96% -- supported S.1788!

"Two decades ago, grass-roots Committee members successfully pressed for a floor vote on S.1788 because they wanted to let freedom-loving Americans know exactly which senators supported Right to Work, and which were in Big Labor's pocket," recalled National Right to Work Committee President Mark Mix.

"History shows that when politicians vote for compulsory unionism they often pay the ultimate political price. Over the years, voters have littered the political landscape with the corpses of politicians who publicly voted to force hardworking Americans to pay union dues just to get or keep their jobs."

Indeed, as the Committee presses this year for the third Senate floor vote (a second occurred in 2009) on forced dues-repeal legislation, it is clear Big Labor has lost substantial ground in the Senate as a whole and also within the chamber's GOP caucus since the 1996 vote on S.1788.

"The partisan composition of today's Senate is very close to what it was in July 1996," noted Mr. Mix. "In 2016, there are 54 GOP senators, compared to 53. And there are 44 Democrats and two Independents who caucus with the Democrat Party.

"But if the Committee succeeds in securing a Senate vote on forced-dues repeal this year, we will have a base of support of at least 39 senators. There are 28 senators who are currently sponsors of the National Right to Work Act [now S.391 in the Senate], and an additional 11 who have publicly pledged since 2010 to sponsor such legislation and/or voted for it in 2009.

"And a key reason why Right to Work supporters can reasonably expect to secure at least eight more Senate votes for forced-dues repeal this year than we got in 1996 is that today 78% of Senate Republicans represent Right to Work states, compared to just 47% in 1996."

Passage of More State Right to Work Laws Can Make Federal Forced-Dues Repeal Happen

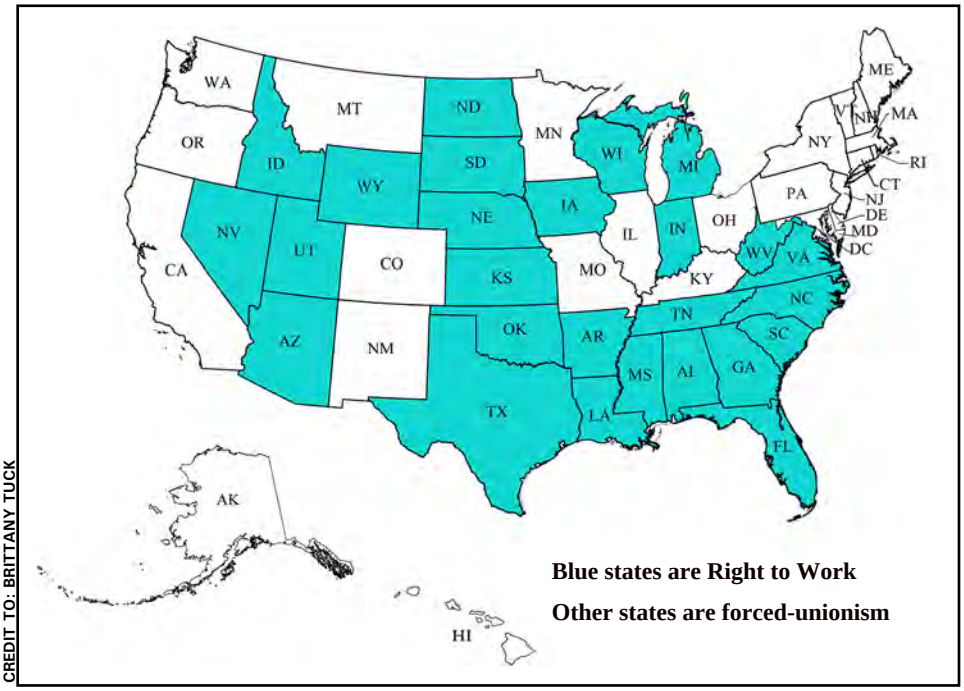
Currently, thanks in part to the persistent efforts of Committee members across the country, 26 U.S. states have Right to Work laws, compared to just 21 in 1996.

"When their constituents have personal experience living under Right to Work laws and seeing how they operate in practice, federal politicians can find it very difficult to vote in favor of monopoly privileges for union bosses," said Mr. Mix.

"Of course, there are some exceptional cases, such as Sen. Lamar Alexander [R], who, despite representing Right to Work Tennessee and despite having made campaign pledges to oppose forced unionism, voted to perpetuate it in 2009.

"But over time even many stubborn Beltway denizens representing constituencies whose Right to Work is protected realize they will have to catch up with their home states.

"That's why I'm confident that, by helping pass perhaps another half-dozen state Right to Work laws, Committee members can ultimately make federal forced-dues repeal happen."



CREDIT TO: BRITTANY TUCK

Thanks to Right to Work activists, most states have banned forced dues, including four just since 2012. And experience shows U.S. senators from Right to Work states lopsidedly back federal forced-dues repeal.

Manufacturing Moves to Right to Work States

Most Factory Jobs Now Found in States Barring Forced Union Dues

For many years, it was a pillar of conventional labor-policy wisdom that manufacturing jobs in the U.S. were overwhelmingly located in states that did not protect employees from being forced to pay union dues or fees as a job condition.

Back in 1957, an editorial research report published by *Congressional Quarterly* claimed, somewhat dismissively:

"It is worthy of note that the movement to ban compulsory unionism has spread most readily in areas where the economy has rested largely on agriculture and small business."

And as recently as 2011, Indiana GOP state Sen. David Long (Fort Wayne), then majority leader of his chamber, now president pro tempore, reportedly sought to justify his reluctance to fight for passage of a statute prohibiting forced dues on the grounds that "[n]o industrial state has a right-to-work law."

(Indiana went on to become America's 23rd Right to Work state in early 2012.)

CREDIT TO: CAD/CAM FUNDAMENTALS

Right to Work laws "foster an ideal environment for modern manufacturing" by empowering employees who disagree with Big Labor obstructionism to resist by refusing to bankroll the union.

Right to Work States' Share Of Factory Jobs Has Been Rising Since the 1940's

Such comments have always been misleading at best. Ever since the first state Right to Work laws were enacted back in the 1940's, the share of total U.S. manufacturing employment located in such states has been consistently rising.

For example, in 1975, when 19 states already had Right to Work laws, 26.4% of nationwide employment in manufacturing establishments was located in those 19 states, according to the U.S. Labor Department.

All of these states have continuously offered Right to Work protections for employees ever since. And their share of U.S. employment in manufacturing establishments rose to 29.9% in 1985, 33.4% in 1995, and 34.4% in 2005.

Cost of Living-Adjusted Compensation $3612 Higher In Right to Work States

Between 2012 and 2015, another three states (Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin), all of which have large manufacturing sectors, switched over from forced unionism to Right to Work.

"It is largely thanks to the 1.57 million manufacturing payroll jobs located in Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin last year that the total for all Right to Work states surpassed the total for forced-unionism states, 6.21 million to 6.11 million, in 2015," said National Right to Work Committee Vice President Greg Mourad.

"However," he added, "it is also important to note that, since nationwide manufacturing payroll employment bottomed out at 11.53 million in 2010 in the wake of the Great Recession, the 22 states that already had Right to Work laws on the books at that time have enjoyed a 7.7% aggregate increase in factory-sector payroll jobs. That's roughly 75% more than the total percentage gain for the 25 states where compulsory union dues were still permitted in 2015."

(This year, West Virginia became the 26th Right to Work state.)

On average, cost of living-adjusted cash pay and benefits for factory-sector employees in Right to Work states today are significantly higher than for their counterparts in compulsory-unionism states.

U.S. Commerce Department data, adjusted for regional cost-of-living differences according to an index calculated by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center, a government agency, show that in 2014 the average annual compensation per Right to Work state manufacturing employee was $74,888.

That's roughly $3600 higher than the average for the states that still lacked Right to Work protections in 2014.

Today's Manufacturing Jobs Require Employees Who Show Individual Initiative

"In the global marketplace that has emerged over the past quarter century, less and less assembly-line production of low-cost goods is going to occur in the U.S. and other wealthy countries," said Mr. Mourad.

"That doesn't mean that in the future American manufacturing won't be able to sustain and create jobs that enable millions and millions of workers to provide well for themselves and their families. But these jobs require employees who are willing and able to develop their skills and show individual initiative.

"Right to Work laws foster an ideal environment for modern manufacturing by empowering employees who disagree with Big Labor obstructionism and 'hate-the-boss' class warfare to resist by quitting the union and withholding all financial support for it.

"This is a key reason why the 26 Right to Work states now represent the future for high-paying manufacturing jobs and businesses in the U.S."

Taxes Burdens Heavier in Forced-Unionism States

On Average, Right to Work 'Tax Freedom Day' Comes 13 Days Sooner

Early last month, the nonpartisan, Washington, D.C.-based Tax Foundation announced its estimate that "Tax Freedom Day" (TFD) this year would come on April 24.

The Tax Foundation's entire published analysis is available at www.taxfoundation.org -- the group's web site.

As the Tax Foundation explains, TFD is "the day when the nation as a whole has earned enough money to pay its total tax bill for the year."

In 2016, "Americans will pay $3.34 trillion in federal taxes and $1.64 trillion in state and local taxes, for a total tax bill of $4.99 trillion," or 31% of the nation's income.

Not surprisingly, this burden is not borne equally by all Americans, and several factors play a significant role in determining when TFD comes for individual taxpayers and households.

CREDIT TO: FLICKR USER/REUBENINSTT

To pay off their annual taxes, residents of forced-unionism states have to work an average of nearly two weeks more than Right to Work state residents. That's almost like losing a summer vacation!

Right to Work State Residents Achieved 'Tax Freedom' on April 17

The Tax Foundation highlighted two: "The total tax burden borne by residents of different states varies considerably due to differing state tax policies and because of the progressivity of the federal tax system."

Shortly after the Tax Foundation issued its report on TFD 2016, the National Institute for Labor Relations Research calculated average TFD's for the 26 Right to Work states and the 24 forced-unionism states.

To derive average TFD's for states where compulsory union dues are either permitted or banned, the Institute took aggregate state personal income data for 2015 as reported by the U.S. Commerce Department and the estimated 2016 TFD's for the 50 states as reported by the Tax Foundation.

The Institute estimates that this year residents of forced-unionism states are forking over 32.8% of their total personal income in taxes, a 5.5% higher share than the national average, and an 11.9% higher share than the Right to Work state average.

TFD in forced-unionism states as a group didn't come until April 30 this year, or six days later than the national average. In contrast, TFD in Right to Work states as a group came on April 17, or seven days earlier than the national average.

National Right to Work Committee Vice President Matthew Leen commented: "TFD consistently comes significantly earlier in Right to Work states than in forced-unionism states in part because state and local taxes typically consume a smaller share of income in jurisdictions where unionism is voluntary."

Lower Living Costs Are Key Part of Right to Work States' Advantage

"Another advantage for Right to Work states is their lower living costs," Mr. Leen continued.

As the Institute reported in February, interstate cost-of-living indices calculated by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center show that on average forced-unionism states were 25% more expensive to live in than Right to Work states in 2015.

When cost-of-living differences are taken into account, the average disposable income per capita in Right to Work states is higher than in forced-unionism states.

However, progressive federal income taxes are levied on nominal, rather than cost of living-adjusted, incomes.

Households in High-Cost Big Labor Stronghold States 'Get Socked Twice'

Consequently, explained Mr. Leen, households in high-cost forced-unionism states like California, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts "get socked twice."

"They have to fork over more for housing, food, energy, health care, and other necessities," Mr. Leen noted.

"And then they have to pay the same income tax rate as a household in a low-cost Right to Work state like Texas or North Carolina making the same nominal income, even though that nominal income goes much further in the Right to Work states."

The TFD disparity, concluded Mr. Leen, is a prime example of how the forced-unionism system hurts practically everyone, and not just employees and firm owners who are directly affected.

Forced Dues Are Morally Wrong

Continued from page 8

already cast legislative votes for Right to Work and publicly stated they would continue to be supportive of such a reform as chief executive.

Nine of Top 10 States For Job Growth Have Right to Work Laws on the Books

These candidates have ample evidence to back up their belief that a Right to Work law would have a strong and positive impact on job creation and paycheck growth.

Leading labor economists such as Dr. Richard Vedder, a professor emeritus at Ohio University, have shown repeatedly that forced unionism hinders economic growth.

Data on the 10-year trend in civilian noninstitutional employment growth, along with those for other key indicators, bear out economists like Dr. Vedder.

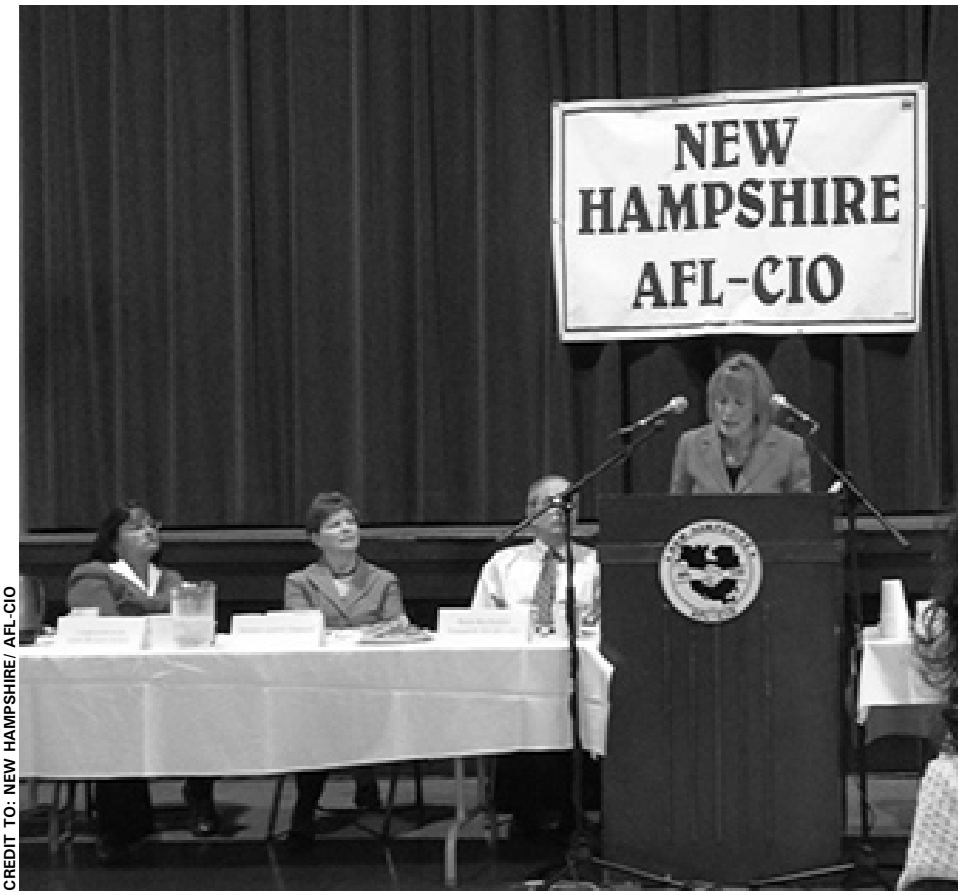
From 2005 to 2015, employment in the 22 states that had Right to Work laws on the books for the whole decade grew by 9.1%.

That's more than double the increase experienced by forced-unionism states as a group and more than quadruple New Hampshire's paltry gain.

Nine of the 10 top-ranking states for 2005-2015 employment growth have longstanding Right to Work laws. But six of the seven bottom-ranking states lack Right to Work protections for employees.

(Since the Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin Right to Work laws were adopted between 2012 and 2015, they are excluded from the above analysis. Because West Virginia did not prohibit compulsory unionism until this February, it is counted as a forced-unionism state here.)

National Right to Work Committee President Mark Mix noted that, as powerful as the evidence showing that forced unionism reduces job opportunities is, the best reason to oppose it is that it's morally wrong.



CREDIT TO: NEW HAMPSHIRE/ AFL-CIO

Democrat politicians like current Gov. Maggie Hassan rely heavily on forced-dues electioneering to get and retain power. It's consequently very hard for Right to Work supporters to get their attention.

Big Labor Goals Often 'Run Counter to the Economic Interests of Some Employees'

"No employees anywhere," Mr. Mix said, "should be forced to pay tribute to a union boss for the privilege of getting or keeping a job so they can provide for their families.

"The individual employee -- not his or her fellow employees, business owners, or union officials -- is the best judge of whether he or she benefits from unionization. And experience shows employees who honestly believe they do benefit will join and pay dues without being forced.

"The fact is, even Big Labor loyalists like California Attorney General Kamala Harris [D] know that there are substantial numbers of workers for whom union monopoly bargaining is economically detrimental.

"As Ms. Harris admitted last year in a brief to the U.S. Supreme Court, Big Labor has 'substantial latitude' to advance bargaining positions that 'run counter to the economic interests of some employees.'"

Unfortunately, Big Labor 'Retains a Lock-Grip' Over State's Democrat Politicians

This summer and fall, Right to Work supporters in New Hampshire will try to persuade the three declared Democrat candidates for governor to join with their GOP counterparts in pledging support for legislation to revoke union bosses' forced-dues privileges.

But it will be a steeply uphill battle.

"Sadly, because of the lock-grip Big Labor retains over Democrat politicians in New Hampshire, it remains unlikely that any of that party's 2016 gubernatorial hopefuls will take a clear stand against monopolistic unionism," said Mr. Mix.

"That means it's almost certain that, come this fall, freedom-loving New Hampshirites will have a clear choice between a pro-forced unionism candidate representing one major party and a pro-Right to Work candidate representing the other when they go to the polls to select their next governor.

"And scientific opinion surveys show New Hampshire citizens overwhelmingly oppose forced unionism."

Granite State Candidates Oppose Forced Fees

Right to Work Showdown in Fall Governor's Race Now Almost Certain

Time was when New Hampshire prided itself in having a better climate for growth in employment and wages and salaries than its southern neighbor and rival, Massachusetts.

But in recent years, according to an array of standard measures, the Granite State has been an even less hospitable place for job seekers than the notoriously heavily regulated and high-tax Bay State.

For example, from 2005 to 2015, civilian noninstitutional employment as reported by the U.S. Labor Department grew by just 2.2% in New Hampshire. That's less than half of Massachusetts' 5.3% gain.

However, thousands and thousands of freedom-loving New Hampshire citizens are banding together to make a state policy change that, judging by experience, will give a major boost to their state's future job growth, relative to Massachusetts and the nation as a whole.

Over the next few months, these citizens' goal will be to get as many candidates as possible for state legislative and executive offices to make public pledges that, if elected or reelected, they will support passage of a New Hampshire Right to Work law.

'Right-to-Work Is Part [Of the Solution]' to Painfully Slow Job Growth

National Right to Work Committee members in New Hampshire and allied grass-roots organizations and individuals have already made excellent headway in persuading this year's gubernatorial candidates to go on the record in opposition to compulsory union dues and fees.

As WMUR-ABC, a TV/radio outlet in Manchester, N.H., reported on April 14, all of the four declared GOP candidates running for Granite State governor have said they are in favor of a Right to Work statute, which would prohibit the firing of employees for refusal to pay dues or fees to an unwanted union.

For example, candidate Chris Sununu, currently one of the five members of the Executive Council of New Hampshire, has said:

"We haven't brought a major business into the state in eight years. . . . Right-to-Work is part [of the solution]."

And state Sen. Jeanie Forrester (Meredith) has commented, with regard to Right to Work:

"I think it's a good place for New Hampshire to be, and I would support that if it came forward again."

The other two declared candidates, Manchester Mayor and former state Sen. Ted Gatsas and businessman and state Rep. Frank Edelblut (Wilton), have

See **Forced Dues** *page 7*

GOES HAND IN GLOVE

CREDIT TO: DAILY NEWS (N.Y., N.Y.)

Over the past 10 years, civilian noninstitutional employment in forced-unionism New Hampshire has grown by less than a fourth as much as in states with established Right to Work laws.