**Labor Today**

**Question 1:** What’s wrong with “Right to Work”?

**Answer:** It is a false name – it erodes union power, some can benefit from union protection without contributing, pay in right to work states drops after legislation

**Explanation:** It is a false name meant to deceive people into giving corporations the right to erode union power. It means that people can benefit from union protections without paying their fair share.

**Question 2:** What did the Janus v. AFSCME supreme court case do?

**Answer:** Threatened to dismantle public-sector unions across the US, made all public-sector unions “right to work”

**Explanation:** It made it illegal to charge an agency fee, otherwise known as a fair share fee, to union workers who do not wish to be a member of their union. This is an example of one of the many attacks on unions and worker power.

**Question 3:** Uber and Lyft drivers do not have the right to form a union because they are considered:

**Answer:** independent contractors

**Explanation:** Uber has fought against organizing efforts and claims that they are an app that matches people for a service rather than an employer. Uber and Lyft drivers are considered independent contractors because they can work when they want and where they want. However, their pay and other conditions are established by Uber and Lyft which has been used as evidence that drivers are employees who deserve collective bargaining rights.

**Question 4:** In 2018, almost \_\_\_\_\_ teachers went on strike in the US for themselves and their students

**Answer:** 50,000

**Explanation:** The teachers were fighting for better wages and protections for themselves, but above all they were fighting for their working conditions that affected their students. Teachers were using their power in their unions to create change for the students that they care so deeply about.

**Question 5:** Amazon workers signed a letter demanding Amazon stop selling tracking technologies to:

**Answer:** ICE

**Explanation:** When Amazon was discovered to be marketing facial recognition software to the US government, hundreds of Amazon technology workers signed a letter demanding Amazon stop contracting with law enforcement agencies. In addition, they urged Amazon to stop providing infrastructure for tech companies that create immigrant-tracking technologies for ICE.

**Question 6:** True or False: Domestic and agricultural workers have collective bargaining rights

**Answer:** False

**Explanation:** They are excluded from collective bargaining rights, which is no accident. Domestic workers are historically immigrant women of color and Black women, and agricultural workers are historically undocumented immigrants and other people of color.

**Question 7:** Workers centers, which started growing rapidly in the 1990s, organize:

**Answer:** Domestic workers, Agricultural workers, Workers that are excluded from union rights

**Explanation:** Workers center are organizations that organize workers who are traditionally excluded from collective bargaining rights, such as domestic workers and agricultural workers. They started to grow rapidly in the mid-1990s. In addition to organizing, workers centers also build coalitions and solidarity with other community organizations, provide educational workshops and trainings, and offer other community services depending on the communities they serve.

**Question 8:** The \_\_\_\_ is a worker center of tomato harvesters that fights for better wages + protection

**Answer:** Coalition of Immokalee Workers

**Explanation:** The Coalition of Immokalee Workers (the CIW) is a worker-based human rights organization internationally recognized for its achievements in fighting human trafficking and gender-based violence at work. The CIW is also recognized for pioneering the design and development of the Worker-driven Social Responsibility paradigm, a worker-led, market-enforced approach to the protection of human rights in corporate supply chains.