

Plywood Union Answers Assertions of Kalpine

Following is the statement issued Monday by the striking Plywood, Box Shook and Door Workers council (CIO), Local 8-243, in answer to assertions incorporated in the Kalpine management statement of last Saturday, March 29:

"The company is trying to create, by inference, that the affairs of the men at Kalpine are run by organizers and union officials."

"A committee of the union men that work at Kalpine have been attempting to deal with Mr. Drury since last November."

"We will answer the company's article point by point."

"The payroll that was first shown to the committee of the CIO for an investigation was substituted with a larger one than went to the referee. The union committee never checked this payroll because they were dealing with the company in good faith and never expected trickery. When they found they were tricked they merely produced more cards to establish their majority more securely."

"There never was a deadline set for counting cards. If there had been a deadline set we are certain that the referee would have observed it. We are satisfied with the referee's decision and his fairness and honesty. And Mr. Drury's breakage of signed agreement with the union is based solely on the basis that this man is not telling the truth. In other words, Mr. Drury's whole case lies on the presumption that he can discredit an honest, public-spirited citizen and office holder."

Withdrawal of Cards From the Union

"This is based on an out and out misstatement. No letters were ever written to the union by these said men to revoke membership. They cannot say on the witness stand that they wrote and mailed a letter of revocation because it just isn't true."

"On the meeting of March 3 the company seeks to imply that the committee whipped out a contract and demanded the company to sign it willy nilly."

"The truth of the matter is that a contract along the lines of the contract that the company was asked to sign has been in the company's office since September, 1940. The contract that the company was asked to NEGOTIATE was presented to the company on February 25, 1941. On the basis of the certification by the impartial referee, the representatives of the company and the union sat down and negotiated over two thirds of an agreement."

"The membership of the union was jubilant because in a report of the negotiating to them nearly all controversial subjects in the contract had been agreed on by the company and the union."

"In the light of further knowledge we know now why those issues were so easily settled. The company never intended to bar-

gain in the first place, and to throw the union off its guard, verbally agreed to most of the contract and asked for time to consider the rest of it. This time was freely and cheerfully granted, because the shop committee, who have worked for Mr. Drury a number of years, never dreamed that he would spend his time in efforts to defeat the union and solicit members to revoke their cards."

"On the meeting of March 3 the company notified the committee of its intention of refusal to continue to bargain. He had had time to consult the best authorities on the technique of stalling unions and was ready to use the latest methods."

"He suggested to the union that instead of negotiating further that the union consent to an election. The union committee considered this seriously, and while not agreeing to it agreed to put the proposal before the membership on the night of March the 4th."

"On the night of the 3rd this question was discussed pro and con. The executive board of the union and the membership present took the view that Mr. Drury had broken one promise to bargain and there was nothing to prevent him from breaking his promise to bargain in case the majority was decided on by election. We had no objection to an election as a matter of principle. The thing that we wanted was a concrete evidence of good faith that he would bargain with us when we had won the election. Several ideas were suggested and it was agreed that the union committee would ask for a meeting with Mr. Drury to ascertain what he could guarantee along these lines, in order to report it to the membership on the following night. Mr. Chris Ralph, as spokesman of the negotiating committee, called Mr. Drury and asked for a meeting with him at 9:00 o'clock a. m., March 4. Mr. Drury suggested 10 a. m. We had been stalled from time to time by Mr. Drury since last November. In the ensuing argument as to conversation as to whether the meeting should be at 9 or 10. Mr. Drury lost his temper and told the union to put on the pickets and go jump in the lake. This definitely showed Mr. Drury's intentions whether the meeting was held at 9 or 10."

"Whether there was an election or whether there was not, the negotiating committee, seeing that Mr. Drury showed his hand, used the authority voted them by the membership and put on the pickets."

"As to the further meetings with the company and the union in which the company's statement always strongly stressed the organizers and attorneys of the union. The company retained Mr. John Ebinger as counsel in this case and used him in negotiations at the meeting of March 3rd."

"After the strike, instead of

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As smart as an April morning is the organdie fichu on this Evelyn Alden dress in navy blue crepe romaine fashioned in redingote style and worn by Mrs. Ruth Stalford from Craig's shop, 617 Main street. Over her arm, Mrs. Stalford carries a plaid wool box model coat with a generous wolf collar, the coat completely silk lined. The navy blue straw hat bonnet style, is high for Easter—the hat also from Craig's.

meeting with the union, the company made two bitter and unrestrained attacks on the union through the columns of the press. The first meeting that the union had with the company was in regard to publicity. The company wanted us to modify our answer to this blast at us. They knew they (the company), were out on a limb and did not want us to saw it off."

"In the interests of continued negotiations that would lead to an amicable settlement of a strike, and that would minimize the damage a strike does to the general public, we consented and put in the paper a very moderate statement in answer to these two vicious attacks on us. A proposal was then made by the union through a non-union worker of Kalpine, to the manager of Kalpine, to the union would withdraw all legal counsel and organizers from negotiations if the company would withdraw their legal counsel. Then the men that worked in the plant could meet the management of that plant and get down to business and settle this strike to their own best interests, without the interest of the International union or the manufacturer's association being considered. The union committee and

the company had one meeting on this happy basis."

"The company then offered to have the question settled by another card check and have each man identify his own signature. This, the union eagerly accepted and set into motion the machinery to have the labor board send a man down to do this."

"Before the NLRB field examiner arrived the company withdrew its offer and so the NLRB agent could not do this."

"On the question of arbitration as the means of settling a majority. The union has charges against the company for unfair labor practices. We have excellent evidence and a good chance to win a good case. The company in its statement claims, themselves, that the labor board is the only legal agency that can settle the question of a majority. They were asking us to turn over to a lay board our legal rights. We say that the law of the land, which is the NLR act, as well as trial by jury, etc., is not arbitratable."

"As to the back to work petition. There are always certain men employed by every operation that are not in favor of unions. They are against unions because they have privileges and rights that the majority of men do not possess. They are

Clever



Smart as can be—this navy and white pin stripe man-tailored suit featured this Easter season by Penney's and worn by Mrs. Mayme Norton. The suit is fashioned of cavalry twill with the new longer body line achieved by the 27-inch coat. The blouse is of white chiffon and lace and complements the suit as does the hat of white straw draped to fit the new pompadour hair dress. Black crushed kid shoes with a navy patent leather purse and navy kid gloves complete the ensemble. All come from Penney's various departments."

of the same caliber as teacher's pets, want to work at any price because they know that the company will concede them conditions for a nice red apple."

The CIO committee did not concede a majority on this back to work petition. We never saw it. While the teacher's pets circulated the petition ostensibly to go before the union and got signers on it on that basis it was not presented to the union. If it had been it would have been acted on as any petition or resolution that anyone may present to a union. This petition was a form of red apple to lay on the teacher's desk. After the petition failed, these red apple

vendors went to the organizers of the Carpenters and Joiners Class B union. They then asked the company to bargain, the company refused and they filed charges against the company."

"This gave the company the excuse they wanted to call for an election. The company believes in 100 per cent unionism. 50 per cent Carpenters and Joiners, 50 per cent CIO."

"NOTE: The term, Class B union, is not meant to belittle by inference. It denotes woodworkers that are affiliated to the parent body of Carpenters and Joiners and pay per capita taxes to them out have no voice or vote in that organization."

"There are many excellent local unions and many good union men in that Class B status. On many occasions CIO locals have donated money to assist these Class B unions in fighting their fights."

"The company now has a legal excuse to call for an investigation and a hearing. They have invited the union to lift the picket lines and come back to work and wait for an election. We say: the company is responsible for this red apple union and they will have to accept that responsibility."

"As far as discrimination is concerned no company ever discriminates against a man for participating in a strike or for union activities. They always say that they fire a man for inefficiency or breaking some company rule."

"If we consent to go back to work and go back to work and wait for an election, can you imagine what would happen to our union men between now and the time the board would order an election and the election was held? We trusted the company on several verbal and several signed promises. These promises were a lot more clear cut and more binding than the promises that they put in The News and Herald but they broke them."

"The organizers of the Carpenters and Joiners, Class B union have issued an unofficial challenge to the CIO organizers and officers to debate the question with them before the Kalpine crew. We accept this challenge gladly. We are willing to go before any public agency and explain our stand. We were the first party to ask the labor board to settle this thing. We expect to use the board to the fullest extent."

"This strike and the result lies upon the shoulders of the company and not the union."

"Signed,
"DALE ANDERSON,
"Vice President, Local
"8-243 IWA."

In an eastern town a man and his wife were picked on the same jury. A disagreement wouldn't be surprising.

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Merrill

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Steve Sedlak Jr., recent arrivals in Tulelake, announce the birth of a daughter at the Merrill hospital on March 30. The little girl weighing six pounds four ounces at birth has been named Darlene Marie.

Ruby Schultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schultz, Tulelake was a recent tonsillectomy patient at the hospital.

Mrs. John S. Caughman, wife of Lieutenant Caughman, commanding officer at Camp Tulelake, returned Sunday to her home in the Hood apartments following several days treatment at the hospital.

Some people sit around all day wondering why they don't get a raise when that is the reason.

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I like the German people, but I have no respect for Hitler and the Nazi flag.—Municipal Judge Ida May Adams, Los Angeles, in trouble with the state department because she burned such a flag in court.



Paul O. Landry
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