Stop Work Meeting

This is a shot of the stage of San Francisco's big Civic Auditorium as the traditional pledge to the flag opened the 5-hour long first stop work meeting of ILWU Locals 10 and 34 on October 2. At the conclusion of the meeting the locals voted unanimously in support of the 3-point perspective and program recommended by the ILWU Coast Negotiating Committee. The program was adopted in full in the last issue of The Dispatcher. The meeting heard the long range program: 6-hour day, 30-hour week, adequate take home pay.

Harvey Aluminum in Oregon Substitutes

Scabs For Union Men, Beats Back Wages

Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

October 10, 1958

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10/13 & 34 OK Coast Program

SAN FRANCISCO—The port of San Francisco shut down for 24 hours, from 6 p.m. October 1 to 6 p.m. October 2, while ILWU Locals 10 and 34 held a joint meeting in the Civic Auditorium which resulted in unanimous approval of the 3-point perspective and program recommended by the ILWU Coast Negotiating Committee.

With ILWU President Harry Bridges the principal speaker, discussion of the program was the current ILWU-PNIA contract, which expires next June 15, went on for true full hour.

(On the evening of the same day, also with President Bridges as the principal speaker, Locals 34 and 9 held a regular meeting voted approval of the program. Local 13 also voted to discuss future disussion of the programs.)

Bridges told the members of 10 and 34 that the long range perspective is a 6-hour day, 30-hour week with adequate take home pay.

NO OVERNIGHT JOB

"I don't have to remind you," he said, "this will not be any overnight job in view of the history of our industry over the past 20 years."

He said that the next specific step in this direction would be to try to eliminate the third shift and aimed at cutting out completely from 2 to 7 or 2 to 8 in the morning.

"This again is what we have been up against so far where the employers insist on a 24-hour operation. The only way to move in this direction is to make the present 8-hour day with the three shifts work—and then to aim at eliminating the third 8-hour shift by demonstrating that with the use of the machine, enough production in terms of loading and discharging of ships can be carried out in—say 18 or 19 hours of the 24-hour day, and to eliminate the toughest hours and most dangerous hours in the day."

AMBITIOUS PROGRAM

He said that informal discussions with the shipowners, which the union is now trying to resume, have already

(ILA Calls Mass Meet On Mechanization

Published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

NEW YORK — The International Longshoremen's Association will hold a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on October 22 to explore the problems of automation and mechanization in the longshore industry.

The announcement came from Fred A. Field, who said that ILA will mail his resolution, which reads in part: "General Motors alone has an annual income of more than ten billion dollars. This is several times the income of the sovereign 'Empire' state of New York. Flows through the coffers of General Motors alone than is ever seen by all the governments in forty states in the Union combined."

(Turn to Back Page for name of Author.)
THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY Act was passed during the hysteria surrounding the Korean crisis, when it was feared that China might invade Formosa and drive the United States out of the Pacific. It was legal under Canadian law—more sensible, too—for the Canadian broker to buy herbs from China. It may be that the letter of our law makes it illegal for anybody in the US to repurchase it. If that is so, it is a silly law and ought to be forthwith repealed.

The trading in herbs with China, which originated in the silkworm industry, has now expanded to the point where it is a major source of income for the Chinese. The Chinese have a long history of using herbs for medicinal purposes, and their knowledge of herbal medicine is still considered to be one of their greatest contributions to the world.

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According to. I group: We’re just plain citizens, who are in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Hill publication, reports in its current issue, being organized or are under discussion: St. Louis, Des Moines, New Haven.

The Administration’s Far East policy seems out.

Department’s disclosure about public mail running 80 per cent in opposition for us having anything to say about it.

various groups with which he is in touch. 

Consultant John M. Fishell, is quoted as saying, “We’re being ‘shoved into it war we’re in.” Dorr said the first step important role through letters and a newspaper ad, in bringing the protest movement into existence. According to Warburg, groups are being organized or are under discussion in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Des Moines, New Haven, and San Francisco.

IN A CIRCLE

The head of a citizens committee in St. Louis, retired 65-year-old foundry consultant John M. Fishell, is quoted as saying, “We’re being shoved into a war without the people we elected to speak for us having anything to say about it. We’re not hooked up to any wild-eyed group. We’re just plain people who are worried.”

Speaking for a protest movement in Des Moines, Rev. M. Everett Dorr said, “We have no business on Quemoy or Matsu. Chiang Kai-shek has endangered us. We have got to get out of the circle we’re in.” Dorr said the first step should be a special session of Congress.

Warburg informed Congressional Quarterly that it was too early to tell what actions would be taken by the various groups with which he is in touch.

The banker said Vice President Nixon with the State Department’s discussion about public mail running 80 per cent in opposition to the Administration’s Far East policy will not stifle the protest movement.

“If anything,” he declared, “it will make people more willing to stick their necks out.”

A four-column advertisement over Warburg’s name appeared in the New York Times of September 25. The ad charged that “a continuation of our present foreign policy can lead only to a war in which the U.S. will have few if any effective allies, or to the indefinite extension of a state of affairs in which the U.S. can at any moment be plunged into such a war by an act or decision other than its own.”

Dorr said, “We are not persuaded that there is no alternative to this policy except appeasement or surrender.” It then demanded that the “whole of our China policy” be laid before Congress, which alone has Constitutional power to decide upon war or peace.

Readers were requested to sign the ad, send it to the President and their Congressmen, form groups to sponsor a similar message. Warburg said the response has been quite spectacular” with some 250 letters and about $1,500 in contributions received from all parts of the country.

Congressional Action Demanded

National Protest Against Quemoy and Matsu Policy Reported Mounting

Does Arkansas Need Education?

LITTLE CLOPTON, R. L.- Harvey O’Connor, famed author and chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, has openly defied the House un-American committee on its right to subpoena him.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee held a meeting in Newark, New Jersey, recently, to protest the hearings there of the committee. As O’Connor entered the meeting hall, as a speaker, a marshal slapped a subpoena on his arm. Mr. O’Connor declined to appear before the committee and is now threatened with a contempt citation.

O’Connor himself writes of this episode:

“The newspaper story said I threw it on the ground. Inaccurate reporting. I never touched the wretched thing. Responding to the laws of gravity, it fluttered, like a wounded bird, helplessly on the floor. Nevertheless I had been illegally served”.

O’Connor is an old hand at dealing with committees of this kind. He was one of those pioneers who helped put McCarthy on the skids several years ago when he refused to talk to the late, influential senator’s committee — the committee later proved to have been illegal on the face of it. A federal court upheld O’Connor.

The un-American committee, says Mr. O’Connor, simply pays an attention to the Supreme Court, which in the Watkins decision said “There is no general authority to expose the private affairs of individuals without justification in terms of the function of Congress; nor is the Congress a law enforcement or trial agency . . .”

“What kind of people have been served with subpoenas by what O’Connor calls the ‘cursed house committee’? Why were they served?” He gives this answer:

INTERESTING TO SEE

“Because they were people of principle, with ideas and ideals, the cream of the American crop, the kind of folks who in generations passed made this the land of the free and the home of the brave”.

O’Connor has served up another challenge to the house un-Americans, their fingers, their parade of paid informers, and says:

“I challenge the authority of the house committee to summon me for an unconstitutional purpose . . . it will be interesting to see what happens from here on out.”
For 2 Years

(From The Dispatcher's Washington Office)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Labor Relations Board has laid down a new rule which limits to two years the period a collective bargaining agreement constitutes a bar for representation purposes.

Under the former policy the board had recognized contracts up to five years where "a substantial part of the industry" involved in a case was covered by such long-term contracts.

In the decision setting the new rule, the board said:

"We have decided that henceforth a valid contract having a fixed term of duration shall constitute a bar for as much of its term as does not exceed 2 years and that any contract having a fixed term in excess of 2 years shall be treated, for the purposes of contract bar, as a contract for a fixed term of 2 years, notwithstanding the fact that a substantial part of the industry of which the contracting employer is a part may be covered by contracts for a longer term.

This does not mean that contracts for 3 or more years are prohibited. It does mean that petitions challenging exclusive representation rights of a union will be accepted as though the longer term contract was for 2 years only."

LAST 60 DAYS RULED OUT

To be considered timely under the new rule, representation petitions must be filed from 150 to 60 days before the period of the first 2 years of the contract term or after the expiration of this 2 year period.

Petitions filed during the 60 day "s Salvation" period preceding the second anniversary of a contract are treated as untimely or without standing.

Extensions of contracts executed within the first 2 years of its duration —except during the last 60 days of this period—will be treated as premature extensions and petitions filed during the proper period of the original contract will be considered timely.

The board also announced that it had dropped the twelve-year-old doctrine of the proper period of the original contract for a fixed term, or after the expiration of its first anniversary. Along with other changes, the board declared this was not meant to be an exorbitant and a waste of union funds.

C.HINED

Tony Curtis and Sidney Poitier in the new Stanley Kramer Production "The Defiant Ones," which opened at the United Artists theater in San Francisco last Wednesday, also being shown currently in other West Coast cities. See review below.

Movie Review

Kramer Scores Again With 'The Defiant Ones'

As a minor character describes it in the film the Southern sheriff had a "way sense of humor" and so chased a white prisoner to a Negro prisoner. The whole story of "The Defiant Ones" follows from the escape of these prisoners when a truck overturns.

Pursued by bloodhounds and vigilante deputies, the two men struggle toward freedom...with a handicap of race? hatred toward each other, expressed in the most violent terms.

Both seek freedom, but neither can win it for himself from the other. Hating and despising, they are forced to aid each other through swamps and over precipices.

NEW BOND FORGED

In breaking that chain they unknowingly form a bond of brotherhood.

The widow, lovely and frustrated, falls quickly in love with the white fugitive. She advises the Negro to escape. With the white fugitive that she did this to get rid of him so that she and her son, excepting in the most academic sense. The reference will be to man, the race of man.

Stanley Kramer produced and directed. It is another one of his greats.

LOCAL 10 WINS

Another Suit

SAN FRANCISCO — Superior Judge Molinari on September 23 ruled in favor of ILWU Local 10 in the case of Curtis Howard and nine others who sued to force the local to take them into membership and to recover money damages.

Howard and the others had in effect, through filing the lawsuit and writing a letter to the union, requested admission into the union, the court said.

The suit had been brought through attorney Nathan Burke who has been one of the chief proponents of "right to work" legislation on the county level.

Judge Molinari's decision denied Howard and the others a legal writ to force them into the union and denied them any damages.

He held that, as Howard and the others had in effect, through filing the lawsuit and writing a letter to the union, requested admission into the union, the court said.

Local 10 was represented by George R. Anderson, son of the firm of Gladstein, Anderson and Sibbett.

Welfare Booklets Available

STOCKTON, Calif. — New ILWU-PMA Welfare Fund booklets describing the health program here to longshoremen, shipclerks and walking bosses may be obtained from ILWU Local 54 or 34.

Local 10 Wins Another Suit

WASHINGTON, D.C. — How freely can the board of a union appointed by the court spend the money of the International-Brotherhood of Teamsters? This is the question raised by General Secretary-Treasurer John E. English over the printing of 150 copies of a report to the court printed in order of the monitors at the cost of $25 per copy. The press received copies of the 204-page book two days before the IBT received its first copy. Along with other copies to the union came a bill for $3,762.16.

English has challenged the authority of the monitors to order the printing without the union's approval. He has also called the bill exorbitant and a waste of union funds.
Matson Chief Sees Future China Trade

HONOLULU — The American Association of Port Authorities here heard Randolph Sevier, president of Matson Navigation Company, say that the practicalities of the future could make resumption of trade with mainland China inevitable.

Addressing an international luncheon here, Sevier said: "Foreign lines are carrying on increased and thriving trade with Shantung China. The losses or ships are denied the opportunity to trade for the moment, but it is difficult it will be once trade is resumed — and I believe that the practicalities of the future make resumption of trade inevitable.

PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Sevier discussed "containerized" cargo. He said that Matson has eight freighters converted to carry 40 tons as deck cargo and that 500 more containers are on order for delivery by the year end.

"If the deck load phase brings the desired results, as we hope, we will convert several vessels to complete container ships," he said.

ILWU in Art Festival

The thousands of visitors to the annual San Francisco art festival held this year at San Francisco Bay Area Raceway Memorial Association auditorium and administration building, were able to see both the building which is nearing completion and the artist's conception of how it will look upon completion. The association had an impressive display in the festival.

LA Guards Consider New Members

WILMINGTON — Guards Division of the ILWU called a meeting of 2500 ILWU members to consider up to seven additional members for the unit's registered list.

China — An Expanding Market in International Trade

(From Harbor & Shipping, Vancouver, B. C.)

In the past five years, China has been undergoing economic, social and political developments, which indicate that the climate for trade with China is improving. A recent report was recently prepared by J. A. Aoner of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Trade and Commerce, Victoria.

While China will probably never rival the United States and the United Kingdom as a market for manufactured goods, it has a very small share of China's potential market could prove of great benefit to British exporters, he said. He foresees that China could develop into an industrial nation of much greater magnitude than Japan. The implications of this to countries bordering on the North Pacific is well known, but it is not always realized that China is the shortage of skilled tradesmen and technicians and other professional people. The total population has been estimated at over 500,000,000, seventy per cent of these people being engaged in agriculture. The labour requirements of the new Chinese industries and development programs are being partially met through large scale training programs.

Transportation

China's internal transportation system is growing rapidly. It is reported that in 1956, China's nine railway systems had a total mileage of 150,000 and inland waterways totalled over 16,000 miles. Several lengthy natural gas and petroleum pipelines are also under construction. The five year plan development projects and highway construction projects are evidently being carried out. A work of over 200,000 is engaged in building roads and towns in one province alone. China's merchant marine is primitive and is being increased. In 1956, China's merchant marine was 111,000 tons and in 1957, it had been increased to 171,000 tons. The potential market for China's internal transportation is enormous.

Hydro-Electric Power

China's pre-war installed capacity was 12,000 kilowatts, today it is over 500,000 kilowatts. Planned capacity by 1952 is 2,000,000 kilowatts.

When the past, thermal plants have been the principal source of electric power in China. However, extensive surveys show a maximum hydro-potential of over 500,000,000 kilowatts. Despite this figure is realized China will have a far larger generating capacity than the United States or Canada. Between 1953 and 1957, twenty-four hydro plants were built with an installed capacity of 250,000 kilowatts. Twenty additional plants are expected to be completed in 1958. China's first industrialization by the time China's electric power generation from all sources China is estimated at 9 1/2 billion kilowatt-hours which is actually very small, compared, for example, to the production of the Kingdom's 96 billion kilowatt-hours.

Mineral Resources

China has for many years been known as the producer of rich deposits of minerals. Iron ore reserves in 1957, were estimated at over 12,000 million metric tons, and coal reserves at 1.5 million million tons. Proven reserves of all coal estimated at 1.5 billion barrels, while potential reserves are estimated at 20 billion barrels. The surveying and mapping of natural resources is one of the major programs undertaken by the Chinese Government. Since the surveys and geological studies have not been completed, it appears very probable that China's mineral resources are even greater than the present information indicates.

Industrial Production

China's industrial production increased at an average annual rate of 18 per cent between 1953 and 1957. Between 1957 and 1962, it is expected to increase at a rate of 15 per cent. The total value of industrial assets was valued at 1,500 million dollars (U.S.) in 1948, by 1950 a value of 4,000 million and the value for 1956 was estimated at 6,000 million dollars. Principal goods produced include trucks, cotton textiles, machine tools, electric lights, sugar, iron, steel, and crude petroleum. However, one factor which should be considered in China is apparently producing a much larger quantity of power than in the former years, such as machine tools, open-hearth furnaces, hydro-power stations, geological drilling machinery, jet engines, aircraft, lathes, blast furnaces, power-plants, coal combined, busses (trucks), and steam locomotives.

External Trade

The outbreak of the Korean War resulted in a basic change in China's trading patterns. The following table shows a comparison.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction of Mainland China's Trade</th>
<th>Pre-War</th>
<th>Korean War</th>
<th>Sept. 1951</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of the world</td>
<td>69.5%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| U.S.S.R. | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| U.S. and Canada | 100.0% | 100.0% |

1956 and 1957

After the outbreak of the Korean War, China

This pattern has continued up to the present.

It has been the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries are generally carried on through a market system which is based on barter systems, where money is not used. The currency is paid for in sterling or Swiss francs.

The principal nations (exclusive of China) which are carrying on trade directly with China are Japan, the United States and Canada. Belgium, France, Germany and Japan, and Eastern European countries.

It is believed many goods originating in the United States and Canada are being imported indirectly into China.

The principal conclusion derived from the foreign trade figures of the past five years has entered into a period of consistent growth and probably will continue for the next 20 to 30 years. The opportunities for more direct trade with China should grow in proportion to the increase in economic wealth and business and the effect of the percentage gain in per capita consumption by some 600 million people could provide a very large market for British Columbia products such as fertilizers, chemicals, minerals and manufactured goods.

The indirect benefits to British Columbia of increased trade with China would be very important. Passage of goods through Vancouver from other provinces through our ports and from other countries through the port industries of two of British Columbia's most important markets, Japan and China. The opportunities for increased trade with China are increasing, the increase in, when enjoyed by these industries benefits British Columbia indirectly since such increases create a greater demand for British Columbia products such as fish, lumber, chemicals and manufactured products.

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In order to bring about settlement of grievances, which Sunsweet Growers, Inc., at San Joaquin promised to do something about but never did, the 600 ILWU members of Local 11, who have been at the plant since July, have returned to the plant on September 9, to go back to work, each of the days from September 16 to Friday, September 19. The solidarity paid off. Some of the grievances have been settled and others are in the process.

Local 11 Sunsweet Workers Force Action on Grievances

SUNSET — Daily meetings by ILWU Local 11 members employed at Sunsweet Growers Association plant have been held since they went on strike June 16 at the union hall and continued daily through Thursday, September 19, as workers have forced action in the settlement of long-standing grievances.

About 600 employees were involved.

George Lucero, local president, emphasized that work stoppage was not a strike.

But their "works"—the lists of all suspected subversives—were furnished to employers who were to be contacted, and to the growers, members of Sunsweet Growers, Inc., steering committee, who prepared and published in a local newspaper.

Browne was employed in plant No. 7 of the Sunsweet Growers, Inc., returned to work September 22 after receiving assurance from management that their grievances would be considered and perhaps met.

The grievances were listed in an open letter to the public and to the growers, members of Sunsweet Growers, Inc., steering committee, and published in a local newspaper.

They were:

1. Insufficient ventilation of the plant which causes unbearable heat and which management has promised to correct for approximately two years.

2. This constitutes a health hazard as well as an extreme discomfort.


In addition to his other extracurricular activities, Odale was head of the local and national subversive activities committee of the American Legion. He retired from the police bureau in 1955 to accept a federal post, which he claimed, after his return to Portland four months later, had "been with Central Intelligence."

Both Browne and Captain Keegan, who preceded him as top brass on the castle. Odale was "well trained for blacklisting," as Merriel Bacon, Captain William D. Browne and Captain J. J. Keegan.

Of the four, Bacon, Browne and now Odale's closest friends, are living in retirement.

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2. This constitutes a health hazard as well as an extreme discomfort.


Portland Red 'List Labor Spy Dies

PORTLAND, Ore.—Walter O. Odale, for more than 20 years of the noted Portland police officer "Red Squad," died in Portland recently.

The Red Squad—exposed by the late Director of Civil Liberties Committee in 1958 as a spy service for the employers—had on its payroll, and worked as agents provocateurs, three years ago.

Browne's education was a "ten years' study in the Standard Oil Co."). John L. Leech was well trained for blacklisting, as "home painters," he was accused of blacklisting, and suggested that the "activities and incompetence of a man who was then Dean of the University of Oregon Law School and another man in 1818 became a United States attorney should be closely watched."

The first-named individual, now a United States senator, Wayne Morse, had apparently aroused Odale's suspicion by issuing a statement favorable to the release of the "Communist" editor, Roy Beckers.

The Guild report on the Red Squad's activities, but issued on the letterhead of the American Legion, purported to be "an estimate of the subversive situation in Oregon, which means a smear of such groups as the Northwest Citizenship Union, the Eugene HI Student Body and the Eugene HI Student Body, and suggested that the "activities and incompetence of a man who was then Dean of the University of Oregon Law School and another man in 1818 became a United States attorney should be closely watched."

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What People Think About Their Doctors

ONE YOUNG mother interviewed on the subject of what patients think of doctors said:

"I'm sure my doctor knows his medical knowledge, but at what point of view I'm satisfied.

But when we go to his office, I feel like a machine on an assembly line. I'm sure he has to look at the baby's chart, or have his nurse tell him my name, so he won't forget.

"If we could only feel that we mean something to our doctor, I'd be happier. I think that's the secret of a good, old-fashioned family doctor.

"The New York Times gave the quote, as representative of what many people feel, in reporting the interview results: Two-thirds of the patients questioned thought their doctors were cold, remote, impersonal and hasty.

"The same problem can appear no matter how the medical care is paid for, by the patient, by an insurance company or on a kind of plan or on your own, and no matter how it is organized, in a group practice providing physicians' services direct to you, an insurance plan paying toward bills from anywhere you use, any kind of plan, or with no medical plan at all.

"In the doctor-patient relationship, from both sides, the problem is how to combine the benefits of specialization with the advantages the family doctor has - knowing his patients and their whole families, in some cases, knowing something about what they think and what they do.

Much Specialization Is Needed Today

A LOT OF specialization is a necessity to cover the volume of today's knowledge, to keep up with current research so that the patient doctor and patient get along, how much trust, frankness and effort goes into the doctor-patient relationship, from both sides.

"The family doctor who understands the "whole man" as well as hisills is equally needed.

"The medical profession is paying more and more attention to this need. There are now coming why doctors should become general practitioners, in contrast to the last 30 years' trend to specialization. Some medical schools have revised their programs to turn out what has been called "a new kind of family doctor." One book that has been a best-seller among physicians is a "how-to-do-it" titled: 'Talking with Patients.'

"The book is about talking, side, talking and listening, carefully are among the most important things you can do to improve your care. Get to know as well as your doctor whether he's a family doctor or specialist.

"If you can assure yourself you're not sabotaging your medical care. Be Sure You Know What Doctor Is Saying

SUGGESTIONS to keep in mind:

If you have the slightest doubt about what the doctor is getting at, ask questions. There's no reason why a patient should realize the significance of vari-
Committee's 3-point perspective and program. The locals voted unanimously in San Francisco to get down to business in consideration of the coast negotiating result in a guarantee against lay-offs or forced registration of additional local workers.

Local 10 President Martin Callaghan of the Coast Labor Relations Committee characterized the agreement as a "fit such a program into the needs of the industry, and the economic life of the nation, and the strength and support of these six unions and with the general public." He also said, "we must abandon the policy of compulsory overtime."

"Protect and improve our present convention agreements," he stated. "Our last two international conventions, caucuses and meetings "not now no longer, fitted for our present purpose."

Earlier, Bridges told the meeting he also characterized the agreement as a "crude, incomplete" and "to become "company town" under the domination of a firm which controls, coordinates and plans the entire labor movement, to develop official national working alliances with the building trades in the United States and with the general public."

"It is bound to work and do the job," Bridges said. "We want done if we can get it under the economic laws and policies of the ILA, the Teamsters and ILWU. Overlapping of Teamsters and longshoremen on the waterfront is a problem of trying to cope with, and with common demands as much as possible." Bridges also said, "we want to get the American consumer to understand that he will be able to resume his column in the next issue—Ed.)

On the March

By J. R. (Bob) Robertson

(Brother Robertson is currently recovering in Kaiser Hospital in San Francisco after an ulcer operation. His progress is reported rapid and it is expected that he will be able to resume his column in the next issue—Ed.)

Someone Has Been Feeding Ike Hogwash About Cost of Living

(From United Mine Workers Journal) Someone has been feeding President Eisenhower a lot of economic hogwash. The economic hogwash is that consumer would rebel against a continuing attempt to sum up the state of the economy will stagnate. It's as simple as that.

"Ike said: "Labor and business must now take on the "right-to-work" laws."

Well, interestingly enough, a Labor Relations Committee member of the ILWU Local 26 was placed on the unfair list of The Building & Construction Trades Council.

The economic hogwash is that consumer can buy with $75.55 a week Not very much by the time he's thrown down the potholes and prices upward year after year. The American consumer is the fellow who 'works for a living. There are a million men and women in this country who work for a living."

"Every employer in the state has his 'bastard' sum of $75.55 for a worker with dependents can buy with $75.55 a week."

Reports on wages and conditions in industries came to our desk right after we had finished reading about Ike's high dividend payments by corporations to stockholders, continuing high prices for the consumer—prices that imply or show that attempt to sum up the state of the economy will stagnate."

Well, now, Just who does Ike think Ike is? Well, the Federal government's average weekly take-home pay for industrial workers reached the "exquisite simplicity" of $75.55 for a worker without dependents.