



# CAMP-Victim of Yellow Journalism

by Mary Stone

The dictionary definition of yellow journalism is "the use of cheaply sensational or unscrupulous methods in newspapers, etc. to attract or influence readers." Recently the Central Area Motivation Program (CAMP) Eddie Rye, Jr., CAMP director, and the Central Area Citizen's Committee were all victims of yellow journalism in the Seattle Times.

The Times articles center around the "mismanagement" of CAMP by Rye in particular. The allegations are that money from one program was spent in another; purchase orders were signed after goods were received; an account was overspent; Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (Ceta) funds were used to hire employees "illegally"; food for a free food program turned up as hors d'oeuvres at a Central Area nightclub, and more.

While the Times pointed to all of these situations in CAMP, nailing Rye with the responsibility, they also used shaded words and innuendos to paint a villainous picture of Rye. Calling Rye a "dapper executive director" they accused him of modeling at Longacres while CAMP programs failed, using up money to fly to out-of-town conferences and buying a \$60,000 home when winterization money for Central Area homes was almost spent. They also infer that Rye paid the Central Area newspaper The Medium "exhorbitant" ad prices because Rye won The Medium's Community Unsung Hero Award.

our community. Therefore, serious accusations by the mass media should be checked for accuracy and motive.

#### Government Bureaucracies Create Difficulties

Most of CAMP's problems can be attributed to government bureaucracy and the resulting inertia. Federal funds are so notoriously slow that according to Rye agencies often have to use money from one program to prop up another, sometimes causing overspending until new money comes in. Otherwise people go unpaid, momentum is lost, and morale is lowered.

The same type of problems have been found all over the country in all sorts of institutions. The January 8, 1978 New York Times reports that government investigations of universities all over the country uncovered the same kinds of irregularities.

Furthermore it is known and accepted in the government that cities throughout the U.S. use CETA money (earmarked for hiring the unemployed to pay present employees working for projects where funding from other sources has run dry.

The charge that workers were hired illegally on CETA payrolls is one-sided. According to the Times a CETA investigation found 12 CAMP employees hired on CETA after having been on CAMP payrolls, a practice illegal according to federal guidelines. Rye's response was "You send them downtown, they're unqualified, they come up here, they're ineligible." To hire "legally" CAMP would have had to lay off workers already knowledgeable of CAMP operations to hire workers eligible for CETA, who would have had to be trained. This would have interrupted services to our community, and it would not have lowered unemployment at all. If the government were tuned in to the needs and wishes of the people they'd know that 15 weeks of unemployment, the CETA requirement, or 2 weeks doesn't matter. It's still unemployment, degrading and frustrating. The government bureaucracy caused problems again for CAMP in the summer

food program issue. The fact is the USDA authorized the P&B Caterer's of Tacoma to prepare lunches for the summer food program managed by CAMP. They also authorized P&B caterers to store the food in a Seattle Central Area nightclub which is owned by P&B. The Times' assertion that hamburger patties served at lunch were later served as hor d'oeuvres at night has not been substantiated. Even so, Rye told NSP that the USDA authorized P&B to serve as many children as showed up and they (P&B) could do whatever with the leftovers. "After all, better to eat them than throw them out.

Now CAMP is stuck with a \$7,000 bill, which Rye says he will not pay. P&B is demanding the amount for which they were contracted. Now the USDA says it only pays for meals served. Rye says he sees no reason why CAMP should be penalized for sound management when they cut the summer program after they saw that there were not enough people coming in for the meals. "They don't penalize business executives when they cut a program," Rye said.



#### **Anderson Attacks**

In all of the articles, Rick Anderson, the Times columnist, went no further than CAMP and Rye to place blame for difficulties. Anderson's attack on Rye was exceptionally sensationalistic. Rye's wife's salary and the price of their new house had nothing to do with the situation at CAMP. Anderson failed to say that Rye was modeling at Longacres for the Benefit Guild, a Southern Leadership Council affiliate, a legitimate activity for the black director of a poverty program. Nor did Anderson point out that the community votes, not The Medium, decided who was awarded the Unsung Hero Award.

The question then is "Why such an outright attack on CAMP and its director?" The Times could have exposed so-called problems at CAMP in one article. Yet Anderson has written 19 articles about CAMP, 5 of them on the front page. This is especially surprising since there is never this much coverage for anything positive in the black community, especially on the front page.

continued on pg. 4

What's Inside:

#### **CAMP** Positive Influence

When the smoke cleared from all the attacks some facts became clear. CAMP is an important agency in Seattle's black and poor community. Some of its programs are The King County Youth Action Council, Operation Talent Search, Headstart, Consumer Action Agency, Black Arts West, and the Black Academy of Music. Almost everyone in the Black Community has on some level been reached by one of these programs. CAMP is also the only black directed poverty program in the state, one out of 100 in the whole country. Loss of funding for CAMP will have a negative effect on

Huskies Speak pg. 4

Why a "No Separate Peace"	pg. 2
Trade News	pg. 3
Who's Selling "Buy America"	? pg. 2
Huskies Express Themselves	pg. 4

#### 2 no separate peace

"NO SEPARATE PEACE" is a newwsmagazine overing local, national and internatitional issue that affect us as members of a working commu

NSP embodies and advocates the prrinciple of a combined effort by all workers of all nnationalities for the accomplishment of common 1 goals. "No Separate Peace" is a FACT. We believe that no single struggle or issue is separate or iscolated from one another. Therefore we, as working people, should not be short sighted in our objjectives and goals. Nor should we minimize whatevver victories we have fought for. But to stop fighting or relax because a segment of our working community has won "better conditions" or "better waages" without realizing the true nature of OUR pproblems, is separate peace.

This publication is addressed to a sppecific audience, construction workers in Seattlee, and is intended to stimulate discussion and action. tended to stimulate discussion and acticon.

"No Separate Peace" is a publication of the United Construction Worker's Association (UCWA). The UCWA is a Seattle baseed organization of Third World (national minorityy) construct tion workers who are also active membbers of various AFL-CIO union

The magazine is a non-profit publication. We ask a \$2.50 fee for yearly subscriptionns. Address all correspondence, criticisms, compblaints, and checks to No Separate Peace, 1812 E3. Madison, Seattle, Washington 98122.

## Why A "No Separate Peace"?

#### by Beverly Sims

This newsmagazine, called NSP for this. short, should first be seen as a forum for communicating ideas on issues that history as black workers in order to affect us as black workers in the building understand the present so that we can trades.

speak out against abuses we suffer at the strategy for overcoming racism and other hands of both the unions and the com- unfair practises at the workplace and in panies. Through NSP we can find out our community. Without planning for about the righteous struggles waged by the future we will be like the blind leading our black brothers in all areas of the the blind. industry. This will give hope and place.

In turn, reading NSP should make all of us see clearer the need for organization, the need for a United Construction Workers Association (UCWA).

We need to know that UCWA still thrives, that it has connections beyond Seattle, that it is still using the law and the we as individuals coming together at courts to better conditions for black UCWA can contribute to the cause of

We must begin to think about our to aid us in this cause. plan for tomorrow. NSP will help us NSP will provide the means for us to come together to formulate long-range

UCWA has a rich history of struggle. guidance to the struggle we must take up We must establish a systematic way of in our own particular union or work- learning from our successes and failures so as to move forward. NSP will help us do this. UCWA has the resources to become a strong workers' organization like it was in the early 70's. But we who see clearest must not hesitate to become involved. We black workers in the industry must take time to figure out how workers. NSP will make us aware of all black workers in this society. NSP aims



### NSP needs you. You must take the initiative to share information through

NSP for it to be a successful newspaper. We present here some editorial guidelines to follow in submitting articles to NSP: 1( stick to facts and issues

2) articles should be 500 words or less 3) the deadline for articles to be included in the next issue of NSP is March 17, 1978 4) include with article your name, address and phone

5) we will answer any questions or ebuttals submitted

6) we will not alter any article without the author's permission

mail contributions or call: UCWA

1812 E. Madison Seattle, WA 98122

phone 324-3181, ask for Mary or Julia

# Who's Selling Buy America?

#### By Tyree Scott

In the electricians' meeting hall a Buy America bumper sticker is proominently displayed on the speakers rosstrum. In lunch rooms and dry shacks aacross the country we hear white workeers argue "Buy America." They criticcize each other for wearing clothes made iin Taiwan or for driving cars made in Japaan or Germany. They always make the point that purchasing foreign made gooods causes jobs to be lost in this country.

In the U.S. one out of four garments sold is foreign made. We see almost as many foreign cars on the streeets in the Pacific Northwest as we see domestic

Late in 1977 Zenith closed itss factories in this country and moved to Mlexico and Taiwan. All this adds fuel to the "Buy America" campaign, seeming to prove why American workers are losing jobs.

Does this make the Mexicaan, Japanese, or the Chinese workers who produce these products our enermy? No. These and other workers in Assia, Latin America and Africa have the saame interests we have. They deserve the same lives but are costly to corporations. Com- concern to the U.S. multi-national corrights we deserve, such as decernt wages, bine the cheap labor, tax loop holes, lack porations and banks, who run off to safe working conditions, and access to of standards for safety enforcement and quality education & health care..

But you say, "That's all well and good. I agree all people deserve these rrights. But I need a job here in this country. What about me?"

paign, what it means to us as poart of the shift, or three a day in South Africa. American working class, and tco workers in other countries.

#### Who's Running Away With Our Jobs and Why?

American Corporations leeave the country, produce a product 6,000 miles away, then ship it back to this ccountry to be sold. This seems like a round-about way to make a buck. If we look closer we see that it's clearly in the best irnterest of these corporations.

Business finds cheap labor in other countries. In the U.S. the average wage for a garment worker is \$3.00 pper hr. If you think that is low, in Latin America and in some Far East countriess garment workers make as little as \$.14 perr hr.

The corporations also get consgressmen (whom they bought before theyy left the U.S.) to create loopholes in the 1 tax structure. In this way they pay very llittle duty on products brought to this courntry.

In addition, these "friendly" countries have little or no requirements for environmental or safety standards that save

you have a haven for multi-national cor- starve. porations to make huge profits.

For example, in South Africa there are over 300 U.S. corporations that treat black workers like virtual slaves. Statis-Let's examine who is behind this cam- tics reveal one black miner is killed every

#### Why Foreign Governments Allow This?

Like us in this country, workers in other countries called "friendly" by the U.S. have little to say about their own other multi-national corporations control these governments the same as they control ours.

The so-called leaders represent a small ruling elite in their own countries. Marcos in the Philippines and Park Chung Hee in South Korea, have suspended all democratic rights; Vorster in South Africa heads a government where 18 million black people are not allowed to vote; General Pinochet, military dictator in Chile, overthrew the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende in 1973 with the help of the U.S. State Department and the AFL-CIO, through its international organization AIFLD. The ruling elite in these countries are rich and the conditions of the national workers are of little concern to them - like our conditions in the U.S. are of little

make greater profits and leave us to

#### When and How all This Started

Around the turn of the century U.S. corporations began taking advantage of the world market. The Spanish American War in 1898 was the first war where the U.S. took colonies from European colonizers. Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were the fruits of this war.

It was not until after World War II that dollar became the most stable currency on the international monetary market. money to be more correct).



In 1960, there were only 8 banks in this country with foreign branches. By 1970 the number rose to 79 and in 1974 there were 129. During those same years foreign assets for these banks went from 3.5 155 billion by 1974.\* The reason for this exporting of U.S. capital of course is higher returns on the investment. In South Africa, U.S. investments went

from \$286 million in 1960 to over 2 billion in 1977. The return on the dollar for investments on the domestic market averaged only 7% while in South Africa the return averaged 19% in 1975.\*\*

If we look closely we see that U.S. banks and corporations have a huge stake in the apartheid regime in South Africa and the military dictatorships in Latin America and Asia. The oppression of black and brown people who labor for crumbs while multi-nationals and international financiers reap large profits is no accident. This is why they are running away.

#### Why Unions Support "Buy America"

Union leaders who push this campaign have not looked beyond the surface to figure out what really is the problem. Instead they take the bosses' words at face value and put out the message to "buy America."

Such leaders influence the rank and file to ignore the plight of their fellow workers in other countries. They only show their ignorance of the present order of world affairs by trying to solve the unemployment problem with the "Buy America" campaign. It's like trying to level Mt. Rainier with a spoon.

To Union leaders "Buy America" sounds like something the workers will buy, just like the sell-out contracts they shove down our throats.

#### Why We Shouldn't Buy the "Buy America" Campaign

The reader should be reminded that things started popping. The U.S. took those same workers who sit in dry shacks governments' policies. In fact, U.S. and the lead in international finance. The and lunch rooms and preach "Buy America" do not suggest we stop buying Arab oil to run our American made cars. So the bankers went overseas (or sent the Oil is the best example to show how bankrupt the Buy America Campaign is.

The world is tied together in this 20th century in many ways and people all over the world need the products of each other's labor. Resources that are found in one place need to be used to benefit all of humanity whether it's oil in Iran or wheat in America.

We no longer have the choice of isolation. There is no way possible for us to buy America even if it were the right thing to do. Companies like Shell Oil are billion in 1960 to 52.6 billion in 1970 to not American companies. Shell is a

national financiers must have a stable situation here & in foreign countries to continue their blatant exploitation of foreign workers and keep us unemployed at home. If they are able to keep us angry necessary," meaning if he and the rest of with workers of other countries, they will have an American population who is misinformed. These misinformed people in their ignorance and passivity will support corporations. They will allow those in power here and abroad to commit violent acts such as the mass killings of thousands of people in Chile in 1973-74 and in Soweto, South Africa in 1976.

### Why Ford went to Africa

capital.

## **TRADE NEWS**

no separate peace 3



Electricians study blueprints together

## **Electricians Set Up Study Team**

Black journeymen and apprentices in longer. Staying at the Port means a coming together every Saturday morning at UCWA. They are doing this because Local 46's apprenticeship program has been shuffling blacks through without sufficiently teaching them the trade. They are studying blue print reading, pipe bending, and electrical theory.

Representatives of the IBEW (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers) and NECA (National Electrical Contractors Association) make up the JATC (Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee). The JATC intends to meet the quota of Judge Lindberg's Court Order by graduating approximately 100 blacks as soon as possible. They are not concerned with the quality of training blacks are receiving in the program.

long periods to jobs like the Port of Seattle. Here they sweep floors, ride and sit in trucks and take long breaks. There pipe work. But there is not enough real electrical work to justify an apprentice being at the Port more than six months. On the average blacks stay one year or be made available.

the electrical trade recently started steady paycheck for a while. It also means valuable time lost on the job as an apprentice learning the trade.

> Blacks also may be sent to jobs like street-lighting where with proper training they can learn the entire procedure in a few weeks. Instead they can remain on such a crew for nine months or more. Sometimes on larger jobs, they are only allowed to put together fixtures or make up outlets. They are not exposed to the more complex areas of electrical work. On the other hand white apprentices by their third year are often running entire jobs on their own.

As blacks become more aware of the poor training they are getting, they will want to go to the heart of the matter. This means the UCWA Electricians Commit-For example blacks may be sent for tee will have to demand that the IBEW represent their interests on the JATC too. and not just white workers' concerns.

A word to the wise: Those who study is some motor control work, some together, struggle together. Folks in troubleshooting and maybe even some other trades should set up their own study teams if they are not satisfied with the program they are in. Those interested should contact UCWA and facilities will

families suffered huge setbacks with no money coming in and no unemployment compensation to take up the slack. Al Sexton claimed he would call back to work first those members whose wives did not work outside the home. Blacks in this category were not called.

During the strike Sexton sent whites to work in Anacortes. When blacks went to his office to seek work he told them, 'Nothing's happening.'

Blacks Get Shaft At Local 32

Local 32, Plumbers and Pipefitters, is

still guilty of discriminating against

blacks. The number of unemployed on

Local 32's out of work list for appren-

tices hovers around eight to fifteen, 85%

Al Sexton, Local 32's apprentice coor-

dinator, was confronted about the huge

difference in number of hours worked

between blacks and whites. He answered

with the usual racist statement. "Some

In 1976 Local 32 went on strike for

four months. Many members and their

of which are most often black.

blacks don't want to work."

One plumber apprentice figures he has lost at least \$11,000 in wages during the last four years because he was unemployed so much even though he was eager to work. The anguish and suffering that accompanies unemployment adds to the hardship of being black in a typically allwhite industry. "All of a sudden you're unemployed," complained one plumber apprentice. "The man makes you scheme and lie to survive. He gives you a few

crumbs and then he hangs you out to dry." Due tothis situation some blacks refer to their vork record as a "lay off" record

Many mistatenly assume once they are journeymen tley will be accepted as fraternal brothes and the work situation will improve. 'hose who know better see a pattern to the contrary. Blacks are being sent to tie shipyards where the pay is lower. Blacks are being encouraged to travel way outof town to Priest Rapids, the Tri-Cities or Hanford when there is work right here.

Glenwood Buxton of the COAC (Court Orde Advisory Committee) supports black leaving their homes and families even tiough whites are being employed all ove the greater Seattle area. His thing is, 'you get subsistence." He fails to see the racism that still exists in the industry. Vorkers in the trade feel it everyday

It's about time folks saw the need to band together and confront the union. Things won't get better on their own. Otherwise blaks will continue to drop out of the trace and Al Sexton will continue to say we don't want to work ... and we know this just ain't so.

As members of Local 32 we have the same rights as our white counterparts. We must begin to demand equal treatment withour white brothers in the union



### Buy America

& Gravel, a local company in Everett, is -South African owned. Other companies with foreign names are owned or are dependent upon U.S. finance.

country by black workers and students unemployed. and the instability of the economy with a 20% annual increase in inflation\*\*\*, the stability of the Vorster government was getting a little shaky. This climate was causing some of the smaller corporations and western European governments to get a little worried, so who better than Henry Ford should go to South Africa, to

Dutch owned company. Associated Sand reassure his friends that things are o.k. and they shouldn't panic?

Ford is one of the largest and most powerful industrialists in the world. What he says is gospel. This time Andrew Multi-national corporations and inter- Young wouldn't do. After all, he is only their spokesman: Henry is the man. Ford stated "Ford Motor Company is going to stay in South Africa," pure and simple. What he didn't say was "by any means the financiers in the U.S. have to, they will send some of us unemployed U.S. black workers over there in uniform to "stop communism and protect freedom.

#### What We Should Do

When the workers of these oppressed nations rise up to take things into their own hands, they cut off large profits of multi-national corporations and put an Let's look at why Henry Ford went to end to their own exploitation. This is South Africa, what he said while he was when the American government, controlthere, and why he said it. Keep in mind led by these same multi-nationals, will that Ford Motor Company has large in- step in to make it safe for big business vestments in South Africa and that the again. They will send us or our children apartheid system could not exist for even to fight an imperialist war like Vietnam. 30 days without vast amounts of U.S. They have no problem providing us with temporary (wartime) employment. But With the development of mass up- once we've fought their war for "Demorisings in Soweto and other places in the cracy," we will again join the army of the



The need for U.S. workers to under stand that "Buy America" is an impos sibility cannot be overstated. "Bu America" is a way to spread hatred be tween U.S. and foreign workers. The solution is not a simple one. Any thinking worker can see that our interest does not lie with multi-national corporations of with the international financiers (Ban kers), but with working people through out the world, with whom we share common problem. The reason the job leave here is because we American wor kers demanded and won some concess sions. We should not be willing to giv back these things we fought for so the boss will come home, which is what some union leaders advocate. We should show our solidarity with African, Asian, and Latin American workers by:

(1) Demanding that our international trade unions stop working with the court order crated the conditions for bosses as they did in Chile and help to organize workers of these oppressed nations.

(2) Demanding that the same wages and conditions be applied wherever U.S capital or corporations are in the world. (3) Demanding through our union and other organizations that tax loop holes for imports into this country be closed.

While black workers are not the one who promote the bankrupt "Buy America" campaign we most often sit idly by and fail to speak out. When it is being \*American FriendsService Committee pamphle discussed it is our responsibility to speak out. All American workers have to come \*\*\*Center for Inernational Policy, "Speical to understand the nature of the problem Report" (1/78) pag 1 before we can change it.

### Ironworkers **Elect Union Rep**

Saturday, January 28, 1978 Local 86, Ironworkers, 1eld elections. Twelve black workers 'oted in a block for Bill Dalph who wor by eleven votes the position of Busiress Representative and Financial Secreary.

In doing this, to quote one participant, 'We blacks beleve we have truly taken a step forward ir assuring equality in the ironworkers trale." They view Dalph as a man who "vill play ball as fair as possible."

Folks will reall Local 86 was a defendent in the U.S v. Local 86 case won in 1970 that integated the skilled trades in Seattle. Recruitment of blacks under this them to become apotential force in Local

The election is only the beginning. Black workers should remain active in Local 86's union affairs to establish a democratic andmilitant union program.

Members shoull attend Locak 86 Union Meetings every hird Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m.

"South Africa Mus Be Free" (/77) page 17

# **Huskies Express Themselves**

One of the biggest surprises in college football this year was the University of Washington Huskies winning the tight Pac-8 championship against overwhelming odds. This victory for the Huskies has spotlighted its outstanding players, many of whom are Black, among them Warren Moon, the precisioned Husky quarterback voted "Most Valuable Player" of the Rosebowl, wide receiver "Spider Gaines, line backer Michael Jackson and defensive tackle Ron Grant.

The Huskies would not have won without the efforts of its black players. However, the history of football of the U. of W. has not always been so triumphant, particularly for minorities.

Jim Owens was coach before Donald James was hired three years ago. In his fifteen years as coach Owens took the Huskies to the Rosebowl twice. His career was marred with allegations of racism which may have been a factor in his resigning. He did not allow many minorities to play and suspended four blacks for what he called attitudinal problems. The general consensus of the players was that "Owens had the talent, but not the ability to pick out the talent and put it in proper perspective."

Black members of the football team, the Black Student Union, the Black Alumni Association and numerous organizations in the Central Area voiced protest against Owens. This prompted an investigation by the Human Rights Commission of the Board of Regents at the U. of W.

Following are excerpts from an interview with 22 year old black defensive tackle, Ron Grant, and 20 year old wide receiver, Robert Wayne "Spider" Gaines. They expressed their opinions on the politics of football, their history, where they are today and their hopes for the future. Both young men hail from California, Ron from Fresno and Spider from Richmond. Ron was recruited two years ago by Coach James from West Hill Junior College and Spider was recruited 2½ years ago from Kennedy High School in California.

Question: What has your sports history been like?

Ron: At Riverdale High School in football, I was for two years all American, all country and all league. I ran track and was fourth in the country in discus throwing. I was all city captain of my high school basketball team. I ran track and threw discus and shot put for U. of W. in football at the U. of W. I made second string and back up for captain and was picked one of the top 90 players last year. Sports is my hobby. My major is art and business. Art is my priority, but I love football.

Spider: I have played sports for as long as I can remember. It started on the streets of Pittsburgh when I was about five years old. When I was eight I played little league baseball. That is when they started calling me Spider, because I reminded my coach of a buddy of his. In high school football, I played every position except lineman and center. I was all league in defensive ball, second team all league as a wide receiver, and all league guard. I ran the hurdles in track and won State and National championships. In my freshman year, I was an Olympic trial finalist in track and placed 7th best. I still run hurdles for U. of W. and will be going into training soon. In my freshman year at the University, I was Pac-8 champion and in my sophomore year I was 6th in NCAA. My major is business, I want to be a CPA. I like to count numbers. Football is my priority. A career in the pros will probably help me get my CPA faster, you know, connections.



Spider Gains in Motion

### Question: Any member of your family into sports?

**Ron:** My father works on a farm in Fresno and my mother is a housewife. They are both real supportive. I have three brothers and three sisters. I'm the 3rd youngest. My brothers were my idols. They pushed me and backed me. My 2 oldest brothers played football and they were both all city and all state. My brother Ulysses Grant Jr. got drafted by Cincinnati, but was cut due to bad knees. That is the risk of football.

Spider: My father is retired now but he was a laborer in construction. My mother works at a cannery in Calif. I have 2 brothers and 2 sisters. I am the youngest and the last one to get out of the house and the only one who played sports. I was encouraged to play sports by watching. Willie Mays on the tube when I was little. He is a good and disciplined athlete. Paul Warfield, wide receiver of the Cleveland Browns, is my man.

Question: Now that you both have earned national notoriety your chances for a draft in the pros looks pretty good. Are there any other factors that come to play in drafts?

Ron: I am a senior now and if I had another year my possibility for draft would be better. It takes discipline and hard work. To get drafted it depends on how good you are. The only color that comes into play is green . . . money. Football is a chance, a big chance. You kinda feel like a machine. But I been playing ball for a long time now. I know I can make it.

Spider: Your mental attitude plays an important part. You got to be right mentally to do anything. Some guys don't make it even if they got the talent and the skill. Sometimes some players may have problems with coaches 'cause they are minorities and the coach ain't. Some think we are slaves and some thing we are gods of sport. I enjoyed this season. I have one more year to go and looking forward to another Rosebowl. Question: I'm sure you heard about the alleged racism of former Husky coach Jim Owens. How does the present Husky **Coach Donald James compare?** Ron: Well I don't know how many blacks were on the team before coach James, but now we got 30 out of 105 and 26 traveled to Rosebowl out of 98. In order to play good it takes discipline,

hard work and respect that your coach can carry a team. Coach James works us hard and we all work together. This is his 3rd year and we made it to the Rosebowl with many outstanding black players.

He is an open minded coach. If you got potential you play ball. Check it out, under Owens Sonny Six Killer, a Native American quarterback for the Huskies, wasn't allowed to play like he should have. Under James, black quarterback Warren Moon got a chance to prove that he knows what to do and when to do it. The old myth that blacks can't play quarterback is insane. Even though they booed Moon when we played Mississippi State Moon's going to be alright. He is the best quarterback in the country. We know that the team is his priority.

Spider: Coach James is aggressive and, knows how to psych us up. We also have two black assistant coaches who really help us, too. It's gonna be a long time before blacks are easily accepted as quarterbacks. Some folks think we ain't got the smarts. It's gonna be hard for Warren but he'll do it.

Question: There has been some talk by folks like consumer advocate Ralph Nader that sports should be unionized. What's you all's opinion?

**Ron:** That's pretty live, moving closer to protection of rights. But I doubt if it comes, at least it will take a long time.



Spider: Union, that's right on, because when you're All Pro you are just a piece of meat. Each year you have to negotiate for a contract and that can be shaky.

Question: Is there anything that happened in the Rosebowl that you wished you could change?

**Ron:** We all came out really high on winning and ready to play. Plus for me my parents were watching in the stands. Every teams' defense breaks down sometimes. But the defense was really key in the latter part of the game when Michigan State was trying to gain on us. But mistakes happen.

**Spider:** Making a touchdown was cool but running into the fence hurted. I got 5 stitches on my elbow, but that's all in football. I made a clipping penalty in the 3 down and we had to go back 15 yds after gaining 8 yds.

Question: What advice would you give young folks interested in football?

**Ron:** I would encourage them to play. But whatever you like the proof is in your actions.

Spider: Practice hard, be disciplined and don't be scared.



Anderson told NSP on the phone that the articles speak for themselves. Anderson says he wrote so much about Rye because "he is the executive director. He's the man in charge."

4 no separate peace

Spider Gaines at rest

#### So, What's the Big Deal?

Still, this attack on Rye has all of the earmarkings of similar situations which are happening to black leaders all over the country. People who stand up against big government and big business are usually attacked in return.

In our own case in Seattle, a possible motive for the Times' smearing of CAMP could be that the Times remembers when Rye, as chairman of the Central Seattle Community Federal Housing Committee, was instrumental in the struggle against redlining. This may be especially true since W.J. Remmington, president of the Seattle Times, is on the board of directors of the Rainier National Bank. Rainier Bank only lent to investors and speculators before their practice of redlining was exposed.