

# no separate peace

Seattle's monthly alternative magazine.

January, 1976.

**How and why  
the corporations  
killed Initiative 314**

*pages two, four and five*

**Seattle  
longshoreman  
in China**

*page seven.*





# How corporations killed Initiative 314

It was a virtual corporate coup for Washington big business last November when they convinced the voters to defeat Initiative 314.

The initiative, had it passed, would have made corporations pay a 12 percent tax on their profits. The money would have gone to Washington schools, presently facing a financial crisis.

But the corporations weren't going to stand for that. Instead, they launched a massive campaign to kill the initiative. That campaign cost the corporations more than \$380 thousand.

They bought advertisements in newspapers and on television and radio. Their message to the people of Washington was that Initiative 314 was "a bad tax."

They said it would cause unemployment and raise the cost of products. Consumers would have to pay for the tax eventually, they said, because the corporations would have to pass the increased costs off on buyers.

This neatly-crafted corporate campaign was successful. But it was also misleading.

Washington voters, bombarded daily with anti-Initiative 314 propaganda, failed to ask a simple question: If corporations could merely pass the tax on to consumers, why were they spending so much money to defeat it?

Why didn't they simply accept the tax, increase their costs proportionally, screw the consumer and continue on in the traditional spirit of corporate irresponsibility?

Because business doesn't work this way.

The tax was a profit tax. This means that if the corporations wanted to maintain their gross income after taxes, they would likely have to increase production. This would have meant more jobs, not less.

Increased production means a lessening in the scarcity of goods. In an economy like ours, this causes prices to go down, not up.

It's not that the corporations like unemployment and high prices. It's just that our economy requires that it be this way. When there is no unemployment, there is high production and low prices.

This means people will buy more and more, and things will cost less. This blissful state of affairs cannot last forever, of course. Corporations will increase prices so that they can make more money while producing the least amount.

When prices are too high for people to afford things, a depression occurs. Corporations fear this.

But governments don't like depressions either; our government included. So things wouldn't likely get that bad before government stepped in.



Government would institute price freezes and possibly some controls on production. A good government would go so far as to ensure that unemployment didn't result from these controls.

But, more than anything else, corporations fear government controls. Controls take away their freedom to make money any way they wish.

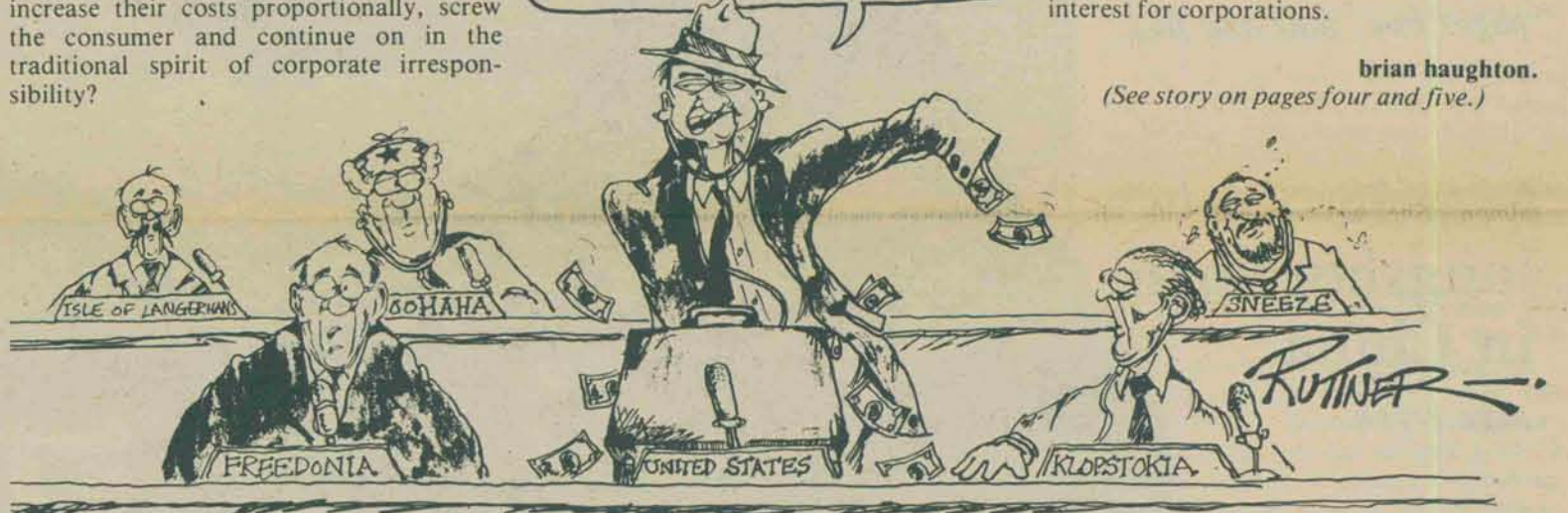
The ramifications of Initiative 314 would not have been nearly as drastic as those we have described here. But it is the fear of these extreme circumstances that makes corporations act the way they do.

Realistically, corporations will not willingly pay for social programs such as education. Their collective defeat of Initiative 314 illustrates this. In an economy like ours, social responsibility holds no interest for corporations.

brian haughton.

(See story on pages four and five.)

WELL, IF YOU GUYS ARE GONNA PLAY THAT WAY, I'M TAKIN' MY TOYS AND GOING HOME!



# Why millions call Zionism racist

The following article, written by a Jewish author, is a reprint from WIN magazine.

editor.

It is not true that the Arabs hate the Jews for personal, religious, or racial reasons. They consider us — and justly, from their point of view — as Westerners, foreigners, invaders, who have seized an Arab country to turn it into a Jewish state.

—Moshe Dayan, 1969.

The statement that Zionism is a form of racism is essentially accurate.

However, we must make a distinction between the validity of such a statement and those who initiated it in the United Nations. The governments involved are hypocritical, self-serving, and morally bankrupt. Therefore, we have no interest in defending the UN vote as such. This, though, does not render the content of such a statement false.

Zionism is a fundamentally racist political movement because it advocates a Jewish state on a territory the population of which is far from being totally Jewish. A state could contain a Jewish majority without having to be a Jewish state. Israel is a Jewish state not because it has Jews living in it but because the state is controlled by Jews and others, namely Palestinian Arabs, are being deprived of both individual and national rights. Such deprivation of Palestinian rights is extremely serious since it is legally-based and not merely a result of day to day practice.

We here enumerate the three most outstanding features of Zionist repression in Israel.

First, it has always been the central thrust of Zionism to establish an exclusivist Jewish state with Palestine's Arab population removed. J. Weitz, a Zionist leader, for many years the head of the Jewish Agency's colonization department — the body in charge of the actual organization of the Zionist settlements in Palestine — commented (in Davar, 9/29/67) that 27 years earlier he had made the following notation, referring to the transfer of Arabs, in his

diary: "Between ourselves it must be clear that there is no room for both peoples in this country . . . We shall not achieve our goal of being an independent people with the Arabs in this small country. The only solution is a Palestine, at least Western Palestine (west of the Jordan River) without Arabs. And there is no other way than to transfer the Arabs from here to the neighboring countries, to transfer all of them. Not one village, not one tribe, should be left . . . Only after this transfer will the country be able to absorb the millions of our own brethren. There is no other way out."

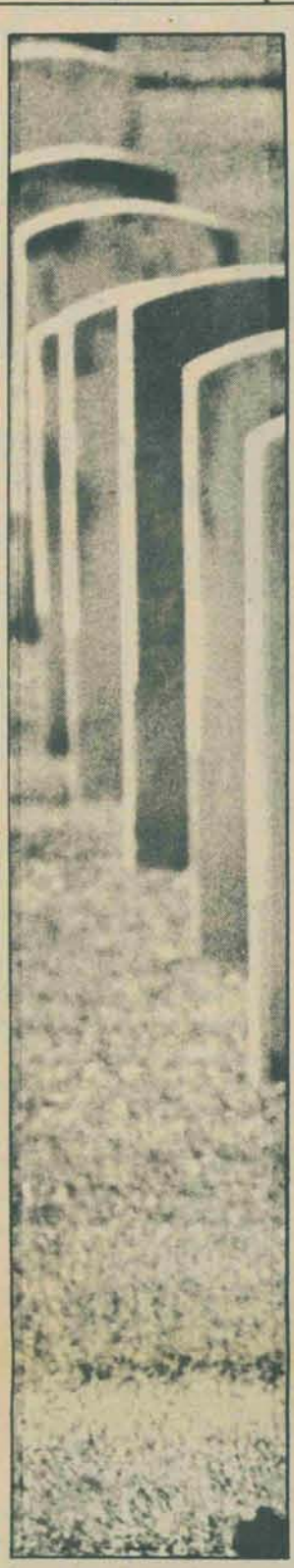
Second, those non-Jews, that is, the Arabs of Palestine who stayed, are excluded from the Jewish National Fund lands and from State lands, which together amount to more than 90 percent of the territorial surface of Israel. BY LAW, Arabs cannot buy these lands, lease them or be employed on them.

As for the few Arabs who still do own some land, their rights are constantly encroached upon. The New York Times of 11/7/75, reports: "During the 1950's and 1960's it was government policy, undeclared but undenied, to take over Arab land wherever possible and establish Jewish settlements . . ." And at the present, "A multi-million-dollar Government development for Galilee, denounced by its critics as a thinly disguised attempt to "Judaicize" the predominantly Arab area, has roused and alarmed the Israeli Arabs who farm and own much of the land in this beautiful, mountainous region."

Third is The Law of Return which automatically grants Israeli citizenship to all Jews across the world while denying the same to those Palestinians who either fled or were driven from their homes in 1948 as well as to many who remained. Yet, the benefit of an American Jew born in Brookline, Massachusetts, or Brooklyn, New York, to "Return" to Israel is absolute and clearly comes at the expense of the Palestinian people . . .

We clearly and unambiguously see the need to oppose anti-Semitism and all other forms of racism.

We suggest that all people who are sincerely concerned about peace and social justice in the Middle East critically re-examine the history and meaning of the Zionist endeavor.



no separate peace

No Separate Peace is a Seattle publication covering local, national and international issues as these affect all of us as members of a working community. No single issue or effort is separate or isolated. This publication embodies and advocates the concept of combined effort for the accomplishment of common goals.

No Separate Peace is a monthly magazine funded through a grant from the American Friends Service Committee of Seattle. The magazine, with offices donated by the United Construction Workers Association, is located in the Urban League Building, 105 14th Ave., Suite A, Seattle, Wash.

The magazine is a non-profit publication. We ask a \$5 fee for yearly subscriptions. Address all correspondence — criticisms, compliments and checks alike — to No Separate Peace, at the above address.

The opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the magazine's supportive agencies. These opinions are those of the individual writers. The decision to print these views is the sole responsibility of the editorial staff of the magazine.

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# Art 'should give political direction'

"It's not a pretty painting. It's to be useful to the people," said Pablo O'Higgins, a muralist working in Mexico City, who was recently at the University of Washington for the unveiling of his restored Ship Scalers Union mural.

The neglected mural was discovered at the U.W. by Chicano students last spring. It had been stored in a flimsy shelter for 20 years. After much embarrassment the U.W. consented to display the workers' mural at El Centro de la Raza, a community center on

Beacon Hill.

Painted in 1945, the mural shows men, women and children of all races united to defeat Nazi fascism. The mural's theme is that workers of all nations must unite.

To arrive at this theme, O'Higgins met with the Ship Scalers Union which had commissioned him to paint the mural. O'Higgins was guided by the Principle that "to get a real mural with the content and character of the union you must talk with the people and ask what they want."

During the meeting, a Black worker said that the struggle against racism should be depicted. Women present said that they also should be included in the mural. With these ideas in mind, O'Higgins visited the workers' job sites for several months and sketched them in motion.

After the mural was completed, it hung in the Ship Scalers Union hall for ten years. After the union hall was torn down, the mural was given to the U.W., where it was kept from public view until spring of 1975.

Today, O'Higgins stands firm in the belief that "It's important for working people to enjoy the mural." He spoke of the possibility of renovating the second floor of El Centro de la Raza, making it a people's cultural center where workers interested in writing, painting, music and drama may plan cultural activities on important community issues such as inflation.

"Art should give political direction to the people," and O'Higgins said. "The murals should be where people come together to struggle in unity."

## Native Americans protest state treaty violations

The conflict over fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest — as with so many other conflicts facing Indians on and off reservations — is a struggle for survival as a unified people. The demand for retention of treaty rights to resources continues to be a priority for Native Americans.

For three days in a row last November, a small army of law enforcement agents converged on Indian fishers at Frank's Landing, in what Indians maintain was a violation of the 1854 Medicine Creek Treaty. Frank's Landing is the birthplace of the Survival of American Indians Association.

The police contingent, made up of state troopers, fisheries and game patrolpersons, and Pierce and Thurston County deputy sheriffs, arrested long-time fishing activist Allison Bridges Gottfridson. Gottfridson had wrapped herself in a fishing net to prevent officers from confiscating it, as they had done to 18 other nets and numerous salmon. She was charged with obstructing officers.

The following day, fishing activist Sid Mills was clubbed and arrested after a fistfight between Mills and Sandy Miller, a former fisheries patrolman and now assistant enforcement chief.

The events were part of a long train of conflicts between law enforcement officers and Native Americans over fishing rights. Early last November, members of the Skokomish Indian tribe and fisheries officers clashed over officers' attempts to confiscate nets. Six Skokomish Indians filed charges of police brutality against the officers.

These arrests stem from controversial treaty interpretations; Indians claim the right "to fish and hunt in their usual and accustomed grounds," the provisional clause found in almost all treaties signed with Puget Sound and Northwest Washington tribes. The state has maintained they have the authority to intervene to regulate and impose restrictions on those federal treaty obligations.

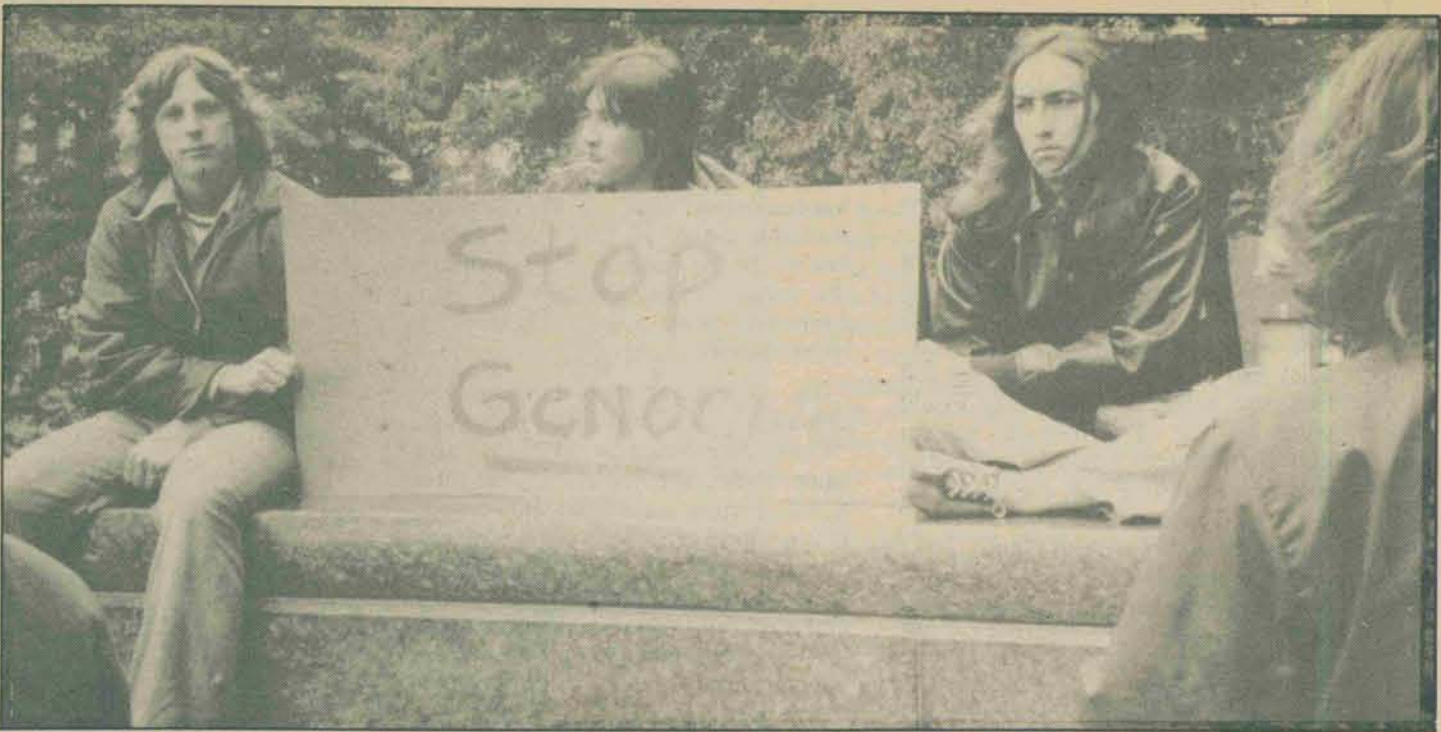
In early August, the Survival of American Indians Association began a national campaign appealing to the conscience of the nation to bring about justice for Native people and other exploited groups in the Americas.

Indians have demanded that all treaties with Indian Nations be honored by halting police and bureaucratic intervention in Indian affairs, protection of fishing and hunting rights covered by treaties, recognition of Indian Nations as sovereign and self-governing, and abolition of the Bureaus of Indian Affairs and the shift of its budgeted money to a national Indian commission.

The Association is planning to accompany the Bicentennial Wagon Train as it travels east toward Philadelphia, with a mass mobilization of supporters and sympathizers converging on the nation's capitol by July 4, 1976.



Native Americans staged protests outside government building this summer.





## The corporations' tax reform program for school funding:

# 'Let the people pay'

by Roger Ainsley

None else was around but the state trooper who stood beside my car in the rain, inspecting my press credentials.

"You here for the tax thing?" he asked, dripping water all over my arm.

The "tax thing" was a meeting of leading businessmen from across the state who gathered in Olympia early this month to help keep a promise. They had promised the voters last fall that the business community would come up with their own tax reform plan if the voters would be so kind as to defeat Initiative 314, the corporate income tax measure.

And the voters were so kind. So Lieutenant Governor Cherberg, who planned a series of meetings with business, labor and education leaders to discuss tax reforms, called the corporate leaders of the state together "to receive (their) ideas for an equitable tax base." Which leaves me out in the rain with trooper, waiting to see the state's leading corporate minds at work.

Remember 314? If you do, you probably remember it as a "bad tax." That's what we were told it was in an unprecedented advertising campaign which led to its defeat.

Initiative 314 would have imposed a 12 percent excise tax on net corporate profits to reduce or eliminate special school levies. Supporters argued the measure would cut back property taxes, relieve the school funding crisis, and shift the tax burden from the people to corporations.

Opponents went for the pocketbook in their arguments. 314 would cost jobs and discourage business expansion in the state, without solving the school problem, they said.

Feeling as they did that 314 was a "bad tax," opponents of the measure set up the "Committee to Secure Education and Employment" last summer. The committee was headquartered in 2700 SeaFirst Building, home of Ernst and Ernst, one of the top-ten accounting firms in the nation. The treasurer of that committee was Joseph Dawson, a supervisor with the firm.

By mid-September, when the committee changed its name to "Committee Against '314' Tax," and came under the leadership of John Rabel, former state representative, J. Dorm Braham, former mayor of Seattle, and Edwin McWilliams, Spokane banker, the opponents had gathered together about \$80,000 and laid the groundwork for their campaign against 314.

In the next two months, the committee pulled in another \$300,000 - all spent to make sure the people knew that "314 is a bad tax."

The following were major contributions given to the "Committee Against '314' Tax" as of November 25, three weeks after the election. These figures are taken from files of the state Public Disclosure Commission.

Rainier National Bank	\$20,700.00
Boeing Financial Corp.	21,753.84
Safeco Insurance Company	21,803.22
Simpson Timber Company	21,040.00
Quadrant Corp. (a Weyerhaeuser subsidiary)	20,000.00
PACCAR Financial Corp.	10,000.00
Northgate Centers	10,000.00
Puget Western, Inc.	8,000.00
Fisher Companies, Inc.	5,356.29
Union Securities (Spokane)	5,000.00
Olympia Beer	5,000.00
Univar Corp.	4,000.00
Puget Sound Power and Light Company	4,000.00
Peoples' National Bank	3,000.00

For an initiative campaign in Washington, that is big money. Where did it come from? And where did it go?

**Where the money came from**  
By the very nature of 314, the opponents were assured financial backing from the big corporations. The supporters' concern was to drum up money and votes from smaller businesses.

To do this, organizers turned to networks of business organizations already set up—chambers of commerce throughout the state, the Association of Washington Business and members of various trade groups.

"It was an organized effort to get in touch with the moderate and small businesses, so that they understood what was going on, and so the campaign would not be financed only by big corporations," William Leckenby, Seattle businessman and financial director for the campaign, said early this month.

A basic tactic of the committee was to send representatives to various business groups around the state to find money and support. "Members of our group would speak to the groups on the tax . . . and told them where to send the money," Joseph Dawson said.

Another approach used, Dawson said, was to enlist the support of prime movers in communities across the state, with the hope that they could bring their influence to bear.

"In some cases, the talks were to leaders in the community; businessmen and reporters," he said.

Finally, direct mailing and telephone contacts were used to reach small business people around the state.

This system served its purpose; it brought in money and votes from hundreds of "little people" in Washington business. But despite that, several dozen major corporations around the state were the heart of the committee's bankroll. The big five of the campaign—Seattle First National Bank, the Boeing Company, Rainier National Bank, Safeco Insurance Company, and Weyerhaeuser—gave \$20,000 or more each to the coffers of the Committee.

In all, Leckenby estimates that 40 percent of the contributions came from big corporations.

**Where the money went**  
With money flowing into, or more properly gushing into, the campaign treasury, leaders of the drive to prevent a tax upon their businesses faced one other concern—convincing voters throughout the state that a tax on corporations would really hurt the people.



The biggest portion of the money gathered in—\$267,012.68 by mid-November, according to public disclosure records—went to Kraft Smith Advertising Marketing Public Relations, Inc., a Seattle firm. Kraft hired Steve Tupper, a political campaign specialist with experience in Virginia and Nebraska politics, to put together their advertising campaign.

The basic purpose of the campaign was quite simple: to reach as many people as possible across the state with the message that 314 was a bad tax

which would destroy jobs and drive business away from the State. In an inflation-recession era, that argument carried a lot of weight with voters.

"The thrust of the advertising campaign was to appeal to people's self-interest," Leckenby said. His own concerns were for full employment and growth of the business community, he added, but he said that profits were a concern of many who fought the tax.

"You have to make a profit, just like you need your heartbeat to stay

message loud and clear to voters across the state. In case you've forgotten it, "314 is a bad tax."

As an unexpected bonus to the business people's campaign, both major newspapers in Seattle editorialized strongly against the tax. Both, also, would have had to pay the tax, along with other businesses, if 314 had passed.

Which brings us back to Olympia, on a rainy December morning. Presidents and board chairpersons of the state's major corporations, many of whom had given heavily to the campaign against 314, were supposed to gather in the Senate Majority Caucus Room with Lieutenant Governor Cherberg to present their ideas on a fair tax system for the state.

A Cherberg aide had made it clear to me and at least one other reporter, several weeks before the meeting, that the press was not welcome. The day before the meeting, Cherberg's office reversed itself. The reason why became apparent as soon as I entered the room.

T.A. Wilson, chairman of the board for Boeing, was there. So was Harry Holloway, general manager of Pacific Northwest Bell, and Robert Thompson, publisher of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

But other big names in state business slated to be there had pulled out. SeaFirst and Univar Corporation sent vice presidents. Gordon Sweany, president of Safeco, backed out at the last minute and sent the company's general counsel. George Weyerhaeuser, the paper and pulp man, sent an employee to read his prepared statement.

Whatever the meeting's original intention, the real thing was clearly for public consumption only; each company's man on the scene (and they were all men) read a brief statement to the quiet whirl of television cameras before they ended the meeting four hours early to go have a friendly lunch together at the Tye.

Despite the meetings limited success (limited in the sense that nothing was achieved, successful in the sense that they gained free p.r. in doing nothing)

it gave a glimpse at the business community's answer to the school funding crisis and tax reform in Washington. The clear preferences among those present were:

- study school systems as they are presently run. That, some participants said, would reveal inefficiency and fat to be cut from school budgets.
- institute a state income tax.
- maintain or cut back business and occupation taxes presently levied against the business community.

The message from business leaders, who argued they would be forced to pass on a corporate income tax to consumers, was clear—if you pass a corporate tax, the people will pay; if you pass an income tax, the people will pay. In short, let the people pay.

While the meeting of business leaders early this month produced no concrete plan for tax reform, one should be forthcoming during the next legislative session. While business leaders met before the cameras, a task force of 15 tax experts from corporations around the state have been meeting on a regular basis at the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to hammer out a tax plan pleasing to business, while politically acceptable to voters and the legislature.

In short, the business community is living up to its promise. Since the voters, with the help of business, defeated a corporate tax, the corporations will now come up with their own plan. And with the state's school systems backed against the wall, we may have to buy it—far better or worse.



# National and international rap up . . .

## Steelworkers defy no-strike agreement

New York (LNS) - In defiance of the United Steelworkers Union no-strike agreement for basic steel industry workers in the past six months have gone out on unauthorized strikes in thirty separate instances.

Most of the rank-and-file actions have taken place over layoffs, wage demands, and grievance pile-ups, the largest occurring in Ohio, where the Rank and File Team, a national organization of rank-and-file steelworkers, is particularly strong.

Despite record levels of steel production, more than 250,000 steelworkers, or 16 percent of the union's total membership of 1.5 million, are currently out of work. Steelworkers blame this situation — layoffs during times of high production — on an agreement between the union's international headquarters and the steel industry to set up joint industry-union efficiency teams.

Several of the union district directors face strong rank-and-file efforts to unseat them in elections scheduled during the next year, and some observers think that rank-and-filers may even be able to wrest control of the Steelworkers Union from I.W. Abel when his term expires in February, 1977.

Ed Sadlowski, who took over the Steelworkers District 31 in Gary, Indiana, the union's largest district, last November on a rank-and-file slate, recently announced that he would challenge Abel's leadership in the 1977 election. Sadlowski has vowed to scrap the union's no-strike agreement, and said if elected, he would force the union to take a tough stance on health and safety issues. (Thanks to the Daily World for some of this information.)



"The Land is Our Life" — Japanese farmers fight airport expansion

Sanrizuka, Japan (LNS) — Over 5,000 supporters joined the farmers of the Sanrizuka Opposition League in a massive demonstration October 12 to mark the tenth year of their fight against construction of the Narita New International Airport north of Tokyo. Clashing occasionally with the 4,000 riot police stationed along the way, the marchers finally wound their way to the 200-foot high iron tower which blocks the approach to the only completed runway.

Engineered by the Opposition League and standing on League property, the tower was built with small contributions from over 10,000 supporters throughout Japan. The tower now stands as the major obstacle to the opening of the airport, a reminder that the farmers, some of them forced off their land by police and bulldozers in 1971, have not given up the battle.

The fight against the airport began in 1966 when the Japanese government decided to build a new airport on the Sanrizuka farm lands — renowned for the beauty of their cherry blossoms.

In late February, 1971, the moment for actual seizure of the land arrived. Moving quickly, the Sanrizuka farmers formed brigades of old people, women and children who dug tunnels under a mound of land slated for seizure. With several months supply of food and water, people then moved into tunnels and challenged the airport forces to crush them under the bulldozers. Above ground, other women and men chained themselves to trees at the base of the mound.

During the next month, as bulldozers rolled over the land, 5,000 riot police arrested over 700 people and injured another 400 in the fighting that followed. At least one bulldozer was destroyed by fire bombs.

Today, with more land confiscations coming up, farmers and their supporters, many of them students, have vowed to fight with the same intensity they displayed in 1971.

One activist couple came to Sanrizuka six years ago from Tokyo and have since settled down and given birth to two children. "If we fight sincerely, with all our hearts," they told reporters from New Asia News, "our children too will surely carry on the struggle."

## West closes in as Angola gains independence

New York (LNS) — Portugal ended almost 1500 years of colonial rule in Angola November 11, but there is no peace in the vast, mineral-wealthy west African territory. War is raging on at least three fronts, and already many western powers, including the United States, are heavily involved in the effort to prevent the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) from taking power.

The Portuguese have refused to hand over power to MPLA or to either of the other two movements, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) or the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Both of these groups have joined forces to fight against MPLA.

MPLA announced from Luanda, the capitol of Angola, the establishment of a government dedicated to the elimination of all "vestiges of colonialism and imperialist aggression and domination." At the same time, FNLA and UNTA announced the formation of another government from Kinshasa, the capital of neighboring Zaire.

A report in the Sunday Times of London, November 9 confirms that the U.S. is playing an increasingly larger role in providing arms and airplanes to anti-MPLA forces. For several weeks, says the Times reporter, U.S.-marked freighter planes have been landing in Kinshasa.

CIA support of FNLA dates back to 1962, according to recent reports in the New York Times. And State Department officials have admitted privately, according to the radio news service, Internews, that they were looking for a movement "we can play ball with."

The CIA interest in UNITA is more recent. UNITA president Jonas Savimbi recently announced that he is receiving armaments from "anti-communist western nations and their allies," according to Africa News.

U.S. support for the two movements has been largely indirect, disbursed mostly through the government of Zaire. Its president, Mobutu Sese Seko, was set up by the western powers after the murder of Patrice Lumumba, and stands to gain much from an Angola friendly to the West.

The result of this scheming has been the invasion of Angola from the south by two motorized columns of FNLA and UNITA troops led by white mercenaries who Portuguese observers believe to be

South African. Fighting has also broken out in the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda, to Angola's north. Troops based in Zaire are reported to have exchanged fire with MPLA troops, who have long been strong in the territory.

Much has been made in the Western press of Soviet support for MPLA. The movement is practically never mentioned in U.S. media without the preface "Soviet-backed."

But the London Times reported recently that "despite the MPLA's dependence on communist support and its Marxist-oriented politics, it is not, as some of its critics allege, simply an instrument of the Soviet Union." The French paper Le Monde also reports that the relationship between MPLA and the Soviet Union is "not the smoothest."

As of November 14, 25 countries — including Cuba, North Vietnam, Mozambique, Algeria, Guine-Bissau and the USSR — have recognized the MPLA government in Angola. Mozambique announced that it would send troops to help MPLA defend its territory, and Mozambique President Samora Machel called on all Mozambican workers to donate a day's pay to support the MPLA's struggle.

MPLA President Agostinho Neto insists that "UNITA and FNLA are not national liberation movements. They are tribal organizations in the service of foreigners and trying to carve up Angola."

But MPLA has said that as long as there is colonialism or neocolonialism in Angola there will be war, and if FNLA or UNITA seize power, the war will go on.



Charges dropped against seven more Attica brothers

New York (LNS) — Charges were dropped against seven Attica defendants during the week of November 10 in Buffalo, N.Y. The dismissals are the latest set-back to the prosecution which is under pressure from mounting demands for amnesty for all the defendants.

Charges against the seven stem from the 1971 rebellion at Attica State Prison which left 43 people dead and over 100 injured after police ended the uprising in a brutal assault on the prison.

Among those cleared of kidnapping and murder charges is Brother Big Black, who spoke in Seattle last July. Black, along with 18 other men, still faces indictment #5 which carries 34 life sentences for each defendant.

## International District residence demand jobs at Domed Stadium

The King County Domed Stadium is set for completion by February 16th. With this note, the International District

residents have turned to the task of mitigating the overwhelming social problems that the Domed Stadium will foster. As of October 23, the International District has served notice on the County Executive John Spellman that it demands:

1) Residents receive one-third of the stadium jobs under County administration.

2) A special recruiting and counseling program to be financed by the County, either from regular county funds or from stadium operation.

These demands are in response to the possibility that economic impacts of the Domed Stadium may weaken the residential stability of the International District. Land speculation and uncontrolled economic development will increase property value and property taxes. This in turn will undoubtedly cause rent increases. Employment opportunity at the Domed Stadium will aid in off-setting this adverse impact.

The residents of the International District have already experienced the effects of our sagging economy and governmental inaction. Fifty two percent of the residents fall below the poverty level as compared to the City's median of 10.6 percent. The family income median of the International District is \$3,500, as compared to \$10,000 for the rest of Seattle.

Although the median age of the International District resident is 58 years, census studies have shown that 74 percent are still employable. A random sampling has shown that many are seeking ways to supplement their current meager incomes.

The majority of jobs at the stadium will be part-time jobs to staff event days. These jobs are primarily unskilled to semi-skilled; including ushers, restroom attendants, ticket sellers and parking lot attendants. Employment will be limited to 70 hours per month. Depending on the event, the work force requirement may range from a dozen workers for an exhibition show to 300 workers for a football game.

Besides the part-time nature of these jobs, another positive feature for the International District is the nominal education or experience required for these jobs. This will help residents, since the average educational level in the International District is 8.6 years.

A special recruiting program has been asked because of the long tradition of resident non-participation in social programs. This is particularly true for the Asian residents who compose 50 percent of the community. For example, only 35 public assistance cases are filed at the Pioneer Square Department of Social and Health Services, although it is documented by a 1974 survey that eight out of nine Asians were eligible for a public assistance program.

Less than two percent of the clients at the Pioneer Square Neighborhood Health Station are Asian. Non-participation appears to also be a problem with the other 20 percent of the International District population who are Blacks and American Indians.

## Latino workers organize against anti-labor Rodino bill

San Francisco (LNS) — One of the worst problems faced by Latino workers in this country in their attempts to organize has been the status of so-called "illegal" or undocumented workers. These are Mexican workers, brought illegally to this country by profit-hungry employers. Under the threat of deportation, these workers are made to work long hours for very low pay, and often forced to scab on striking "legal" workers.

But Latino workers, whether "legal" or "illegal," may find it even harder to

please turn to page 8



At the invitation of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, I joined a 21-day tour of China last May and June. I welcomed the opportunity to make a trip that is generally considered a rare privilege. China at any time has been an unusual travel experience. Under the People's Republic and socialism it is unique and impressive.

Two things impress one immediately; first, the lack of industrialization. Swarms of bicycles crowd the streets as this is the main mode of transportation in the cities. In the countryside, they compete with donkey- and human-drawn carts.

Combine these types of transportation with poor housing and composted manure — including human — for field fertilizer, and you can see where the Chinese people and nation are coming from. This impression is reinforced by the contrasting resplendent wealth of the old rulers in the dynasty temples, palaces, great works of art and treasure that so impressed former tourists.

The second major impression is that of the great spirit of hope, initiative and self reliance among the people. From the unexpected applause for us as visitors (I was one of a diverse group of twenty-two from the West Coast), especially from the children as we rode by in our bus or in schools, museums, hospitals, theatres or stadiums that we visited, to the unfailing courtesy and consideration of our guides, hotel clerks and hosts at the various points of interest.

Especially impressive was the honesty of everyone we had any dealings with. Our tour group was unanimous in the opinion that the Chinese people have a great sense of identity and hope in their future.

The rule of great wealth for the few and poverty for most has been abolished forever. In its place, the principle of "serving the people" has been firmly established. This is what is meant when people in China say that "Chairman Mao taught me how to do" something. What he taught them was the spirit of serving the people. The ordinary person is willing to go anywhere, tackle any job and make any sacrifice that is in the interests of the people.

This program of stimulating the initiative and self reliance can be illustrated in two principles we observed. One is the form of overall organization of the whole of society. Every operation, enterprise and endeavor in China, from farm to factory to school, museum, hospital or neighborhood, is under the leadership of a revolutionary committee. These committees are composed of workers, technicians and political cadre. Committee members are elected once every four years through a process called "democratic consultation." This in turn comes under another broad principle, "from the people, to the people."

How it works is that a list of nominees among the ranks working on the job is selected. This list is then taken up with a higher committee for discussion, agreement or alteration. It is then returned to the ranks for further discussion, alteration or agreement. When there is a consensus, the nominees are voted into office. This process permeates society from top to bottom and back again.

We carefully scrutinized the composition of these committees in order to gauge the extent of rank and file control. In all committees we interviewed, we found workers were well represented. We felt that while "democratic consultation" may not fit an American concept of democratic elections, it nevertheless was effective in establishing the greatest measure of self control the Chinese had ever known. The one criticism voiced was

that women workers were always in a decided minority and that a weakness in democratic representation existed as long as this continued.

An example of how all the above can stimulate initiative and self reliance among the people was shown on the Shanghai waterfront. We visited the waterfront on June 8. We toured the dock of the Third District of Shanghai Harbor, visited the intercoastal vessel, Chang Ho, and met with the Revolutionary Committee. I was asked to lead the interview during this session. After asking various technical questions — about gang size (16-18), earnings (92 Yuan a month, approximately \$48.00), production figures (maximum 10,000 ton in 24 hours in nine berths with 2,775 workers, 400 of which are women) — I asked how the famous campaign to become "Masters of the docks, Not the

Slaves of Tonnage," was coming along.

This slogan originated on the Shanghai waterfront and was in answer to production problems arising shortly after liberation in 1949. The problem was overenthusiasm amongst the workers after the heady realization that they were in control of their own jobs and even possibly their own country.

Since they had produced for the former oppressive bosses, it was only natural to show they could produce more for themselves. This led to unrestrained competition for tonnage among gangs, which resulted in negligent cargo handling.

When this eventually resulted in bitterness and increased worker injury, something had to be done. In the ensuing evaluation and criticism and self-criticism meetings, one long-

shoreman proposed a reorganization of work procedures and self discipline that was summed up in the slogan: "We Are Masters of the Docks, Not the Slaves of Tonnage."

The slogan was adopted, publicized among the workers and was put on the front page of the Shanghai Times and on street billboards which are called "Giant Character Political Posters." The longshoreman was lauded citywide and nationally for his insight and initiative. Cargo handling improved all along the line and tonnage actually increased because of fewer foul-ups. The people were being better served and everyone was happier.

Another illustration of the meaning of "serving the people," is that of a young longshorewoman who was present at our meeting and testified to her role in the industry. I had asked if women worked in the hatch. I was told that the young person sitting behind me was a stevedore. I then asked a typical waterfront question: "Can she pack sacks?" After, with some difficulty, the phrase "pack sacks" was translated, she launched into a torrent of language which left little doubt as to her capabilities and militancy.

She said women had to overcome male reluctance to various female job assignments. Women won out, she said, because they had been liberated by the revolution, had a right to equal treatment and felt they could learn a lot from the old timers. She proudly proclaimed that although she weighed 110 pounds she could carry 55 kilo sacks all day in the hatch. Her militant manner and fiery self-reliance made us all feel she was well up to any task she might face.

This contrasted with the role of women on the waterfront before liberation. One older longshorewoman said she suffered a lot in the old days, starting as a coal shoveler and working 15 and 16 hours each day. At that time, she said, they lived in mud huts, and women were fired if they became pregnant.

"What I want to say," she said, "is that with liberation and under the leadership of Chairman Mao we have been liberated from hell. We overthrew the three mountains weighing on the Chinese people: Imperialism, Feudalism and Bureaucratic Capitalism. Before liberation, I hadn't gone to school and didn't even have a name. In the old society, I was a coal shoveler without a real name. Now I am a forklift driver and master of my country."

"Now, when we get married we get three days leave and for a baby we get 56 days maternity leave. Men and women are equal. They get equal pay for equal work. All our children are studying in school."

Another old-timer spoke up at this point, saying that while he suffered near starvation a good deal of the time before liberation because work was only part time for most longshoremen, he now worked steady, both his children are working and their living expenses are minimal. For instance, he earns 92 Yuan a month (approximately \$48.00). Of this, his rent is 7 Yuan a month, including lights and water. His family consumes 70 kilos of rice per month which costs 22 Yuan. On the average, his family spends 15 Yuan per person per month per food.

At the conclusion of the meeting and amid warm pledges of renewing friendship and trade between the people of the U.S. and China, I presented them with three copies of "Men and Machines," three copies of the "I.L.W.U. (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) Story" and two copies of the Port of Seattle "Reporter." The publications were gratefully received. But what really took their eye was a bag full of previous-quarters' dues buttons from our secretary's office.



## Seattle longshoreman visits China

by Del Castle



## Seattle's bilingual daycare center

# Helping kids find out who they are

El Centro De La Raza Daycare Center is a bilingual multi-cultural child care center in Seattle.

"The children are taught English and Spanish. We make the children aware of their cultures and we let them know who they are and never to be ashamed of who they are," said Helen Wilson, director of the daycare center.

The daycare center, which has a full time license for 46 children, was founded three years ago by El Centro De La Raza, a community center. The statement, "We are here to serve the people and to meet the needs of the children on an individual basis" has become the daycare center's motto.

Thirty three children are provided with a home-away-from-home from 6:45 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday, and this enables parents to work. The daycare serves the community and meets the children's needs," said Wilson.

The children, ages two to ten, begin the day with breakfast, bilingual learning time, play, exercising to music, and a nap. After lunch, the children have story time and an afternoon snack. Before and after-school care is also provided by the center.

The staff includes two teachers, two teachers' assistants, and two teachers' aides. Wilson has been active in the daycare field for nine years and holds an associate arts degree in early childhood education.

"The staff works closely with the older children to help them with their

homework and the staff keeps in close contact with the children's teachers to provide assistance for students who need special help with their studies," said Wilson.

The younger children are prepared for kindergarten. "We utilize educational TV shows such as Sesame Street and we teach with pictures," said Wilson.

"The children study how children live in other countries. We believe children should be taught the truth. We stress unity; we teach that we must love one another and we are all equal." added Wilson.

The daycare has a Parent Board that meets monthly to make decisions and formulate policy. A Parent Board



member sits on the El Centro De La Raza Board. The center presently is faced with the problem of paying its rent, which will climb from \$100 to \$200 a month in January. People involved with the daycare have considered moving to El Centro De La Raza, in

four months, but Wilson said this is up to the parents.

Wilson said she would like parents and community people to become more involved with the daycare center. "Our Christmas party is coming up and we would greatly appreciate donations. We called up the stores but they don't cooperate." Wilson suggested that parents and community groups put pressure on the stores to donate irregular items for the daycare.

The Daycare needs cots, beds, sheets and blankets, paper, paste, table toys, water color paint and old clothing in order to provide for the children. Supplies and donations may be sent to El Centro De La Raza Daycare Center, 6020 Beacon Ave. South, Seattle, Wa. 98108.

There are now thirteen openings for children in need of daycare. For the limited number of families who qualify, the daycare has contracts with the Employment Security Department. Normally, the average payment is \$5.70 per day. Parents interested in enrolling their children should call Mrs. Wilson at 723-1273.



## More national and international news

*continued from page 6*

organize if the proposed immigration law known as the Rodino Bill is passed by Congress and signed into law. Passed by the House but currently stalled in the Senate, the bill is presented as friend-of-labor legislation but actually is a signal for attacks on all Latin workers.

Congressman Peter Rodino himself has called for a \$50 million increase in the Immigration Service budget to cover

mass raids and deportations that would result from the bill. On September 30, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Commissioner announced that future INS raids would focus even more closely on specific factories, farms, and other work places and less on mass raids in Latino communities.

This shift in emphasis has been seen by some as a concession to the Latino communities which if fighting the Rodino Bill have raised a powerful protest against the renewal of the mass dragnet raids that characterized the 1940's and 1950's. At the same time, however, the shift will give employers a more focused and selective weapon that can be used directly against specific organizing attempts.

At its national convention in San Francisco in October, the AFL-CIO's resolution said the bill would increase jobs for U.S. citizens by establishing fines and other penalties for employers who knowingly hire "undocumented" workers.

But the bill is filled with loopholes for employers. It turns out that all an employer has to do to avoid prosecution is to have all employees sign affidavits saying they are U.S. citizens or authorized immigrants.

The bill would also allow employers to

"correct" violations by firing undocumented workers, a method perfectly suited to an anti-union campaign. Finally, the bill would give INS agents even easier access to factories. In the name of serving citations of violations on employers, agents could raid a factory without the previously required formality of obtaining a search warrant.

As part of its campaign against the Rodino Bill, representatives of CASA (Centro Autonomico Social Accion) attempted to bring up an anti-Rodino Bill resolution at the AFL-CIO convention, but were blocked by the labor organization's bureaucratic procedures. The resolution was distributed to the delegates as a leaflet calling for condemnation of the bill as "racist, discriminatory, anti-labor and anti-Latin."

### Mozambique bans funeral business

New York (LNS) — The new revolutionary government in Mozambique in southern Africa has issued a decree to prohibit profiteering from death. It has banned private funeral parlors and the private manufacturing of coffins, and instituted a six-month jail sentence for anyone caught profiting from a funeral.

## Announcements

**Spring Trip** — The Venceremos Brigade is planning its spring trip to Cuba. Live and work in a Socialist country. Application deadline is December 31, 1975. Call Larry Gossett for information, 325-2701.

**New Year's Eve** — The Venceremos Brigade will hold a New Year's Eve celebration at El Centro de la Raza, 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. Admission \$1 at the door, with continuous films from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. and Cuban, Latin, and Soul Music from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. Bring your own liquor, but mixers and food will be provided. Call Sue Salget for details.

**Calendar** — The War Resisters League's 1976 Peace Calendar and Appointment Book is now available. 128 pages in all, the calendar has texts and illustrations on non-violence. The calendars are \$3 each, four for \$11. Copies can be ordered from the War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY, 10012.

