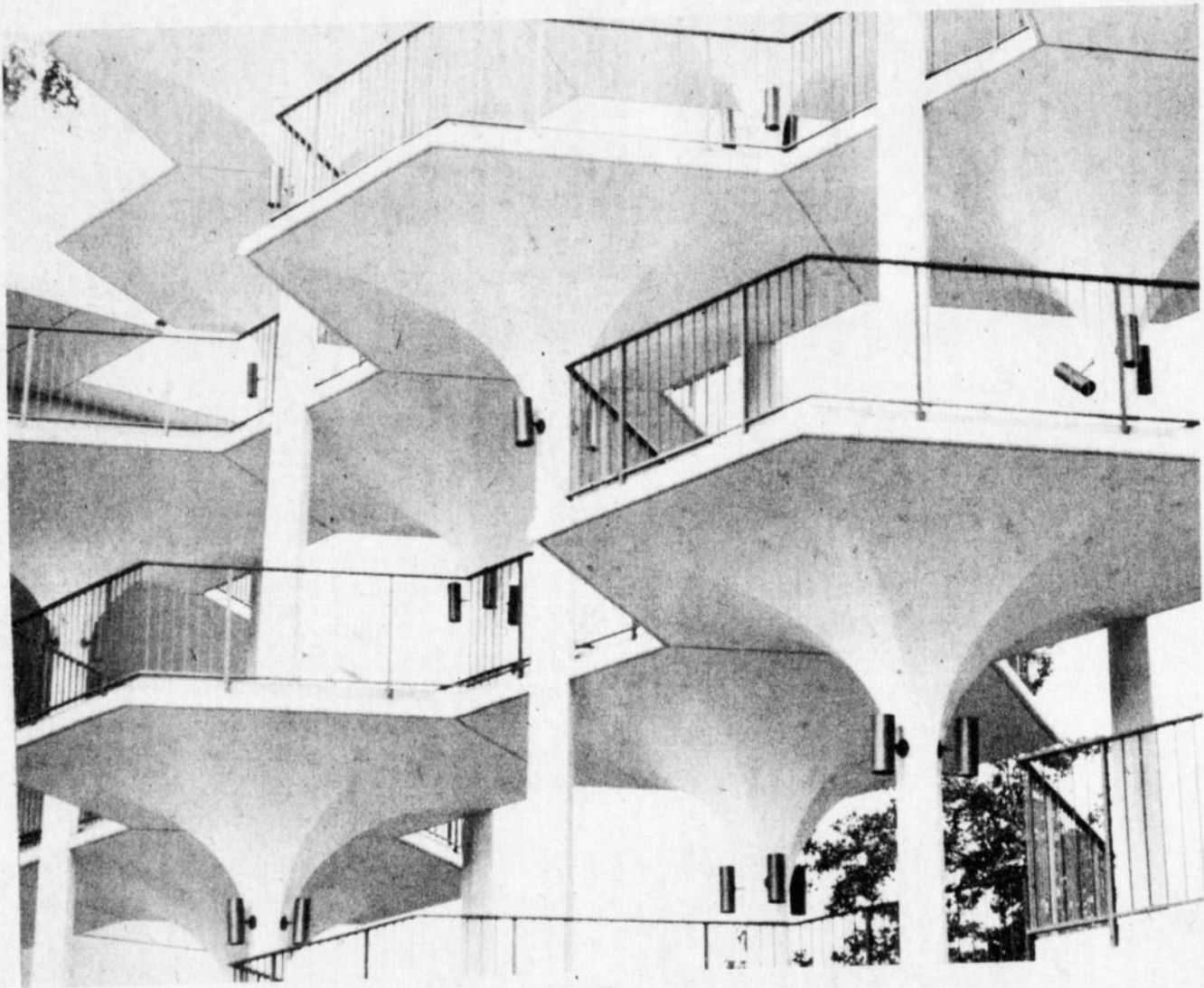


THE new indicator



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Defeat Agribusiness!

CHAVEZ & HAYDEN VISIT CAMPUS FOR 'YES ON 14'

The United Farm Workers Union staged a rally at Revelle Plaza last Monday which was followed by a march across campus to alert people to the need to vote "Yes" on Proposition 14. At a subsequent huge gathering (over 1000 attended) Cesar Chavez, UFW President, and Tom Hayden (who narrowly lost to John Tunney in the U.S. Senate primary) explained what was at issue.

"The real issue of Proposition 14 is the right of all farmworkers to have secret ballot voting," said Chavez. Proposition 14 would guarantee the workers some chance of being able to cast informed votes, as it would ensure access by union organizers to the workers during lunch break. He pointed out that such access in fact would really still be very limited. In all likelihood UFW organizers could expect to be able to talk to workers for little more than five minutes, as the remainder of the workers' lunch break would be monopolized by the grower and Teamster organizers. On top of it all, whatever the UFW-organizers would say or do would take place directly under the eyes of the workers' supervisors.

Against the growers' advertisement campaign, in which "a small farmer" defends his right over his "private property," Cesar Chavez referred to the U.S. Supreme Court refusal to overrule a California Supreme Court decision which had found the access rule perfectly constitutional. He also emphasized that the big spenders behind the \$2.5 million campaign against Proposition 14 are not the small

farmers but big corporations which often, as in the case of Southern Pacific Railway, do not seem to have anything to do with farming whatsoever.

Tom Hayden, too, emphasized that the real opponents to Proposition 14 were not the small farmers but the multinational and national monopolies controlling the agribusiness. In fact, they were the ones who pushed the small farmer off his land. They control the fertilizer and feed market, and, through the banks on whose board of directors they are represented in force, they also control the financing in agriculture. Standard Oil, for instance, owns Orthochem, one of the members of a shared monopoly in the fertilizer and insecticide/herbicide industry. Tom Hayden illustrated the banks' pivotal role in agribusiness with the fact that the president of Del Monte is a director of Crocker Bank and that Robert DiGeorgio (one of the largest landowners in California) and David Lewis (director of Ralston Purina) sit on the board of directors of the California Bank of America. For Hayden, what is at issue in Proposition 14 therefore is also whether California will remain under the political domination of the agricultural monopolies.

The farmworkers' advertising campaign is outspent by these monopolies by a ratio of 1 to 4. To not let the same group that defeated the anti-nuclear Proposition 15 defeat Proposition 14, donations are welcome at the UFW Yes on 14 office at 2137 Logan Ave. S.D. or you can call to help distribute information, 233-5648.

The Student Cooperative Union - An Historical Perspective

by Montgomery Reed

UCSD's Student Cooperative Union is an innovative institution which can best be understood by approaching its history from two distinct angles. In "The Case of UCSD" we examine the particulars of the evolution of the Coop and the origins of the Chancellor's Task Force on Student Governance, which the Triton Times has irresponsibly portrayed as a legitimate, unextraordinary development. In "New National Trend" we assess some of the main historical conditions and forces shaping the context of higher education and student movements in the U.S. today. With all the talk of a referendum on the form of central student organization at UCSD this Fall, it is an important time for students to pursue a rigorous analysis of the full situation. The New Indicator offers here a level of objective news analysis which we know the Triton Times cannot provide. Their definition of objective journalism underplays context and history in favor of the merely immediate object: the event, statement, etc., in and of itself. This reduces reality to a senseless shadow of itself, a 'media event'.

The Case of UCSD

On most college campuses the corporate regents or trustees enjoy toy student "governments" which usually function similarly to 'company unions' in the labor movement--they more often than not side with the administration (or management) against the student (or the workers') interests. Wherever these toy governments exist, they must be challenged and dismantled before an organization truly representing the students, and involving their maximum participation and self-determination, can gain the right to deal in their behalf with the administration. Otherwise the positions taken by toy government officials, who are very unaccountable once elected by a small fraction of the students, can be used by administrators to try to de-legitimize the representativeness of any mass-supported student union or organization.

At UCSD the process has already advanced through a student-initiated referendum in 1972 which abolished the toy government. In the Fall of 1974 a 'town meeting', general assembly form of organization was set-up by students and it was called the Student Cooperative. It was subjected to another student-initiated referendum in the Spring of 1975. With 35% of the students casting ballots (one of the largest turn-outs for a student election on record nationally), 60% voted to ratify the Cooperative. The referendum specifically asked, "Should the Student Cooperative ('Co-op') represent the UCSD undergraduate community on campus and University-wide affairs?"

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New National Trend

Collective bargaining for students? Until very recently the concept, along with its necessary complement of student unionism, was simply not part of the political map in the U.S. Yet today it has become identifiable as a growing national trend in student politics.

A number of progressive Associated Students councils and independent student groups have called mass meetings, attended by hundreds and even thousands of students, for the purpose of founding unions or revamping their old student "government" structures into unions. At some schools, full-time organizers are being hired. The centers of the new trend are major industrial states: Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, California. UCSD has become one of the campuses setting the new pace, for reasons elaborated in "The Case of UCSD". The New Indicator will offer reports on the situations at some of the other key campuses, like the University of Massachusetts, in future articles.

Historical Roots

To understand the origins of this new development, and why student unionism is likely to become a potent political force in the U.S. in years to come, it is necessary to subject the colleges and universities to an historical analysis. Higher education under the advanced industrial capitalism of Western society, has undergone a dramatic transfiguration in the last hundred years. The traditional emphasis on a 'liberal arts' education--one which gives a broad under-

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Devaluation of the Peso - Who Benefits ?

by Ricardo de la Flor

The devaluation of a currency means that a greater quantity of the same currency is needed to buy another. Such is the case of the Mexican peso in relation to the U.S. dollar.

For example, the Mexican Peso has been devalued 58%, which means that 19.80 pesos are paid for every U.S. dollar. Before the devaluation 12.50 pesos were paid for every dollar. This measure raises the prices of products Mexico must import. For those who export, the consequences of the devaluation mean that for every product or good that is sold in the international market more Mexican Pesos can be obtained, because all export sales are contracted in U.S. dollars. When a government devalues its currency a decrease in imports is expected, for they now are more expensive. Exports will increase, for they now have the possibilities of greater income in Mexican Pesos for each export sale. The expectation that imports will decrease and exports will increase is a measure that is usually related to situations where acute problems in the balance of payments exist.

The devaluation does not necessarily lead to these results, for Mexico is a dependent country. On the one hand the

majority of Mexico's imports are heavy machinery and critically needed raw materials for industry. It is very difficult to see how these imports can diminish even with the higher prices. On the other hand, a good part of the exports are foods and natural raw materials, whose demand depends on the economic situation of the industrialized countries; it is a demand that is not determined by the devaluations of a dependent country.

The devaluation of the Mexican monetary system has been a traumatic blow to the deteriorating national stability. With respect to the parity to the dollar, that had been maintained since 1954, a whole system of myths fell apart which clearly transcend monetary questions.

Resorting to devaluation is more or less common in the countries of the capitalist world. But why does the devaluation in Mexico acquire the proportions of a tragedy? The long stability of the Mexican Peso was made into a symbol of economic and political stability, and of harmony between the social classes. This stability, interwoven with a kind of monetary chauvinism, was a fiction based on the systematic concealment of precisely those economic factors which are today becoming more and more apparent. In

this sense the devaluation has forced the oppressed sectors into the glare of reality, obliging them to reject the distorted interpretations offered by the bourgeois economists and the governmental administration.

Mexico has 2/3 of its foreign trade with the United States. Thus, the devaluation can only be understood in direct relation to the balance of payments in the international market.

The Mexican state has justified the devaluation with the following argument: that this will increase exports and decrease imports; that as a result, tourism will increase, and the flight of capital will cease and return to the country. Even if all the above phenomena are realized, it has to be understood that a corrective within the laws of capitalism has been used to open a front for the entrance of monopoly capital. Exports can only increase at the cost of domestic consumption, because there does not exist a surplus of exports that would be affected by the new parity of the Mexican peso to the dollar. In addition, an analysis of the structure of exports would have to be made in order to clarify and establish whether the eventual increase of exports would benefit primarily only the transnational corporations that dominate

industrial and agricultural production.. Domestic scarcity is caused not only by hoarding on the part of the industrialists and small business, but also by the system's own laws. Consequently, a great increase in the cost of living occurs, at the expense of workers and the poor in Mexico. On the other hand, what imports will be discouraged by the new change? The rich will continue to import whatever luxury items they want. It will be the small and middle industrialists, who are still called the national sector, that will have to withstand the price of renewing the old machinery. This situation is analogous to that of the members of the national bourgeoisie who, rather than profiting, will be hurt by the devaluation. The existing infrastructure cannot support the making of profits which businessmen in the tourist industry would like to see.

The exporting bourgeoisie will benefit by the devaluation: they will obtain more revenue for the same volume of foreign sales. Since the influence of these sectors over the state apparatus has been decisive, they have implemented this measure. The importing bourgeoisie along

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Myth of the "Illegal Alien Threat"

In the Oct. 13 issue of the Triton Times appears a "commentary" directed against the so called "illegal alien threat." The article is signed by a certain Jeff Fenton and accompanied by a cartoon with the initials DYC (initials that consistently appear in the T.T.'s cartoons).

The fact of the matter is that the U.S., as the rest of the capitalist countries, is going through one more of its inevitable crises of overproduction. Mr. Fenton, however, attempts to blame the "illegal aliens" for the worsening of the crisis. His argument shows that either he is not informed at all about the real situation, or makes a deliberate attempt to divide the people by obscuring the issue through a series of slanders.

First, Fenton claims that "illegal aliens are taking from all U.S. citizens jobs which rightly belong to U.S. citizens." What he does not mention is the fact that the jobs "illegal aliens" get are the hardest and the lowest paid--jobs that no "legal citizen" would be willing to take for such a pay! In June of 1975, for example, the Immigration and Naturalization Service arrested 2,154 "illegal aliens" in the sweat shops of Los Angeles leaving, of course, the same amount of job openings. When the state employment officials offered unemployed U.S. workers to take such jobs at regular wages (we have to remember that "illegal aliens" get paid less than other workers) 99% of them refused to do it.

Then, Fenton argues that, "in addition, they (the "illegal aliens") are often using public services which cost everyone tax money, while themselves paying little or nothing in taxes." A recent survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that, from a large number of Mexicans arrested in this country without papers:

- 77% had paid Social Security
- 73% paid federal income tax through automatic withholding

- less than 4% had children in school
- less than 4% collected unemployment
- less than .5% had ever been on welfare

The government is obviously getting more than it is giving! These simple facts show that Fenton's "commentary" is based on conjecture, slander, and blatant lies. Fenton also says that "illegal aliens" are

"willing to work for low wages, tempting employers to hire them." The truth, however, is that big business needs cheap labor to make more profits. This is why they actually import foreign workers. If this is not the case, we would like to ask why it is that the U.S. is exporting factories and "run-away shops" into Latin America, Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world where they pay ridiculous wages? It is only when there is a crisis of overproduction, like the one we are suffering right now, that they are forced to diminish production, to fire workers, and to look for scapegoats such as the "illegal aliens."

"Illegal aliens," since they are not US citizens, do not deserve any of the rights guaranteed to US citizens by the Constitution." By this, Fenton means that the human rights the US Constitution grants to everyone should be denied to people he apparently does not regard as human beings!

Finally, Fenton ends his attack by proposing the support of fascist legislation such as the Rodino Bill and a number of "solutions" to the "problem" (electrified fences, increased border policing, strong military fortifications, etc.). It is curious to note that both his argument and his proposed "alternatives" coincide totally with the program of the American Nazi Party. What Fenton and the Nazis are proposing is a fascist regime similar to that which existed in Germany under Hitler. Such mentality is the real cancer that democracy-loving people of this country should be aware of.

We the undersigned, therefore, strongly condemn the Triton Times for cooperating to foment such a fascist ideology by printing an article and a cartoon which are extremely offensive to the UCSD community and to all the democratic minded people of this country.

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The new indicator is officially recognized as a campus newspaper by the Student Communications Board of UCSD. The news expressed do not necessarily represent those of the Board, the Chancellor, or the Regents.

The new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS) please type letters on 60 space lines and send to:

new indicator collective
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LA JOLLA CALIFORNIA 92093

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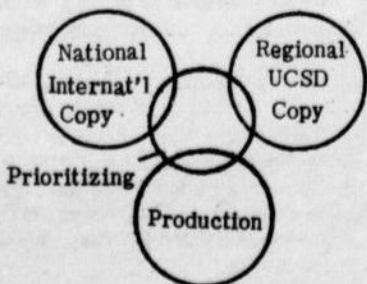
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Reorganization of New Indicator Collective

Over the summer break many of the members of the New Indicator collective met weekly to reconsider the events of the past year, and to seek solutions to the problems that had become evident in the process of putting out the paper.

One result of these meetings was a restructuring of the collective into committees, (with considerable overlapping of membership), which are represented in the following diagram:



This is the first issue to go through this new procedure. It has taken longer than we would have liked, but we think that there has been a more careful consideration of the content and appearance of the paper, while avoiding the all night burn-out sessions that used to precede publication.

We also hope that this new structure will make it easier for new people to become involved with the paper by allowing them to start working with the committee that best fits their interests and abilities, and, by making it easier to learn the various skills involved in putting together the newspaper.

Notices of the meetings of these committees are posted in the window of our office, which is located on the second floor of the Student Organizations building in the Student Center. Everyone interested in participating is encouraged to attend.

Hyde Amendment Denies Women Abortion Right

from Womancare

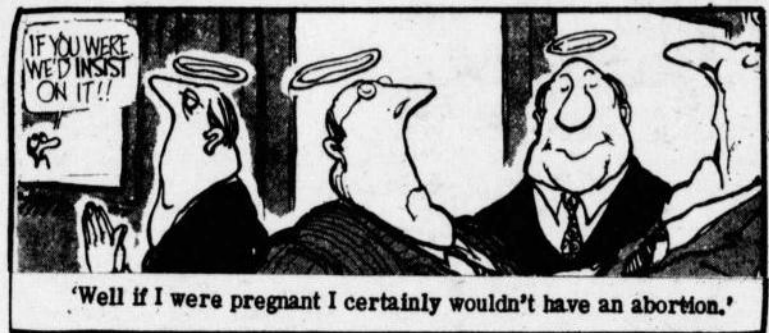
Low income women are being denied their right to abortion by the passage of the Hyde amendment on September 30, 1976. Womancare, the feminist clinic in San Diego, and other feminists in California pledged yesterday to continue providing abortions to all women despite this bill. The Hyde amendment has ended all federal funds that would go to women who need abortions and cannot afford them. Feminists are outraged at this latest assault on a woman's right to control her body and reproduction.

The federal government does not provide adequate funds for pregnant women in childbirth. Now in the State of California, with the passage of the Keene

bill, all but pregnant women have been given the right to die. The Antonovich bill calls for extreme measures to insure the right to life of the fetus. All these are direct violations against a woman's right to control her life and body. Recent Family Planning allocations provide birth control to all women, but this birth control is dangerous to women's lives. "Do not women have the right to live and make decisions for themselves?" challenges Edith Berg, Director of Womancare.

Womancare and other feminist clinics in California are organizing against the Hyde amendment. They will identify providers who will continue to perform abortions for low income women at reduced or no cost. They will boycott providers who refuse to accept these women and will urge consumers to do the same. They are setting up a community fund for women to obtain abortions who are denied Medical funds.

For further information call Edith Berg, Womancare 488-7591.



what's happening?

10/26, Tuesday - San Diego NOW Candidates Night, 2557 3rd Ave., 7:30 p.m.

10/28, Thursday - "Taking Our Bodies Back" (film), Grossmont Women's Center, info. - 234-3158 3 p.m.

10/28, Thursday - UCSD Chapter of ACLU Meeting, Coffee Hut, topics: complaint board for UCSD, campus issues, & focus for the future. 6:00 p.m.

10/29, Friday - Women In Prison, Women's Store, 2965 Beech, 233-4164 1:30

10/29, Friday - Legal Rights, Feminist Free University, info. - 234-5128, 7:30pm

YES ON 14

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

for human billboard campaign October 21st through November 2nd. Meet at Revelle Plaza at 5 a.m. or call U.F.W. Headquarters, 233-5648 for schedule information.

Solar Energy Group Formed

To the Editor:

The UC San Diego Students for Solar Energy has announced plans to begin publishing an Energy Journal. Students are invited to submit papers on any aspect of energy. Papers on nuclear energy, alternative sources of fuel, or the legal and socioeconomic implications of new energy policies are all appropriate topics for the Energy Journal. Papers are being accepted now for the Fall 1976 volume. Deadline is the end of the fourth week. Papers submitted after this date will be considered for later volumes. Papers may be submitted in care of The Editor, Energy Journal, Student Organization Office of Students for Solar Energy.

Students for Solar Energy will also hold Solar Energy Day on October 29 in Revelle Plaza. Demonstrations of solar energy at work will be on display. The community is invited to participate by displaying solar equipment they have made. Those who would like to display equipment can call Students for Solar Energy at Student Organizations Office at 452-4450 to make arrangements. Free Refreshments. 12:00 to 3:00.

UCSD Student Center
452-4242

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