

HERE WE GO AGAIN

A PROTOTYPE ALTERNATIVE PAPER
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FREE!

May, 1975

We're Not Alone

Struggles Against Shah-U.S. Contracts

SIT-INS AT M.I.T. AND COLUMBIA
IRANIANS BUSTED AT U.C.L.A. AND COLUMBIA
IRANIANS MARCH IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA
CONTRACTS DENOUNCED AT BERKELEY AND HARVARD

Student opposition to contracts with Iran has been growing on many campuses around the country. The Iranian Student Association, (ISA), has played a particularly active role in the struggle for many years, but radical American students have more recently become alarmed as their universities sell their services to Shah Pahlavi.

In early March, the MIT Tech revealed plans for a 1.3 million dollar contract to train nuclear technicians for the shah. Opposition was strong and swift. The Tech published an editorial entitled "Selling MIT; Bombs for the Shah," and the independent

student weekly, Thursday, joined the controversy around the "Great Iranian Uranium Connection."

The Science Action Coordinating Committee, a local activist group, sarcastically paraphrased the MIT administration's defense of the contract: "There is nothing sinister about providing a fanatic absolute dictator with uranium and engineers... They (the Iranians) are in desperate need for nuclear power despite being the second largest oil producers in the world."

When the MIT administration tried to gain faculty endorsement

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MIT STUDENTS AND FACULTY SIT IN TO PROTEST CONTRACT TO TRAIN NUCLEAR ENGINEERS FOR THE SHAH.

Faculty Repression

Do radical faculty suffer political repression at Stanford? "I'm sure it's real," answers Charles Drekmeier, Professor of Political Science. "But it's the devil's own job to prove it." He points out that the difficulty stems from the means of repression used. Almost always they are either indirect, outside of public scrutiny, or both.

Last spring, a number of junior faculty kept their USE sympathies out of the public eye because they feared reprisal. And even with an issue like SWOPSI, at least one junior faculty member refused to speak out in support of the student demands because of possible re-primations by the University. Such an attitude is widespread among both senior and junior faculty. It is no accident.

While the history of repression at Stanford can be traced back all the way to the founding years when Jane Stanford had a populist professor, who was critical of railroad labor exploita-

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Rally

RESTORE MINORITY AIDS!!
STOP THE SHAH'S CONTRACT!!

Demonstrate to the trustees that students still make a difference.

Insist that education be for people and not profits.

TUESDAY MAY 13 12:45 P.M.
WHITE PLAZA
BE THERE!!

Inside... Marxist Prof. Hired

FIRST TENURED HIRING EVER

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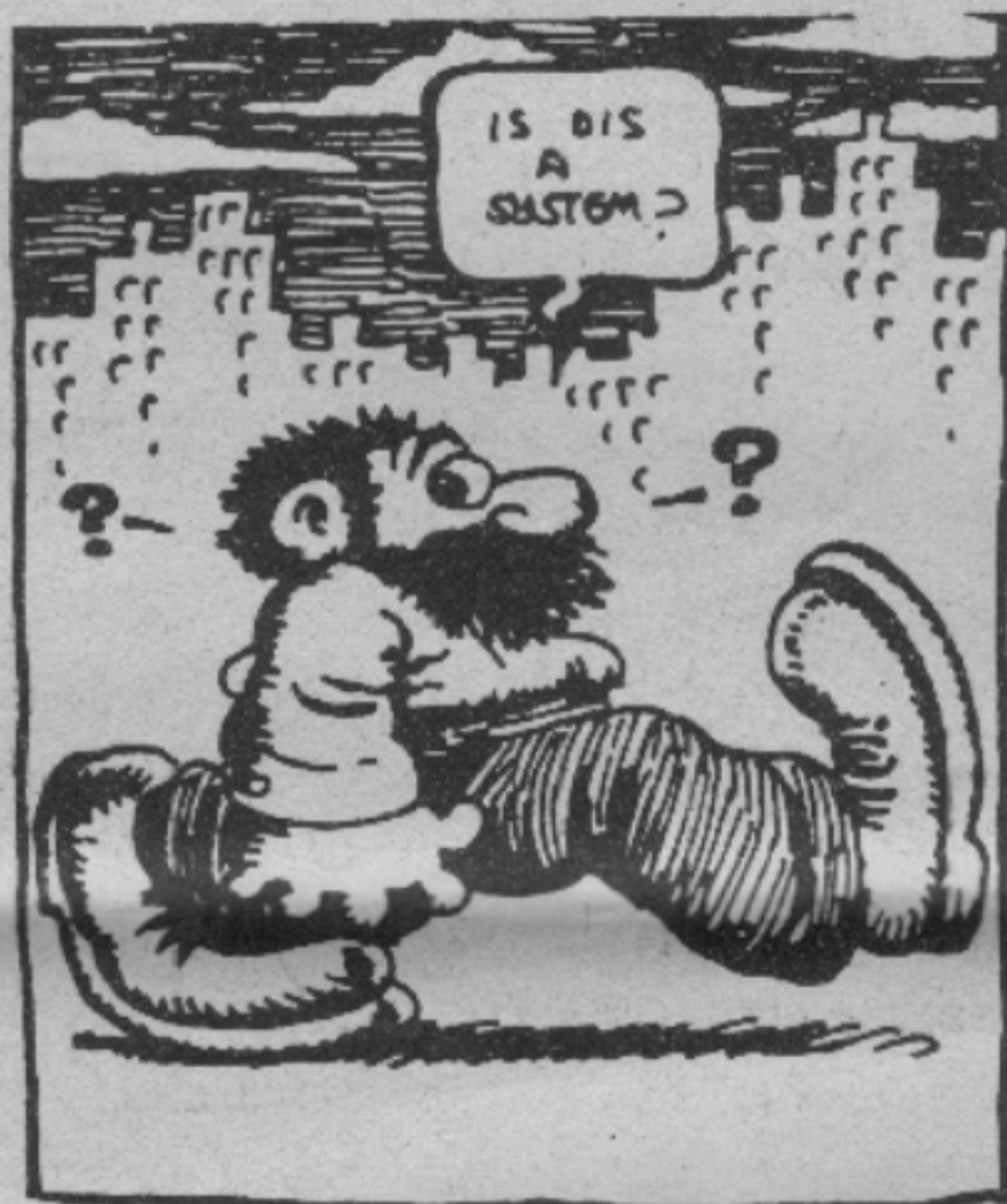
Pass It On

WE HAVE NOT PRINTED MANY COPIES FOR REASONS BOTH ECOLOGICAL AND FINANCIAL
PLEASE DON'T WASTE THIS PAPER - MORE THAN ONE CAN READ IT

Don Harris Offered Tenured Position

The number of Marxist or radical economics classes taught at Stanford has never been very great. But recently, the tremendous student pressure on the Economics Department has resulted in a offer of a tenured position to Don Harris, a well-known Marxist economist. There will also be an expanded number of courses taught from a Marxist perspective.

The new undergraduate courses offered in 1975-76 will be three seminars, "Imperialism and Dependency," "Marxian Social Change," and "Marxist Economic Theory," two sections of Economics 120 instead of one, perhaps another undergraduate class taught by Don Harris, plus several new graduate courses. The expanded program is a great victory for students who have been struggling for more radical courses.



Since 1969, Professor John Gurley, former vice-president of the American Economists Association (AEA), has taught the only undergraduate course in Marxist economics, averaging about 200 students per year. As the course became known, student interest began to rise, as did interest in more radical economics courses.

Peter Phillips, a graduate student in economics, was not surprised by the growing agitation. "The students were really getting ripped off." Finally, in 1973-74, the forces demanding more courses organized.

STUDENT PRESSURE

Petitions were circulated and quickly filled. Large groups of interested students met with the department demanding more courses. As a result of these student efforts, the Committee on Undergraduate Curriculum was formed, and the Economics Department promised to open another position for a Marxist economist. This is the position that has been offered to Don Harris.

In addition the large turnout for the student-run Marxist study

group winter quarter has resulted in a class on Marxist economics that is funded by Scire.

It is difficult to prove political bias in the actions of Stanford's Economics Department. But at other universities there is little question that the Marxist perspective is being suppressed.

At San Jose State the school administration wrested away all voting rights, rights to curriculum, and personal decision making from the members of the department. San Jose had one of the strongest radical economics departments in the United States.

Two radical economists were "let go," and two others resigned due to political pressure. As a result of these firings fifty students occupied the Economics building at San Jose on April 29th for three hours before the police forced them to leave with threats of arrest.

The firings also led to the American Economists Association establishing a Committee on Political Discrimination to investigate this case. AEA president Aaron Gordon stated that he has seen "a great deal of documented evidence on the case of political discrimination at San Jose State."

The committee will also investigate the firings of Marxist professors David Barkin at Lehman College in New York City and Paddy Quick at the University of Massachusetts in Boston.

This bias has not only affected

"...UNTIL RECENTLY EVEN MAJORS IN ECONOMICS WERE TAUGHT NOTHING OF KARL MARX EXCEPT THAT HE WAS AN UNSOUND FELLOW."

Prof. Paul Samuelson, MIT

the work of radical professors. The work of many classical economists has also suffered due to extreme naivete about Marxist theories. Milton Freidman, a famous neoclassical economist, "makes very fundamental mistakes," according to Peter Phillips, when analyzing Marx's theories in his book Price Theory.

Stanford's Professor G. L. Bach, in the textbook used when he teaches Econ. 1, makes statements that are "totally incorrect" according to Jens Christiansen, another graduate student in economics. These fundamental errors are the same mistakes that most neo-classical economists would make.

Paul Samuelson states that "it has been a scandal that until recently even majors in economics were taught nothing of Karl Marx except that he was an unsound fellow."

In the Economics Department here, the only classes which have TA's are those that are required. Professor Gurley's Marxian class is by far the largest non-core course. In light of the importance of Marxist thought it might be wise to require it in the future.

The expansion of Economics offerings is a victory of student demand over conventional departmental politics. With the new courses and tenured professor, Don Harris, the Marxist program at Stanford will be one of the largest in the country.

Hopefully, increased study of Marxist thought will lead to a more widespread understanding of the fundamental contradictions inherent in our monopoly capitalist economy.

LIBERATION



There have been many celebrations of the Vietnam victory in our country as well as abroad. No matter what the Establishment media says, victory for the Vietnamese people is a victory for us all.



Việt Bắc 1951

The wheel of nature turns without pause
After the rain, good weather
In the wink of an eye
The universe throws off its muddy clothes
For ten thousand miles
The landscape spreads out
like a beautiful brocade

Light breezes
Smiling flowers
High in the trees
Amidst the sparkling leaves
All the birds sing at once
People and animals rise up reborn
What could be more natural?
After sorrow, comes joy.

FINE WEATHER
by HO CHI MINH

Rape

(Editor's note: Very recently a number of court decisions have brought into sharp focus the nature of rape.

In New York City, Judge Edward J. Greenfield acquitted Martin Evans of rape. Mr. Evans, posing as a psychologist, lured an 18-year-old college student to an apartment on the East Side where she claims he raped her.

Although the judge said that her testimony was "essentially credible", he said he could not convict because the defendant's threats were too ambiguous.

Of Evans the judge said, "He posed, lied, pretended, and deceived... The defendant got his kicks through the exercise of these techniques. He told the police it was 'a game I played with girls' heads'".

To the judge it was a distinction between seduction and rape. Mr. Evans was charged in 1971 with statutory rape, but charges were dropped when the complainant refused to appear.

The same day in England, Britain's law lords (the highest legal authority) ruled that a man cannot be convicted of rape if he honestly believes that the woman had consented to sexual intercourse--no matter how unreasonable his belief might be.

It is difficult to imagine this kind of doublethink applying to someone's life or someone's property. But it does apply to sexual access to women. It is a man's judicial system and a man's world, and what a man thinks is evidently all that counts.)

AN ANALYSIS OF RAPE

(from a speech given at the benefit for Inez Garcia and JoAnne Little)

Rape is a crime which no woman can ignore: there is one reported rape every 11 minutes, and actual rapes are estimated at anywhere from five to twenty times that.

It is the sort of violation of honor that men in our society

have always been expected to fight; but until recently, women have been too ashamed to even admit the violation. When the victim of a violent crime is made to feel like a criminal, we had better ask ourselves just what is going on.

"NORMAL" BEHAVIOR

Rape is only an extension of what is considered "normal" heterosexual behavior, with an aggressive male overpowering a helpless female. Thus, say the authors of *Against Rape*, Andra Medea and Kathleen Thompson, "if it happens in an alley, it's rape; if it happens in bed, it's love. If he hits you full in the face, it's rape; if he merely overpowers you, it's love." Because of this sort of confusion—because of a system of values which defines a healthy woman as a passive woman—rapists are rarely convicted. The victim of a rape is often accused of having encouraged the crime, perhaps simply by being too attractive, by wearing short skirts, or by smiling. Yet women are supposed to be attractive, to wear skirts, and to smile; indeed, a woman who does none of these things is likely to be called an uppity bitch, or a lesbian. And where an "attractive" woman is likely to be accused of precipitating the rape, the "unattractive" woman is likely to be accused of fantasizing it.

"WHEN I LEAVE HERE, I'LL HAVE LESS FEAR OF RAPING A WOMAN THAN I DID BEFORE."

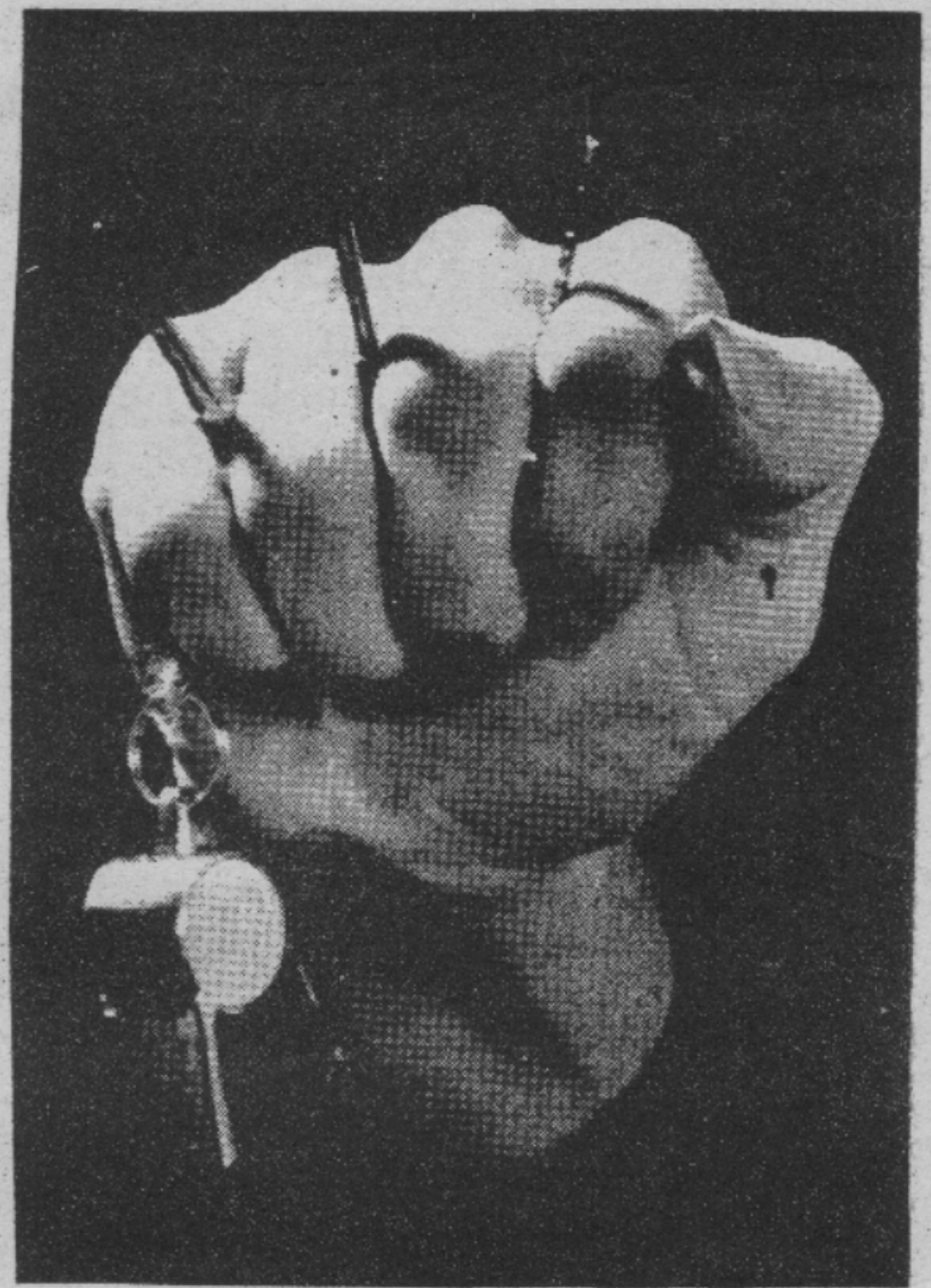
Inez Garcia Juror

Knowing this we can see that rape, or fear of rape, becomes an effective means of keeping women in their place. Thus Charles Hayman, of the Dept. of Human Resources in Washington, said several years ago; "The message to women and girls in this era of violence must be to live defensively, so as not to expose themselves unnecessarily to the dangers of rape."

It is not hard to compare the street harassment of women to the experience of a black man walking in certain white neighborhoods, or of a white man in certain black neighborhoods—we know the streets do not belong to us.

FREE RAPE

The familiar police joke, "If you rob a woman, you may as well rape her too—the rape is free," is no joke. In many cases the man rapes the woman because he will not have to pay for his action. "It is outrageous," say Medea and Thompson, "that a man can rape a woman without



being punished, but what is worse is that the freedom from consequences seems to be a motivation for the rapist's attack—sometimes the sole motivation." If this seems farfetched, listen to one of Inez Garcia's jurors, Samuel Rhone, a 60-year-old factory worker, was interviewed after the trial. He said, "When I leave here, I'll have less fear of raping a woman than I did before. At least I know that if I get shot she won't get away." Rhone said the women on the jury thought he was joking, but "I wasn't joking... I was thinking of all the men out there reading it. I told them that." Rhone also said that no woman defending herself against rape could ever get off on grounds of self-defense because "the guy's just trying to give her a good time. To get off the guy will have to do her bodily harm, and giving a girl a screw isn't doing her bodily harm." Given an attitude like that on the part of judge and juror, it is not an exaggeration to call Inez Garcia a political prisoner.

MEN'S LAWS

The rape laws do not protect women because they are not intended to protect women. The rape laws are property laws, and they protect white men. Rape as a prosecutable crime is not a crime against the woman, but against the man whose exclusive property she is. This is why a man cannot, under any circumstances be convicted of raping his wife. Rape convictions are directly related to the woman's value on the marriage market. The 1952-53 *Yale Law Journal*, hardly a feminist tract, explains the rape laws in precisely this way: "The consent standard in our society does more than protect a significant item of social currency for women; it fosters and is in turn bolstered by, a masculine pride in the

(continued next page)