What the moon feat says about man’s life on earth

By Joseph Hansen

The age-old fantasy of reaching the moon finally became a reality. The feat constitutes a major milestone in the history of mankind, particularly in the development of science.

Watching the coverage of the event on television, who could fail to be impressed by the technological level that has now been reached?

First of all, that man’s first steps on another planet could be viewed by millions of persons all around our own globe at the very moment these steps were taken would hardly have been credible only a few years ago. This advance itself is one of the fantastic consequences of the space age with its Telstar relay system.

Equally remarkable was the display of reliability, not to mention clarity in voice and image, of the communications system linking the astronauts with their Houston base. How much depended on this can be judged by what would have happened to Armstrong and Aldrin after they landed if a single link in this system had failed.

Even more impressive was the revelation of the sophistication reached in the computers that carried out the continual calculations as to the orbits and rendezvous of the two space ships. Hardly born, the computer is already automated, miniaturized, coupled with radar and brought to a level of dependability that spoke for itself in the Apollo 11 mission.

As to the power of the jet engines, this met all the requirements long laid down by the better science-fiction writers.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the entire mission was its superb organizational level—at least this was what struck many Americans, who incline to be connoisseurs of the organizational side of human endeavors, ranging from the performance of teams in the field of sports to work forces numbering in the tens and hundreds of thousands.

Most of the labor in the Apollo 11 mission went into planning and preparation, the actual mission representing only a live performance of drills already performed thousands of times. The contrast to exploration in previous centuries was striking, a convenient gauge happening to be available in the news about the failure of Thor Heyerdahl’s attempt to cross the Atlantic in a papyrus-reed boat.

The truth is, of course, that an enterprise of the scope of this one—like the successful production of the atomic bomb—is beyond the capacity of private enterprise. Only a government could assemble 500,000 persons, allot $24 billion, make available the resources of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in a concentrated effort of such breadth for almost a decade. Which does not mean, of course, that it was not a highly profitable business for the companies that got the contracts. An accounting on this would be highly revealing.

There was an immediate gain in scientific knowledge from the landing: It settled speculation over the nature of the moon’s surface. More important knowledge can be expected from the rock samples gathered by the astronauts.

These will enable scientists to determine the age of the moon, thereby providing fresh insights into its origin and consequently the origin of the earth and the entire solar system. Various puzzling problems can now be definitely solved as, for example, whether the tektites to be found on various continents are bits of once molten rock splashed from the moon under the impact of huge meteorites.

(Continued on page 5)
U of Kentucky version of SDS split

Letters from our readers

This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be edited. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

New York, for a birthday celebration of dinner and a play, so I took the 5 p.m. train from Phila­phia. I never made it to New York. An accident happened in Elizab­eth. The train I was on was the one that went through the station, the railroad people's money and told them to take a bus. So the train that took a bus at that point to ferry people to New York as the train went when it was powered by the New Central.

Instead, the New Central calmly took our money and let the train roll on until it encountered a freight way, N.J., where it stopped be­cause the tracks were out. Luckily, there was a road near the place where the train had stopped, and it was possible for the passengers to hitchhike and catch a ride to New York, but not in time for the birthday celebration. Whoever stayed on that train must have been a very busy day of time. As of 9-15, Penn Station in New York had no word as to when the bus to New York would be moving again. The next morn­ing, however, the railroad people announced that that direction did get started was not announced on the radio, which led me to wonder if the bus was perhaps around 2 a.m. and the New Central did not tell the public to know.

The New Central has had accidents without telling people and giving them the option of getting their money back instead. I feel more interested in taking their money and not in giving them service.

Amy Lowenstein

Outstanding revolutionary effort

Philadelphia, Pa. Enclosed is a small contribution toward one of the best of your mass organizations. I will gladly increase my contribu­tion of any effort on his part, either in the pages of Liberation or else­where, to document so serious a claim. We consider honest and accurate reporting of all views a funda­mental right of revolution­ary journalism and have con­sistently sought to discharge that responsibility in full. As regular readers are aware, we state our political differences openly and frankly. But we have always made the basis of reporting differing views as accurately as possible.

Our past support to Dave Dellinger or anyone else who wishes to work towards a socialist society we have in fact fulfilled the positions of other groups.

Editor, The Militant

Call for truth

Salt Lake City, Utah

Please send my year's sub­scriptions to The Militant, I am an SDS member. Thank you.

P.P.

Phone 240-5252.

Dave Dellinger's accusation against the Militant


Dellinger, in Liberation, June 1969, accuses you of inac­curate statements in describing the positions of rivals in SDS. He says your statements are as grossly inaccurate as the state­ments of the government which led to the credibility gap. This is a serious charge. Radical must be fair, accurate and truthful in reporting to their readers.

Chuck Lang

in an article in the July 1971 issue of Socialism, claimed that Socialism, Opposition was the only sheet of paper only, and must in­terpret all mail is censored. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

New York, N.Y. Tierra o muerte! As you read this you are now a new organization in the movement for a new Amer­ican Revolution.

In northern New Mexico a group of struggling Mexican-American farmers has formed an agricultural cooperative to pro­vide for themselves and their families the land they need. The 'raid' on the Tierra Amarrilla courtrooms two years ago brought that cry to national attention. The so-called raid was the act of a people fed-up with the land for 40 years only used for grazing by waste the public. A tractor is needed, along with tows, plowing discs, gas­oline, more seed. A total of $15,000 is needed to get help this self-help effort off to a sound start.

We have very special reasons for asking you, The Tierra Amarrilla Cooperative repre­sents the first attempt by a people towards "getting ourselves togeth­er or" to stand for themselves. It is an old communal tradition but who has been at work by a people who was the preferred method of forming a new society. It is a search for dignity by a people whose own culture and language has been consis­tently denied by United States institutions. It is a part of the struggle towards that better so­ciety, which America needs.

"Tierra o muerte"—Land or Death—was the battle cry of Zapata during the Mexican revolu­tion. Zapata's spirit still animates the people of New Mexico. They also have the right to vote, and that without there is no life. One of the few ways through our support that their rights are no longer alone. Please send your subscriptions within the next few weeks. Send a contribution in any amount that the cooperation might be guar­anteed.

Your donation, in whatever amount, will bring you a three-year subscription to The Militant and Grito del Norte, a people's news­paper reporting the struggle for land and freedom in New Mexico and other parts of the Southwest.

Brock Peters

MILITANT


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JUNE 1969
Young Socialist doing sentence in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—On Monday, July 14, Bystille Day, Helen Meyers, a member of the black Student Union (BSU) at San Francisco State College, began serving a 45-day prison sentence.

During the past months Helen Meyers has been on trial twice for her role in the mass bust on Jan. 23.

When the BSU first announced its demands last fall and set a strike deadline, all supporters sought to explain the issues. Daily picketing in front of campus building and leafleting tens of thousands of strike supporters explained the central forms of strike activity. Most of the campus did not know or understand the strike demands, but on a campus where students had been the central defenders of the war in Vietnam, there was the potential for building a new movement.

The YSA took the approach of concentrating on a few central demands: the right of Third World people to determine their education. Many students found such a statement immediately clear and understandable. Students tended to get hung up on whether they supported or opposed the specific demands when, in the case of some demands such as the head of the campus did not know or understand the strike.

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The demands

After the Christmas break, during the heat of the struggle, FL dramatically switched its view of the 15 demands. Where, as before one could not even question the demands, now they put forth the argument that nationalism was reactionary. How the students saw the 15 demands as working class, the student strike support committee to fulfill its function. The demands

In a challenge editorial in January, the two previous demands of the strike for an autonomous black studies department and open Third World admissions -- were rejected. There is now a call for PLF, asserted, and unless they are "transformed through struggle" into a working class "consciousness" they will just represent black capitalism. Whether the demands were potentially or actually working class in content, or whether the demand was not clear. However, if FLF announced in Confrontation at San Francisco State MILITANT in May that at least one of the central demands, the demand for an autonomous black studies department was a revolutionary act.

F.L.F.'s role

F.L.F.'s activity throughout the strike was aimed at presenting itself as the only legitimate defenders of the strike. After a strike resurgence, F.L.F. announced that it would switch its view of the strike. When the strike was almost two months old they launched especially vicious attacks on all those who disagreed with them, branding them as "racists." Students who had been the most side-by-side with them, including independent students, were attacked for having "right-wing" and "trotskyist" poli.

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Cleveland socialist campaign:

For black control of black education

(The Cleveland Socialist Workers Party has entered the Cleveland mayoral contest for Cleveland. Mayor of Cleveland and James Harris for the Cleveland Board of Education. Harris is a student at Cleveland State University, a campus paper. The following is the text of a statement on student rights and black control of black education by James Harris.)

My campaign is an attempt to represent the real needs of students and the community for education. It is based on the idea of changing society—not apologetizing for it, as is the usual procedure in campaigns. The alienation felt by today's students is directly attributable to the schools' preparation for the war, for apologizing for the basic contradictions and evils of this system in the existence of racism and the Vietnam war. Schools should be forums for new and varied ideas on how to improve society, rather than the indoctrination centers that they have become.i Is expressing and encouraged teachers who speak out against racism, war, or other volatile is issues are promptly silenced or dismissed. The major function of the schools has been to justify the status quo to the section of the population in our society which is ready to accept it and hating it about it—the students.

Conclusion of this essay as posts as the school board usually do not even discuss topics as the war, racism or community control of education. They ignore these topics, which if by some miracle they will disappear. They are trying to be relevant to today's educational system. Because of this, they expose themselves as puppets of the existing order which has already proven itself to be in direct opposition to the needs and desires of the small class of people that rule society has consistently manipulated students in the major conflicts with the interests of this country's ruling class education always loses. To the one principle— that of preserving this status quo—which is engendered by the glorification of the European culture and the need to keep a tidy screen, (also unidentified) assuring the students of their traditional manner, which is to shoot out students who were not involved in the film nor was it familiar with the script. The only resemblance between this colleague of Hollywood's ''Che'' is the physical one— which is where Hollywood's make-up men undoubtedly. But, then, this is where Hollywood has also been at, anyway: The real Che room. There, the "latest militant" becomes a mad-man whose thirst for power makes him count mistakes over mass. "If we had 10 nuclear missiles . . . and we could convince the Russians that Cuba is the real missile silo, we could reach every major city, every major industrial center in the United States" Che says with a gleam in the corner of his eyes.

Che's decision to leave Cuba and join the revolutionary movement abroad as a guerrilla leader is attributed to his sup- posed disillusionment with his role as a Cuban leader and his hassle with Castro. Here, scriptwriters Wilson and Bartlett take further liberties with fact. Che's clarities in exclamation shortly after taking power in Cuba: "It took me two years to reach Havana and after two days I'm sick of it!"

Meanwhile, Castro, visiting him, berates him, "I see it all now," Castro says, "you wanted to be your own base all the way, your own show!"

A moment of truth occurs near the end of the film when Castro reads a letter Che has sent him from Bolivya. The letter is self-authentic, but what can one say of cigar-smoking Jack Palance reading the letter aloud in an elegant Havana apartment to a misty-eyed Cuban woman in quintessential slow motion? Says Castro after reading the letter, "he must be losing touch with reality."

Fortunately, the theater where I saw Che was clearly empty on opening night, so maybe the masses will never get Hollywood's message.

— Hal White

James Harris
to wear Black Power buttons and that this would start a riot.
The Guizk case shows how schools are perfectly capable of denying constitutional rights to students whom they feel are not conforming with the desires of the power structure. Why should a few bureaucrats, who are chosen administratively by other bureaucrats, exert what much power over a student? Obviously, they shouldn't—but they do! It also shows that schools are not neutral on political issues. They are definitely partisan. They support the opinions of the ruling class consistently and act as brakes against any changes which might interfere with their profit making, such as an end to war and an end to black subjugation. My platform is aimed at the fundamental atrocities of education in this country. No other candidate will run on these issues because they have all made themselves the political puppets of the capitalist power structure. They are afraid of the consequences of taking a stand which would seriously challenge the status quo.

1. Community control of education. Autonomous black control of Black Education. An informed people actively encouraged to involve themselves in deciding about the education process.

2. Mandatory Black and Third World Studies for all students. This would serve to educate the students of the schools which are engaged by the glorification of the European culture and the need to keep a tidy screen, (also unidentified) assuring the students of their traditional manner, which is to shoot out students who were not involved in the film nor was it familiar with the script. The only resemblance between this colleague of Hollywood's ''Che'' is the physical one— which is where Hollywood's make-up men undoubtedly. But, then, this is where Hollywood has also been at, anyway:

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New law gives Philly cops go-ahead against campuses

By Daniel Stuart
PHILADELPHIA—Under the guise of "gun-control" legislation, the city administration here has passed a law permitting police to invade campuses without invitation.

The law forbids the possession of not only firearms but also "cutting instruments" and authorizes the cops to enter campuses or dormitories capable of offensive use.

The original draft of the law was even stronger, permitting cops to go on campus without warrant to search for and confiscate any equipment of the "all substances derived of the banal," according to the Philadelphia Attorney AidenSpeater pointed out that since the Philadelphia district attorney, Frank Rizzo, made no bones about his plans to use his new powers to the hit: "The minute that there is a threat of disorder in a situation in which you previously would not, we will move in."

Regarding the constitutionality of the law, Rizzo has a simple answer: "If the guy talks about his constitutional rights, he must be guilty; innocent people don't worry about those things.

The Philadelphia city administration has prepared itself for the anticipated rise in student protests in the fall semester. They have prepared for unilaterial invasion of the schools to crush student protest.

The Philadelphia Socialist Workers Party was not included in the major campaign issue of this gross violation of civil liberties. TheSDP's leaders were smart enough to know that the police could raid a college chemistry lab because it might contain substances capable of offensive use.

When the law was proposed it met with strong opposition from the ACLU, students and local liberal politicians. Despite the fact that most witnesses spoke against the bill at a public hearing, it was promptly passed by the city council by a vote of 14 to 14, with the wholehearted backing of Mayor James Tate, City Council President Paul D'Ortona and Philadel phia's notoriously racist police-commission er, Frank Rizzo.

It is impossible to know what biological contamination this machine, along with previous missions, brought to the moon. The contamination may irreparably damage the possibility of learning certain key things about life on the moon either in the distant past or at present.

Still graver is the possibility of biological contamination of our own planet. It is believed, of course, that the chances of this occurring are very low in view of conditions on the moon. But no one knows for certain. The rock samples themselves may contain primitive forms of life at a bacterial or viral level that could not be stopped from explosive multiplication under the conditions offered by our planet, and with consequences that are quite localizable for all species.

The scientists have voiced these warnings see no reason whatever for gambit with warnings of this kind.

Why risks taken?
Why then did the government brush aside all these warnings? Some sour notes.

The reason is known to every well-informed person. The men who decided on the military standpoint, it was deliberately planned as a means of swiftly perfecting the equipment for total extermination - the strategic goal toward which our entire technological power system, in the other grip of the "myth of the machine" is now pointed. The secondary purpose of space exploration, which contributed to our affluent society, is to support on a more exorbitant scale than ever the military machine.

What will be the consequences of this insane enterprise to spend $24 billion on putting two astronauts on the moon while millions go hungry, including in the United States.

Comments were numerous on what an insane enterprise it is to spend $24 billion on putting two astronauts on the moon while millions go hungry, including in the United States.

Within the shadow of the Kennedy Space Center, hungry people watched the blastoff preparations.

"The irony is so apparent here," the July 14 New York Times quoted Dr. Henry Jenkins, the only black doctor in Brevard County as saying. "We're spending all this money to go to the moon and here, right here in Brevard, I treat malnourished children with prominent ribs and potbellies."

"I do see hunger."

Others in the United States had sharp things to say about the invasion of priorities. None said it more pitifully than Musumford:

"In order to achieve both military power and economic 'prosperity' and support the power elite and their factotums in the style to which they are accustomed, every other human enterprise must either be trimmed to meet their needs or abandoned. It is no accident that the claustrophobic moon landing colonies with cutbacks in education, the bankruptcy of hospital services, the closing of libraries and museums, and the mounting deflation of the urban and natural environment, to say nothing of many other evidences of gross social failure and human deterioration."

These are true words - if anything they underestimate what is happening in the United States.

What will be the consequences of this technological feat over which all the spokesmen of American imperialism are in agreement?

It can be predicted with little chance of being wrong, that it will give the arms race fresh impetus. It is hardly likely that the Kremlin will concede to the Pentagon and give up the struggle. Much more probable is a decision to redouble efforts in this field and to achieve a new breakthrough that will again leave the Americans behind.

Whatever Moscow decides, however, Washington will certainly press ahead for still more just as it did in the nuclear arms race, to which the space program is closely related.

Another consequence is much more encouraging. The demonstration that it is possible to land men on the moon is certain to greatly increase sentiment in favor of ending capitalism and advancing to socialism.

What can't be achieved is the centralization and organization and the application of scientific knowledge has been shown in a way that will sink deep into the consciousness of the masses.

Why can't similar organization and scientific knowledge be applied to make over our everyday lives more secure and livable? If we can go to the moon, why can't we assure food for everyone? Provide decent housing? Adequate medical services? Guaranteed yearly incomes? An end to war?

It is now all the harder for the powers that be to dismiss such questions as utopian. They proved that it was even possible to go to the moon! Before too long sciences may thus have its revenge on those who have diverted it to inhuman ends - to profiteering at the expense of human needs, to mass murder, to the construction of frightful weapons capable of exterminating mankind.

New layers of humanity will now see in a more vivid way how humane capitalism has become and what a world could be if the technological base humanity has constructed could be placed at the disposal of the people and utilized in accordance with rational planning.

The most important feature of the Apollo I triumph may yet be the impact it has on bringing man, the tool-making animal, to realize that he has become sufficiently skilled with tools, and that now he must master his social and economic relations or he will not be able to use the tools that have become available.
The Black Panther conference on fascism

By Lew Jones and Rick Felsinger
OAKLAND, Calif. July 22 — Over 2,500 people attended the Black Panther Party-sponsored conference held here this weekend. Most of the participants were white and from the Bay Area, many probably attending their first radical conference. Of the approximately 400 speakers at the event, some 150 were Panther party members.

Throughout the four-day conference, bureaucratic conduction did not allow discussion until the final session of each day. Attendance dropped sharply from the 2,500 who attended the first session to the roughly 600 who remained to the end of the final session to hear the denouncements. By the end many of the participants were obviously exhausted, angry or angry at the character of the conference.

Some of the main speakers and panelists at the conference included Black Panther Party chairman Bobby Seale, who gave the keynote speech, National Committee for a Communist Party theoretician Herbert Aptheker, who gave what amounted to a second keynote speech; SDS leaders Noel Ignatian and Jeff Jones; Ron Dellums, a Democratic Party city councilman from Berkeley; Pan­ ther attorneys William Kunsteller and Charles Barr of the San Francisco Transport Workers Union Local 40 black caucus, and Davis columnist Bob Avakian of the Bay Area Revolutionary Union and Dr. Nathan Hare, di­ rector of the Institute of Labor and Urban Affairs at San Francisco State.

The main attention of the SDS leaders was devoted to the reformism of the Progressive Labor Party and the In­ dependent Socialist Chib first session, a motion by the minority leader of the conference and the obviously heavy SDS intervention

The small number of black people pre­ sent at the conference seemed to reflect the official political orientation that emerged in the course of the conference reflecting the attitudes of the SDS leaders away from any perspective of building a mass black political party based on revolutionary politics. The move to the right was most clearly seen in the announced decision of the SDS to make conferences workers toward the lib­ erty talk. This aside, the conference maintained a prominent role by M.S. speakers at the conference, and the large number of SDS present seemed to the SDS the opportunity to foster this tendency.

SIDS intervention

Students for a Democratic Society also announced a plan to boycott the conference, but by the end of it many SDSers were dissatisfied with the character of the conference and the obviously heavy influ­ ence of the reformist Communist Party. The SDS intervention, however, was directed elsewhere. National secretaries Mark Rudd, Jeff Jones, and Bill Ayers seemed to their major energies at the conference in organizing

a goon squad "to take care of Progressive Labor." Utilizing the Stalinist methodology which Progressive Labor itself has resur­ rected, they have sought from reaching the point of concent­ ration camps.

Seale referred to fascism as the existence of "the monstrous, greedy, exploiting man, the politician and the cop are facts which have existed for some time, and are present in every capitalist coun­ try.

The overriding theme at the conference was that there is little time left, that "action" not discussion or clarification is the im­ mediate necessity.

Following Seale, Dr. Carlton Goodlett, publisher of the San Francisco Afro-American, introduced the second keynote speaker of the conference, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, who spoke on "His­ torical Aspects of the Rising Tide of Fascism Today." Aptheker defined fascism as "the holding of power by the most reactionary, most mà ac­ tual leaders of the monopolies." He called it a "death watch" of a meridional ruling class, and contended that increased profits, greater numbers of monot­ oplists, and the increased monopolization of the American economy provide the structural basis for fascism. "Wherever class not in concentration camps, but openly an­ noyed as a "lesser evil." In recent history, the CP's support for Johnson in the 1964 elections — in order to defeat the Wallace— is one example.

This right-wing speech was a little too much for the considerably more left-wing audience. As Aptheker called for a "lesser evil," in recent history, the CP's support for Johnson in the 1964 elections — in order to defeat the Wallace— is one example.

As Aptheker drew to the end of the speech and said, "in conclusion," the au­ dience broke into strong applause. As Aptheker left the stage, Chairman Masai attempted to calm those who had interrupted him.

He explained that in order to make the people of the country truly united from "we have a lot of verbose speakers from all po­ litical texts," and the only one who would try to bring the conference weither "either a city pig, or a county pig, or a State pig, or even a PL pig." This concept was refuted again and again throughout the conference. Anyone who tried to speak with the bureaucratic na­ ture of the conference or its reformist principles as "a reaction­ ary sort of a situation," who should be purged, banned, cen­ sored, or even physically attacked.

Women's Panel

When the women's panel finally got under­ way, there were only 40 minutes left. The main speaker was Panther Roberta Alexander, who commented on the com­ fusion in the Party on the question of men's roles.

She received a standing ovation when she talked on both men and women's roles to fight the problem of male supremacy. One speech on the women's panel was by Roberta Alexander, who was also able to present short statements before a closed meeting, was Carol Thomas of the Southern Con­ ference Educational Fund, Evelyn Harris of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Dr. Marlene Dixon, who was first to appear at the Univer­ sity of Chicago.

Tables banned

During the conference session on Friday night, the Panthers forced the Spartacist League and the SDS to take down their literature tables on the grounds that they were white, imperialist literature. They also removed the table set up by the Palo Alto Resistance and the Peace Union. The tables were banned on the basis of being "white." Any security guards checked the content of six pamphlets by Leon Trotsky, the YSA literature table was allowed to remain. The Panthers never explained why the YSA table was not banned along with the other white, imperialist literature. But in protest against the undemocratic and exclusionary actions of the Panthers, the YSA offered to put any literature belonging to the banned organizations on the YSA table. Later in the conference, the YSA accepted this offer.

Saturday panels

The Saturday sessions were devoted to a panel on "Workers vs. Fascis­ m," chaired by Roscoe Procter, a member of the Communist Party's national com­ mittee. Speakers included CCR Archie Brown, Bob Avakian of the Caucus for a New Society, and the theoretical aspect of the Rising Tide of Fascism. Race.

Panther Masai, leader of the Black Panther Pan­ thercaucus of the GM plant in nearby Fremont. When the panels had finished their initial presentations, slightly more than an hour was allotted for the panel to be elided, and Procter declared the discussion dead and canceled. This previously scheduled dis­ cussion period of 30 minutes had been the only time during the entire conference when both men and women's roles to fight the problem of male supremacy. One speech on the women's panel was by Roberta Alexander, who was also able to present short statements before a closed meeting, was Carol Thomas of the Southern Con­ ference Educational Fund, Evelyn Harris of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Dr. Marlene Dixon, who was first to appear at the Univer­ sity of Chicago.

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political career, Dellums announced that he was tired of Berkeley's "nigger" and that he was thinking seriously of walking for a U. S. Senate seat. He commented that many of his constituents believe it unnecessary to struggle in the streets as long as they have representatives on the City Council. "If my being on the council has stopped other people from fighting for their freedom and justice, then I walk away."

Dellums' speech drew a standing ovation and the approval of Masai, who announced, "that's my kind of politician."

The SDS leadership's utilization of hoodlum tactics did not gain wide support from these and the SDS leadership present. Led by Berkeley's Radical Student Union and San Francisco State's Bill "quick caucus, SDS's own members began to turn with revolution against their national leaders. At an SDS caucus meeting Sunday afternoon, they led a successful political attack on the SDS leadership of national leadership.

A national convention was planned for Sunday, and Andrew Pulley, one of the Fort Jackson & a member of the YSA, had been scheduled to speak. Pulley informed the conference organizers that he would not participate in the panel unless the right to distribute literature was restored to all attendees and that he had been harassed and banned received apologies. Pulley stated to the Panthers that it was going to be a real revolution. He had fought in the Army, and he said that he could not participate in this kind of revolution. The Panthers refused his request.

The national convention was called to order at 10 a.m. Sunday, with Bobby Seale delivering the main speech, discussing the unity of African American liberation and the despotic police. He repeated several times that there are a lot of people who are willing to argue ideological but, "we've had too much of that already, you can't have a lot of ideological jive." He reminded his audience that this kind of convention might not take place every three or four months. At the next conference, he predicted, we'll be back here at the National of national leadership.

A petition campaign does not in and of itself represent a move in a revolutionary direction. As part of a mass struggle, many fronts for black control of the community such a campaign could strengthen the movement and help organise new forces into the struggle. But, as it was presented at the conference, with clear implications that the police control could actually be achieved solely through such a petition drive and referendum, the campaign ran on wishful assumptions. By this time the discussion had ended, considerably fewer than a thousand remained in the auditorium to listen to the Chairman talk about the formation of "National Committees to Combat Fascism." Seale said that there are presently 15 such committees, but that there should be more, possibly 50. The committees will be autonomous, and their main activity will be to conduct the petition drives to place police decentralization referendums on the ballot in a number of cities. They will be able to send representatives to the next conference which will pass resolutions on questions like Vietnam and (significantly) political primaries.

The closing statement of the conference was presented by Carleton Goodrich, who encouraged everyone to write or visit his congressman to get him to support a resolution in Congress for withdrawing troops from Vietnam. As the last few hundred delegates prepared to file out of the conference, Dr. Goodrich expressed his conviction that, "With God's help, we may be able to save America."

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Indians in Maine demand $3 million in reparations

By Ted Parsons

BRUNSWICK, Maine — The 500 Passamaquoddy Indian families on two tiny reservations on Maine's northeast coast live in abject poverty, and the authorities intend to extinguish any glimmer of hope that the Indians have for improving their lot, but the Indians remain defiant.

Some of the Indians find work in the factories in nearby Lewiston or in the fish factories, and as field laborers during the harvest season. For the rest of the year, the majority are tossed on the scrap heap of unemployment, their only income a few dollars they earn from the sale of the Indian handcrafts. The total yearly income of each Indian family hovers around $3000 to $2000.

The starvation-level, hopeless conditions have pushed tribal life to deterioration. Many of the younger Indians can no longer fluently speak the Passamaquoddy tongue. Yet the Passamaquoddy Indians are struggling for their rights. Knowing they could not expect any significant aid from the State of Maine Welfare Department, they retained attorney Dan Gellers of Eastport, Me., to file a suit against the state of Massachusetts for nonpayment of funds from the sale of lands vacated by the Indians when they were forced onto the reservations. The amount of the claim is about $3 million.

Many lawyers in Maine and Massachusetts thought the Indians had a good chance of winning a substantial part of the money because the obligations at St. John state were clearly defined by a series of treaties in the 1790s. The obligation of Massachusetts to compensate the Indians for their lands continued to be assumed when Maine became a state in 1820.

Knowing full well that the Indians have a valid claim for the land, the federal and state authorities have used many varieties of illegal pressure to deprive the Indian of his right to be heard in court.

M. Gellers filed suit in a Massachusetts court in April, 1968. Two days later a man came to Deeb's home, seized his Rev. Robert Morrison of the Riverside Church in New York, and Iraq. He pointed to mass developments Conference (NBEDC), which has recently demanded reparations from churches, beginning when James Forman read the NBEDC's Black Manifesto at the Episcopal Church in New York May 4.

Among the persons subpoenaed to appear before the grand-jury are prominent ministers as well as leaders of NBEDC, including Renne Freeman and James Forman, and other prominent Afro-Americans.

Attorney General John Mitchell refused to answer any questions about the grand-jury hearing, insofar as they involved the law enforcement powers of the federal government. He declared, however, that the government's reluctance to return the land is based on its fear of an open people's court in which the record would show that the government is conducting a witch-hunt to deprive the Indians of their rights.

Several leaders of the black community spoke at a defense rally July 3 at Harvard's Episcopac Church, including Brother Gaidt (Millon Henry) of the Republic of New Africa, Mike Hamlin, a founding member of DRUM (the Dodge Revolutinary Union Movement) and member of the steering committee of NBEDC and Kenneth Cockrel, defense counsel for Deeb.

In answer to a question from Hurthe Gaidt, Cockrel said that NBEDC denounces the concept of "black capitalism" and understands that capitalism must be destroyed, that if it takes making a revolution, the capitalists will be made to pay.

Ernest Manny, former director of the ACLU in Michigan, declared that the fundamental question is the right of black people to decide their own destiny. Rev. Morrison spoke of his hope that the grand-jury may be found in contempt.

From the defense meeting, an NBEDC attorney, speaking on the "international socialist revolution" as the strategy to the New England Revolution, called a "wretched" the government's reluctance to return land to the Indians. He added that the government's reluctance to return land stems from its fear of an open court in which the record would show that the Justice Department is conducting a witch-hunt against political figures.

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A pilot Afro-American Studies department

By Carol French

Albany, N.Y. — Students on campus college and high schools across the U.S. have banded into the past two primary issues: an end to the war in Vietnam and campus community in the war, and the right of Afro-Americans to self-determination, specifically, to control the education that now shapes - or warps - their lives.

A higher education has been white - taught by whites, administered by whites, dominated by a white culture, white (bourgeois) values, and white (capitalist) ideology. Afro-Americans, with support from sympathetic white radicals, fight now for an education relevant to blacks, which teaches black culture, values, and ideas.

On many campuses, such as San Francisco State, the fights are long and bitter, resulting in few concrete concessions by the administration. At other campuses, such as Cornell, have grudgingly given in to demands. On very few, have Afro-Americans actually won the right to establish a genuine black studies department.

One of these few is the State University of New York at Albany (SUNYA), where the Black Students Alliance confronted President Evan B. Col- lims in late January, 1969, with three non-negotiable demands: 1) A black history course to be taught spring semester (1969); 2) an autonomous department of Afro-American studies; and 3) student control over curriculum and hiring and firing.

President Collins signed the demands and established the pilot department at Albany (SUNYA), where the Black Students Al-liance confronted President Evan B. Col-lins in late January, 1969, with three non-negotiable demands: 1) A black history course to be taught spring semester (1969); 2) an autonomous department of Afro-American studies; and 3) student control over curriculum and hiring and firing.

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When the major news media reported the press conference, they solicited responses from leading city officials. Questioned by newsmen, Sam Minton, the black and leading candidate for mayor, contended that the high fees but "just part of the small price one has to pay to run for mayor." City clerk J. T. Little, who is in charge of administering elections, thought that $5,000 was reasonable for a chance at the mayor's chair. Mrs. Jenness said that she hopes to make the reform an issue in her campaign and to enlist the support of other candidates and individuals on this issue. She also intends to begin a legal suit against the city government if the Board of Aldermen does not drop all qualifying fees at the next meeting.
The Great Society

It makes sense—Characteristics that lead a person to criminal behavior may be the same as those that bring success in business, reports a Rutgers University sociologist. Studying a group of convicts who became small businessmen they found a significantly lower rate of failure than in the business community generally.

Dillies from Daley (1) for…” —From Quotation from Mayor Daley by Peter Yenne.

Dillies from Daley (2) “Together we must fight for this and higher and higher platu…” —Ibid.

Dillies from Daley (3) “...get the straight thing once and for all—"the policeman is there to preserve how long a good man should be kept she…” —Ibid.

Dillies from Daley (4) “They have even criticized the tax evasion, a...” —Ibid.

Christian charity —After serving 97 days so they don’t breath in too deep. The Vietnamese women spoke in the spoken word, a gifted orator and thinker. Without doubt he will have a place in history as one of its great men. He is already, a few years after his untimely death, the most important single influence among black people in this country.

Since he was not a writer, it is fortunate that many of his speeches, answers to questions and interviews have been recorded and published. From these a new generation are learning about and building upon his revolutionary ideas. From these same sources George Breitman has made a careful and thorough study of how Malcolm’s thinking changed during the last year of his life.

After he broke with the Nation of Islam movement, Malcolm set a new course for himself and his followers. He did not do this all at once but gradually. In defining the new stages, each of which clearly indicated that his thinking was developing along broader and more profound lines, this process had not been completed when the assassins’ bullets cut him down. The insulgaters of this murder must have had in mind that with Malcolm’s removal from the scene his influence would disappear. How wrong they were! Malcolm’s teachings are not limited to the United States, but stand for revolutionary ideas, black and white, but all must go to further and higher level in the same direction.

One of the best of the validity of the stand taken by a revolutionary leader is the extent to which his ideas continue to live after his death. Marx and Engels developed a great movement, Malcolm set a new course for himself and his followers. He did not do this all at once but gradually. Malcolm’s ideas continue to be very much alive 45 years after his death. Trotsky’s ideas, for a long buried under a mountain of lies and slander, still live and continue to be adapted by growing numbers.

The works reviewed in this column are generally available from Merit Publishers. For a free catalog write to Merit Publishers, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

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**NAME**

**STREET**

**CITY**

**STATE**

**ZIP**

**Vancouver parlour hears Vietnamese**

By Rick Congress

SEATTLE—Three women representa­tives of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (SVNLF) addressed spe­akers at an anti-war conference in Wash ­ington, D.C. July 11-12 in Van­couver, British Columbia. The conference was sponsored by Vietnam Women, a Canadian peace organization.

A representative of the Seattle Student Movement for a Democratic South­ern Vietnam spoke. He was instrumental in organizing the demonstration of the Seattle anti-war movement July 10 that was prevented by federal agents. A force of 25,000 troops to be brought home and demanded that all the U.S. be withdrawn by August 19, 1973. On July 4 weekend anti-war conference to be held June 30 in Washington, D.C. culminating in the Nov. 15 mass march on Washington.

From the Vietnamer the Canadian Vietnam Mobilization Committee announced a de­monstration against Canadian involve­ment to greet Prime Minister Trudeau when he will come to Vancouver Aug. 4.

The Vietnamese women spoke in ap­preciation of the activities of the North American and how their views stressed the importance of exposing Nixon’s token troop withdrawal. For the North American anti-war movement, the Vietnamese women emphasized that the constant threat should be withdrawn of U.S. troops. All other demands they said, should be secondary.
PORTLAND, Ore., July 21 — This city's black community of Albina is preparing a major defense campaign for the victims of a police attack which took place June 14-16 (see The Militant, July 4). At that time nearly 200 blacks were arrested. Kent Ford, captain of the Portland Black Panther Party, was charged with inciting to riot and kept in jail for 13 days on a punitive bail of $40,000.

That bail was reduced to $20,000 and the money was raided to release Ford from prison. I was able to interview him about the events in the Albina ghetto.

The story he most wanted to tell was of what happened Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning at Lidio's Drive-in Restaurant at the corner of Jefferson and Shaver, which is the meeting place for the insurgent black organizations in Portland, and that is where they had their nightsticks, arrested them or drove them away.

The incident which began the mass arrests occurred late Friday night and early Sat­urday morning at Lidio's Drive-in Restaurant, where Ford was staying. (The Portland Panthers are the only black panthers in the city to have a regular meeting place.)

A police patrol reported an incident "in the black community and that no one in the community objected to the acts of self-defense that were carried out.

When I asked him about his treatment in jail, he related that he had been "put in the hole (solitary confinement) for three days.

The leader of the Portland Panthers now has four charges pending. He explained that he had been "put in the hole (solitary confinement)" for three days.

"Justice" is meted out to blacks...