Algeria, which has been a victim of colonization for more than a century, considers a political agreement on the Palestine question illusory because the revolutionary experience of Algeria and Viet-Nam prove the need for the armed struggle to win freedom from colonialist or imperialist foreign occupation. The Palestine case can be resolved in no other way. The Palestinians, who have become aware of their main role in this struggle daily confirm that only violence can put an end to Zionist violence. After 20 years the evolution that has occurred in this respect has not been negligible. It has given the Palestinians time to progressively assume the struggle for their liberation and their destiny.

Algeria and its Party, the NLF, have never overlooked the designs of the leaders of Zionism and their ties with imperialism for which they are agents, especially in the Middle East and in Africa. The events following the June 5th aggression have proven beyond the shadow of a doubt the justice of the historic attitude adopted at that time by the revolutionary movement in coming out in favor of the mass armed resistance of the Palestinians themselves with concrete aid being given them by all the Arab countries and the revolutionaries of the entire world. Algeria, for its part, had opportunely denounced the many errors in judgment, discounting a priori every policy of compromise as a way of solving the Palestine problem.

Taking its own experience and that of other peoples who have taken up arms to free themselves as a point of departure, Algeria stated that the sine qua non condition of victory calls for the correct analysis of the situation, the objective study of all the antecedents to the problem, the
rational organization of the struggle by the Palestinians and concrete aid from the Arab countries and all the anti-imperialist forces in the world. In this struggle the Arab States have special responsibilities and imperious duties. The Arab States must agree to give moral, material and financial aid to the Palestinians who are fighting. Thus the Palestinians will be able to develop a victorious military force and once more take the necessary historic initiative for the liberation of Palestine.

Therefore, the position of the National Liberation Front as regards the Palestinian problem can be stated thus:

1. Armed people's struggle is the essential method that the Palestinian people must use for the recuperation of their territory, their liberty and their dignity.

2. The people's armed struggle should draw its inspiration from the doctrine based on the experiences of the war of liberation of the oppressed people and, of necessity, give rise to the unification of all the Palestinian Liberation Forces in a true national liberation front, authentic representative of national aspirations, both within Palestine and abroad. This unity must be achieved around those who are fighting, weapons in hand, with the aim of eliminating the circumstantial contradictions that are injurious to the Palestinian cause and are, for that reason, to be condemned.

3. The people's armed struggle has to be developed essentially by the Palestinians themselves, but it is equally the concern of the Arab States, particularly those whose territory is occupied at this time. To achieve this aim, both should unreservedly mobilize all their forces and rationalize their use in the diverse fields of action. . . .

4. The Arab masses and especially the disinherited masses, should become aware that their permanent emancipation is subordinate to the liberation of Palestine and demands of them a mobilization around that objective. Thus the Arab masses will be better able to contribute to the reinforcement of the resources and at the same time to spur on all the forces that have become committed or that may do so in the future. In all cases, they should present a united front to the imperialists' game of divide and conquer.

5. The progressive and vanguard forces, whose capacity for refuting the arguments of the bourgeois society is increasing by the day, should not only circumscribe the campaign begun by the powerful Zionist information media but also denounce and oppose the policy of exodus of the European Jewish colonies toward occupied Palestine.

6. The Moslems, Christians and all men inspired by a spirit of tolerance must not remain indifferent to the violation and profanation of Jerusalem. No effort should be spared to safeguard and preserve these holy places. As men of religion they must organize, coordinate and encourage the forces of all religious creeds concerned with avoiding historical precedents of this nature. Thus, they will contribute to the rehabilitation of the tradition and natural scenery of the city of Jerusalem.

The NLF warns that the mobilization of the Moslem world should not become a pact based merely on religion, that in essence this can play into the imperialists' hands and especially into the hands of their agents represented in international Zionism.

7. The Palestine people's struggle—which forms an integral part of the general process of liberation of the peoples—calls for the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, the progressive forces, the vanguard of the world youth, as well peace—and jus-
tice-loving people to resolutely commit themselves to the liberation of Palestine.

8. The Arab States should adopt a coherent policy of information and orientation, based on a scientific analysis of the facts that would give a clearer picture of the just Palestinian cause and situate it within the framework of the world struggle of the revolutionary forces against imperialism and its allies.

9. To support the action of the Palestinian people, committees of aid similar to the Pro-Viet-Nam committees, should be set up throughout the world with the aim of informing and mobilizing world public opinion concerning the struggle for the liberation of occupied Palestine.

10. World public opinion, which longs for peace, brotherhood and human justice and defends the universal rights of man, should force the U.N. to respect the principles laid down at its creation and it reestablish law and justice before the people and eliminate the law of the jungle.

World public opinion should then force the U.N. to correct the injustice committed on May 15, 1948.

THE GROWTH OF SDS

THE central force of the New Left in the United States has been Students for a Democratic Society or SDS. We are a young, rapidly growing movement; only sixty-odd people attended our founding convention at Port Huron, Michigan in 1961. Even by early 1965, SDS had fewer than twenty-five hundred members with chapters on less than forty campuses. However, with its April 17th, 1965 March on Washington to End the War in Viet-Nam, SDS grew in national prominence. Presently, there are over forty thousand national and local SDS activists in more than three hundred chapters in universities across the country.

In the early years, SDS was a coalition of liberals and radicals, working from a multi-issue perspective on the questions of...