THE CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern among students and faculty. It respects the vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them and the resources on which they depend. It seeks a reaffirmation of the ideal of a democratic society, where the power of economic, political, and social organization. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program which embodies democratic vision.

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of the organization shall be Students for a Democratic Society.

ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Membership is open to all who share the concerns of the organization to democracy as a means and as a goal.

Section 2: SDS is an organization of and for democrats. It is civil libertarian in its treatment of those with whom it disagrees, but clear in its opposition to any anti-democratic principle as a basis for governmental, social, or political organization.

Section 3: DEES: The amount and period of national due shall be determined by the National Council.

Section 4: ASSOCIATES: This does not wish to join SDS but who share the major goals of the organization may become associate members, with rights and responsibilities as defined by the National Council.

ARTICLE III: CHARTERS AND AFFILIATES

Section 1: Any group of five or more members may apply to the National Office for charter as a chapter.

Section 2: A chapter may be chartered by the national council of the area in which it is organized, or by the National Council. The charter will be granted upon a demonstration of principles and commitment of officers or regional representatives. Chapters may be provisionally recognized by the president or appropriate regional officer pending the meeting of the National Council or regional council, respectively.

Section 3: Chapters are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and the National Council. Points of conflict should be referred to the National Council and a procedure established to make the issue public. If the chapter does not abide by the decision of the National Council, the chapter shall have the power to cease whatever activity has been brought into question. The matter shall be finally resolved by the National Council in meeting or referendum.

Section 4: ASSOCIATED GROUPS: Independent groups can affiliate as associate SDS by vote of their membership and designation of a liaison representative on the National Council with constitutive vote. The representative shall be the member of the National Council designated by the chapter. The representative shall be elected at the annual meeting of the National Council. The number of representatives shall be limited to five in any one area.

Section 5: FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS: National or regional organizations that are consistent with the broad aims and purposes of SDS may be invited to be represented at the National Council, subject to the approval of the National Council. The number of representatives shall be limited to five in any one area.

Section 6: SDS welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with other individuals, groups, and organizations in the formulation of policies and programs on specific issues. The National Council shall be empowered to determine specific cooperative activity. (Co-operation does not imply endorsement.)

ARTICLE VIII: NATIONAL INTERIM COMMITTEE

The Secretaries shall have the power to call a meeting of a National Interim Committee, to be composed of all the national officers, on a regular basis and in emergencies. Decisions of this body shall be subject to National Council approval.

ARTICLE IX: NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

Section 1: The national officers shall be: National Secretary, Education Secretary, Inter-Organizational Secretary and eight other national officers, all to be elected at the convention and to serve as members of the National Council.

Section 2: The national officers must have been members of SDS at least two months prior to election.

Section 3: The eleven national officers are the spokesmen of SDS. They shall be responsible for organizing and promoting the national campaign and the National Convention. Political responsibility lines with the three Secretaries and the other officers. The Secretaries shall work out of the National Office, important decisions in any one area which are made by the National Officers. The Secretaries shall be responsible to the convention and the National Council.

ARTICLE X: NATIONAL SECRETARY

The National Secretary shall have primary responsibility for the administration of national programs approved by the convention or National Council.

ARTICLE XI: THE INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY

The Inter-Organizational Secretary shall have primary responsibility for the relationship with all national and international organizations, both in and out of SDS, and for informing the membership about these groups. He/she shall attend meetings, address conferences, and organize formal relationships with organizations without the approval of the National Convention, the National Council, or, in emergency, the National Interim Committee.

ARTICLE XII: THE EDUCATION SECRETARY

The Education Secretary shall have primary responsibility for the functioning of the internal education program.

ARTICLE XIII: THE SECRETARIES

The Secretaries shall appoint assistants necessary to perform the duties of the National Council.

ARTICLE XIV: THE NATIONAL COUNCIL shall elect administrative bodies to review administrative decisions of the Secretaries. It shall also fill, for the duration of the term, positions vacated by the national officers.

ARTICLE XV: POLICY AND DECISION

Section 1: Any member of the organization, including the officers, may be expelled or relieved of duties by a two-thirds vote of the National Council. The procedure shall be followed in all cases.

Section 2: Any two chapters or one third of the National Council, can initiate a national referendum on any question.

Section 3: All statements of organizational policy shall have the approval of the National Council.

ARTICLE XVI: AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended by one of three procedures:

1. By a two-thirds vote of the convention in session or any amendment introduced at the convention, in which case the amendment will take effect at the following convention.
2. By a two-thirds vote of the convention in session or any amendment introduced by distribution to the membership at least one month before the convention, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption.
3. By a two-thirds vote of the convention in session or any amendment introduced by the National Council, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption.

ARTICLE XVII: REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

Section 1: All or some of the chapters and/or members in a given geographical area may constitute themselves a region of SDS. New regions shall be created and be recognized provisionally by the President pending the next National Council meeting. All disputes over regional boundaries shall be resolved by the National Council.

Section 2: Regions of SDS shall hold at least one membership convention each year and may establish regional officers as deemed necessary. Regional programs, staff, and officers shall be responsible for decisions arrived at by a democratically constituted regional council.

Section 3: While fundamentally responsible to their national constituency, regions are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and National Council. Any points of conflict shall be finally resolved by the National Council.

Section 4: If any chapter of the duly chartered chapters in the geographical area of a region so petition the National Council shall immediately consider whether to declare the regional organization defunct and to prohibit it from operating or acting on behalf of SDS.

ARTICLE XVIII: CONVENTION

Section 1: SDS shall meet in convention annually, at a time and place fixed by the National Council, with at least three months notice being given to all members.

Section 2: The convention shall have the power to deal with major issues and orientation of the organization. The convention shall be the policy-making body in specific resolutions.

Section 3: REPRESENTATION: Chapters shall elect convention delegates on the basis of one delegate for every five members in the chapter, except that a chapter with over 100 members shall elect one additional delegate, with five votes, a written notice of the delegates' election must be sent from the National Office, prior to the convention. Delegates from associated and fraternal organizations shall be elected by a one-third majority of all the members. The National Council shall draft convention rules, accreditation procedures, and other requirements. (Amendment pending)

ARTICLE XIX: NATIONAL COUNCIL

Section 1: The National Council shall be composed of (1) one representative from each chapter; six members if the voting members of whose chapters have been active for at least five years. In addition, the National Council shall be empowered to select additional representatives for each additional twenty-five members of chapters to the National Council. (2) the eleven national officers; (3) the chapter delegates (one from each chapter); (4) the officers of affiliated organizations. (fraternal vote); (5) national officers (an additional two national officers). The National Council shall meet conventionally, the National Convention, or, in emergency, the National Interim Committee.
You don't need a weatherman
to know which way the wind blows

(Submitted by Karl A. Hey, Ruppert, Bernardine Hiltz, and Sandy D. Hey, of the Real Estate Institute, Inc., 1090 E. 34th St., New York, N.Y., 10017)

I. NATIONAL REVOLUTION

"The contradiction between the revolutionary parties in the United States is not the result of a clash of ideologies, but rather of the contradictions between the classes and the contradictions between the nation and the State." This is the position of the left wing of the American socialist movement. The right wing, on the other hand, supports the capitalist system and the national liberation struggle against imperialism.

- Lisa Ross, "Long live the Victory of People's War!"

People ask, what is the nature of the revolution that we are talking about? Will it be made by, and for, and for what is its goal and strategy?

The overriding consideration in answering these questions is that the main struggle is going on in the world today is between the forces of capitalism and imperialism and the forces of socialism. This is a question of not only what kind of revolution will occur, but what kind of revolution will lead to the final victory of socialism. The question of strategy is equally important. The strategy of the revolution is determined not only by the nature of the revolutionary forces, but also by the nature of the reactionary forces. Therefore, the revolution must be fought with the understanding that the struggle is not just a battle between the ruling and ruling classes, but a struggle between the working class and the bosses of imperialism.

- Walid Jumblatt, "And the victor will be the one who wins the battle against the bosses of imperialism"

So, the question is, how can we achieve victory in the struggle against imperialism? The answer is simple: we must unite the working class of all nations and mobilize the entire people of the world to fight against the bosses of imperialism. Only in this way can we achieve victory in the struggle against imperialism.

II. THE COLONIES

Not every colony of people oppressed by imperialism lies outside the boundaries of the United States. Black people within the United States, brought here by slave traders, have been treated as second-class citizens, as slaves and wage laborers, as those who are considered the Apartheid system and class-consciousness. These differences are often masked by superficial similarities, such as the color of their skin.

- Steve Biko, "To live is to fight for freedom"

One historically important position has been that the black community not only constitutes a "black belt" in the country, but also constitutes a significant economic and cultural force within the United States. The black community has a long history of fighting for its rights, and has made significant contributions to the development of American society. It is important to understand the implications of this fact when we talk about the struggle for black liberation.

- Bill Ayers, "The Black Power Movement"
VI. INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY AND THE BLACK VANGUARD

What is the strategy of this international revolutionary movement? What are the strategic weaknesses of the imperialists that make it possible for us to win? Revolutionaries around the world are in general agreement on the answer, which Lin Zhao describes in the following way:

"US imperialism is stronger, but also more vulnerable, than any imperialism of the past. It sets itself against the people of the whole world, including the people of the United States. Its human, military, material and financial resources are far superior to the realization of its domination over the whole world. US imperialism has further weakened and weakened itself with each epoch of its oppression of the oppressed peoples, in particular the fall of real wages, and speedup. But this increased oppression has weakened the most powerful, such as the black liberation movements. Though it is true that the ruling class is most powerful, they have been able to conquer the world. If the mass movement is strong, the movement of the masses will be strong. But the black movement must be strong if it is to defeat the imperialists properly."

"Long Live the Victory of People's War"

The strategy which flows from this logic is called "creating two, three, many 'Vietnams'" to mobilize the masses of the world into fighting against imperialism. The most important task is to mobilize the masses of African, Latin American, and Asian peoples. This is the strategy that Lin Zhao uses to explain the situation of imperialism in the world. In the following, however, we will focus on the situation of imperialism in the United States.

VI. ANTI-IMPERIALIST REVOLUTION AND THE UNITED FRONT

Since the strategy for defeating imperialism in semicolonial countries has two stages, the nondemocratic state of a united front is formed to overthrow imperialism. Then the socialist stage, some people suggest two stages for the two-stage strategy: the anti-imperialist stage, and another to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist stage. In the former, the struggle is purely anti-imperialist, and in the latter stage, the struggle is for socialism. But the two are not so clearly distinct, and the line between them is not so clear. The struggle is often a struggle for socialism, and a struggle against imperialism.

Thus, the question of whether or not we are in a revolutionary period is crucial. If we are not revolutionary, the strategy of the two-stage strategy for opposing imperialism is not revolutionary.
VIII. WHY A REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH TYPICAL

In terms of the above analysis, most young people in the US are part of the working class. Although not employed, young people whose parents sell their labor are of particular importance to themselves and society, as we have already seen. For example, many of these youth are forced to work to support themselves and their families, while others are simply not interested in attending school or participating in the workforce. It is crucial to recognize the importance of these youth and their role in shaping the future of society.

1. The Structure of the Working Class

The working class is comprised of individuals who earn the majority of their income through labor, often in low-paying and unstable jobs. This class is divided into various subgroups, including the working poor, middle-class workers, and the working poor of color. The working class is further divided into different industries, such as manufacturing, construction, and retail.

2. The Role of the Working Class

The working class plays a crucial role in shaping the direction of society. They are the backbone of the political and economic systems, and their collective action can lead to significant changes. The working class is often the first to challenge injustices and the last to benefit from them.

3. The Need for Revolutionary Action

The working class is often excluded from decision-making processes and lacks a voice in shaping the future of society. The need for revolutionary action arises from this exclusion and the desire for a more just and equitable society. Revolutionary action can take many forms, including protests, strikes, and civil disobedience.

4. The Role of the Youth in Revolution

Young people are at the forefront of many revolutionary movements. They are often the most idealistic and willing to take risks for a cause they believe in. The youth are also the most willing to challenge the status quo and question authority.

In conclusion, the working class, and particularly the youth, are crucial to shaping the future of society. Their collective action can lead to significant changes, and it is crucial to support and empower these individuals to achieve their goals.
Weatherman

We, as revolutionaries, are committed to the necessity to smash imperialism and build a working class. But we are not prepared to understand, and unless we understand, there can be no revolution.

The point of the revolutionary youth movement is to struggle against imperialism, and to help the working class to become aware of the dangers of imperialism and to organize the struggle against imperialism. The point of the revolutionary youth movement is not to organize for the benefit of the working class, but to organize for the benefit of the revolution. The point of the revolutionary youth movement is not to organize the working class, but to organize the revolutionary youth movement. The point of the revolutionary youth movement is to organize for the benefit of the working class, but to organize for the benefit of the revolution. The point of the revolutionary youth movement is to organize the working class, but to organize the revolutionary youth movement.

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IX. IMPERIALISM IS THE ISSUE.

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We must relate this exploitation back to imperialism. The news that we deliver from the streets and other workplaces throughout the country is the extension of the struggle against imperialism. It is an extension of the struggle against imperialism. It is an extension of the struggle against imperialism. It is an extension of the struggle against imperialism.

After the strikes, people left the movement. The news of the strikes left the movement. The news of the strikes left the movement. The news of the strikes left the movement. The news of the strikes left the movement.

SDS has still dealt in any inadequate way with the problems of the day. The news that we deliver from the streets and other workplaces throughout the country is the extension of the struggle against imperialism. It is an extension of the struggle against imperialism. It is an extension of the struggle against imperialism. It is an extension of the struggle against imperialism.

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women's liberation is a part of the revolution. Revolutionaries must be ready to understand the concept of women's liberation, and the necessity to achieve male supremacy.

X. NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED CITY-WIDE YOUTH MOVEMENT

One way to make clear the nature of the system and the workers' efforts against it is by organizing neighborhood-based, multi-class, multi-racial organizations in the city. By forming these organizations, the workers can begin to act as a united force against the system.

This work is at two levels. At one level, we are building a neighborhood-based, multi-class, multi-racial organization. At the same time, we are doing this as part of a larger network of organizations in the city. The goal is to create a network of organizations that are working together to build a stronger, more united movement.

The importance of neighborhood-based schools and organizations is illustrated by the fact that they are the most important form of organizing in the city. By forming these organizations, we can begin to take control of the city, and begin to build a stronger, more united movement.

XI. THE ROM AND THE PIGS

A major focus of our city-wide movement is the pigs, because they are the most visible and powerful element of the system. They are the ones who control the city, and they are the ones who are responsible for the suffering of the workers.

The pigs are the elite class of the city, and they are the ones who benefit from the system. They are the ones who control the government, the police, and the courts. They are the ones who are responsible for the brutal police terror that is used to control the workers.

By organizing at the neighborhood level, we can begin to build a network of organizations that are working together to build a stronger, more united movement.

In the early stages of the revolution, the ruling class will not come to an end in the high school, or pigs attack college campuses. The struggle is a constant one, and we must continue to resist the pigs and their forces. We must continue to organize and build a stronger, more united movement.

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Weatherman

XIII. THE NEED FOR A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

The RVM must also lead to the effective organization needed to survive, and create another route of revolutionary struggle. A revolution is a war when the movement against local power fails, when the movement against the local government fails, when the movement against the local people fails, and when the movement against the local economy fails.

This will require a greater capacity to organize, effective strategy, and resilience among the cadre and the movement as a whole. The movement as a whole must be able to identify with the revolutionary goals of the movement as a whole, and to support the needs of the movement as a whole. The movement as a whole must be able to achieve its goals and objectives.

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TAKE THE WAR TO THE PEOPLE AND BRING IT HOME!

The proletariat is the key force in the fight against imperialism and is the class that is hit hardest by the developing crisis in the world. It is working people who pay the price of war, yet they are the ones who are least likely to see their struggles as the source of the problem. The situation of the working class is dire, and the threats to the working class are real. The bourgeoisie has more at stake than any other group, but the working class does not have the same resources to defend themselves. The bourgeoisie is the one who is most likely to benefit from war and the status quo, while the working class is the one who is most likely to suffer from it. The working class must fight against war and its causes, and it must do so with the help of the rest of the world. The proletariat must unite with the other oppressed classes to fight for a better world. The working class must fight for its own liberation and for the liberation of all the oppressed classes. The working class must fight against imperialism and for a world without war.

PROGRAM:

1. The national officers of SDS should hold a press conference immediately after the convention to explain that, if the U.S. does not accept the 20-point peace plan of the National Liberation Front, then we will take full measures against the war against Vietnam.
2. We should set the date of November 9 as the day to commence work on all anti-war activities. No strike or protest action should be held as a deadline through the summer, a deadline set by the people. Literature and other tools of resistance should be used as a part of our summer program. SDS should initiate November 9th Committees in all areas, with these committees being open to all who call for a U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam.
3. We should build the November 9th movement around broad-based goals and demands. Nobody who gets involved in the anti-war movement has any right to demand that we fight for something that is not possible in a militant struggle. The demands should include:

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM AND EVERYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD

NO SUPPORT FOR BLACK LIBERATION

NO FREE PRESS

NO INDEPENDENCE FOR PUERTO RICO

SUPPORT FOR G.I. RIGHTS AND G.I. REBELLIONS

NO MORE G.I.'S

NO INDEPENDENCE FOR THE BLACK G.I.'S

SUPPORT FOR THE G.I. CONVENTION

The National Liberation Front is the only true voice of the working class in Vietnam and the only hope for the liberation of the working class in Vietnam. The working class must support the National Liberation Front and fight for its victory. The working class must unite with the rest of the world to fight against imperialism and for a world without war.
A Proposal on the Cuban Revolution

The following ideas have been submitted to the National Convention by Karin Aschenbrenner and David Richardson.

A proposal for change in Cuba

Introduction

The Cuban Revolution is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has had a profound impact on Latin America and the world. The revolution began on January 1st, 1959, with the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of Fulgencio Batista and marked a significant departure from the traditional Latin American political landscape. It was driven by a combination of social, economic, and ideological factors, and its success has been attributed to a variety of factors, including the leadership of Fidel Castro and the support of the Cuban people.

The Cuban Revolution was not only a political and social revolution but also an economic and agrarian revolution. It sought to redistribute land and resources, improve living standards, and create a more just and equitable society. The revolution was marked by significant achievements, such as the nationalization of industry, the expansion of education and healthcare, and the establishment of a socialist state.

The Cuban Revolution has inspired and influenced revolutions and movements around the world, and it continues to be a source of inspiration for those seeking to overthrow oppressive regimes and establish a more just society. However, it has also been the subject of much criticism and controversy, with some accusing it of authoritarianism and human rights abuses.

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began as early as 1961, during the Fourth Session of the Council of Solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples in Havana, which was attended by the representative of the Yugoslav Government. A statement explaining the activities of the Council was presented by the Yugoslav delegate. Solidarity of the Peoples of the Americas, Africa, and Latin America expressed the importance of the meeting:

"It was the first time that delegations of the non-socialist countries, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, asserted their desire to maintain their independence..."

And one of the conclusions in the General Declaration of the Conference states:

"There is no evidence that the liberation of Africa and Latin America will be achieved by the struggle of the oppressed peoples in the United States...against the rule of monopolist capital. In the current development of this process, slaves struggle and that all those now in power are working to achieve this end..."

Cuba, which is an example of the successful struggle of the oppressed peoples, is one of the most significant. The Cuban Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s is a significant example of the struggle for independence and freedom.

Cuba has developed a new concept of internationalism expressed in the Second Declaration of Havana. This document was adopted by the Cuban government to express the solidarity of the peoples of the Americas, Africa, and Latin America against the rule of monopolist capital. In the current development of this process, we continue to struggle and that all those now in power are working to achieve this end..."

III. Support of a South American Brigade to Cut Cane in the 1970 Sugar Harvest

A brigade of 500 Cubans (called the Venceremos Brigade) is being organized to go to Cuba to cut cane for the 1970 sugar harvest. The brigade will be divided into two sections: one will leave in late October, the other in late November, and each group will stay in Cuba for a month. Members of the brigade will be recruited from activists in the revolutionary movement in their own country. The brigade will be composed of fighters, students, and other young Cubans, working class youth, farmers, and other groups.

V. The Cuban Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s

The Cuban Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s is a significant example of the struggle for independence and freedom. The Cuban government has achieved a great deal in the short span of time, including the nationalization of the sugar industry, the abolition of slavery, and the establishment of a socialist economy. The Cuban Revolution has been supported by the international community, including the United States, which has provided economic and technical aid to Cuba. The Cuban Revolution has also been supported by the people of the world, including the Cuban diaspora, who have provided financial and moral support to the Cuban people.
VIETNAM WILL WIN!

Gladiators by Terry Robbins, Ohio, Steve Fitch, Michigan; bowie Elmer, Nioi, and Bernardine De Onay, Indiana

Taking the entire globe, the late North America and Western Europe can be called the pad of the world, while the rest of the non-Western world constitutes the divers areas of the world. Since World War II, the proliferation of revolutionary movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America has been growing inplitude. In a sense, contemporary world's revolution is the picture of enclosure of cities by the rural areas. In the Third World, the whole idea of world revolution hinges on the revolutionary struggles of the Third World of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the people who make up the overwhelming majority of the world's population.

Liu Fei
Long Live the Victory of People's War

For almost 100 years, the people of Vietnam have been fighting for their liberation from foreign domination. First the French, then the Japanese, then the French again, and finally the United States have attempted to suppress Vietnamese nationalism, exploit their resources, and enslave their people.

But the Vietnamese people are a people of super-powers to control Vietnam. They have a history of resistance and self-determination. Over the past century, the Vietnamese have fought for their independence from French colonialism, from Japanese occupation, and from the United States. They have fought against the United States to maintain Vietnam as a country, to bring it into a war, and to fight for their freedom.

The Vietnamese people are a people of liberation and self-determination. They believe in the, in the spirit of the people of the world, and they have fought for their freedom.

The people's war in Vietnam will surely win. Moreover, it is winning today and will continue to win until the US is driven out and domination of the country is ended. This is important not only because of the specific historical situation of the Vietnamese people themselves, but also because their victory will come.

The victory of the Vietnamese people will be a victory for the oppressed peoples of the world.

History

The people of Vietnam first created their independence from the Chinese feudal invaders in 675. They defended themselves against Chinese feudal lords for centuries—only to be invaded by French colonialism from the late 19th to early 20th century. In 1945, the French set up a colonial administration with the support of the United States. The Vietnamese, however, resisted French occupation and struggled against the French. From the late 1940s to 1954, the Vietnamese fought the French for their independence. In 1954, the Geneva Agreement was signed, ending the war. The Vietnam War ended in 1975.

The National Liberation Front

The National Liberation Front of Vietnam is a coalition of all political, religious, and social forces committed to the fight against the United States. The political aims of the NLF are to end the war and to achieve peace and independence for Vietnam.

The victory of the Resistance War has brought great changes to the world. The Vietnam War has ended, and the Vietnamese people have achieved their independence. The world has changed, and the Vietnamese people have achieved their freedom.

The War in the Countryside

From 1965 to 1967, the war in the countryside, the history of the Vietnamese people is now in the hands of the Vietnamese people themselves. The Vietnamese people have been fighting for their independence for over 100 years. They have fought against French colonialism, Japanese occupation, and the United States. They have fought for their freedom, and they have won.

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The people of Vietnam have fought for their freedom for over 100 years. They have fought against French colonialism, Japanese occupation, and the United States. They have fought for their freedom, and they have won.
The Paris Peace Talks and the NLF Peace Plan

It is in light of NLF political-military successes in the all-out war that we must view the Paris Talks. Let it be very clear; the National Liberation Front is not negotiating from a position of weakness, they are fighting by any stretch of the imagination, fighting in the face of the United States military victory, and increasing the pressure on the American people in Vietnam, and, while the American people, for the creation of the new Vietnam society that only the NLF and the people choose. Further, the NLF knows better than anyone else that the only way the South Vietnamese can truly gain their independence is to get through talking, but through the struggle this will make it militarily and politically impossible for the United States to continue its present policy in Vietnam. Thus, even while negotiating in Paris, the NLF has intensified the fighting in the South and reduced U.S. forces. The new government of the North and South Vietnamese are now discovering a strong and independent NLF...
VIETNAM

From previous page...

The conflict in Vietnam is one of the most important issues of our time. It is a conflict between two nations, North and South Vietnam, and their respective allies. The stakes are high, and the consequences of the outcome could have far-reaching implications for the entire region and beyond.

The North Vietnamese, backed by China, are fighting for reunification and independence. Their goal is to create a socialist, communist state in all of Vietnam. The South Vietnamese, supported by the United States and other countries, are fighting to maintain their country's independence and democratic institutions.

The war in Vietnam has raged for decades, and it has taken a tremendous human and material toll. The United States has poured billions of dollars into the war, and millions of people have been displaced or killed.

The United States eventually withdrew its troops from Vietnam in 1973, but the conflict continued for several more years. Eventually, a peace agreement was reached in 1975, and Vietnam was reunified under communist rule.

Today, Vietnam remains a key player in the region, and it continues to face challenges related to its socialist system and its relationship with the United States. The country is also working to modernize its economy and improve living standards for its people.

The United Nations and other international organizations continue to monitor the situation in Vietnam and work towards a stable and prosperous future for the country and its people.
On NLN

The function of the internal organs of a political party is to report to the membership the activities of its comrades in various areas and to disseminate information that can be used by the members to participate in the political activities of the organization. To ensure its political effectiveness, it is important for the organization to maintain a close relationship with the membership, and this requires a well-organized system of internal communication, including regular meetings, newsletters, and other forms of transmission. The NLN has established a system of weekly meetings and monthly newsletters to maintain regular contact with its members. The NLN also has a well-developed information dissemination system that includes a website, social media, and other digital platforms to reach out to its membership.

Internal Democracy in SDS

The following resolution has been submitted to the National Convention through the Board of the University of Pittsburgh’s chapter of SDS.

We are opposed to the principle of a leadership trying to "rationalize" the leadership role from the top down. We hold the elections of officers in SDS, as is the norm in any democratic organization, as an essential element of democratic practice. The current leadership practice is that (i) every political party and national leader has the right to rule, and that (ii) the party is not an instrument of the national leadership. It is wrong.

We also believe that the caution and determination of national conventions and National Council meetings is the meaningful participation of the membership of SDS in organizational decision-making. The program and organizational structure of SDS will be formulated and approved by the National Convention and the National Council. The benefits of an elected membership are: (a) participation in the decision-making process; (b) accountability to the membership; (c) accountability to the national leadership; (d) the right to challenge the leadership; (e) the right to change the leadership; (f) the right to change the national leadership; (g) the right to challenge the national leadership; (h) the right to challenge the national leadership;

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