national congress after a fully democratic discussion at all levels. The FLN should adopt a basic political program and firmly organize itself along the lines of democratic centralism.

The revolutionary Marxists are not in favor of mere unity without distinctions. We urge revolutionary unity among all revolutionary tendencies and forces and suggest that the cement for that unity be the implementation of the Tripoli program. On this clear political basis it will be possible to ascertain which forces are really fighting for a revolutionary solution and which forces, on the contrary, are ready to play a conservative pro-bourgeois role. In this way it will be possible to overcome the present division among various leftist tendencies, to bring in other forces that are still hesitant or fearful, and build a real revolutionary tendency as the essential driving force of the Algerian permanent revolution.

At the same time, the revolutionary Marxists will fight for the construction of democratic popular committees, elected from below, as the real organs of power. As we have indicated, it is necessary to start with the embryonic forms which already exist and from concrete experiences understandable to the masses.

In a more general way, the revolutionary Marxists will propose a program with a socialist content, insisting on the absolutely urgent necessity for a radical agrarian reform, of nationalizing the basic industrial sectors, the banks and transportation system, of introducing economic planning, of instituting a monopoly of foreign trade and nationalization of foreign commercial enterprises.

As for immediate measures, the following are suggested:

(a) Cancellation of the debts of peasants and suspension of the payment of rent for land.

(b) Workers and peasants administration of all factories and farms abandoned by their owners.

(c) Establishment of workers control in all banks and industries.

(d) Establishment of people's control over all food stocks, housing, rents, etc.

Concrete steps such as these, taken within the framework of the general orientation we have indicated, will enable the Revolution to move forward to new important steps and overcome all the obstacles by which imperialism hopes to prevent a repetition of the brilliant Cuban experience on the shores of the Mediterranean.

November 4, 1962.

RESOLUTION ON THE CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

The IS of the F.I. states that in the conflict between China and India the revolutionary Marxists stand resolutely for the defence of the Chinese workers' state, it condemns the attitude taken by Nehru's government which gave rise to the conflict and tries to prolong it with aims concerning a reactionary internal policy and to justify the strengthening of its military apparatus with the aid given by the imperialists, it condemns the impermissible vacillations of the Soviet bureaucracy and the attitude taken by the majority of the leadership of the Indian C.P. and by other Indian organizations which claim to belong to the working class, which have succumbed to the chauvinist pressure by forgetting their duty of solidarity towards the Chinese revolution. At the same time, the IS calls upon the government and the C.P. of China, while defending themselves against Nehru's attack, to take into consideration the interests of development of the revolutionary mass movement in India, to conduct themselves towards the Indian masses as real internationalists and in this way to make it much more difficult for Nehru to create chauvinistic hysteria in India at a moment when the Indian masses are increasingly aware of the bankruptcy of Congress rule.

November 3, 1962