In its 10th week, the builders' strike is still spreading and prob-ably 300,000 workers are now out. In many towns every site is stop-ped. Previously non-union sites have been stopped and thousands returning to the Union.

The main strength of the strike has been a lesson learnt from the miners -- striking pickets. These have been vital to spread the strike to the industry where workers are widely dispersed on thousands of sites, and where probably the major-ity of workers are as yet non-union.

And, like the miners, the building workers have spread the scope of their picketing, to include, in some places, building suppliers as well as the sites.

The men know that one of them dies every day on the sites due to inadequate safety precautions; that they have to work 60-hour weeks and more for a living wage; that they suffer from complete insecurity and long periods of unemployment; that the work is heavy, dirty, and, in winter or in bad weather, especially unpleasant.

And for the last six years the national union officials have won just £6 on the national rate.

That knowledge is what fuels the militancy of this fight, which all working people should support.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers is on the run. It has closed ranks, agreeing to give interest-free loans to members, and is expelling mem-ber companies who settle with the unions.

The policy of individual, comp-any by company, settlements may therefore seem to be a way of appl-ying the salami tactic to the bosses -- cutting them off one by one. But in a crucial fact it is just as much a policy for dividing up the workers.

Look at the experience of the engineering workers! As soon as any individual settlement was made below the full claim, even though the settlement may have seemed a good one for that partic-ular factory, the fight for the full claim was weakened. And as soon as a few larger factories had settled, the remaining factories were just left stranded.

The result was settlements far below the full claim on money-rises of around £2 - £3 which with rising prices means a cut in real wages -- 80% of nothing on the non-money parts of the claim such as hours.

The building workers too are in danger of this whittling down process. From £30 basic the claim goes down to £20 guaran-teed (ie basic plus bonuses) and the claim for a 35-hour week -- vital against unemployment -- gets relegated to the sidelines.

But the achievements of the building workers up to now show that -- even though the top union officials may make concessions and retreats -- they can win the full claim and give a powerful boost to the general fight against unemployment.

No individual settlements! All out until the full £30 basic - 35 hour claim is met!
WHY THE SITES ARE SHUT

by John Cunningham

The building workers' strike, now in its fourth week, is probably the most important event in this section of the working class ever been involved in. And there are lessons to be learnt from it for many sections.

For years the bosses in the construction industry have amassed huge profits - companies like Wimpeys, McAlpine, and Taylor Woodrow are the golden boys of the Stock Exchange. On the property development side of the building industry, such parsers as Henry Hyams purposefully keep buildings such as Corin-Arden and Ufton Court made millions through the fantastic increase in rent per square yard of office space, because the consequent rise in the value of their properties.

On the design and engineering aide, such firms as Freeman, Fox, and Partners keep up profits by cut-price bridges which have already led to two disasters - the collapse of the Milford Haven bridge and the Yarra bridge in Melbourne. The collapse of the Roman Pont block of flats is yet another example to the present state of the British building industry.

Time and again, design has been shirked, safety standards ignored, prices fixed, wages kept down, and lump labour employed, all to the end, to fill the pockets of the bosses. The British building industry is an appalling garter of corruption, exploitation, and downright swindling.

It is the working people who suffer. The McAlpines and Hyams don't die at the rate of one a day due to inadequate safety precautions on building sites, these rats don't have to work weekends and holidays to keep a decent wage, no they have to save five years for a council house because they can't afford a mortage.

They talk about difficulty in hiring 400,000 Africans. Difficulty? Deport a few hundred Hyams and you'd have plenty of room.

THE LUMP

We all know that the bosses make their money by exploiting builders, but let's look at the particular characteristics of this building trade to see why exploitation is so particularly marked in this sector of industry.

The work is casual - sometimes jobs will be for very short periods indeed. Many sites employ few workers. Any long-term work of building up trade union organisation and understanding is therefore very difficult.

The small business survives in this trade, even though it is very much a dog eat dog type of affair. These subcontractors, like many small-time contractors, are often extremely reactionary in their attitudes, and are often quite unsympathetic to things such as organised labour, working conditions, and so on.

On the smaller sites and in the smaller firms it is more difficult to maintain a large number of workers and conditions.

Because of these factors, many building workers are out of work. It is difficult to know exactly, but the figure is around one million. Many of these workers have no hope, a system of labour-only subcontracting - no cards, no questions asked.

For a better wage they can usually get, the builder must work unlimited hours, often under great pressure to get a job finish schedule. There is no job security, and most important of all the lump deters trade unionism for the men are nominally self-employed.

The whole lump system is based on fear and intimidation, even to the point, where seriously injured men have refused hospital treatment because they have been scared of the National Health inspectors. Many have no records (and therefore have paid no tax) and paying this tax is the Social Security.

THE LUMP MUST BE SMASHED!

For too long it has been the cancer in the heart of the building workers' movement.

The Charter needs a strategy for an alternative leadership. Not the Communist Party, who play a dominant role in the Charter, but the Chartists, who have not been prepared to take this step.

Not only have they avoided sharp criticism of UCATT secretary George Smith, they even recently opened the pages of their paper, the 'Morning Star' to him - despite his record of witch-hunting C.P. militants!

The Charter, despite much really good work, has failed to take any real initiative since the dispute started. No 'Special' strike Charters have been published, and there is not, as yet, been an extraordinary conference.

If the Charter fails, it could end up doing a 'Grand Old Duke of York', on the march and file - with disastrous effects on the morale of workers in the building industry who for the first time in years are feeling strength and confidence.

"BUT THE COUNTRY CAN'T AFFORD IT"

"The construction industry is riven with money grabbing individuals and instead of being a social service it is rapidly becoming a bankers' paradise" - Building Workers' Charter vol. 2 no. 4.

"Planning is dictated by greed" - Bill Davies, Save Piccadilly Campaign.

"Larger building and construction companies offer the best investment prospects... brokers reckon that construction will be one of the strongest sectors of the economy this year" - Manchester Evening News, Business Section (18 August 1972).

"Hyams upvalues empire £48m" Sunday Times, Business News (2 July 72).

"There are 500,000 slum houses yet to be cleared. 400,000 other houses cry out for improvement" - Guardian Editorial (29 January 1971).

"Most of the big hotel groups are now putting up new units in London and other cities under the Labour Government's scheme, which gives a grant of £1,000 per bedroom to all hotels completed by the end of March 1973" - Daily Times (20 August 1972).

THE CHARTER

The Charter started in 1969 around militants involved in the Barican dispute in London and militants in Liverpool. The movement grew rapidly and is now probably the strongest rank and file organisation in any industry. Nearly 1000 attended the Charter's third annual conference in April.

Through mounting pressure the Charter has forced the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT) towards the left. The present militant stand of the UCATT official leadership is due almost entirely to the Charter and the rank and file builders grouped around the Charter's 12 demands.

But it's not enough to get the officials to respond to the "left turn". They may well be prepared to look at plans now and keep their credibility - all the better to sell them out later. It is necessary to point out their own names - to say that building workers should never put their trust in the George Smiths who settled for an £100 under their heads three years ago, who got them just £6 increase in the national rate in 1972.
ARGENTINA

A Dictator Returns?

by John Sterling

Eva Peron, Idol of a Personality Cult*

The railways (British and French-owned), the gas and telephone systems (American) and the Central Bank were nationalised in 1945, but with more than generous compensate-

ments. Workers' wage packets rose by 30%. Social security provisions were improved until such payments rose to almost 50% of the wage bills of all firms. This is the material basis for the personality cult that surrounds Peron's wife Eva. She has more than 100,000 letters a day, and is well known for her generosity in charitable and welfare payments. The Peronist Operation was in some ways (only some) similar to Dianese's building up of the Tory voting bloc that still includes a union. No wonder that Peron's support has remained and expanded!

EDWARD KENNEDY WITH FRANZISCH, PRESIDENT 1950-52: THE ARGENTINIAN OIL, CLOSED TIES WITH US INTERESTS

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These developments have gone together with a massive expansion of US investment in Argentina. And the industrialisation has been concentrated in manufacturing indus-
tries. All capital investments in Arg- entinian industry increased fourfold between 1955 and 1965. Traditionally, foreign investment in the "Third World" has been in oil, not as nationalised raw mas-

terials industries. But the rent of profit in those industries is now lower than in manufacturing indus-
try. American capitalists are quite happy to have their interests in raw materials industries nationalised, as in Peru and Chile - so long, of course, as compensation is paid and re-investment in the manufacturing sector is allowed. This industrialisation has, in fact, paradoxically increased the dependence of Argentina (and Latin America in general) on the US.

The dependence of Argentina on beef exports - 70%, still, of its exports are agricultural - is in-
creased, since beef exports are needed to pay off the foreign debt. Hence the present economic crisis.

The industrialisation-investment

process raises grave problems for the ruling class of Arg-

entina. The new industries uses advanced machinery and fewer workers, leading to unemploy-
ment. None of the regimes in Argentina since the fall of Peron have had a sufficient popular base to hold power, and hence to hold power after democratic elections - and eco-

nomic developments threaten to increase this popular dissatisfaction dangerously for the ru-

ing class.

LAST RESORT

The persistence of Peron's support is a sign of the need for a safe haven for the Argentinian ruling class. It is to their advantage for the workers to look to a right wing demagogue living in Madrid on the proceeds of his corrupt administration, and not to a soc-

alist programme. But Peron still stays out of Argentinian politics, as long as he remains a vague myth figure.

*continued on B7
AT THE TOP OF THE HEAP
Of course, Powell, the legitimizer of mendacity, the darling of the fascists. Below
left: (top) neo-Nazi John Tyndall and the Dior heiress — once imprisoned for burning 30 synagogues — waiting for Colin Jordan’s release from prison; (centre) Colin Jordan and bodyguard; (bottom) Martin Webster, National Front activities organizer, organizer of the Smithfield porters’ march; (lower centre) Darcy Harman, Smithfield porter, the Mosleyite behind the mess, next; (upper right) former of Harmanst’s — he right) P. Newman, member of Colin Jordan’s British Movement — which claims to be non-Nazi!
the barbarity of racialism, the vision of flight and sickness that it conveys up for most, is best proven by the fact that no white racist denies that he is one.

So much Powell certainly denies he is a racist. And yet this rat from the City of London sweeps the sky with the double-culture, of his "respectability" on the whole dunghill of neo-African, Mosleyites, professional bullies, Jehovah's Witnesses, and fascists. He is the legaliser, their passport to Tory-type respectability. Their "citizens of colour," like John Tyndall, The Fisher-fans under ex-schoolmaster Colin Jordan, all claim now — "We are not racists."

On Thursday August 24th a small minority of market porters (fewer than one tenth of them in all) marched on the Home Office. This march was organised by Martin Webster, the National Organiser of the National Front — Britain's biggest fascist organisations, along with market porters Danny Harrison (Mosleyite) and Ron Taylor (National Front).

Such attitudes are racist, because they rest on the notion of "the British people" as against "them". The "them" is always the foreigner or the immigrant. Some call them "invaders," so making their hostility even clear. With a deep sense of faith in "British superiority," the "race," and the fact that these ideas create an atmosphere in which straightforward, forward-looking racism does not need to seek the dark corners and back-alleys of politics but can strut unabashedly in the open.

Let's look at the growth of Hitler's Nazi and learn the lesson: — before it's too late.

**WHOSE COUNTRY IS IT?**

The makes snide racialist about the high proportion of blacks living in, say, Bournemouth. No one sees anything wrong with black child being in a minority in one in a white class.

But the black child has a whole community of rights of his own: in which an Australian settler is an "insider", whereas the black child is the native of this country in its own right.

It isn't "our" country. It is in the possession of a ruling class — a minority alien to the majority of the people of the whole.

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LENIN'S MOSCOW - by Alfred Rosser
Pluto Press.

Who knows the legacy we have lost?
Only the men who were there, and those who learned from them.

The years of struggle from 1917 to 1924, in particular the activities of the Communist International ("Leningrad Lenin"), have a legacy of which many conservatives talk. Lessons drawn from successes and lessons drawn from failure. But there are few who can transmit these lessons directly.

Alfred Rosser is one who can.

Born to French parents in New York in 1877, he lived his life in France, where he was one of the leaders of revolutionary syndicalism - revolutionary syndicalism in the sense of political action, believing that revolution would be achieved through the industrial workers themselves. When the war broke out in 1914 he was immediately active in organizing a French anti-war league.

It was at this time that Rosser met Trotsky, who had just fled from Vienna. He saw in the union department of the French Workers' Union the possibility of organizing industrial workers.

He sought to lead the trade union movement in France, but was unable to obtain control of the trade union bureaucracy of the LCF, the trade union of the French Communist Party. He was then expelled from the party for political reasons and went to Mexico, where he remained until 1923.

In 1923 he returned to France, and in 1924 he was one of the founders of the Communist Party of France.

FEATHER & JONES

The trade union struggle as fought by Feather and his like is political - it is not organised to fight the bureaucracy of the trade unions, but is political.

And anyone who says "don't bring politics into it" is really saying "don't fight the political aspects of the trade union movement." And that means, don't fight Feather, don't fight the militants - who is in power, who is in control of the unions, and who is making the decisions.

This is particularly true in a situation of crisis. What we have seen in Jack Jones's case lately is that a leader who is "realist" and pragmatic has been able to use the full-scale confrontation with the Government to get unions up hand-in-glove with the Tories.

Rosser was afraid of this and the preposterous "prejudices" of workers against politicians and the veld reformists in his work for the RSL.

But to make matters worse he also had to fight the sectarian arrogance of some communists. "One of them, the Budge of the Congress - who was in Moscow during the first time and participating in his first Congress - quite simply demanded that the French syndicalist(s) be excluded from the Congress."
FROM P2

Workers' Control

The Charter's 12 demands have served to rally the building workers for the present struggle. But the programme must be developed Any militant would agree with almost all the demands, but some raise questions. In relation to no 4 - obviously decasualisation is a necessary step against the 'dumping'. But the docks were decasualised under the Devon scheme, and though decasualisation did benefit them, it also brought redundancies - 20,000 over 5 years.

Therefore the demand for decasualisation and registration must be coupled with a call for no redundancies and 5 days' work or 5 days' pay. In no 6 the question of recall must be added. Re-electing officials regularly is a question obviously supported. But Parliament is re-elected regularly - and look what it has done.

Union elections can turn out the same. Candidates make promises nobody believes, they are elected in the midst of apathy, and they never act. The union which promises a first step against this is the strike machinery for the rank and file to recall officials at any time. And the last demand - for nationalisation - needs a lot added to it. The fact is that industries have been nationalised before - steel, coal, railways. The state took over these vital industries because they were making a loss. The fact that an industry was suffering, so the state took them over and ran them for the benefit of capitalism as a whole. Nationalisation did not benefit the workers - witness the numbers of pit closures under Robens, the redundancies in the steel industry (Stainless, Irelam), and the abysmal low wages of the railway workers.

The question of workers' control must be raised. It must be raised both in the charters and against redundancies and as a long-term perspective to guide the struggle.

1) Site committees should be elected by assembly in all new buildings, for 6 months, with the right to recall at any time for redundancies and as a long-term perspective to guide the struggle.

2) Registration of all building workers and no redundancies.

3) Organised regional 'pools' of registered building workers, principly for recruitment back in 5 days or 5 days' pay.

4) House-building should be run as a public service. Every one, even the Tories, pays levies, and the idea that medical care should be a public service free to all. Why not the housing?

And workers should control non-building costs: should be assessed on the basis of building workers' profit. Workers' right to a decent standard of living for the industry and a right to a profit. Useless to oppose office blocks should simply not be built.

These ideas are, of course, far in advance of immediate political possibilities until registration and some 30% unionisation can be won. But let us try to find someone to take the first steps unless we are willing to show him where the road leads.

Unions

UCATT was formed in 1917 as an amalgamation of the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators (ASP) with the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers (AUBTW) with the larger Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers (ASW). Despite the fact that they are the biggest union involved in the dispute, they are the one with the biggest problem - for the officials.

By bending to the pressure of the Charter, secretary George Smith and his comrades have put their comfy £30,000 p.a. job out on a limb. While they have had to give in to pressure over the days and hours question, they will be loath to concede anything on democracy, for fear of losing their jobs.

They have been partly motivated by the need to restore the union membership which has been falling over the last few years. And in fact thousands of new recruits have been made in the union during the dispute. But unless recruitment is accompanied with educational work, why trade unions are necessary, the membership could fall away rapidly after the strike is over.

UCATT are also under pressure from the TGWU, the other large union involved in the dispute. Jack Jones appears to have his sights set on absorbing the UCATT membership to swell the ranks of his already enormous union - less in the interests of the working class unity than of em- ployer-bulling.

The TGWU have one great advantage over UCATT, money. UCATT is almost broke and was suffering, so the state took them over and ran them for the benefit of capitalism as a whole. Nationalisation did not benefit the workers - witness the numbers of pit closures under Robens, the redundancies in the steel industry (Stainless, Irelam), and the abysmal low wages of the railway workers.

The TGWU is one of the wealthiest unions in the country. This inter-union rivalry is paradoxically both a strength and a weakness. It is a strength in so far as Smith feels Jones breathing down his neck and hence stays militant in order to keep his membership. The weakness lies in the fact that obviously he has to be careful fighting each other when they are showing solidarity is weakening.

3. A fully comprehensive pension scheme should be introduced for workers in the industry.

4. Decasualisation of the building industry, including the registration of all building trade operatives.

5. Adequate safety and welfare regulations should be introduced and rigidly enforced by the building industry.

6. Democratise the Trade Unions by making -
   a) delegate conferences policy-making bodies;
   b) all T.U. officials submit themselves for election every three years and branch officials every year.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Disarmament

who can be a focus for all sorts of aspirations, the ruling class is faced with militancy it cannot channel into the existing political system - the Peronist guerilla and trade union militi- ans ('the central labour unions ... have completely lost their influence with the mass of workers in Cordoba, who are now solidly organised on a planksy sacrificial basis and are responsive to extremist leaders', as one worried capitalist source put it). So, the present military leader, General Lanusse, is aiming to co-opt the Peronist myth. He has called elections for March next year, and his ideal would be to get Peron's endorsement for a candidate of Lanusse's own choosing. (At present, opposition polls show Peron leading the field and Lanusse getting just 9% of votes.)

Lanusse has made concessions to Peron - restoring his Argentine citizenship, ending legal charges against him. But Peron has stood aside. His movement now operates in nominating him for president, Lanusse demanded that presidential candidate must return to Argentina by 25 August. If elections are held at all, though, Peron's failure to obey the ultimatum won't be a very effective protection for Lanusse.

Will Peron rule again? Apart from the fact that Peron antagonised powerful vested interests in the Argentine ruling class, this prospect would be a despara- rately last resort for them. It is simply not possible for Peron to repeat his 1946-45 policies. With adverse terms of trade, there is no agricultural surplus to milk off. (The largest beef-processing company recently went bankrupt.) With the industrial structure more closely tied up with US interests, there is no possibility of the previous large-scale concessions to the working class.

The old set-up was one of limited conflict between the (protestational, nationalist) Argentinian industrialist class and the (free-trading) alliance of the landed nobility and industry with imperialism, in which Peron could take the side of the industrialists; in the latter conflict, the conflicts in the ruling establishment are between the landowners and an industrial nationalism that, in the industrial conflict, wanted to separate land and industry where US and Argentinian interests both take shares in a company.

A return of Peron might give the ruling class a breathing space, but soon the working class would begin to see through Peron and turn to more radical solutions. This process has already begun; many left Peronists have dropped the slogan 'Peron will be back'.

In the situation of a police state where mass media is controlled, any act is evidence of the "hardline" of the Peron movement. For instance, the Peronists have been given a free hand in the right against subversion", the Argentinian Trotskyists of the PRT (Revolutionary Workers' Party) have combined their mass agitation, propaganda and operations - such as the kidnapping of the "fetish executive Salvator and the police chief Sanchez earlier this year.

The violence in Argentina is not a product of Argentina itself, but of the history of British and American imperialism, that Britain, fighting the bosses and the mass of workers, are fighting the same violent enemy as are the workers and guerillas of Latin America.
PRISONERS:

MEN REVOLT AGAINST SLAVERY

FROM P1

The prisoner has no rights, and even the provision of recreation is a "privilege" which can be removed at will by prison authorities. Locked away in 19th century dungeons, with fearful overcrowding, grotesque recreational facilities, and little or no chance to use their enforced isolation to even so much as educate themselves — the inmates of Britain's prisons are subjected to a vindictive, brutalising retribution from "society" for his crime.

His family is of course also punished — for nothing. Children are deprived of the presence and support of their fathers or mothers, conjugal relations cease. The imprisoned person is deprived of liberty, dignity, comfort, privacy, sex. And in addition, can be used as slave labour.

PROCP is an attempt to organise prisoners' union to fight back. Newspapers like the Daily Express, expressing shock at the very idea of prisoners' Trade Union (it doesn't like the other kind very much either) present it as if all prisoners are Al Capone-type smuggers like the Big brothers or sick and dangerous men like Ian Brady, the moors murderer.

But there are 35,000 in jail. The majority are there for crimes against property. The vast majority are people from working-class backgrounds, who tried to cheat the system, to wage a private war against it, and got caught.

True, not only the property of the employers is interfered with — ordinary people's suffer too. And as socialists we think the only effective answer to what working people face under capitalism is collective action.

Nonetheless the vast majority of prisoners are more the victims of capitalist society than its criminals. In a socialist system such people — if they existed — would be treated as needing re-education, and if necessary locked up for a while. Now, today, they are locked away in one of the smaller outer circles of hell capitalism is so effective in creating and filling.

The causes of the prisoner struggle lie in the conditions, which are getting worse. But it is surely the contagion of working class struggle, the ferment in the British working class, the growing refusal to lie down and simply take what we are dished out, re-asserting inside prisons, that supplied the spark to set it off.

Why shouldn't prisoners gain the demand PRCF? Why should there not be a prisoners' trade union? "But they must be punished," says the Daily Express.

They are being punished, by being locked up. Why shouldn't they have the rate for the job when they work? Why should they not have conjugal rights in jail? Why in both fields should others also suffer, have their lives totally disrupted? Most of the prisoners are the scroungers of capitalist society, in one sense the political prisoners of the working class.

But landlords are all right, a needy shop-lifter is a criminal.

The fact of running their own Trade Union would perhaps convey to many prisoners the power of collective action, that it is not possible to escape the conditions of capitalist society except by fighting collectively to change that society.

Predictably the warders are millitant against the prisoners, though they were never millitant in the cause of the working class. Selling themselves to the state as watchdogs, they settle in as its most inhuman representatives.

The prisoners' union, not the warders' union is in line with the working class cause — the struggle against its oppressors.

The TUC should recognise PRCF. The TUC unions must also demand that the Army should not be used against prisoners.

I didn't know it was a CRIME TO KILL INDIANS ......

Steve Corbysh

VICTORY AT SMALL & PARKES

"The principles we set out for were achieved," said Bert Monaghan on behalf of the Combined Crafts shop stewards Committees.

The strikes, at Small & Parkes, Manchester, of 100 maintenance men, lasted 5 weeks. The management gave way agreed to a settlement of £210 on the basic rate, the retention of the bonus scheme, two days holiday and average earnings for holidays. The next step forward for Small & Parkes workers is the question of a shorter working week without loss of pay. The figures for the

BRISTOL DOCKS

MAINTENANCE MEN STRIKE

The same day as Bristol dockers returned after the national strike, 180 non-registered maintenance workers employed by the Port of Bristol Authority walked out.

They had been working to rule for a month over a £7 a week wage claim to reverse differentials. "This had been complicated by management's insistence on a production-style discipline", said a trade union official.

A body of five workers stuck in the City dockers, as the operator of the swing bridge at the dock entrance, was involved in the strike. Only two of the port's nine bulk grain dischargers are working. Cranes, lift trucks, and railway tractors are out of action, and the port is almost at a complete standstill.

Negotiations have broken down between the stewards and management and have broken down and the strike seems likely to continue for some time. But none of the unions involved, including the electricians, engineers, and the T&GWU have made the strike official.

You'll often hear it said that "If we've got nothing against black people but you have to face it, they're not as advanced as we are."

This attitude is like that of a man who knocks someone down and then condemns him for idleness because he's lying flat on the ground. The 'backwardness' of the poverty-stricken two-thirds of the world is due to the exploitation and oppression of imperialism and colonialism, not to any natural deficiency of the 'backward' peoples.

A dramatic proof of this was given in the French paper 'Le Monde' of 28 August. In a report of the experience of the Indians of South America. These Indians were the original inhabitants of the continent, and as such built advanced and complex civilisations. But — they were defeated by the Spanish colonists.

There were more than 50 million American Indians before the white people arrived; there are only a few million today. In Brazil, there were more than a million before the Conquest — 60,000 today.

The record is one of systematic genocide. When colonists have wanted the Indians' land, they have killed them without a qualm, regarding them as sub-human.

In 1666, for example, in Colombia, four farmers (of Spanish extraction) were charged with torturing and murdering 16 Indians. They replied, with surprise, "I didn't know it was a crime to kill Indians" in Brazil an official Indian protection service was set up. But the Indians' lands were wanted for military and economic purposes. The director of the service was found guilty of 42 crimes against Indians, of 500 employees, 134 were incriminated and 200 others dismissed. "Safaris" had been organised against rebellious tribes, bombing them from aeroplanes.

There is a theory that the white man brought 'civilisation' to America, Africa, and Asia