STAISTA

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

SATURDAY 30 OCTOBER 1982

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We may return unduly long letters to the author for shortening so that we can offer readers as wide a selection as possible. We receive so many letters each week that we have to omit some of them. Letters should be typed with double spacing between lines and must be signed personally by all their authors, who should include their degrees. We cannot acknowledge their receipt unless a stamped addressed envelope or an international reply coupon is enclosed.

Correspondents should present their references in the Vancouver style (see examples in these columns). In particular, the names and initials of all authors must be given unless there are more than six, when only the first three should be given, followed by et al; and the first and last page numbers of articles and chapters should be included. Titles of papers are not, however, included in the correspondence section.

Enough is enough

SIR,—Over the past few weeks your columns have voiced the increasing concern of the medical profession about the impact of industrial action by the health unions on the care and treatment of patients. This is only right. Less than fair is the suggestion—for example, in the leading article "Enough is enough" (11 September, p 669)—that the failure to resolve the dispute can be put down to inflexibility on the part of Government as well as the unions.

The Government have revised the pay offers to Health Service staff three times since the first announcement of a pay factor of 4% for the public sector as a whole. The first improvement provided a differential in favour of nurses and certain other groups of staff. Then after the settlements of around 6% to civil servants and teachers after arbitration, and to doctors and dentists and the armed Forces after the Review Body reports, the Government offered increases averaging 6% to $7\frac{1}{2}\%$. Finally, in a further attempt to break the deadlock last month we made proposals for a two-year settlement to pave the way for the introduction of new arrangements for the determination of Health Service pay by 1 April 1984.

The Royal College of Nursing and other bodies representing professional staff responded to our invitation to talk about these proposals. In contrast, the Health Service unions affiliated to the TUC have refused even to meet ministers to discuss them, even though the proposals were carefully prepared after close consultation with the chairman and secretary of the Health Services Committee.

Instead, they decided to continue with industrial action in support of pay increases of 12% and other improvements, making a total claim of 20%. While the Government have moved three times to find a resolution of this dispute they have refused to budge from this claim.

The responsibility for continuing industrial action and consequent risks to patients rests firmly on the trade unions. We made it clear right at the outset of this dispute that industrial action in the Health Service is bound to hurt patients. We want to settle the dispute, discuss better arrangements for determining pay, and

take forward our initiatives to improve the management of the resources available to the National Health Service. The way forward is for the unions to call off their action and to respond to the proposals put to them. All those concerned with the impact of their action on patients should urge the unions to accept that this is the honourable course.

KENNETH CLARKE Minister for Health

Department of Health and Social Security,

Monetarism and health

SIR,—I was delighted to see your leading article on "Monetarism and health" (2 October, p 914) and to see that we are to have 12 articles on the "Essentials of health economics." But can we afford to wait so long before we achieve economic sophistication?

We have been repeatedly told by ministers that spending on the Health Service has been increased by this Government; this is true but is misleading since expenditure has not kept pace with costs and we all know that serious cuts in essential services are occurring all over the country. The Prime Minister said: "The National Health Services is safe with us"; in fact the NHS is rapidly becoming unsafe for the care of patients, and the horrifying exercise drawn up by the regional medical officer of the Oxford Regional Health Authority shows how close we are to disaster.

Governments of both colours have attempted to persuade us that the NHS is not a political issue. This is nonsense: Virchow was right when he said: "Medicine is a social science, and politics is nothing but medicine on a large scale." Politics concerns itself with the allocation of national resources, and I believe that there is now sufficient public and professional concern about the future of the Health Service to make the question of improved funding into an important electoral issue.

The immediate problem, however, is that although the dismantling of the NHS is not (or is no longer?) intended, other methods of downgrading it are still under discussion. Insurance funding is being considered in spite of the fact that other countries with this system have administrative costs (more