

Union 'reform' and Common Market Wilson's retreat strengthens Tories

HAROLD WILSON'S 2,000-word statement on industrial relations at his London news conference yesterday was less a broadside against the Tories than a plea for recognition of services rendered to the employers.

Like the Labour leadership's policy on the Common Market, about which the prospective candidate for Huyton also had something to say, this plea lends weight to the warning issued in yesterday's Workers Press against complacency about a Labour election victory.

Some employers, as Courtauld's Lord Kearton made clear on Monday night's BBC-1 'Election Panorama', favour a Labour return precisely because the party's hand-in-glove relations with the trade union bureaucracy enable it to fool some sections of organized labour some of the time.

But hard-line financiers and industrialists, badly frightened by the growing rift between union officialdom and previously less militant workers, want a tough anti-working-class stance... and by a Tory government.

For millions of working-class voters, the differences between Heath and Wilson must—at least in words—already have been pared down to a hairsbreadth.

On INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, the hair has become very fine and stretched indeed.

'Trick'

Accusing the Tories of endangering, for electoral purposes, 'the whole system of industrial relationship which wise men on both sides of industry have given their lives to building', Wilson claimed yesterday that they had 'sought to perpetuate a confidence trick on a country rightly disturbed about evidence of irresponsibility on the shop floor'.

They were 'putting forward as a universal panacea a set of legalistic proposals which, so far from improving industrial relations, would make them immeasurably worse'. Conservative legislation would make an agreement enforceable if neither side laid down on signing that it should not be.

But Barbara Castle's Bill, he emphasized, already 'specifically provided that agreements will be enforceable if both sides agree they should be'.

'Can someone, preferably not the Society of Conservative Lawyers, please explain what is the difference between saying "enforceable if both sides agree" and "enforceable unless one side disagrees"?'

Pressed on what if any was the difference, Wilson

Meeting the people... without policies

BRAVING Tory eggs and revisionist 'Red Moles'—not to mention the banal platitudes of a legion of Labour candidates—Harold Wilson carried off his Monday evening tour of N London constituencies with his usual brazen self-confidence, and contrived to hedge on almost all the vital issues posed in the election.

He arrived 45 minutes late at Mrs Lena Jeger's Holborn and St Pancras committee rooms to a mixed reception. A group of people waving copies of 'The Red Mole' had already heckled Mrs Jeger when she tried to hold a meeting in the street outside.

Police stopped the meeting: 'You can't hold a political meeting here.'

No danger of that from Wilson. Most of his speech from the decrepit committee-room balcony consisted of an exchange of banter with some of the more vocal hecklers in the crowd.

He did make one reference to unemployment, however: 'It's a lot higher than any of us want to see. We inherited a bad problem from the Conservatives and we're not going to hand it back to them.'

As he moved off, International Marxist Group members distributed six-week-old free copies of 'Red Mole' to the crowd.

In Hampstead, a far more refined group gathered inside the headquarters, where Wilson boosted the local candidate Ben Whittaker.

From Hampstead, Wilson whistled rapidly through Hendon and down to Harrow, where he was hit by a Young Tory egg.

His last stop was at Ealing North, where he repeated the gist of his speech for the fifth time. As he left a man shouted incoherently about radio jamming.

BY DAVID MAUDE

ELECTION PHOTO NEWS



Wilson (above left) answers hecklers from a balcony in Camden on Monday night. With him were Mrs Lena Jeger, the local candidate, and his wife. George Brown (below left) was out on the hustings in Aylesbury on Monday lunchtime. Some of the 'law and order' ladies who attended Duncan Sandys' Streatham, London, meeting on Monday night are seen above right. Below right: Sandys makes a point at his meeting.



Unemployment? 'We've had it for donkey's years,' deputy Labour leader George Brown said at a meeting in Aylesbury during his whistle-stop tour on Monday. Under Labour, he claimed, this was due to the strengthening of the economy which would soon result in a lowering of unemployment. The audience of over 1,000 greeted this with some scepticism.

'Election' troops now in Ulster

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

A 750-STRONG commando unit of the Royal Marines arrived in Belfast yesterday to begin a two-month emergency tour of duty, covering the run-up to the General Election and the Protestant celebrations on July 12.

The commandos bring the number of troops in Ulster to more than 8,000 and will be available to support troops already in Belfast in the event of 'trouble'.

In the South premier Jack Lynch has issued a challenge to Mr Kevin Boland, who resigned his ministerial post over the sacking of ministers Haughey and Blaney for alleged gun-running.

Lynch said in Dublin yesterday that only a withdrawal of support by members of the parliamentary party could bring about a government collapse.

The ex-ministers have accused Lynch of 'betrayal' of the Ulster Catholics and Blaney has demanded the

withdrawal of British troops. The political crisis reflects the hostility of the Irish working class to the imperialist-imposed partition—a hostility which now threatens to explode into open conflict in the South as well as in Ulster.

Dubcek at 'investigation'?

FEARS are increasing for Alexander Dubcek, who left Turkey on Saturday allegedly to visit his elderly mother who is ill in Czechoslovakia.

The deposed Czechoslovak Party leader, now suspended from the Party and officially in charge of the Czech embassy in Ankara, has been the subject of sharpening attacks in recent months which indicate a move to try him for 'offences' during the period

of 'liberalization' before the 1968 Soviet invasion. Dubcek left Ankara airport in an Hungarian aircraft, which is reported to have landed him in Budapest.

He has not been seen in Czechoslovakia, though there are reports that he was taken there by car to appear before the Party Commission specially set up to 'investigate' his past activities.

At the same time new slanders were levelled at

him. 'Rude Pravo' chief editor Miroslav Moc alleges Dubcek received large sums of money from Novotny when the latter was in power.

In Prague hundreds of crudely-faked photographs, in which he is associated with a young radio and TV singer, Marta Kubisova, are being circulated.

Mrs Kubisova is nationally famous for her song 'The Prayer' which became one of the 'hymns' of opposition to the Soviet invasion.

'Many close friends are coloured' - Sandys

HE WANTS the rope, he wants laws to hold protesters responsible for damage caused during demonstrations, stricter curbs on immigration, with repatriation, and, of course, he wants legal action against workers who break labour contracts.

Delivering his reactionary programme with genteel panache, Mr Duncan Sandys spoke out in Streatham, London, on Monday night.

'If they [labour contracts] are broken, the party that feels aggrieved will be able to sue for damages,' he told an audience of his Tory constituents.

And on secret ballots—'anybody knows that in works' meetings, fellows don't like holding up their hands against strikes. But if they got home and talked with their wives they would have a different attitude'.

On demonstrations, Mr Sandys proposed a British version of the recent and notorious French anti-protest laws.

'We really must make it more easy to hold the demonstrators responsible for damage and injuries they cause. Then there are the demonstrators like the squatters and the siter-inners. Here we have to amend the law of trespass,' he said.

On immigration, the ex-Colonial Secretary reached his most heart-breaking.

'After all, many of his closest friends were coloured and called him by his first name.'

Not same

A touching letter from a Pakistani in Birmingham asked him to try and stop further immigration, and didn't they break into 'For

● PAGE FOUR COL. 5 →

TORY PRESS CONFERENCE

Heath hedges on de-nationalization of industries

BY A POLITICAL REPORTER

'WE WILL introduce further competition in several areas', said Tory leader Edward Heath at his London news conference yesterday.

Questioned about his Monday night pledge that Labour's ports nationalization Bill would 'never see the light of day again', Heath reiterated the two main planks of his party's attack on the nationalized industries.

'They would have to make themselves more efficient,' he said. (Or, as the party's verbose manifesto has it, 'we will sharpen the disclosure requirements in the accounts of most public companies'.)

'First priority on assistance for investment should go to the private sector,' stressed Heath. ('We will encourage investment through tax allowances or reductions,' says the manifesto.)

Heath would not be drawn into citing specific industries where the Tories would favour 'jolly good riddance'—his words about the Ports Bill on Monday night—to nationalization.

FEAR

But despite the catch-all phrasing of the Tory manifesto 'we will progressively reduce the involvement of the state in the nationalized industries', trade unionists will still fear that several state-owned sectors of industry—particularly the more profitable ones—could well come under the hammer if Heath's party is returned to political power.

LENIN

Centenary Lecture

HULL

Wednesday, June 3, 8 p.m.

ASW Hall,
53, Beverley Rd
Speaker: Tom Kemp
Admission 1s

This is the
time to raise
sales of
Workers Press

BETWEEN NOW and the general election tens of thousands of people, young and old, will be introduced to politics, many for the first time.

It is vital that they become acquainted with the revolutionary Marxist point of view.

We have made extensive plans in order to do this. They include:

- Display advertising
- Poster advertising.
- Handbill distribution outside factories and universities.
- A special 15s election offer for 18 issues (June 1 to 20) post-paid (see page 4).
- Public meetings in all the main centres.
- A special Workers Press news film of the election.

We need your help. Please fill this form in without delay.

I want to help the Workers Press raise its circulation:

Name

Address

Post to: Circulation Department, Workers Press,
186A Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

Or telephone: 01-720-2000.

	TWO PUBLIC MEETINGS	
	LONDON	SWINDON
Political significance of the General Election	Sunday, June 14, 7.30 p.m. St Pancras Town Hall	Friday, June 12, 7.30 p.m. Co-op Hall East St
Speakers:	A Thornett (ATUA) J. Simmance (YS national secretary) G. Healy (SLL national secretary)	Speakers: Frank Willis (ATUA) G. Healy (SLL national secretary)

Union 'reform' and Common Market Wilson's retreat strengthens Tories

HAROLD WILSON'S 2,000-word statement on industrial relations at his London news conference yesterday was less a broadside against the Tories than a plea for recognition of services rendered to the employers.

Like the Labour leadership's policy on the Common Market, about which the prospective candidate for Huyton also had something to say, this plea lends weight to the warning issued in yesterday's Workers Press against complacency about a Labour election victory.

Some employers, as Courtauld's Lord Kearnton made clear on Monday night's BBC-1 'Election Panorama', favour a Labour return precisely because the party's hand-in-glove relations with the trade union bureaucracy enable it to fool some sections of organized labour some of the time.

But hard-line financiers and industrialists, badly frightened by the growing rift between union officialdom and previously less militant workers, want a tough anti-working-class stance... and by a Tory government.

For millions of working-class voters, the difference between Heath and Wilson must—at least in words—already have been pared down to a hairsbreadth.

On INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, the hair has become very fine and stretched indeed.

Trick

Accusing the Tories of endangering, for electoral purposes, 'the whole system of industrial relationship which wise men on both sides of industry have given their lives to building', Wilson claimed yesterday that they had 'sought to perpetuate a confidence trick on a country rightly disturbed about evidence of irresponsibility on the shop floor'. They were 'putting forward as a universal panacea a set of legalistic proposals which, so far from improving industrial relations, would make them immeasurably worse'.

Conservative legislation would make an agreement enforceable if neither side laid down on signing that it should not be. But Barbara Castle's Bill, he emphasized, 'specifically provided that agreements will be enforceable if both sides agree they should be. Can someone, preferably not the Society of Conservative Lawyers, please explain what is the difference between "enforceable if both sides agree" and "enforceable unless one side disagrees"?' Pressed on what if any was the difference, Wilson

Meeting the people... without policies

BRAVING Tory eggs and revisionist 'Red Moles'—not to mention the banal platitudes of a legion of Labour candidates—Harold Wilson carried off his Monday evening tour of N London constituencies with his usual braved self-confidence, and contrived to hedge on almost all the vital issues posed in the election.

He arrived 45 minutes late at Mrs Lena Jeger's Holborn and St Pancras committee rooms to a mixed reception.

A group of people waving copies of 'The Red Mole' had already heckled Mrs Jeger when she tried to hold a meeting in the street outside.

Police stopped the meeting: 'You can't hold a political meeting here.'

No danger of that from Wilson.

Most of his speech from the decrepit committee-room balcony consisted of an exchange of banter with some of the more vocal hecklers in the crowd.

He did make one reference to unemployment, however: 'It's a lot higher than any of us want to see. We inherited a bad problem from the Conservatives and we're not going to hand it back to them.'

As he moved off, International Marxist Group members distributed six-week-old free copies of 'Red Mole' to the crowd.

In Hampstead, a far more refined group gathered inside the headquarters, where Wilson boosted the local candidate Ben Whittaker.

From Hampstead, Wilson whistled rapidly through Hendon and down to Harrow, where he was hit by a Young Tory egg.

His last stop was at Ealing North, where he repeated the gist of his speech for the fifth time. As he left a man shouted incoherently about radio jamming.

BY DAVID MAUDE

ELECTION PHOTO NEWS



Wilson (above left) answers hecklers from a balcony in Camden on Monday night. With him were Mrs Lena Jeger, the local candidate, and his wife. George Brown (below left) was out on the hustings in Aylesbury on Monday lunchtime. Some of the 'law and order' ladies who attended Duncan Sandys' Streatham, London, meeting on Monday night are seen above right. Below right: Sandys makes a point at his meeting.



Unemployment? 'We've had it for donkey's years,' deputy Labour leader George Brown said at a meeting in Aylesbury during his whistle-stop tour on Monday. Under Labour, he claimed, this was due to the strengthening of the economy which would soon result in a lowering of unemployment. The audience of over 1,000 greeted this with some scepticism.

'Election' troops now in Ulster

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

A 750-STRONG commando unit of the Royal Marines arrived in Belfast yesterday to begin a two-month emergency tour of duty, covering the run-up to the General Election and the Protestant celebrations on July 12.

The commandos bring the number of troops in Ulster to more than 8,000 and will be available to support troops already in Belfast in the event of 'trouble'.

In the South premier Jack Lynch has issued a challenge to Mr Kevin Boland, who resigned his ministerial post over the sacking of ministers Haughey and Blaney for alleged gun-running.

Lynch said in Dublin yesterday that only a withdrawal of support by members of the parliamentary party could bring about a government collapse.

The ex-ministers have accused Lynch of 'betrayal' of the Ulster Catholics and Blaney has demanded the

withdrawal of British troops. The political crisis reflects the hostility of the Irish working class to the imperialist-imposed partition—a hostility which now threatens to explode into open conflict in the South as well as in Ulster.

Dubcek at 'investigation'?

FEARS are increasing for Alexander Dubcek, who left Turkey on Saturday allegedly to visit his elderly mother who is ill in Czechoslovakia.

The deposed Czechoslovak Party leader, now suspended from the Party and officially in charge of the Czech embassy in Ankara, has been the subject of sharpening attacks in recent months which indicate a move to try him for 'offences' during the period

Lone flight for Soyuz?

By our science correspondent

THE TWO Soviet cosmonauts rested yesterday aboard the Soyuz-9 spacecraft with their first working day in orbit successfully completed.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that the two men—Colonel Andrian Nikolayev, commander of the mission, and flight engineer Vitaly Sevast'yanov—would carry out an extensive scientific research programme in conditions of solitary orbital flight in a near-earth orbit.

This appears to indicate that no other spacecraft will be sent up, unlike last October's launchings when three Soyuz craft orbited together with a record of seven astronauts.

Although leading Soviet scientists have stated that a landing on the moon is not ruled out of the future programme, the main task is the construction of an orbiting space station in which cosmonauts will be able to live for long periods of time.

Such a construction would make possible not only prolonged experiments outside the earth's atmosphere, but also a platform for launching interplanetary flights and relatively inexpensive moon missions by employing reusable shuttles.

'Many close friends are coloured' - Sandys

HE WANTS the rope, he wants laws to hold protesters responsible for damage caused during demonstrations, stricter curbs on immigration, with repatriation, and, of course, he wants legal action against workers who break labour contracts.

Delivering his reactionary programme with genteel panache, Mr Duncan Sandys spoke out in Streatham, London, on Monday night.

'If they [labour contracts] are broken, the party that feels aggrieved will be able to sue for damages,' he told an audience of his Tory constituents.

And on secret ballots—'anybody knows that in works meetings, fellows don't like holding up their hands against strikes. But if they got home and talked with their wives they would have a different attitude'.

On demonstrations, Mr Sandys proposed a British version of the recent and notorious French anti-protest laws.

'We really must make it more easy to hold the demonstrators responsible for damage and injuries they cause. Then there are the demonstrators like the squatters and the sinner-inners. Here we have to amend the law of trespass,' he said.

On immigration, the ex-Colonial Secretary reached his most heart-breaking. After all, many of his closest friends were coloured and called him by his first name.

Not same

A touching letter from a Pakistani in Birmingham asked him to try and stop further immigration, and didn't they break into 'For

● PAGE FOUR COL. 5 →

TORY PRESS CONFERENCE

Heath hedges on de-nationalization of industries

BY A POLITICAL REPORTER

'WE WILL introduce further competition in several areas', said Tory leader Edward Heath at his London news conference yesterday.

Questioned about his Monday night pledge that Labour's ports nationalization Bill would 'never see the light of day again', Heath reiterated the two main planks of his party's attack on the nationalized industries.

● 'They would have to make themselves more efficient,' he said. (Or, as the party's verbose manifesto has it, 'we will sharpen the disclosure requirements in the accounts of most public companies'.)

● 'First priority on assistance for investment should go to the private sector,' stressed Heath. ('We will encourage investment through tax allowances or reductions,' says the manifesto.)

Heath would not be drawn into citing specific industries where the Tories would favour 'jolly good riddance'—his words about the Ports Bill on Monday night—to nationalization.

FEAR

But despite the catch-all phrasing of the Tory manifesto ('we will progressively reduce the involvement of the state in the nationalized industries'), trade unionists will still fear that several state-owned sectors of industry—particularly the more profitable ones—could well come under the hammer if Heath's party is returned to political power.

LENIN

Centenary Lecture

HULL

Wednesday, June 3, 8 p.m.

ASW Hall,

53, Beverley Rd

Speaker: Tom Kemp

Admission 1s

This is the time to raise sales of Workers Press

BETWEEN NOW and the general election tens of thousands of people, young and old, will be introduced to politics, many for the first time.

It is vital that they become acquainted with the revolutionary Marxist point of view.

We have made extensive plans in order to do this. They include:

- Display advertising
 - Poster advertising.
 - Handbill distribution outside factories and universities.
 - A special 15s election offer for 18 issues (June 1 to 20) post-paid (see page 4).
 - Public meetings in all the main centres.
 - A special Workers Press news film of the election.
- We need your help. Please fill this form in without delay.

want to help the Workers Press raise its circulation:

Name

Address

Post to: Circulation Department, Workers Press,

186A Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

Or telephone: 01-720-2000.

TWO PUBLIC MEETINGS		
Political significance of the General Election	LONDON	SWINDON
	Sunday, June 14,	Friday, June 12,
	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
	St Pancras Town Hall	Co-op Hall
		East St
Speakers:		Speakers:
A Thornett (ATUA)		Frank Willis (ATUA)
J. Simmance (YS national secretary)		G. Healy (SLL national secretary)
G. Healy (SLL national secretary)		

IN EXAMINING the various forms of work analysis being used at the present time we must be very careful to remember that we are discussing the aspects of these systems as applied in the modern economic context that we have described and in particular through the vehicle of the productivity deal.

Any individual aspect—the use of the stopwatch or activity sampling say—may already be in use in an existing piecework system which is working to the operatives' advantage.

However we must always understand that this successful application of such systems has come from the strength of the working class in forcing concessions from the management and not from some inherently 'good' aspects of the systems themselves.

The present use of these methods in Measured-Day Work and so-called incentive schemes is to destroy this strength and give 100 per cent control to management.

To be clear on this most important question we must say that there are two entirely different purposes for which various systems of work analysis can be used:

Firstly, and this is the most dangerous one, they can be used in conjunction with fixed rate or graded systems of job evaluation to fix the grade differentials when such systems are introduced, and afterwards to insure that each operator puts in a maximum effort (per shift say) in such a way that every ounce of effort is 'productive', and the labour force is cut to a minimum.

Under these conditions all forms of job analysis are used to maximize exploitation and wages can be effectively held down because realistic collective bargaining becomes impossible outside of the productivity swindle itself.

But, secondly, some work-study methods are used to establish traditional incentive bonus (PBR—payment by results systems) schemes based on hours allowed for the job.

The first advantage that workers have under these forms of payment is that being direct incentives, they are subject to the piecework agreement and no timing can be put in until

mutual agreement is reached. Once the time is agreed, the money is worked out, as we have explained, by simply subtracting the hours actually taken from the hours allowed.

This type of incentive scheme is best suited to work other than production-line processes. It is the area in which the employers now seek to introduce job evaluation.

Also, this system gives scope for full wage bargaining as mutations in the job take place and is on the top of the list for abolition if the employers have their way.

Just to get this point quite clear, some methods of analysis may be such that good timings can be obtained if they are applied to payment by the piece, where stewards and workers are able to keep them under control. But the same systems applied to an indirect bonus system or to a graded and evaluated system of payment with the object of reducing manning levels would be 'dynamite'.

We should never forget that methods of analysis, be they scientific or not, are not simply mathematical formulae applied to a fixed situation. They are being applied to a living struggle between classes. Therefore, any mechanical view of these methods which abstracts them from this struggle is most dangerous.

Almost every system of work analysis can be applied to both these purposes equally well.

It is therefore essential, before studying the particular form of analysis involved, workers should first of all know the form of payment to which the systems are being applied, and secondly, the relationship of forces in terms of organization.

It is extremely important that this is understood when considering the technicalities of any particular work-study system.

This is not to suggest that the method used is not of extreme importance, it most certainly is, and a knowledge of the various methods is essential if workers are to avoid the noose. It is just a question of priority and perspective.



3 Questions and answers on work study

Q. What is work study?

A. It is a method used by the employers to get more output from a worker by directly intensifying his labour. The methods used by a worker doing a job, the actual motions that he makes, and the times taken for each motion are all measured with a stopwatch and a ruler.

The examination of methods, actions, etc., is called method study, and the examination of the times for each action is called either time study or work measurement.

On the basis of these measurements proposals are put forward for new systems of working which, it is claimed, will cut out all 'wasted' movement and all 'wasted' time.

Work study is often first introduced by outside consultants, but in most cases it is the aim of managements to set up a permanent work-study department.

Often the two sections of work study are introduced separately, first method study then time study. While one reason for this may be that the work in question is too badly organized to be timed straight away, it is also true that this is a method the employers use to introduce work study gradually, in stages, to a group of workers who are violently opposed to the use of the stopwatch.

Q. What are the advantages of work study for the employer?

A. It would be very wrong in fact very dangerous, for any worker to think that work study is only a question of speed-up. Within productivity deals time-and-motion methods are closely bound up with disciplining measures aimed at giving the employers a hire-and-fire stranglehold over the labour force.

There are at least seven basic advantages which an employer looks for when operating a work study system. These are:

1. To lay down the amount of work a worker must do in each second of the working day. Times for jobs are worked out to a hundredth of a minute and some methods even include times for eye movement and eye focusing.
2. To break the organized strength of the total labour force in an enterprise. This can be done for example by eliminating time for shop meetings, by moving out and moving on powerful groups of workers who have led struggles in the past, and by 'proving' that a shop steward is bad at his job so that he can be sacked for 'bad workmanship'.

At the same time work study sets out to divide workers into those above 'standard' and those below, to turn fast against slow, young against old, men against women, day workers against shift-workers and so on.

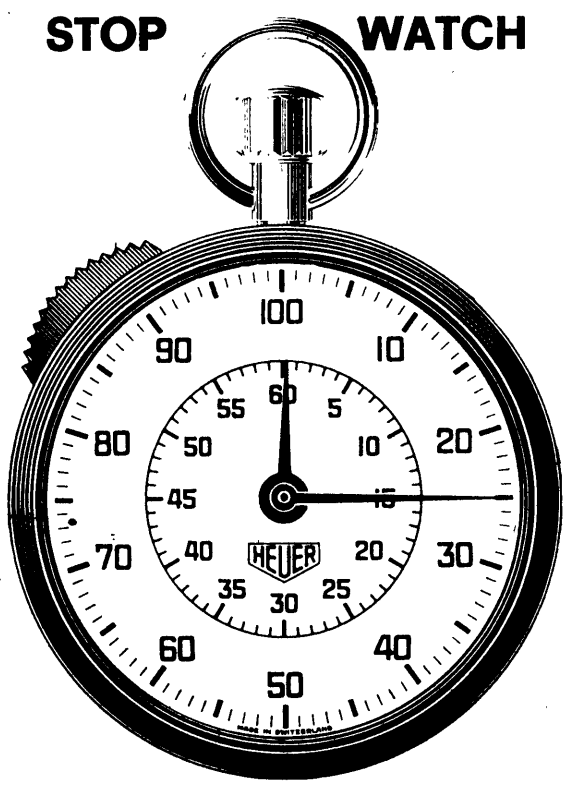
The job specification sheet in giving to the worker a list of the actions he must make is also giving the employer complete control of the workers' movements at any time of the day.

The worker is expected to answer on his time sheet for 'unauthorized movements'.

3. To fix manning levels. On the basis of the speed-up the same work to be done with fewer workers so enabling a cut in the labour force.

THE DECIMAL MINUTE

STOP WATCH



The dial of a work-study stopwatch is divided into 100 units, not into seconds. This gives a much finer unit (3/5 seconds) and allows all calculations to be made in decimals.

Also, the stopwatch is usually of the 'flyback' type. This means that as soon as the watch is stopped the sweep hand flicks back to zero for instant re-use.

ization and automation—as new machinery and computers are introduced, work study is used alongside to ensure an absolute minimum of workers on the job. This can lead to mass sackings of 80 to 90 per cent of the labour force, depending on the level of automation undertaken.

Q. How are these methods got into the works in the first place?

A. Very rarely are employers in a strong enough position to force these systems through whatever the workers think. Usually they have to work it as a confidence trick. They imply that the scheme's main concern is to pay a wage increase and that the strings are merely to conform with the government's incomes policy.

Work study, it is claimed, enables all work to be done with LESS effort, and in any case nothing will be allowed which hasn't been fixed by 'mutual agreement' between union officials and management.

Very often the system is crept in on the basis of a 'feasibility study'. Workers

of shift working or revised shifts, use of flexibility, and mobility, introduction of a new grading system, and so on.

5. To bring about closures, it is often on the basis of work-study consultants' reports that managements decide that it is feasible to close entire factories, docks, etc.

6. To install payment systems like 'new incentive bonus', and Measured-Day Work (MDW). To the employer it is essential that greater productivity is NOT reflected in higher wages. These systems have been specially invented to completely eliminate piecework and to smash the workers' bargaining power which has been built up under traditional systems of payment.

7. To lay the basis for modern-

who have asked for a pay increase are told that a consultant team will be brought in to see if the introduction of a scheme paying a large increase is feasible.

In fact at this stage the introduction of the scheme has already been decided and the real aim of the consultants is to lay the basis for its introduction and to snoop around and see where any points of opposition are likely to occur.

Also on the basis of this study they make an estimate for the employers of by how much productivity can be increased, by how much the labour costs can be cut, by how many the labour force can

To these people a worker is no more than a machine able to generate a given energy output and capable of certain basic motions—like cogs in a gear wheel which can be listed for future reference.

To them, motions accepted as normal human actions—stopping to think, to blow your nose, to rest or to scratch—are 'ineffective', 'unproductive' and an offence against the continuous process that is production for profit.

It must be added that even with all the double-talk these systems would never get over the door-step were it not for the role of the union leaders, Communist Party members and other 'left-wingers', who directly or indirectly support their introduction.

Q. How exactly is method study used to 'rationalize' work and has it any connection with a system called O&M?

A. Organization and Methods (O & M) is a particular type of method study used mainly in offices so we can examine it under the general heading method study.

Before any modernization or timing of work can be carried out by an employer some form of rationalization of the work process has to take place.

Often the existing methods of work have been fixed on the basis of space available or by trial and error. To introduce stopwatch timing into this state of affairs would be to simply speed up the chaos, probably ending with more workers producing more muddle at greater speed.

Method study is the examination and recording of existing methods of working with a view to installing and maintaining new methods.

While it is true that this type of survey may bring some advantages to workers; less walking about or a saving of effort carrying gear and humping large quantities of materials, it must be remembered at all times that:

(a) The time and effort saved does not come to the worker as free time, but is used to do more work in the time saved.

(b) Method study aims at turning all work into a 'flow-line' or conveyor-belt process suitable for timing and suitable for installation of stricter control measures.

Q. Can you give an example of how method study sets about re-organizing a place of work?

A. We can use method study applied to an office as an example while remembering that the system used and the charts, symbols, etc., described are equally applied to factories, docks, mines, building sites and so on.

In an office the existence of every invoice, form, file, requisition, desk and clerk is challenged with a view to eliminating from the work process. Next, flow charts are drawn up to show how employees, materials and equipment are processed at present and how they can be treated under a simplified system.

String diagrams are also constructed.

These are scale drawings of a working area—a small office for example—on which string is stretched and pinned out to represent distances walked during a part of the day. The method study experts then try to work out how to re-arrange the workplace so as to minimize these distances, i.e. reduce the length of the string on the diagram.

At a later stage process charts are made up.

These reflect the arm, hand and finger movements made by a worker during a given operation. After close analysis of these, the experts will re-arrange the working surface (desk, table top, etc.) so as to cut out all 'wasted' movement. It is on the basis of this type of saving that a clerk, say, may be told that she has sufficient time to do someone else's job as well as her own.

For process and other work study charts a set of five symbols are used as a kind of shorthand to represent different activities.

Two other systems sometimes used in method study are:

1. Micromotion examination.

With this a worker is filmed carrying out a particular operation. The film is then examined frame by frame and the movements made in the operation are charted.

This system also gives times for the job, as the camera is synchronized with a timer registering to the nearest two-thousandth of a minute.

2. The cyclograph.

This is a record of movements which is made by the operator wearing a small light attached to his wrist, which appears on a photographic plate as a continuous line.

Q. How does the other half of work study, the timing, operate?

A. This is the actual speeding up of the worker. With ordinary time study a worker is timed with a stopwatch while doing a specific job; only movements directly connected with the job are timed.

Mistakes, rest, or 'abnormal' movements are left out. In this way the times that are taken are for what is known as 'effective working' only.

Also the time-and-motion man is not so much concerned with timing a whole job in one go as with its individual parts or 'elements'.

For example, an electrician being timed putting a socket outlet box on a wall would be timed boring each hole separately. In this way the stopwatch is being clicked on and off all the time.

At the same time, the observer writes down the 'rate' at which he considers the different elements are being carried out (fast, slow, etc.).

Following this, the elements are rated and then strung together to make the 'basic time', an extra fixed allowance is added for rest and contingencies and this is the final 'standard time' for the job.

The work-study people do not record the workers rest periods because they are not interested in how much rest the operator actually needs.

They have their own list of 'scientifically' worked-out

tables of how much rest they consider should be allowed in any particular type of work.

One other system we should mention here is 'group capacity assessment'.

This is used where the work of two or more workers is closely connected—a road-digging gang or typists and clerks working together on a single project.

In this case the group activity is timed instead of the individual workers and final recommendations aim at reducing the number of workers in the group while shortening the time for the job they are doing.

Allowing 10 per cent for contingencies and rest the final time is made out to be 8.25 seconds or a saving of 2.75 seconds on the actual time (11 seconds) to do the job.

The equivalent saving on the entire day would be two hours in an eight-hour day.

What is finally arrived at with this sort of system is a whole string of impossible times for jobs which, in conjunction with new machines etc., give the employers a 200 to 300 per cent increase in output while the workers' wage ceiling is held down permanently to a fixed level.

Q. Surely rating is the biggest fraud of all?

A. It is. All that it boils down to is the personal opinion of the work-study man of what he thinks is a 'fast', 'slow' or 'average' speed of working.

Beneath that friendly chatty exterior he may be privately considering you as a lazy so-and-so and be rating you at 90, 80 or 70 per cent accordingly.

It is interesting to know how exactly these people are trained. The trainee expert is shown films of someone walking at different speeds—at four, five and six miles an hour. After he has seen these films a number of times he is reckoned to have the idea of different rates fixed in the back of his mind.

Next, he gets together with other trainees and they go out on the street and watch people walking about.

They each rate separately the speed of one particular person then compare notes afterwards.

After a few weeks of this, they claim to be able to go on a job and decide whether it is being done fast or slow just by watching it being done.

In fact, this system is so obviously a fraud that it is now being dropped by many consultants, or if it is still in use they get in first and tell the workers involved that final times will be fixed 'more scientifically'.

Q. Why do they have a rating system anyway? Why don't they just use the stopwatch times?

A. Rating is the key factor in actually speeding up operatives. With rating they can watch a man working at one speed and because in their opinion he is below standard rate, they can write down a much faster time for the job.

This is why it is a mistake to think that by slowing down when being timed you will end up getting reasonable times.

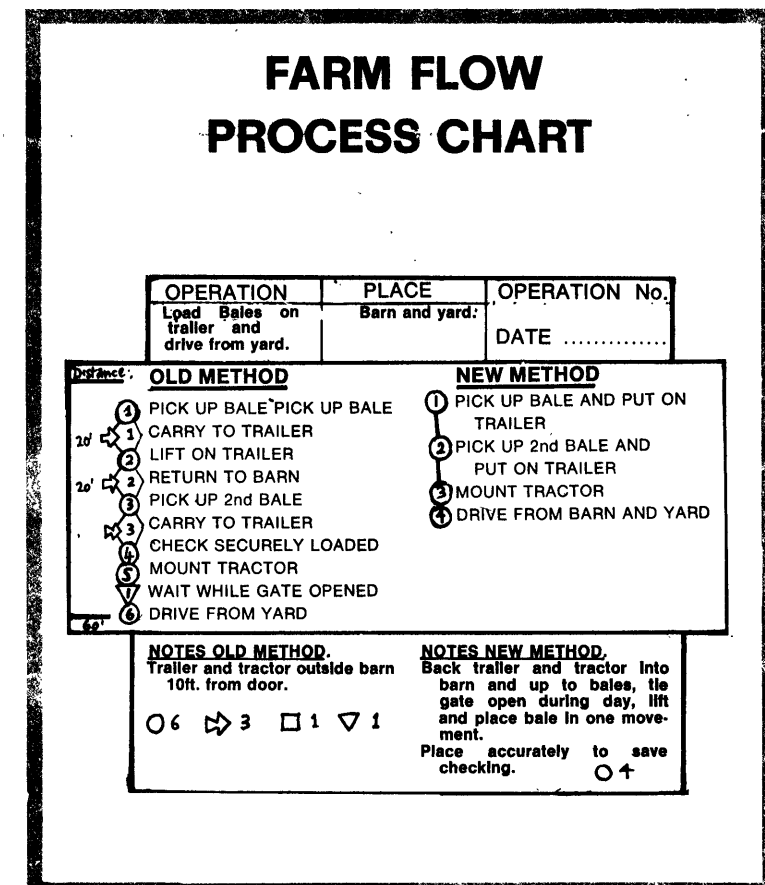
If you work at three-quarter speed, the work-study man may well be rating you at 50. So a job you took ten minutes over is put down as five minutes standard time. This is why so many workers are shocked to find their final specification sheet 'unrecognisable' and why times taken off work being done at reasonable speed end up as completely impossible standard times.

On the other hand if you work very fast when being timed, the observer would simply change his outlook on what the standards should be and he will probably take this speed as a new standard performance.

Q. In some cases workers are trained in the stopwatch techniques and end up alongside the work-study men timing their fellow workers. How does this happen?

A. The essence of a confidence trick—in fact the reason it is named as such—is the ability to win the confidence of the person you are deceiving.

This is recognized by the experts who have a policy of claiming a 'neutral' position between management and labour and who try to temporarily draw a few workers into help with the time-and-motion studies to prove to the rest that everything is above board.



Q. How about giving an example of time study in action?

A. Let's take a simple example of a man bending down to pick up a heavy box and putting it on a bench.

During this operation the worker might have hesitated for a second to note the best way to grasp the box and rested for two seconds when the operation was complete.

He might be timed and rated as follows:

OPERATION (elements)	Time	Rate per cent
Bend down	1 second	100
Grasp box	1 second	90
Lift	5 seconds	90
Put down on bench	1 second	110
Total	8 seconds	

These three 'ineffective' seconds would not be recorded, so this task would be timed at eight seconds instead of the 11 seconds it really took.

Next, the elements are rated. In the bend down movement the one stands because in the opinion of the observer the worker moved at standard speed.

However, in grasping the box he was considered to be too slow, rating only 90 out of 100. He should have taken one tenth less time i.e. nine-tenths (0.9) of a second, for this movement.

Similarly in the 'lift' movement he should have taken only 4.5 seconds. His put down time was fast and 'normal' time would have been 1.1 seconds.

So the basic time for the whole action would be: 1 + 0.9 + 4.5 + 1.1 seconds = 7.5 seconds.

Q. Couldn't the workers put pressure on the jobs to be re-timed if they think those that are given are too fast?

A. There's usually no need to put pressure on, the work-study officers actually encourage workers to ask for re-timing to take place.

This is because they know very well that re-timing only follows the same pattern as before—leaving out 'ineffective' work, adding the same rest allowance etc.—so the same time for the job will be arrived at.

Once re-timing has taken place, however, the time-and-motion men claim that the particular time in question has now been effectively checked so its accuracy can no longer be questioned.

Q. So the setting of times is a once-and-for-all affair?

A. No! The impression, often deliberately given, that the workers are timed and then left alone is completely false. New methods and new machines are always being brought in and time cutting is a constant factor.

Once the work-study men are through the door they are in for good.

A quotation from a time-and-motion manual will make the use of this method clear.

The book 'Introduction to Work Study' published by the International Labour Office, after explaining that a good way of allaying the workers' suspicions is to get them to elect a representative to work with the consultants, continues:

'The workers' nominee is given the same basic training as the regular work-study men receive, and takes part with them in making studies on the shop floor and in compiling time standards.

'He remains a member of his normal working group throughout the period of his secondment to the work-study team, drawing neither more nor less pay than he did before, and after work study in the section has been completed he returns to his normal duties.

'He thus remains a nominee of the workers throughout, able to keep them informed about what is going on in terms which they will understand. Since he receives neither additional pay nor advancement he cannot be suspected of having been "bought" by the management.'

A number of points follow from this description. As the worker is trained the same as the consultants, he can only arrive at the same time for jobs as them so they are not worried that he might give his mates better times for the work.

Also, the nominee is usually 'fed' material to report back to his section which will put the scheme in as favourable a light as possible.

Further, the nominee may certainly go through the work-study course, but the consultants are not really bothered whether he understood it or not.

It is sufficient for them if he merely hangs about the place and appears to be in touch with what is going on. Afterwards, when final times have been set, queries from workers can be answered:

'Your representative was present at all times during timing and all results were fully confirmed by him and finally agreed on the basis of mutuality.'

One other point. It is not true that all workers involved in work study return to the shop floor.

Some get a 'pay off' in the form of promotion or get a job permanently in the firm's work-study department. Many 'militants' have ended up this way.

Some workers accept the position of 'nominee' knowing that this may well be the outcome.

Others, genuinely wanting to fight for their members have got into such a rut looking at all issues in 'bread-and-butter' terms that they are completely disorientated when faced with a cleverly planned attack based on a government backing.

tv column

TWO WEEKS AGO today as part of the massive economies being effected in British television the last original Wednesday Play was transmitted on BBC-1.

Reflecting the declined standard of achievement of this series it nevertheless marked the end of a stage in British television.

Called 'Chariot of Fire' and concerned with a pathetic 59 year old man who has spent 20 of the last 30 years in jail for sexually fondling small boys, it was written by Tony Parker. Parker has probably given more to understanding a section of the people we find it most difficult to bear than almost any other man alive.

For nine years he has laboured silently listening. He has listened to and recorded people confusedly accounting their lives of pain, persecution, unhappiness and misery.

People who steal, who are imprisoned for expressing the sexual aberrations which live in all of us, people who have wandered through the indignities of the so-called welfare services and then stumbled out into a worse chaos; people whose lives make no more sense to them.

Tony Parker has written these lives into book after book of revelations.

The down-and-out, the persistent and usually petty offender against the capitalist laws of property, the victims of social and family processes the effects of which become more crippling as their origins become more obscure.

These are the contemporary and customarily silent victims of hundreds of years of repression and dispossession, puritanism and greed with whom Parker has spent so many hours.

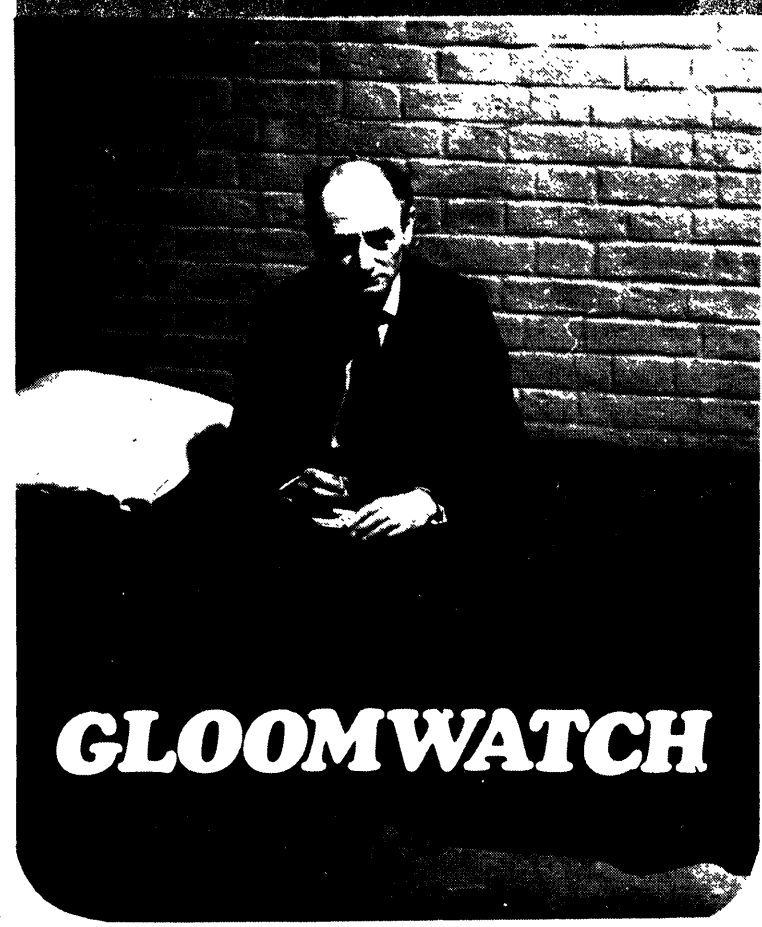
He tape records, in fact, hundreds of hours with the subject; he carefully transcribes and edits the tapes and then adds the most sparing linking or descriptive narrative, to make books like 'The Unknown Citizen', 'Five Women', 'The Twisting Lane', 'People of the Streets', 'A Man of Good Abilities', 'The Courage of His Convictions', and his recent study of Britain's only prison given over to psychiatric investigation.

He has been likened to Mayhew who tried to characterize the London poor at the end of the 19th century; he has recently been compared to Dickens; these comparisons in no way flatter his achievement, but in some ways illuminate it.

He has raised documentary writing to an art form; his insight and perception have turned the humdrum tiny horrors into the living experience which moulds and forms personality. He has slowly and patiently penetrated the jungles of crippled lives and returned with an account of the journey which enriches all our understanding.

Because of his gentle persistence and refusal to moralize,

By Frank Cartwright



JIMMY GARDNER as Stanley Wood in CHARIOT OF FIRE by Tony Parker.

people who normally go unheard become witnesses to their own lives. He also steadfastly refuses to draw conclusions for us, preferring to leave his accounts open for scrutiny, but outside any explicit theoretical framework.

His work is full of the detail and complexity of the often shattered personality and there is nothing of the reformer about him.

In his occasional appearances on television there is rather a bleakness which suggests someone who consistently exposes himself to so much unhappiness that he can see no way out.

During one 'Line-Up' interview he was asked 'Well, what do you propose we do with these people?' i.e. recidivists, sexual offenders, the hundreds of thousands of petty criminals in the society who make up the

bulk of the prison population. His answer was: 'The alternative to prison is not-prison. I look forward to the day when a judge sentences an offender to a long period of freedom and refuses to let him back inside prison.'

In that remark lies the kernel of the position many artists and writers, *mutatis mutandis*, feel they are forced to hold. They have no illusions about reforms, they see clearly that capitalism cannot reform itself to any historical or human effect; but they go no further. They prescribe the impossible in the full knowledge that it is so.

Some are now making the revolutionary connection; a few making it as far as the revolutionary party. Mostly, however, they still remain isolated—often in great personal suffering and sometimes desperately flailing



The BBC 'Doomwatch' team: (left to right) SIMON OATES as John Ridge, JOBY BLANSHARD as Colin Bradley, JOHN PAUL as Sponcer Quist, ROBERT POWELL as Tobias Wren and WENDY HALL as Pat Hunnisett.

about for relief from the contradictory forces at work in them.

Unlike the books, the television play was not an artistic success.

It was treated with cautious and even respectful reticence by the bourgeois press because it dealt with a subject so laden with implications. It also did it in a way which clearly announced that its author had seen things they had better not look at too closely.

It was dramatically stilted and didn't emerge from those creative levels in which a genuine work of art is forged. Its concern with the middle-class lady Voluntary Associate was also pure BBC fodder and didn't get anywhere near its target of the meaning of her involvement with the man concerned.

Unlike his earlier film 'Some Women' (originally called 'Five Women' and only transmitted by the BBC after protracted hassling and eventual censorship), 'Chariot of Fire' did not contain that density and compression of language and action common to the best plays.

But like Parker's other work it did attempt to confront a taboo, to confront an aspect of the hidden and forbidden reality. And that, after all, is one of the great functions of art; to find the lost reality from which we are alienated and to recreate it inescapably before us.

Not all such attempts will be successful; some will clearly distort and confuse more than they reveal. It's not to be forgotten too that the bourgeoisie owns and controls all art and the means of dissemination and will attempt to pass off its own historical necessities as fixed, permanent and for-all-time features of the human experience.

But equally the relationship between the artist and the class who manipulate and exploit his

work in common with all other kinds of production, is not a comfortable one. The process is a conflict too, and new understandings are constantly emerging from it.

The attempt to incorporate insights and creative analyses threatening to its stability and continuance is a constant and necessary preoccupation of the ruling class and its delegates. Another example from television can illuminate this process.

One of the fundamental features of capitalism is its total inability to prevent the new forms of technology necessary to it from further bringing it into conflict with the working class. Since Marx and Engels analysed this process there are many examples of liberal and radical groups discovering it for the first time and totally missing its meaning.

Currently, the question of capitalist pollution, in all its hideous forms, is receiving a big boost in the papers and on television.

That's not to say that the symptoms with which the new discoverers of these evils of the profit system are concerned are not real and major catastrophes. The point, however, is to see the massive attempt by the media of the capitalist class to incorporate the warnings and the protesters who make them, into the old forms to prevent, in other words, the development of this argument to its conclusion as a weapon of struggles.

'Doomwatch', the drama series on BBC television, is exactly such an attempt.

Currently at the end of its second series, it is scheduled to return in the autumn. It concerns the doings of 'Doomwatch', a secret and high-powered government department whose job is the detection and prevention of scientific and technological developments likely to speed the coming doomsday.

We are shown a team of excellently qualified, intelligent, humanitarian, hard-minded men, civil servants but no mere slaves of convention or due-process, who constantly monitor and intervene throughout the scientific and industrial complex to ensure that the people and a decent, humane life shall be protected in the course of 'progress'.

Dramas about human babies being cultivated in laboratory wombs in order that their hearts may eventually be transplanted into the body of the scientist's son, about the use of bugging devices and tape-recordings to

Workers Press notebook

The common touch

CLAPHAM NEWS-OBSERVER

One of the South London News Group
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1970

Women scared of the Common at night

AFRAID TO GO OUT ALONE

EMANUEL ON PARADE

What a...

DON'T
BE
CALLAS

THE GREAT Tory Clapham Common rape saga is ploughing on regardless. Regardless, that is, of the fact that it is based on nothing more than hot (and thin) air.

Inevitably, Friday's edition of the 'Clapham News-Observer' splashed across its front page the headline shown above.

The 'local survey', as Workers Press readers will remember, is a phoney attempt to whip up 'law-and-order' sentiment, masterminded by the local Tory candidate, William Shelton.

This particular Tory scare was thoroughly exposed in Thursday's Workers Press.

The Tories, as we pointed out at the time, have no evidence that lone women have been attacked on the Common recently, nor is their survey evidence of anything of the kind.

A similar survey taken at any time in the past 50 years would

have shown that most women in their right senses would rather not cross the Common alone after dark—which proves... whatever you want it to prove.

The fact that Clapham is a marginal constituency, the election is only three weeks away and 'law and order' is one of the main planks in the Tory programme, has nothing to do with it, of course.

Or so Shelton would apparently have us believe.

To quote the 'News-Observer': 'Although the Conservatives are concentrating on law and order in the coming General Election, Mr Shelton maintains it is a coincidence that his local survey on crime should be published now. "We do not intend to make local crime an election issue", he said.'

Shelton ought to know about these things. He's a director of Coleman Prentice and Varley, the advertising firm which ran the 1964 Tory election campaign. The slogan then was 'You've never had it so good'.

The case of the missing moles

FRED KIRSCH, the Kent USA university psychology student who has been touring Europe speaking at meetings against President Nixon's Indo-China policy, returned to the United States yesterday. He had little to show for his tour.

Low point of his four-day visit to Britain, organized by the revisionist fortnightly paper 'Red Mole', was a rally in Trafalgar Square attended by less than 100 people, apart from the usual by-standers.

Kirsch's irritation with his British sponsors is understandable: he gave up his 35-hour-a-week job as a bus driver—he is 'working his way' through Kent State—in order to come on the tour.

He was on the university campus on May 4 when National Guard troops opened fire on the students. He was, he says, less than four feet away from Jeffrey Miller, one of the four students killed in the massacre.

He was disappointed not only in his treatment by the 'moles' of the Pabloite International Marxist Group, but by their Belgian counter-parts, who turned out only 200 to hear him speak in Ghent.

'I was going on to Paris, but I don't think it's worth bothering now,' he said, 'I'm going back to the States where the struggle really is.'

Though he gave interviews to a number of newspapers on his arrival at London Airport to begin his British tour, Kirsch found an almost total black-out of his remarks.

Well, it was argued, management revealed to be using such foul methods could only lead to real class conflict.

And that had to be prevented at all costs. So the collaboration of the strike leader was ensured and management was bullied into seeing where its own best, if long-term, interests lay.

The whole series indeed has been characterized by what might be called the classic British 'absorption effect'.

It's admitted there are real problems, but don't worry because we're on to it. You may not know that we are, you may not see us looking after you, but Doomwatch is there and can be seen to be taking care of everything.

Elitist and reactionary, the programmes are based precisely in an area of reality that is most revolutionary in its implications. But their effect is to pacify, to mollify and to lull us back into an untroubled sleep.

Their writers and directors, of course, would all claim exactly the opposite—that they're trying to wake us up to the dangers.

And that's a measure of the crazed condition in which capitalism tries to keep us.

For a while the Wednesday Play was a spot where writers and directors could make original and creative one-off contributions about reality; its demise has been gradual, but with its final going television drama has at last been almost totally re-routed towards the massive trivialization and lies of most series and serials.

NEWLY-MARRIED couples often find it hard to make ends meet. Setting up house is an expensive business these days.

Readers will be pleased to hear, no doubt, about one family without such difficulties—and they didn't have to move in with the in-laws, either.

An extract from 'Honeymoon Year of Marriage', a book by Fred Sparks, appeared last week in the US 'Ladies' Home Journal'.

It estimates the household expenditure of Aristotle Onassis, the Greek shipowner, and his bride, the former Mrs Jackie Kennedy.

According to Sparks, they managed to get through \$20 million in their first year together. I will repeat that: \$20 million.

4-635 million of it went on accommodation. Well, you have to have somewhere to live, don't you? This included hotels, flats and an island villa.



Mrs Jacqueline ONASSIS

Five million is attributed to 'presents' from him to her.

Over a million went on the upkeep of their yacht, and one and a quarter million goes down as Jackie's personal expenses—cigarettes, bus fares and the like, I suppose.

These two charming people, friends of the Greek Colonels, thus live on the equivalent income of about 20,000 Greek working-class families.

Who wants to be a millionaire ... ?

Polynesian full-backs need not apply

THE SMITH regime in Rhodesia recently announced new measures to prevent coloured and Asian people buying houses in white suburbs.

Segregation is to be intensified, in order, says President Dupont, to 'protect and maintain residential property values'.

N. Makanda has explained in detail each Thursday in Workers Press how segregation in Rhodesia was started by Whitehall as an essential part of colonial rule, but Rhodesian apartheid—in sport at least—is apparently insufficiently complete for the liking of the S African authorities.

Last week, the Rhodesia University College rugby team was all set to go on a tour of S Africa when the authorities found their scrum half was Chinese.

The tour has been cancelled, though the S African Minister of the Interior denies refusing entry to any Chinese scrum halves recently.

I would like information about the

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Fill in the form below and send to
NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186A CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON SW4.

Name _____

Address _____

BBC 1

8.00-9.00 a.m. Good morning Mexico. England v Rumania, Peru v Bulgaria and Uruguay v Israel. 9.38 Schools. 10.45-11.00 Watch with mother. 11.05-11.55 Schools. 12 noon-1.30 p.m. World Cup Grandstand. Rumania v England, Peru v Bulgaria and Uruguay v Israel. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05 Schools. 2.25 Derby day grandstand. 3.35 1970 Derby Stakes. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory; 4.55 Vision on. 5.20 Hector's house. 5.25 Abbott and Costello. 5.30 London. 5.50 News and weather.

6.00 **WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND.** Rumania v England, Peru v Bulgaria, Uruguay v Israel.

7.00 **THE DOCTORS.** 7.30 **NOT IN FRONT OF THE CHILDREN.** 'A Yip In The Night'.

8.00 **ITS A KNOCK-OUT.** Ramsgate v Margate. 8.50 **NEWS** and weather.

9.10 **JACK BENNY'S NEW LOOK.** With Jack Benny, Gregory Peck, George Burns, Nancy Sinatra and Gary Puckett.

10.00 **ELECTION BROADCAST.** Liberal Party. 10.10 **24 HOURS.**

10.45 **WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND.** Morocco v W Germany, Czechoslovakia v Brazil, Sweden v Italy, Belgium v El Salvador.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as BBC 1 except:

7.30-7.55 Heddlu. 9.10 Miss Wales 1970. 9.50-10.00 Darganiad organ.

Midlands and E Anglia: 5.30-5.50 Midlands today. Look East, weather.

North of England: 5.30-5.50 Look North, weather.

Wales: 3.45 Cricket: Glamorgan v Somerset. 5.30-5.50 Wales today.

WESTWARD: 11.00 London. 5.30 Diary. 5.45 London. 6.30 News, weather. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 8.00 Baron. 9.00 London. 1.00 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00 London. 5.30 Houseparty. 5.45 London. 6.30 Day by day. Crime desk. 7.00 Junkin. 7.30 London. 8.00 Avengers. 9.00 London. 1.00 Weather. 'Concern and controversy'.

HARLECH: 11.00 London. 4.25 Mr Piper. 4.35 London. 5.30 Report. 5.45 London. 6.30 Report extra. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby. 9.00 London. 1.00 Weather.

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.23-4.25 Report West. 5.30 Arthur. 5.38-5.45 Peter. 5.55-6.35 Scene West. 5.30 Y dydd. 5.40 News.

HTV (Cymru/Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 5.30 Y dydd. 5.40 News.

ANGLIA: 10.58 London. 4.25 Newsroom. 4.30 London. 5.25 About Anglia. 5.45 London. 6.30 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby. 9.00 London. 1.00 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00 London. 5.25 Women today. 6.30 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Avengers. 9.00 London.

ULSTER: 11.00-4.20 London. 4.30 News. 4.35 London. 5.30 Summer season. 5.45 London. 6.30 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby. 9.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00 London. 4.20 Enchanted house. 4.35 London. 7.00 London. 8.00 Saint. 9.00 London. 1.00 Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00-11.57 London. 1.05 Encore - university challenge. 1.35 London. 2.25 Newsview. 5.45 London. 7.00 London. 8.00 Baron. 9.00 London.

TYNE TEES: 11.00 London. 4.17 Stories of Tuktuk. 4.35 London. 5.30 Today. 5.45 London. 8.00 Avengers. 9.00 London. 1.10 News. 1.12 Epiogue.

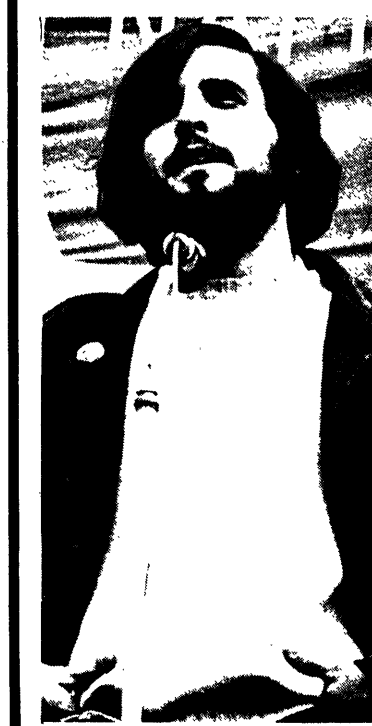
BORDER: 1.45 London. 4.18 News. 4.20 London. 5.30 News. Lookaround. 5.45 London. 6.30 News. 6.35 London. 8.00 Avengers. 9.00 London. 1.00 News, weather.

SCOTTISH: 11.00 London. 4.20 Scotland. 4.30 London. 5.25 Scotland now. 5.45 London. 6.35 Raw deal. 7.00 London. 8.00 Man in a suitcase. 9.00 London. 1.00 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 5.30 News. 5.45 London. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Randall and Hopkirk (deceased). 8.55 Police news. 9.00 Election broadcast: Labour. 9.10 Callan. 10.10 London.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00-11.57 London. 1.00 Zingalong. 1.15 Open house. 1.45 London. 4.30 Anything you can do. 5.30 Houseparty. 5.45 London. 5.55 African patrol. 6.20 News, weather. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 8.00 Baron. 9.00 London. 10.00 Four vous madame. 10.14 London. 1.00 News, weather in French, weather.



KIRSCH

Feather to meet Granada chiefs

GRANADA TV management representatives and the technicians' union ACTT have accepted an invitation to meet TUC secretary Victor Feather in London today.

They are to hold talks on the strike of 300 studio technicians who have 'blackout' Granada programmes for the past week.

The 'black out' is in support of a claim for a 12 per cent pay rise for technicians working in studios with colour equipment and 625-line transmitters. The introduction of this new equipment was the basis for a recent productivity deal.

Feather talked on Monday night with officials of the technicians' union, the ACTT.

He wants to bring about meeting between management and workers in an attempt to end the strike.

Although the ACTT have accepted Feather's invitation, it was stressed yesterday that they were holding out for their 12 per cent claim.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

NOTTINGHAM
'Beat the Tories'
Thursday, June 4, 7.30 p.m.
People's Hall
Heathcote St

BIRMINGHAM
'The General Election and the Economic Crisis'
Thursday, June 4, 8 p.m.
The Wellington
Cnr of
Bristol St/Bromsgrove St

COVENTRY
'Beat the Tories'
Thursday, June 4, 7.30 p.m.
Shakespeare Inn
Spoon St

SE LONDON
'Only revolutionary working-class action can defeat the Indo-China war'
Sunday, June 7, 3 p.m.
Kerfield Tavern
Grove Lane, SE5

'Affluent society has become effluent society'

'Population pressure on land, water and wild life'

Planners' reactionary solutions for environment

BIRTH CONTROL, euthanasia and the methods used to prolong human life will have to be reviewed in the light of the population explosion, more than 500 planners were told at a conference in Cardiff.

The warning was given by Mr R. E. Boote, chairman of the European Conservation and European Conservation Year 1970 committees.

He was speaking at the annual four-day meeting of the Town Planning Institute held at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, Cardiff.

Mr Boote said the population increases at the rate of two per cent and that world population could have doubled to 7,000 million 'early in the 21st century'.

'These populations and the powers they will deploy will inevitably give rise to pressures on land, water and wild life which have not been known before,' he said.

Re-housing

'Pressure for houses, industry and services for these extra millions of people and the need to re-house millions more from the slums and twilight areas threaten to lead to huge urban conglomerations.'

'The total area of degraded and neglected land increases remorselessly and cables, pipelines and pylons make a wilderness of parts of the countryside.'

'The disposal of vast refuse poses another major threat.' Mr Boote told the conference this is crisis talk. Action must be taken now to slow up population growth, to phase back some economic development and to give mankind a breathing space.'

He claimed that the population rise, the growth in technology and the increase in 'consumer expectations' were the three causes of the crisis. 'The demands and pressures resulting from these forces could irretrievably ruin much of our environment,' he added, warning that technology initiated 'interactions and a pace and scale of change whose end results we often do not know or cannot fully understand.'

He said: 'An exploding technology and the economics of large-scale production favour a policy of built-in obsolescence in many industries.'

Waste

'This devours resources, creates more waste and requires even more land for its disposal.'

Consumers often did not realize that their demand for motor cars, unblemished fruit and vegetables and tourism meant pollution, the use of pesticides and rural deterioration.

Citing the motor car as a major source of air pollution Mr Boote said: 'Its waste products imperil the health and wellbeing of man and environment.'

'In Tokyo 154 smog warnings were issued in 1967 and traffic police return to their station every half hour to breathe oxygen.'

Water and wildlife were seriously threatened by contamination, the conference was told.

Mr Boote's analysis of the problem of the misuse of resources and the contamination of the environment was supported by equally lucid explanations given by one concerned speaker after another from the floor.

The imminence of mankind's self destruction was obvious to all. But the plan-

FROM IAN YEATS

ners refused to face up to the real cause of the crisis.

As a result their conclusions were confused, inadequate and finally hostile to the interests of the broad mass of people.

No one doubts that in the long term there are limits to the numbers of people the earth can accommodate, so the planners' conclusion that we must 'relate our population numbers to the physical carrying capacity of our earth' is right.

But it is more than questionable whether these limits have been reached or will be reached by the end of this century.

The planners were clearly frightened and alarmed by the rate at which the environment is fast becoming a cesspool. Once or twice Mr Boote was on the brink of exposing the cause.

For example, he said: 'The environment is being changed in response to short-term economic considerations with results that are destructive and irreversible.'

And again: 'The misuse of technology, the over-exploitation of resources and the massive contamination of the environment are the result of myriad acts of thoughtlessness or ignorance by all of us which reflect the absence of ethics.' (Our emphasis.)

'Ethical'

'There must be radical changes in today's attitudes away from the over-emphasis on consumption goods and planned obsolescence.'

What is needed is 'an ethical approach to our dominant position in the biosphere and a determination to secure for posterity the great benefits which our technologies now offer.'

Unfortunately progress was regarded as a synonym for growth. The affluent society has become the effluent society.

'The undue emphasis on growth must be replaced by a balanced inter-relationship of people and resources leavened by standards and criteria which will create for us a new culture,' he said.

'As the use of all resources is competitive it is essential to strike a balance between the demands of society for the consumption goods produced so abundantly by modern equipment with those for good food, clean air and pure water and a coast and countryside to enjoy.'

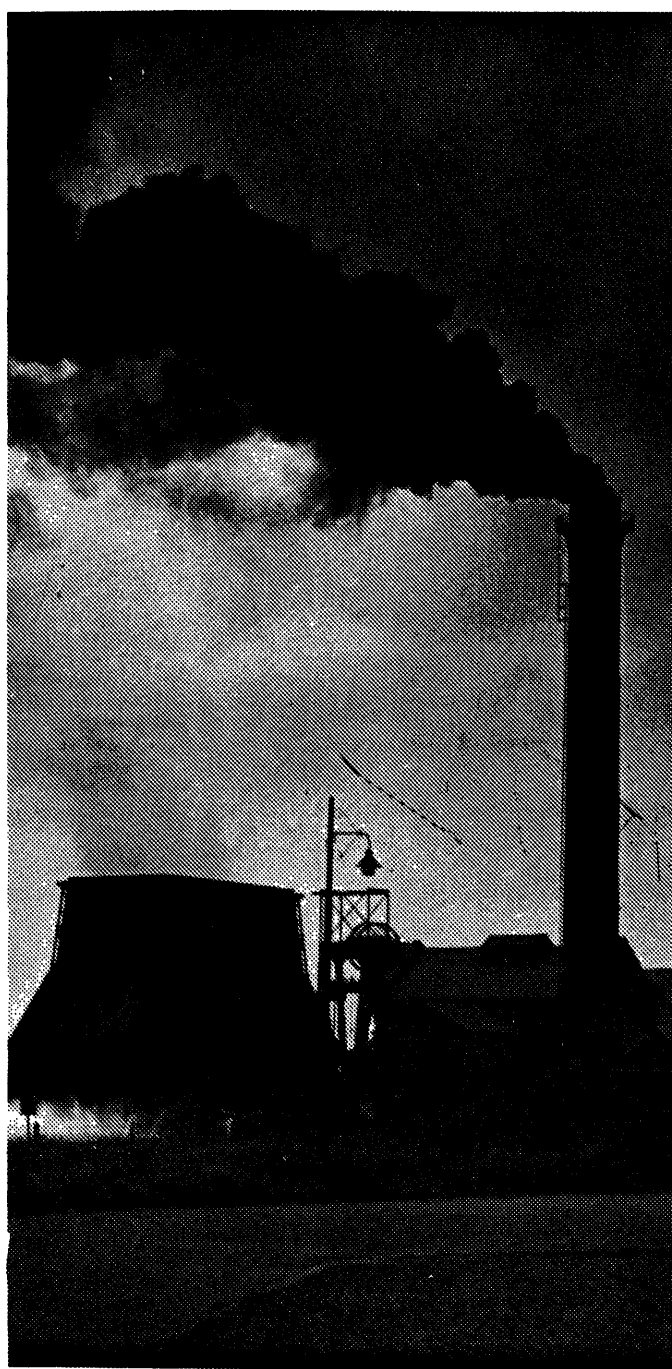
Having stumbled in this way towards the conclusion that it is unprincipled capitalism that has degraded the environment, Mr Boote then makes an astonishing comment.

'Planning must also work more effectively within the concepts of property.'

'Whatever the dominant political ideology of the time, property rights have evolved over the centuries and are backed by some of the most fundamental instincts of man.'

'They underlie the whole apparatus of society and are the key to effective planning, management and development.'

Let us be clear. The structure of private property rights must be destroyed if we are



The drive for profits in British pits over the last two centuries has produced one of the grossest examples of wanton waste and destruction—affecting both the environment and human beings.

to even begin to effectively plan the environment.

And if there have been no 'ethics' in the approach of responsible people to the environment, precisely because capitalism is unethical.

No amount of 'education' and the 'dissemination of information' and breaking down attitudes of 'ignorance and apathy' will make a scrap of difference.

Cheap

There must be an end to the capitalist system under which everything has to be done as cheaply as possible in order to market products as cheaply and competitively as possible and so maximize the profits of the ruling class.

All this utterly and of necessity without regard for people or the environment.

Not only is capitalism to blame for the wanton contamination of the environment, for the chaos of urban development, for cheap shoddy buildings, but also for the demographic distortion which herds people into towns and leaves large areas of the countryside empty.

And there are not starving millions in the world because we cannot produce enough for them, but solely because rich capitalist traders in the so-called developed world can-

not sell the goods needed in the under-developed world to poor people without money.

The problems of demographic distortion and the poor nations with large populations are the responsibility of capitalism and imperialism. It is not steps to curb the population that are needed, but steps to curb capitalism.

It is not technology but the way up with capitalism that has wrought havoc with the environment. Waste, rural wilderness, planned obsolescence; all are symptoms of capitalism.

We are not producing goods and services for people. We are producing for the sake of profit.

To blame consumers for any part of the crisis is absurd.

Holidays

Of course, tourists can ruin an environment, but the whole notion of holidays is tied up with capitalism.

The movement of people, where they go and when they go is determined exclusively by the pattern of employment and working conditions created by capitalism.

'We will restrict the number of tourists to take fresh powers to deal with these issues.'

'As a result of this undertaking, the TUC have intervened in over 150 disputes which would have caused incalculable damage to employment and exports.'

'It has been estimated that two million days which would have been lost in dispute have been avoided by TUC action.'

QUESTIONED on the divergence between Labour and Tory policies here, Edward Heath repeated three times that his party was 'putting the onus the other way.'

'The real thing about this,' he said, 'is are you prepared to implement your proposals when in government.'

'The Labour government abandoned its measures. Under a Conservative government an agreement would be assumed to be enforceable unless both sides disagreed.'

E.E.C.

EQUALLY thin partitions now divide the bounds of the parties' stated positions on the COMMON MARKET.

Wilson's statement, that 'no government could take Britain into the European Economic Community if the majority of people were opposed', was almost indistinguishable from Heath's.

Both, of course, remain determined to sign on the dotted line.

And it must be pointed out

air with carbon monoxide fumes. That is not their responsibility.

It is the responsibility of the car profiteers who refuse to incur any extra cost by fitting vehicles with anti-pollution devices.

Mr Boote is naive to suppose that changing the environment is merely a question of drawing public attention to the problem.

He said: 'Once leaders and people have realized the scope for creating new, healthy and enjoyable environments we could radically transform our physical surroundings.'

Mr Boote himself suspected it was. But he did not say so positively enough.

'Our scope for creating new cities and landscapes, for developing new sources of food and new materials, the material well being are still shackled by the attitudes and motivations which find expression in our confused economic system.'

Unable or unwilling to say once and for all that it is capitalism that is to blame for the desecration of the planet and faced with an increasingly acute crisis Mr Boote and his fellow planners were forced to come up with a solution — population control.

'This raises major and difficult questions: political and social, such as family and tax allowances, birth control, transplant surgery, euthanasia and bringing into question our own priorities.'

Horrors

And, hand in hand with this control, Mr Boote hoped that the 'allocation of the social costs of production to the specific product will lead to new personal and national priorities.'

After taking us through the horrors brought about by capitalist enterprise the planners offer us a policy of pitifully inadequate social tinkering to the existing system based on raising the level of social awareness of the problems.

But even they can see that given the critical urgency for a decisive change in man's treatment of the environment something more must be done.

As usual the people of Britain and of the world are to be asked to pay for the crimes of the bourgeoisie class against humanity through its wanton exploitation of the environment and its lustful, unethical pursuit of profit at the expense of people.

That that is what is meant by the need to review 'family tax allowances, birth control, transplant surgery and euthanasia.'

There is only one way to feed, clothe and house the peoples of our planet. There is only one way to ensure that it does not become uninhabitable as a result of pollution.

There is only one way to build a well-designed, healthy environment to lead the concept of unity between town and countryside.

That way lies in the ruthless destruction of capitalism and the reconstruction of society in accordance with the humanitarian principles which are the foundation of socialism.

The world is in danger. There is more urgency than ever before to build a revolutionary party to lead the working class to power, to smash capitalism and to bring about the triumph of socialism.

Warning

Workers can have no truck with the revisionist claptrap that there is now no basic class difference: between the two parties.

But Workers Press again warns that the Labour leaders are demoralizing millions of their supporters with these treacherous policies.

As the election campaign proper moves into its third day, a fight to establish the unity between the need for a massive Labour vote on June 18 and for a campaign to clear out the party's present rotten leadership—and implement socialist policies—be-

SOVIET UNION

Intellectuals condemn arrest of oppositionists

SEVERAL prominent Soviet intellectuals have publicly denounced the arrest last Friday of Dr Zhores Medvedev, the 45-year-old biologist who has led a campaign against Stalinist censorship in the Soviet Union.

Following his arrest, Dr Medvedev was taken by the police to a 'psychiatric hospital' at Kaluga, where a special commission of medical experts sent from Moscow examined him.

But despite their conclusion that Dr Medvedev was perfectly normal, he was detained in the 'hospital' for a further week for 'observations'.

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Among those signing an appeal for Dr Medvedev's release were the scientists Dr Andrey Sakharov, Dr Pyotr Kapitsa—pioneer of Soviet cybernetics—and Alexander Tvardovsky, the deposed former editor of the literary journal 'Novy Mir'.

ALSO VICTIM

Tvardovsky has recently been the victim himself of police provocation. A poem attacking Stalinism was published in the West without his knowledge or approval and then used to secure his removal from 'Novy Mir'.

Tvardovsky claimed that his poem had been 'leaked' to a capitalist publisher by the Stalinist police—a device previously used only against more open critics of the bureaucracy like Solzhenitsyn.

Tvardovsky and his friends also condemned the continued detention in a 'mental home' of Major-General Pyotr Grigorenko, one of the most outspoken opponents of the Stalinist bureaucracy.

So despite the mounting persecution of anti-Stalinists like Grigorenko and Solzhenitsyn, the opposition continues to draw in new layers of intellectuals, including now the highest-ranking members of the scientific as well as literary 'establishment'.

DEEP-GOING

Hatred for the Stalinist system of censorship—which according to the Soviet constitution is itself a crime punishable by law!—must be very deep going for Kapitsa to identify himself with such a cause.

The Stalinist crisis is not confined to Czechoslovakia, even though the developments in the Soviet Union are at this stage not so clear cut or rapid.

The powerful Soviet working class has yet to speak on these and other questions. When it does the bureaucracy is doomed.

US senate urges jets for Israel

TWO-THIRDS of the US Senate have urged Nixon to grant the Israeli request for 125 jet fighters.

A letter to William Rogers, Secretary of State, signed yesterday by 65 Senators, also asks for NATO discussions to be held on the danger of Soviet arms building up in the Middle East.

The letter was sent on the eve of fresh talks between Rogers and the Soviet Ambassador, Dobrynin, on the Middle-East situation.

The Senators' letter is reported to have been welcomed in the White House. It says that to strengthen Israeli military forces would be the best guarantee against a new Middle-East war.

highly-sophisticated equipment, much of which has never been used in action on any battle front.

It has never been used in Vietnam, because the Vietnamese leaders would not agree to its control by Russians, whose motives they justly suspect.

Testing out

On the part of both the Russians and some US circles, the testing out of the capability of weaponry is a major consideration.

As always, the Zionists play the part of providing imperialism with a base against the revolutionary struggles developing in the Middle East.

The Soviet bureaucracy aims to subordinate these struggles to its needs, keeping them in check, and using them as a bargaining counter.

BIRMINGHAM YOUNG SOCIALISTS DEMONSTRATION

For Socialist policies! To keep the Tories out! Vote Labour June 18! Expose Wilson!

Birmingham, Saturday, June 13

Assemble 2.30 p.m. Waterloo Street, near Victoria Sq. March to YMCA, Constitution Hill.

Public Meeting 4.30 p.m. followed by Discotheque



NOW IT'S UP TO YOU

YEAR OF LENIN & TROTSKY

We are absolutely convinced that our circulation can be considerably increased over the next three election weeks.

You have the opportunity to introduce new readers by using our special election offer of 18 issues by post commencing June 1 for 15s.

Get your new reader to fill in the form below and post with 15s to:

Special Election Offer, Workers Press 186A Clapham High Street London, SW4.

Please send Workers Press from June 1 to June 20 inclusive to:

Name

Address

Postal order/cheque for 15s enclosed.

LATE NEWS

DUNLOP—ALL OUT? Engineers throughout the British rubber industry may be called out in support of the strike at Fort Dunlop, Birmingham, warned the shop stewards committee chairman Mr Joe McGough yesterday.

A combined stewards' meeting yesterday decided to make this call if management refused to begin talks by the end of the week.

1,500 engineers at Fort Dunlop have now been out for five weeks in support of a claim for a £6 increase without strings.

NALGO PAY OFFER Councils in England and Wales yesterday offered a 12½ per cent pay rise to their 270,000 white-collar workers, but asked for the immediate lifting of the NALGO ban on preparatory work for the General Election. The unions had submitted a claim for a 15 per cent rise.

A student barrage brought former Tory Air Minister Julian Amery down in mid-flight during a speech at Sussex University yesterday. For the first five minutes, Brighton Pavilion candidate Amery was pelted by students with tomatoes, eggs and flour. Then a group threw water glasses and jugs.

Amery was jostled as he retreated from the room.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186A Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4. Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180B Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.