

~~Box 74~~

CONFIDENTIAL FILING

BROADCASTING

Party Political Broadcasting

PT 1: DEC 1981

PT 3: APRIL 1986

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
9.4.86							
3.9.86							
11.10.86							
3.12.86							
29.4.87							
30.4.87							
20.5.87							
24.5.87							
29.7.87							
5.7.88							
11.12							
8.8.89							
23.8.89							
6.10.89							
12.9.91							

PREM 19/3225

Ministerial broadcasts

The agreement under which Government and Opposition spokesmen are given facilities to broadcast is contained in an Aide Mémoire, first drawn up in 1947 and revised in 1969. It sets out the arrangements for Ministerial broadcasts:

1. In view of its executive responsibilities the Government of the day has the right to explain events to the public, or seek co-operation of the public, through the medium of broadcasting.
2. Experience has shown that such occasions are of two kinds and that different arrangements are appropriate for each.
3. The first category relates to Ministers wishing to explain legislation or administrative policies approved by Parliament, or to seek the co-operation of the public in matters where there is a general consensus of opinion. The BBC will provide suitable opportunities for such broadcasts within the regular framework of their programmes; there will be no right of reply by the Opposition.
4. The second category relates to more important and normally infrequent occasions, when the Prime Minister or one of his most senior Cabinet colleagues wishes to broadcast to the nation in order to provide information or explanation of events of prime national or international importance, or to seek the co-operation of the public in connection with such events.
5. The BBC will provide the Prime Minister or Cabinet Minister with suitable facilities on each occasion in this second category. Following such an occasion they may be asked to provide an equivalent opportunity for a broadcast by a leading Member of the Opposition, and will in that event do so.
6. When the Opposition exercises this right to broadcast, there will follow as soon as possible, arranged by the BBC, a broadcast discussion of the issues between a Member of the Cabinet and a senior Member of the Opposition nominated respectively by the Government and Opposition but not necessarily those who gave the preceding broadcasts. An opportunity to participate in such a discussion should be offered to a representative of any other party with electoral support at the time in question on a scale not appreciably less than that of the Liberal Party at the date of this *Aide Mémoire*.
7. As it will be desirable that such an Opposition broadcast and discussion between Government and Opposition should follow the preceding broadcast with as little delay as possible, a request for the necessary facilities by the Opposition should reach the BBC before noon on the day following the Ministerial Broadcast. This will enable the BBC to arrange the Opposition broadcast and the discussion as soon as possible.
8. Copies of the scripts of these broadcasts will be supplied to the Leaders of the Government, the Opposition and of other parties where they participate.
9. These arrangements will be reviewed annually.

continue this policy both in the
services and in the more general
dealing with matters of public

at so far as possible the pro-
prietors are responsible should not
be indecent or likely to
excite or lead to disorder, or be
likely to cause offence. While the Board recognise
that in a free society it is impossible to
prevent one person from expressing his
opinion, it is determined to keep under
close supervision all broadcast pro-
grammes of the public to them,
and the control needed to maintain
them at a high standard.

The note of the need to ensure
that the recorded and other
services of the Corporation's programmes are
of high performance, and intend
the continuing practice of supporting
broadcasting through broadcasting
to engage in them throughout this

of the Controller of H.M.
and 8233.



He

With Compliments

~~Stephen~~

Well done at China. I thought the
Pr's visit was very successful.
All the best.

George

HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON, SW1A 0AA

(1)

SDP PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST 12 SEPTEMBER 1991
DELIVERED BY THE RT HON DR DAVID OWEN MP

EMBARGO: Not For Circulation or Publication

A Europe of Nation States

Britain has always retained the freedom to pursue an independent foreign and defence policy and rightly so. Membership of NATO, the Commonwealth and the United Nations have all influenced our policy but have never controlled it. Similarly our membership of the European Community has helped co-operation but has never meant control.

Now all that could change. For there are specific proposals on the table for developing a common European foreign policy and a European Defence Community that would allow a majority vote of member states to determine our policy in Britain even if we disagreed with them.

Think of what it would have been like in 1982 when the Falkland Islands were invaded by General Galtieri if Britain had not then had a totally independent foreign and defence policy. Can anyone seriously believe that a European Community Defence force would have been despatched to the South Atlantic to defeat the Argentinian invasion?

Think back only to the summer of last year when Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. Britain was the only European Community country immediately ready to commit land and air forces with the United States to Saudi Arabia. Eventually the French agreed but for months they claimed that the Allies should not even plan to attack Iraq. The Belgians actually refused to supply ammunition to the British Army because they only supported economic sanctions.

Also did you notice that in the first few days of the Soviet coup how President Mitterand of France adopted a very conciliatory tone to the coup's leaders? In Germany too there was a readiness not to offend the coup leaders which was much more understandable given that they still have 280,000 Soviet troops on German territory. There can be no doubt that a common European foreign policy would not have immediately condemned the coup or come out in favour of Yeltsin. It would have waited to see who was

Cont'd...

going to emerge on top. European security needs the stiffening of independent nationhood and not the pretence of agreement on the lowest common denominator.

Given our different history, language and geography foreign policy attitudes are bound to differ across the European Community countries and we should be relaxed about that always working for wider agreement but ready if need be to defend our own vital interest.

First as a Labour MP, then as Foreign Secretary, and after that as Leader of the SDP I have always championed British membership of the European Community. We who are and will remain Social Democrats in Britain want greater European unity and more international co-operation but not by trying to create an artificial nation, a federal United States of Europe.

Over economic policy Britain has wisely championed a Single European Market which offers us the opportunity to capture the economic advantages of a large open market on our doorstep. Now that we are at last part of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism there will be more stability in the value of the pound and less inflation. Some want to go further and for us to give up the Pound Sterling in favour of a single European Currency. Superficially it sounds a good idea to be able to move around Europe using the same money. But a single currency means that every nation's money has an absolutely fixed value, that is a constraint we have not accepted since we were on the Gold Standard from 1925 to 1931 with disastrous consequences for unemployment. Margaret Thatcher believes that accepting a single European currency and an independent European Central Bank, of itself, means that we will cease to be an independent nation. I am not so certain. The SDP prefers John Major's stance that circumstances could emerge in a few years time when it might be in Britain's interests and that of the City of London to join a single currency grouping. But it would be for the Westminster Parliament then to decide whether to risk the undoubted loss of sovereignty.

If Britain were to adopt a single European currency, accept a common European foreign policy, and join a European Defence Community then there is no question: Britain would no longer be an independent nation.

Then we would be pushed down the road to an elected European President and a European Cabinet answerable to a European Parliament. Then France, Britain and

Germany's relationship to Brussels would have to attempt to mirror that of Louisiana, New York State and California to Washington.

A United States of Europe is neither historically desirable nor politically wise. There is a better way for the European Community's strength and unity to evolve.

The challenge in the next century is to develop international groupings of independent nations which will contribute to the cohesion of world order. That is what the nations that were yoked together under communism in the Soviet Union and the Yugoslavian Federation are now attempting to do. It would be an error of tragic proportions if the European Community was to try to bottle its own nations together into one federal state.

The Community by contrast should be placing far more emphasis on urgently extending its membership to include Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, nations that have only recently rediscovered their nationhood. They need Community membership to ensure a successful transition to a market economy now that they are no longer satellites of Soviet communism. Such nations will not be able to accept the stringent discipline of a single currency for many years but that should not be a bar to early Community membership.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania will also want to come into the Community now they are free and independent. It will be natural for them to be helped by Finland, Sweden and Norway across the Baltic. With Austria before long we could have 24 nations as members of the European Community.

Such a European Community, more than a tight grouping of wealthy nations, expanding and outward looking, will naturally forge close links with the independent Soviet republics and other Eastern European countries.

To give that Community greater cohesion the Single Market must have enforceable rules and a level playing field. Majority voting has already been rightly accepted as a necessary element in this. Social and environmental policies are inextricably part of the Single Market and Britain must not seek to impede sensible development or restrict further powers for the European Parliament to extend democratic control in these areas.

Where Britain must be very clear with our Community partners is that powers appropriate for a Single Market are not acceptable or desirable in the field of defence and foreign policy. Britain should not be prepared to take any steps towards a European Defence Community. That would risk America pulling away from Europe. Instead Europeans should build up the existing Western European Union which, working alongside NATO, already covers European defence. The WEU has the added virtue that it is democratically answerable to an assembly of MPs from national parliaments where responsibility for defence naturally lies.

Britain must also insist as a matter of principle that European foreign policy co-operation continues without any form of majority voting and that member states are free if there is no agreement to pursue an independent foreign policy. Britain and France would thereby remain in their own right as Permanent Members of the UN Security Council.

To resist the blandishments of the Euro-federalists who seek to push us little by little towards a United States of Europe will need the degree of co-operation across the political parties that the SDP has always called for. Britain might need to exercise its veto power in December and again in the middle 1990s.

I have decided not to stand for the House of Commons next time but John Cartwright for Woolwich and Rosie Barnes for Greenwich will still be there to champion the distinctive SDP viewpoint. There needs to be a majority of MPs whether from the Conservatives, Labour, SDP or Liberal Democrats who want a strong, unified European Community of nation states, not a United States of Europe.

To love your country, to believe in its future, and to identify with its past is a precious freedom. It is up to each and every one of us to ensure Britain's independent nationhood continues within the European Community.

ENDS

For Information:

Tony Hockley 071 219 6542/4203
FAX 071 930 8136



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

10 October 1989

mbm
RMB
ufco

Dear Sara

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

I am writing further to Paul Gray's ^{*at Harp*} letter of 6 October simply to record that we will be setting up a meeting shortly to discuss this aspect of the Broadcasting Bill. The Lord President will chair the meeting, which will also involve the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chief Whip and appropriate officials. The meeting will in particular consider how best to handle this issue with the Opposition and whether there are any subsidiary issues which might create difficulties in handling this in Parliament.

I am copying this letter to Paul Gray, Murdo Maclean, Robert Canniff and to Trevor Woolley.

Yours,

Alma Baxter

PP **S D CATLING**
Principal Private Secretary

Sara Dent
Private Secretary to the
Home Secretary

BROADCASTING: Political

Messages R/S



file DT

bc: Bg

MR WHITTINGDALE

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL
MESSAGES

I have now realised I neglected to show you the latest papers on this issue, which went into the box last night. With apologies these are now enclosed. You will see that Mr Baker has signed up to the latest proposed approach.

PRG.

PAUL GRAY

6 October 1989

C:\WPDOCS\ECONOMIC\BROAD4.DAS

DT

MR INGHAM

file DTJ

bc: BG
JW

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

The Prime Minister has now seen the latest papers on this, including your minute of 2 October. Before putting them to her I enquired into the background in relation to your point on commercial and local radio. I gather that there are presently no requirements on local radio stations - whether BBC or commercial, and the Home Secretary proposes to continue that practice. But all national radio stations, whether BBC or the new independent ones, will be included in the system. That seems to me a sensible distinction to draw.

The Prime Minister has now agreed to Douglas Hurd and the Lord President proceeding on the lines of the latest package - see my letter attached.

PLG

PAUL GRAY

6 October 1989

C:\WPDOCS\ECONOMIC\BROAD3.DAS

DTJ

free DAS

bc: JW

B1
B5



(c:wpdocs\Broad2.
Das)

10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

6 October 1989

Dear Catherine,

**BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR
POLITICAL MESSAGES**

The Prime Minister was grateful for the Home Secretary's further minute of 28 September. She is content with the approach now proposed, and for action to be put in hand to try to obtain a cross-Party consensus. She understands that the Lord President will shortly be holding a meeting to carry this forward.

I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries to members of MISC 128, the Lord President, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chief Whip and to Sir Robin Butler.

Yours,
Paul

PAUL GRAY

Miss Catherine Bannister
Home Office

DAS

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

Over the Summer, you saw a proposal from the Home Secretary for the handling of political broadcasting under the new régime. These involved a requirement in the Broadcasting Bill for licensees to show Ministerial announcements and Party Election broadcasts; but to allow normal Party Political broadcasts to continue to be governed by the general "balance" requirement.

You were doubtful about this and commented that:

- The Government should try to keep to the present non-statutory basis for all these types of broadcast.
- You did not see the case for distinguishing between Party Election broadcasts and normal Party broadcasts.
- You would be content for a general "balance" requirement to be included in the Broadcasting Bill.

The Home Secretary has now reconsidered and his minute at Flag A (attached) makes new proposals. He now says:

- There is no problem for the BBC, Channel 4 and S4C, because these will continue as public service broadcasters operating the existing voluntary arrangements.
- But for Channels 3 and 5 there will no longer be a body like the IBA with whom national guidelines can be agreed. The ITC will act simply as a licencing body with no power over the schedules. So it is necessary to have a requirement in the Bill for Channels 3 and 5 - and new national radio stations - to carry political broadcasts.
- All types of political broadcast should now be treated in the same way, rather than attempting the distinction originally envisaged.

- A general requirement for balance would not avoid a situation where one Channel 3 licensee showed Party Political material while another refused.

- If you are content, he will now seek to reach agreement on these lines with the Opposition Parties.

Since the Home Secretary sent this minute last week, it has emerged that there is an existing committee, chaired ex-officio by the Lord President as Leader of the House, for the consideration of such issues with the Opposition Parties. The committee has not met for over six years, but is the obvious vehicle for seeking agreement on the present issue. The Lord President will now be having an initial internal meeting with the Home Secretary and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to consider the handling. But before that preliminary meeting, he would welcome your views on the latest proposals.

Two other papers are attached:

- At Flag B a minute from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster's Office indicating his support for the Home Secretary's proposals.

- At Flag C a note from Bernard, in which he questions why local radio is excluded from the Home Secretary's proposals whereas the new independent national radio stations are included. I have discussed this with the Home Office and I think the key point is the local/national distinction. At present, local radio does not carry Party Political material and it is intended to maintain that position.

1. Are you content with the broad shape of the Home Secretary's latest proposals and for the Lord President to carry forward discussions with the other Parties as appropriate?

Yes
ant
OR

2. Any comments you wish to feed in before the Lord President's meeting?

PRCG.
PAUL GRAY

5 October 1989

C:\WPDOCS\ECONOMIC\BROAD.DAS

KBO71



Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

B
celly
CABINET OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AS
Telephone: 01-270 0400

Paul Gray Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
London
SW1

3rd October 1989

Dear Paul

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

WITH
IGL
The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster has seen the Home Secretary's minute to the Prime Minister on this subject and has commented:

"I agree this approach is necessary to ensure the showing of party political broadcasts by ITC licensed broadcasters."

I am copying this minute to the Private Secretaries to members of MISC 128, the Lord President and the Chief Whip.

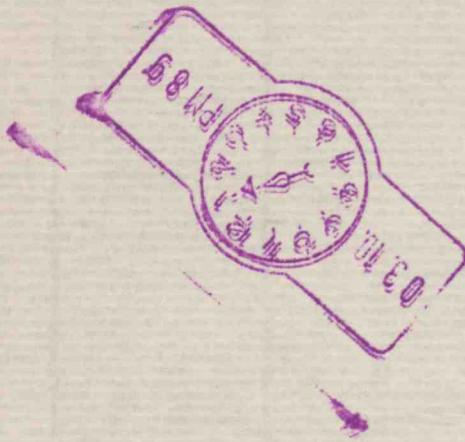
Yours sincerely

Robert Canniff

R T CANNIFF
Private Secretary

Broadcasting
Party, P01

Pt 3



COMMUNICATIONS



MR GRAY

BROADCASTING BILL - REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

The proposals in the Home Secretary's paper seem reasonable as far as they go in the light of the persuasive case he makes.

However, they are perhaps less clear than they might be. Surely the objective should be to confine the requirements to terrestrial broadcasters - ie companies or organisations transmitting by "conventional" means with a public service obligation to the British public, or sections of it. This would presumably bring in commercial and local radio. It would exclude Sky TV, BSB and any other satellite developments.

The drafting of the Home Secretary's minute could imply that existing commercial radio might be excluded. They should surely be included, given their public service obligations.

In short, the basis for requiring the transmission of party political broadcasts seems less clearly defined than I would like. I would have thought it could be clarified on the basis either of terrestrial transmission and/or public service obligation.

I very much agree with the need to keep party political advertising off our screens.



BERNARD INGHAM
October 2, 1989



A

COPY
LBI
File with Pa.

Prime Minister

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

In my minute of 28 July I set out proposals in relation to Ministerial announcements and party political broadcasts under the future broadcasting regime. I was grateful for your comments and those of Kenneth Baker, Peter Lilley and Nicholas Ridley. I have since discussed this matter with Kenneth Baker.

You suggested that we should not, as I had proposed, contemplate any statutory obligation on the commercial television companies to carry political messages, but should instead try to keep to the present non-statutory basis for Ministerial and all party political broadcasts.

We should I think recognise that the voluntary approach operated at present by the BBC, IBA and S4C works because these three broadcasting authorities are in a position as broadcasters to ensure that material of this kind is transmitted in accordance with agreed guidelines. The same will not be true in the new broadcasting regime. While the BBC and S4C will continue to be broadcasters, and therefore to determine their schedules, the ITC will act simply as a licensing body, with no power over the schedules. In the absence of any formal statutory requirement each individual licensee of the ITC will be able to decide whether to show Ministerial and party political broadcasts. I doubt, in these circumstances, whether it would be practicable to secure an agreement on a voluntary basis among the licensees to a continuance of the present arrangements. Although air time might still be made available for Ministerial broadcasts,

/which could be

which could be expected to be newsworthy in their own right, there is an obvious risk that most licensees would choose not to show party political broadcasts.

You raise the possibility of having a general requirement for balance. I agree that this ought to ensure that a licensee did not discriminate between the parties in the broadcasts he chose to show. But it could not in itself compel him to show any such broadcasts; nor could it avoid a situation where one licensee showed party political material while another licensee refused to show any.

Opinions will differ as to the value of party political broadcasts, but from the broadcasting policy point of view their existence serves to deflect the pressure which would almost certainly otherwise build up for paid political advertising on television. That I am clear would be a retrograde step. I am therefore anxious, if at all possible, to identify a way forward which will ensure that party political broadcasts continue to be shown on the commercial channels.

After discussion with Kenneth Baker I propose that we should empower the ITC to require licensees to show Ministerial and party political broadcasts (including party election broadcasts) on the basis of guidelines to be agreed with the political parties. It would then be for the ITC to produce a code of guidance which would be enforced through appropriate licence conditions, so as to ensure fair and balanced access for political parties and for Ministerial and Opposition spokesmen. A minimum statutory provision of this kind would seem necessary if we are to achieve the kind of result produced by the present non-statutory approach, as you and other colleagues would wish.

/I propose

I propose that the requirement to show political messages should be confined to Channels 3 and 5, since I do not think it could be reasonably extended to DBS or other forms of satellite or cable services which have not hitherto carried such material, and are unlikely in the foreseeable future to command a comparable audience share. It should, however, probably apply to the new independent national radio stations which we will be introducing. The BBC, Channel 4 and S4C will, under our proposals, continue as public service broadcasters and as such can be expected to continue to operate the arrangements which they have currently adopted.

If you are content with this general approach, I would propose to approach the opposition in order to try to obtain a cross-party consensus about the way forward.

I am copying this minute to MISC 128 colleagues, Geoffrey Howe, David Waddington and Kenneth Baker.

Douglas Hurd

28 September 1989



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CEPU



13 AUG 1989
11 30

NDPM at this stage.
CAG
25/8

Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP
Secretary of State for the Home Department
Queen Anne's Gate
London SW1H 9AT

13 August 1989

Dear Douglas,

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

I have seen your proposal of 28 July, Kenneth Baker's comments of 3 August and Nick Ridley's of 7 August.

We did not propose statutory powers requiring commercial television licensees to show Ministerial, electoral or political broadcasts in the Broadcasting White Paper and I am not certain that we should do so now. Licensees will wish to carry political and electoral broadcasts if they believe their viewers want to see them. In these circumstances, licensees will be bound by the rules covering political impartiality to offer a balanced coverage. If viewers do not want to watch such broadcasts they will be able to avoid them by switching to one of the many territorial or satellite TV channels that will be available by 1993. So there may be little purpose in giving the ITC powers to require licensees to carry political or electoral broadcasts, particularly if their allocation were to remain a matter for voluntary negotiation.

There may be a case for requiring licensees to allow Ministers to broadcast after key announcements or at times of crisis, followed by a reply by the Opposition. But in these situations it seems most unlikely that commercial television companies would not wish to broadcast the message voluntarily given its inherent newsworthiness - unless the power was being abused. So again I am not convinced new powers are required.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, other MISC 128 colleagues, Geoffrey Howe, Kenneth Baker and David Waddington.

Yours ever

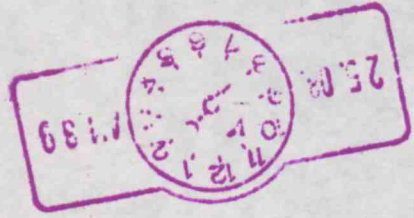
Peter

PETER LILLEY

UNCLASSIFIED

BROADCASTING: Party BC

RT ●
●





Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP
 Secretary of State for the Home Department
 50 Queen Anne's Gate
 London
 SW1H 9AT

18 August 1989

Dear Douglas

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

I have seen your proposal of 28 July, Kenneth Baker's comments of 3 August and Nick Ridley's of 7 August.

We did not propose statutory powers requiring commercial television licensees to show Ministerial, electoral or political broadcasts in the Broadcasting White Paper and I am not certain that we should do so now. Licensees will wish to carry political and electoral broadcasts if they believe their viewers do not want to watch such broadcasts they will be able easily to avoid them by switching to one of the many territorial or satellite TV channels that will be available by 1993. So there may be little purpose in giving the ITC powers to require licensees to carry political or electoral broadcasts, particularly if their allocation were to remain a matter for voluntary negotiation.

There may be a case for requiring licensees to allow Ministers to broadcast after key announcements or at times of crisis, followed by a reply by the Opposition. But in these situations it seems most unlikely that commercial television companies would not wish to broadcast the message voluntarily given its inherent newsworthiness - unless the power was being abused. So again I am not convinced new powers are required.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, other MISC 128 colleagues, Geoffrey Howe, Kenneth Baker and David Waddington.

J. Lamont
 NORMAN LAMONT

BROADCASTING: Pam Pollock P43





10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

9 August 1989

From the Private Secretary

Dear Peter,

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

The Prime Minister has seen the Home Secretary's minute of 28 July. She has also seen Mr. Ridley's letter to him of 7 August and Mr. Baker's letter of 3 August.

I would be grateful if you and copy recipients would ensure that this letter is seen only by those on a strict need to know basis.

The Prime Minister thinks that the Government should try to keep the present non-statutory basis for Ministerial and all Party Political broadcasts. She thinks that this would be better than distinguishing between Party Political broadcasts and election Party Political broadcasts. She does think that the non-discrimination and balance requirements are far more important. She would be quite prepared to put in a general requirement for balance in the Broadcasting Bill. But overall, she is reluctant to make more conditions for a licence.

*Yours sincerely,
Caroline Slocock*

CAROLINE SLOCOCK

Peter Storr, Esq.,
Home Office

① I think we should try to
keep the present non-statutory basis
for Ministerial ~~and~~ party political. Some
think's system prepared to put in a
general requirement for balance. I am

PRIME MINISTER ①

CONFIDENTIAL

~~and party~~
reluctant to make more conditions for
a licence sub

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

The Home Secretary (Flag A) proposes that the current non-statutory arrangements will in general be unworkable when each of the independent licensees is a broadcaster in their own right. He therefore proposes:

- that the Broadcasting Bill should require licensees to show Ministerial announcements and party election broadcasts;

? - but that the requirement to balance programmes politically across a range of programmes should meet the need for broadcasters to show party political broadcasts. ?

The Home Secretary receives broad agreement from Mr Ridley (Flag B) but the feeling here (see notes from Mr Ingham and Mr Whittingdale at Flag C and D) and in central office (see Mr Baker's note at Flag E) seems to be that:

- the distinction between Party Political and Ministerial and Election broadcasts would invite trouble;

- would lead to the demise of the party political broadcast (which John thinks may not be a bad thing).

There are also a number of related detailed points raised by Bernard and Kenneth Baker.

Do you:

- agree to the Home Secretary's approach and if so do you accept that this would lead to the end of Party Political Broadcasts? or

- wish the Broadcasting Bill to include a requirement for licensees to broadcast Party Political Broadcasts?

CBS

Caroline Slocock

8 August 1989

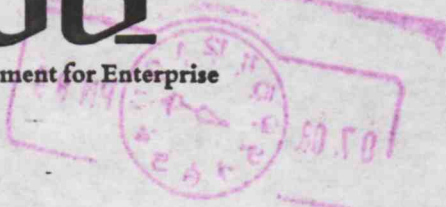
If the present position is not on a statutory basis I should have thought it better to continue that way and not distinguish between party politicals and election party politicals. The non-discrimination and balance requirements are far more important.

mt

celph

dti

the department for Enterprise



The Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ridley MP
Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP
Secretary of State for the
Home Department
Queen Anne's Gate
London SW1H 9AT

**Department of
Trade and Industry**

1-19 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0ET

Enquiries
01-215 5000

Telex 8811074/5 DTHQ G
Fax 01-222 2629

Direct line 215 5422
Our ref PS4CNG
Your ref
Date

7 August 1989

Dear Douglas

see with CS

You copied to me your minute of 28 July to the Prime Minister about the powers you propose should be given to the Independent Television Commission (ITC) in respect of political broadcasts.

Your proposals seem to strike the right balance between the need to ensure access to television on particular occasions with our general wish to reduce the burden of regulation on the broadcasters, and, as such, I support them. I think we should recognise, however, that it is quite possible that they will mark the end of networked party political broadcasts on commercial television and lead to a more ad hoc system in which individual Channel 3 licensees or groups of them will feature such broadcasts in a way best suited to their own schedules, if at all.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Geoffrey Howe, other MISCL28 colleagues, David Waddington and Kenneth Baker.

Johnson
Andrews

BROADCASTING: BBC Finance PT3





10 DOWNING STREET

Caroline

Broadheads to Political
News

The issues raised by the
Hore Sec's note of 28 July
are delicate; ~~and~~ ^{and} councils
received so far within.

I think it is worth waiting to
see what the councils advise
by, say, Tuesday before putting to
pm. ~~But~~ Indeed, depending
how any advise by them, it
may even be worth waiting till
post - Autumn. PRC 6 4/8



cc Paul
Bennett

CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE

32 SMITH SQUARE WESTMINSTER LONDON SW1P 3HH TELEPHONE 01-222 9000
TELEX 8814563 FACSIMILE 01-222 1135

FROM: THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PARTY
THE RIGHT HON. KENNETH BAKER MP

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DOUGLAS HURD, M.P.

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

Below Pa

You copied me your minute of 28th July to the Prime Minister about the requirements for political messages you propose to include in your Broadcasting Bill. I would like to make a number of points:

2. The position on Ministerial broadcasts is quite clear but you make no reference to any right of reply from the Opposition.

3. I assume from your reference to Party Election Broadcasts that this relates to both General Elections and European Elections, but I would be grateful if you could confirm whether this would also extend to local Government Elections? From your paragraph five, I see that the number and timing of Election Broadcasts would be left to informal agreement. I presume that any agreement the parties come to will be with all of the franchisees? As you will be aware, there is a long history of disagreement, although in the past it has been possible to accommodate everyone. Do you envisage that different licencees could have different broadcasting times? Could they switch the order that they came in? Or differ as to the amount for the minority Parties? Would you also expect the balance about a particular constituency to continue?

4. If there is no obligation to show Party Political Broadcasts, but a statutory provision for the other messages, it is highly likely that PPBs would disappear. For example, if Yorkshire Television decided not to take PPBs, then others would be likely to follow. This therefore raises the real possibility of PPBs disappearing from the screen. Is this a good thing? I also have my doubts about any negotiations which are conducted on an entirely voluntary basis reaching agreement. There could be difficulties, particularly with the Greens, who have not historically been party to any negotiations.

1 7

5. Clearly, there is an advantage for us to have Party Political Broadcasts, though less so when we are in Government, but I feel that unless there is a statutory obligation, they will disappear.

6. I also have grave reservations about your point in paragraph four of your minute on maintaining a balance across a range of similar programmes. In many cases the balance cannot be redressed within an acceptable timeframe, i.e. Neil Kinnock on Wogan immediately before the European Elections. I really do believe that we should seek balance within individual programmes.

7. I am copying this minute, as yours, to the Prime Minister, Members of MISC 128, Geoffery Howe and David Waddington.

K.G.

3, August, 1989

Broadcasting: Policy Pt 9.

cc Mr Whittingdale
Professor Griffiths

~~MR GRAY~~

BROADCASTING OF POLITICAL MESSAGES

You sought my views on the Home Secretary's minute re the handling of this issue in the Broadcasting Bill.

I can see the logic of the Home Secretary's proposals in the light of the changes in the licence arrangements but I wonder whether it is wise to draw a distinction between Ministerial and election broadcasts on the one hand and party political broadcasts on the other.

A particular regional licensee could surely argue that if they do not transmit any party political broadcast (as a matter of principle) they are being absolutely impartial, especially when it is already difficult to achieve satisfaction among all parties. It may be well nigh impossible to do so in future with the advent of the Greens as a political phenomenon.

It could be argued the other way that the legal requirement to put out politically balanced programmes should also ensure balance over Ministerial broadcasts, especially election broadcasts.

Consequently, I wonder whether we are inviting more trouble by distinguishing between party political and Ministerial and election broadcasts.

One further point arises: the criteria governing different categories of Ministerial broadcasts, Questions of Procedure for Ministers (Para 124 section 3, attached) sets these out. You will see that at present the IBA is not obliged to relay either type - ie with or without right of reply by the Opposition - of Ministerial broadcasts transmitted by the BBC, but if they do so they are obliged to give right of reply and also to arrange a discussion programme. Ministerial broadcasts are of course extremely rare. There has not been one since May 3, 1979. But we need to ensure that the rules governing them are incorporated in the Bill.



BERNARD INGHAM
August 1, 1989

124. Radio and television broadcasts by Ministers are of four types: Party political; Budget; special broadcasts by Ministers; and interviews with Ministers for news and feature programmes:

- (a) Party political broadcasts on radio and television within the Government's quota are arranged through the Chief Whip acting on behalf of the Prime Minister.
- (b) Budget broadcasts (by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Opposition in reply) constitute a special series of Party political broadcasts. These are arranged through the usual channels and agreed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- (c) The broadcasting authorities may provide opportunities within the regular framework of their programmes for Ministers to give factual explanations of legislation or policies approved by Parliament, or to seek the co-operation of the public on matters where there is a general consensus of opinion. The Opposition have no automatic right of reply. The British

Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) may also provide the Prime Minister or a senior Cabinet Minister designated by her with an opportunity to broadcast to the nation to explain events of prime national or international importance or to seek public co-operation over such events. These are traditionally known as "Ministerial" broadcasts. The Opposition have the right to make an equivalent broadcast in reply. In this event the BBC will arrange as soon as possible for a broadcast discussion of the issues involved. A member of the Cabinet, a senior member of the Opposition, and, if they so desire, representatives of third parties with appreciable electoral support would be invited to participate. The Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) is not obliged to relay either type of special broadcast, but if they transmit a "Ministerial" broadcast they must also take any Opposition reply and arrange a third stage, the discussion programme. Proposals for a special broadcast of either type should be referred as soon as possible to the Chief Press Secretary at No. 10. The Leader of the House of Commons and the Chief Whip should also be consulted. No approach should be made to the BBC or to the IBA for a broadcast of either type without the approval of the Prime Minister.

cc Mr Ingham
Professor Griffiths

MR GRAY

BROADCASTING OF POLITICAL MESSAGES

You asked if I had any comments on the Home Secretary's minute on the provisions within the Broadcasting Bill for political messages. I have also seen Mr Ingham's note to you of 1st August.

I share Mr Ingham's concern that to distinguish between Party Political Broadcasts on the one hand and Ministerial and Election Broadcasts on the other may lead to some difficulties. However, this may be an opportune moment to consider whether or not we wish to continue with Party Political Broadcasts at all. Party Election Broadcasts and Ministerial Election Announcements are clearly valuable and the Home Secretary's proposals seem satisfactory. Party Political Broadcasts, on the other hand, require considerable time, effort and expense in preparation, and are generally unpopular and unwatched. Central Office have in the past wondered why we bother to produce them and this would seem a good time to consider it seriously. I have alerted Central Office that this question has arisen and I hope it is possible to delay a decision until they are in a position to provide a view.

JFW
7

JOHN WHITTINGDALE

1.8.79

me MJ

MR INGHAM
PROFESSOR GRIFFITHS
MR WHITTINGDALE

BROADCASTING OF POLITICAL MESSAGES

You will all wish to glance at the attached minute from Douglas Hurd setting out how he proposes to handle political broadcasts in the context of next session's Broadcasting Bill. Before I put this to the Prime Minister, perhaps you could let me have any comments. Given my leave commitments it would be helpful to have these by next Monday please.

Paul Gray

28 July 1989

MJLADF



cc P...
✓

no

PRIME MINISTER

BROADCASTING BILL: REQUIREMENT FOR POLITICAL MESSAGES

I have been giving some thought to the extent to which the Broadcasting Bill should empower the Independent Television Commission (ITC) to require licensees to show Ministerial announcements, party political broadcasts and party election broadcasts. As this is a potentially sensitive area, you and colleagues may wish to be aware of my proposals.

2. At present there is no statutory basis for the provision of any of these broadcasts. The BBC has an arrangement concerning Ministerial broadcasts under which Government and Opposition spokesmen are given facilities to broadcast, which is contained in an aide-memoire first drawn up in 1947 and revised in 1969. Similar provisions exist in the IBA'S guidelines for independent television. For party political and party election broadcasts, the BBC and the IBA have developed non-statutory arrangements with the political parties over the provision of such broadcasting time and this generally meets with agreement, although some of the smaller parties have in the past complained that they do not get a fair share of broadcasting time.

3. In the future, however, each of the independent television licensees will be a broadcaster in his own right and it might prove more difficult to achieve the same degree of co-operation. Accordingly I propose that the Broadcasting Bill should empower the ITC to require the licensee to broadcast a Ministerial announcement, and to show party election broadcasts.

4. I do not believe that the same powers would be justified in relation to party political broadcasts. I believe that the requirement that programmes should be balanced politically (not necessarily within a programme but across a range of similar programmes) will prevent any licensee from exercising any unreasonable discrimination either against or in favour of any particular party. My general conclusion is that party political broadcasts should continue to be a matter of agreement between the parties concerned and the licensees (with the ITC possibly offering a brokerage service), subject to the general requirement that licensees should not show any unreasonable discrimination.

2.

5. I am not proposing any statutory provision concerning the way in which Ministerial announcements are requested or the method for determining the allocation of party election broadcasts. Such arrangements would be better developed informally, as has been the case in the past.

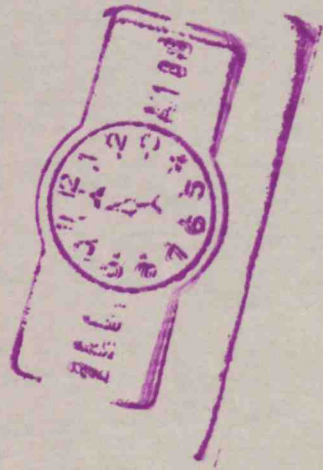
6. To sum up, I am proposing that the Bill:

- (a) should contain a provision empowering the ITC to require licensees to show Ministerial announcements and party election broadcasts;
- (b) should be silent concerning party political broadcasts.

7. I am copying this minute to MISC 128 colleagues, to Geoffrey Howe, David Waddington and Kenneth Baker.

Geoffrey Howe

28 July 1989



that by marching at your side, something really different will happen?

ASHDOWN Well, as one of the ways. I hope people will make their voice heard to this Government, to make sure that they make that anger felt. But obviously those who would like to join a political party, dedicated to now ensuring that we build a decent kind of opposition in our country, as so many hundreds of thousands are now doing, will come and join us.

BARRETT Well let's just tell them how they can do that very quickly. By phoning, totally freely - 0800 500 245. I'll repeat the number. 0800 500 245.

OUT That was a Party Political Broadcast by the Social and Liberal Democrats.

THIS TRANSCRIPT WAS TYPED FROM A TELEDIPHONE RECORDING AND NOT COPIED FROM AN ORIGINAL SCRIPT: BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF MIS-HEARING AND THE DIFFICULTY, IN SOME CASES, OF IDENTIFYING INDIVIDUAL SPEAKERS, THE BBC CANNOT VOUCH FOR ITS ACCURACY.

PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST
on behalf of
THE LABOUR PARTY

RECORDED FROM TRANSMISSION: BBC-1

DATE: 5 JULY 1988

1ST PERSON: I was just thinking about how things used to be before the war when suddenly I realised that the only people who could remember anything at all about those times are people over fifty. Now whole generations who just don't know what it was like with no National Health for example.

People wouldn't call out the doctor in those days for lack of money to pay, sometimes they died. That used to happen in my lifetime.

2ND PERSON: And then came the war, the blitz and everything, oh that was another kind of hardship but at least we had all learned to pull together, everyone said we can't go back to the old ways they were rotten, and everyone voted in the Labour Government and one of the first things they brought in was the National Health Service.

1ST PERSON: But the Tories they fought against it all the way, said it was all wrong and goodness knows what else.

2ND PERSON: The Tories in Parliament voted against it but it made no difference and by the time they got back into power in the nineteen fifties, ooh it was so popular they wouldn't have dared touch it.

(FIFTIES MUSIC)

3RD PERSON: I was born in the fifties, not that I can remember much about them. By the time I qualified as a doctor the National Health Service was taken for granted. I used to get very impatient if everything wasn't perfect. It was only when I started travelling abroad, and learning about health care in other countries that I began to appreciate what we had got here.

In America, for example, people still die for lack of money or because their private medical insurance simply runs out before they are cured and that is the system the Government want to bring in here, I don't know what the next generation is going to make of it.

(1980'S MUSIC)

4TH PERSON: I was a victim of television violence, fell off a ladder trying to mend my Mum's television aerial. Anyway, broke me jaw, and my ribs, ended up in hospital. I'd never even been in hospital before so it was all a bit new to me but the people, the doctors and the nurses, everyone, they were great, really nice. But what shocked me, when I got there there were no pillow cases or sheets on the bed, they were really sorry about it, said it was for the cut backs, ridiculous really isn't it?

3RD PERSON: The ridiculous thing is that we now spend far less on health care than most other European countries. If we just invested in a few computers, for example, we could begin to cut waiting lists, if we spent more on preventing illness we could actually save money.

PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST
on behalf of
THE LABOUR PARTY

-2-

5.7.88

4TH PERSON: I didn't know it was the Labour Party that brought in the Health Service 'til just the other day.

5TH PERSON: He reckons he's a socialist now.

4TH PERSON: So do you.

1ST PERSON: We don't need a new health care system, we just need people who care for the one we have got, I think we have got the same kind of people in Government now that fought so hard against it in the nineteen forties.

.../...

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RECORDING SERVICES (RADIO)
Tape Transcripts by Radio Transcribing Unit

RADIO POLITICAL BROADCAST BY THE LABOUR PARTY

TRANSMISSION: 5 July 1988 1335-1340 RADIO 4

IN CUE: There now follows a Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

SWING MUSIC

SPEAKER F I was just thinking about how things used to be before the war, and suddenly I realised that the only people who could remember anything at all about those times are people over fifty.

MUSIC

SPEAKER There are whole generations who just don't know what it was like with no National Health for example. People wouldn't call out the doctor in those days for lack of money to pay him. Sometimes they died. That used to happen in my lifetime.

MUSIC

SPEAKER M Then came the war, the blitz and everything. That was another kind of hardship, but at least we all learned to pull together. So after it was all over, everyone said, "Well, we can't go back to the old ways. They were rotten", and everyone voted in the Labour Government. One of the first things they brought in was the National Health.

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PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST
ON BEHALF OF THE
LIBERAL PARTY

RECORDED FROM TRANSMISSION: BBC-1

DATE: 29 JULY 1987

DAVID STEEL MP: How can there be another Party Broadcast so soon after a general election? Well the period immediately after an election is a good time for politicians to reflect and after the election it must be plain to everyone that politicians of all parties have had to reassess their values and their purposes.

Looking back over the past few months I feel above all a great responsibility for the seven and a half million people who voted for the Alliance, it is clear that they would have been joined by a great deal more if they had been more certain of what the Alliance message was. A great many people in this country see us as the party of the future but would like to be sure that we are going to be an effective and united party.

So, how fair is the Alliance? You will have seen that we are in the middle of a difficult debate about our future, difficult perhaps but absolutely necessary, let me explain why. As leader of the Liberal Party I saw the formation of the Alliance in nineteen eighty one as a great step forward in the process of bringing Britain together again and of creating that agreement and cooperation or partnership that is so essential. We touched a chord with the British electorate and there is no doubt that our achievements have been substantial.

We have had great successes not just in by-election victories but in sweeping advances on local councils, twenty three county councils and a hundred district councils now have Alliance councillors in positions of responsibility. But we need to come to terms with the new reality of a third Conservative victory to adjust our policies to the new circumstances and to apply our values of freedom, fairness and partnership in the new parliament.

I hope that we will do that together with the Liberals and Social Democrats working as one in a new united party. SDP members will have voted on that issue and the Liberals will vote in the autumn. My own view is that six years is long enough for an engagement and it is time for wedding bells and that is what, I am convinced, most people want.

There is a great job to be done now by a new and united movement, a job which really got under way with the creation of the Alliance. It seemed to me in nineteen eighty one and it seems to me now that this country must have partnership in industry and local government, in housing, in the community and education and in many other aspects of our life and in that respect the general election has changed nothing. I don't believe that we can have a successful and civilised country without this partnership, this agreement and cooperation. Surely the object of politics and politicians must be to bring a nation together, with common goals and shared standards.

I came into politics because I

DAVID STEEL MP CONT'D: believed, as a Liberal, in the balance of personal opportunity and individual liberty. I believed in the notion of fraternity as well and I still believe in them. We can't be happy with the way we treat our old people or the unemployed or the young or the disabled, we can't be happy about the levels of crime on the streets, burglary, low standards of honesty and decency and we can't delude ourselves that our education system is improving or health service leading the world. Do you notice the decline and squalor of our cities, streets and public places and do you accept that these failings are irreversible, I do not. I believe that a strong opposition to Thatcherism with realistic and sensible policies, an understanding of the need for the creation of wealth, tempered with an understanding of how people actually live in this country is more essential than ever.

For the next five years are going to see a struggle for the soul of Britain. Mrs Thatcher has achieved a great deal but nobody looking back on her years in power will ever be able to say that she brought the country together, nor will they be able to say that her government gave much thought to the underlying reasons for decline and decay and nobody will be able to say that she understood the unease which afflicts our country.

....cont'd..

For many people admire Mrs. Thatcher they find Thatcherism, repugnant. It leaves people anxious and it raises many questions of the nature of our country and its future. Mrs. Thatcher may well have been an affective surgeon, but the surgeon's knife is no substitute for healing.

The Government's most recent proposals for a poll tax simply illustrates how far Thatcherism has departed from the concepts of freedom and fairness and how little they understand real life because they bear no relation to people's ability to pay. The tax is full of laughable of absurdities. Servicemen, transferred to Scotland will find they suddenly have to pay this extra charge out of their wages and we in Scotland are going to suffer this earlier planning vary ruses like hiding people in the attics when the government's tally men come round.

But while all this is going on, it is extraordinary to us in the Alliance to see how the Labour party is trying to appropriate to itself some of the policies which we have been advocating for years. But let me just say this; the Labour Party is in long term decline. Its motive force is the dislike of certain people and certain institutions and an unhealthy distrust of the creation of wealth. It doesn't matter how they try to dress up their policies in the next few years the Labour Party is still the party of the past. An honourable past, but a past nevertheless.

So you'll see why I regard it as so important that the Alliance merges into one, strong united party. Recent polls have shown our supporters have not deserted us, and in my heart of hearts I believe that if we had been one party at the last election we would have had much greater success. Our policies are the right ones for years to come. We know that lasting prosperity cannot be bought on short term, financial manipulation. We know that a credit and consumer boom is no substitute for manufacturing recovery. We know that local government must be responsible and efficient. We know that you cannot have a decent education system without involving teachers. And we know that you can't have a decent health service without proper funding. We know that you cannot have good government from a system riddled with secrecy. And we know that you cannot have a fair society without a fair electoral system. And we know that you cannot have a safe and civilised neighbourhood without creating a real sense of security.

Above all, we know that you cannot in the long run, have a successful and happy country unless all the people, not just some sections and some regions are partners in that country. After all a country is nothing if it is not the sum of its people. I am determined that the progress we have made in by elections and in two General Elections; nearly a quarter of the population gave us their support, will be maintained. And I believe that our success is inevitable because as the Thatcher era draws to a close we have the policies that our country needs and the heart of which our country is crying out. Goodnight.

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RECORDING SERVICES (RADIO)
Tape Transcript by Radio Transcribing Unit

PARTY ELECTION BROADCAST BY THE SDP/LIBERAL ALLIANCE PARTY

SPEAKER: Anne Sopher interviewed by Julia Neuburger

TRANSMISSION: 28 May 1987 1530-1535 RADIO 4

IN CUE: Hello, I'm Julia Neuburger, and here in the studio with me is Anne Sopher, an Alliance spokesman on education. Well Anne, I know that lots of people are keen to know more about Alliance policies and what the Alliance really means to achieve, so I'm going to ask you about how the Alliance would improve education in Britain today. First, what are the Alliance's basic objectives in education?

SOPHER Well we need to raise standards. Everybody agrees with that, and we also need to make sure that more people get a chance of more education and opportunities throughout their lives and it's in both of these that the education system just hasn't succeeded in the last few years, and particularly after eight years of cuts from the Tories.

NEUBURGER When you talk about widening access and raising standards, what do you actually mean? What do you want to do?

SOPHER Well I think we need a country in which everybody feels that there's more for them to learn, that they are capable of learning it, and they know where to

go to get what they want to learn. In many other countries there's far more people in the community, adults, children, young people, constantly going back to school, back to college to learn more. Now that's the sort of atmosphere and the sort of opportunities we need to create.

NEUBURGER And we haven't got that?

SOPHER No. Very little. There are more people in this country who leave school at sixteen, never get any more education or training in their lives, than there are in any other advanced industrial country. We can't go on like that for the sake of the country, and it's not fair on the individuals either.

NEUBURGER And when you talk about raising standards, what do you mean?

SOPHER I mean that every child is probably capable of doing better than they are at the moment. Now all of us are capable of doing better than we are, and what we need to do is to raise teachers' sights to ask every school, every teacher to set targets for how they can improve what the children are learning, year by year. I think schools can be judged on the sort of progress their children are making. It's got to be done on a school-by-school basis.

NEUBURGER Why are the teachers so demoralised?

SOPHER Well they're demoralised because of course they've been having years and years and years, under the last Conservative Governments of cuts. They've also had this terrible wrangle over their pay, which has gone on far longer than it need have done, and both of those combined has made them feel that they don't really know whether the job's

worthwhile. And that's a devastating thing to happen to anybody.

NEUBURGER It's an awful thing to happen. How would the Alliance actually deal with that?

SOPHER We would accept the principle that teachers should be paid comparably with people doing a professional job across the board. We would also restore their negotiating rights. Now at the moment they're extremely aggrieved because Mr. Baker has said "You are not going to be able to negotiate any more. I'm going to say exactly what your conditions of work are". Now it's perfectly true that in the past, the teacher's unions - who've got a lot to answer for - have made an absolute mess of those negotiating procedures, and they've certainly got to be tightened up and we've got to put a time limit on them, and we've got to make some way of getting effective arbitration. Teachers, like all groups of workers, of course should have negotiating rights and it's very insulting and indeed mischievous of the Government to have taken them away.

NEYBURGER So do you think the Conservatives are very much to blame for what's going on in the schools at the moment?

SOPHER The Conservatives certainly are to blame, but I wouldn't exempt the Labour Party from blame either. What the Labour Party say about education policy is fine, but if you look at very many of the Labour Education Authorities, their schools are actually in greater chaos, than schools elsewhere, and this is because it's the old, old problem with the Labour Party. They are so tied in with the

DR. COLIN THOME: The early discharge from hospital may seem attractive to the Government in terms of saving money in a hospital budget, but it is producing a tremendous stress on the community care, it's producing a tremendous stress on health workers, but most of all it's producing stress on the patients themselves and their relatives.

Most of them are having to do the caring themselves because there aren't enough health workers to help them.

Voice Over: How can Mrs. Thatcher say the Health Service is safe in her hands? When she won't put herself in the hands of the Health Service.

But we all know someone who has suffered and our conscience tells us it is wrong. Labour can put the heart back into the Health Service.

THE RT. HON. NEIL KINNOCK. My mother was a professional nurse for 40 years nearly. We share the views of so many other nurses and doctors and paramedical workers and ancillary workers in the Health Service that I meet all over the country, they know what they could do, they know what they'd like to do, they know what they're able to do given the chance, but so frequently they feel they are just not given the chance, given resources, given the time to make their healing system work to its full ability.

Voice Over: A Labour Government would give them that chance, it will employ more staff and give hospitals the resources they need to cut waiting lists, it will set up a national net-work of breast and cervical cancer screening and 'Well Woman' Clinics, and it will provide more local health centres and reduce GP's lists.

40 years ago a Labour Government created the National Health Service, against the wishes of the Conservatives, today Labour can re-build the N.H.S. Offering care to all who need it.

that, they obviously need the money to be able to live more comfortably and they should have kept up but haven't kept up with the earnings of other people in the community over recent times. We therefore, will increase the pension for a single person by £2.30 a week and increase the pension for married couples by £3.65. But we want to target the bulk of the money for pensioners to those that are worst off. Those that don't have any other income. And for those people we will increase the pension by £6 and by £9.40 a week and that we think will help pensioners very considerably indeed. But in addition to that, we will restore the death grant to a more realistic level by putting it up to £400 and we will abolish the infuriating standing charges on gas and electricity and telephones which particularly hit the old people within our community hard. We also want to give the pensioners an additional bonus at Christmas. At present they're given £10. It's not been changed for many years. We think the pensioners should have a double pension at Christmas and we would give them an extra week's pension at the beginning of December and then it would go up along with the rest of the pension increases as the years went by.

TOYNBY

Ian, I know you'd say that the time has come for an Alliance Government but sadly, our time has now come to an end.

Thank you for putting so clearly the Alliance plans to deal with unemployment and improve the lives of elderly people.

WRIGGLESWORTH

Thanks Polly. Our policies on unemployment and pensions are just two of the very many reasons why people should vote Alliance on June 11th.

(MUSIC)

OUT That was a Party Election Broadcast
by the SDP Liberal Alliance.

The A. Disgraceful
WJ

*Mr. Nelson. to see. This was the
broadcast (returned to MGB)*

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A PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST

SDP ALLIANCE PARTY

MGB

RECORDED FROM TRANSMISSION: 2100 hrs BBC-1 DATE: 30th April, 1987.

VOICE OVER: Today, Mrs. Thatcher started her official visit to Middlesborough. This evening she attended a gala performance of the Middlesborough Ballet, and went on to a civic banquet.

z (MUSIC) Of course it didn't happen, you have only been watching actors. Mrs. Thatcher as Prime Minister has been to Moscow more times than she has been to Middlesborough. (MUSIC) Of course the British Prime Minister should go to Moscow but shouldn't she visit the Middlesborough's of this country as well? There is a lot to see. If she likes those Moscow queues, Middlesborough has them too, hereat the dole office. There is 22% unemployment. The climate can be a bit harsh too, especially the economic climate. You are 30% more likely to die before retirement in Middlesborough. And last year, over 1,000 babies were born with a low-average birth-weight. There are a lot of place like Middlesborough that Mrs. Thatcher hasn't visited in her eight years as your Prime Minister.

z It is true they are not as glamorous as Moscow or New York or Washington and we do have a lot of problems here at home. Could it be that Mrs. Thatcher is trying to divert attention abroad. Mr. Pym tried to tell Mrs. Thatcher a few home truths, so did Mr. Prior and Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr. St. John Stevas, even Mr. Heseltine. And look what happened to them. Five more years in Downing Street and Mrs. Thatcher will be even more isolated and out of touch.

(SINGING - IN YOUR STREET) *Picture of No 10*
at the interval with film of
Coronation St. etc.

Of course, now it is election year, the Tories are promising to put things right - do we believe them, didn't they sing the same song just before the last election in 1983?

: What are you going to do about the rise in crime rate?

V/O: What happened? Crime statistics went up, burglary up, rape up, mugging up, car theft up. It is about time the Tories owned up.

: What about the state of our schools?

V/O: What happened? Our childrens' education is still being disrupted and our teachers have never been more demoralised.

: What is happening about the National Health?

V/O: It isn't. We have fewer hospitals, fewer beds, and in many areas you can still wait two years for a hip replacement.

: What about unemployment ?

DAVID STEEL MP: After eight years the tune is sounding a bit thin, isn't it ? How long are we meant to wait. The truth is, the Tories have had their chance and failed, just like Labour. Since the War, they have each had six go's in Government and where has it got us ? Uncaring Conservatives or irresponsible Labour. Not much of a choice is it ? The time has come for a change. Let's just look at some of the things our Alliance would do once we are in government.

V/O: In its first full Parliament the Alliance would invest £2m more on Education than the Conservatives plan to do.

STEEL: We would restore the battered morale and resources of the Health Service.

VO: The Alliance would invest £1bn more on the NHS, there would be more health education, more local decision making.

STEEL: Acting against unemployment will be a major priority and we'll invest to create new jobs.

VO: The Alliance Job Creation Schemes will bring unemployment down by a million in 3 years.

DR. DAVID OWEN MP: We've costed these proposals and they are affordable. Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kinnock try and tell you the Alliance has no policies, that we have no chance of government, they obviously haven't read our book. It is also an insult to the 8m people who voted for us at the last election and many more who will vote for us at the next election. The Labour Party can't win, they can't even check the Tories, but the Alliance will play a major role in the next government of the country. If just 12 more people in every 100 vote for us, we will be the single, largest party and then we can start healing the nation.

STEEL: You can make a start next week in the local elections. A week today, Thursday May 7th. Use your vote to tell both the old parties that you are tired of their silly squabbles and half truths. Their class ridden policies and insults. Vote Alliance and make them nervous. And then when the General Election comes, vote Alliance and make them listen.

VO: Make sure you vote for the SDP Liberal Alliance on Thursday 7th May, the time has come for change.

↑ Addison

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SC: BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF MIS-HEARING AND THE DIFFICULTY, IN SOME CASES, OF
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PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST

The Labour Party

RECORDED FROM TRANSMISSION:

DATE:

2100hrs BBC-1

29th April, 1987.

VOICE OVER: These children have their life ahead of them. And as they build their future they will occasionally need a helping hand. Everyone does. That is what any government is for. Through their early years they need a good education to give them a flying start. As they grow older they'll need the health service, perhaps when they have children of their home, or less happily when sickness strikes. And then there is old age itself, when you will surely deserve help from the government, so that you are warm, you are not lonely, so that you are safe.

The Tories, of course, will be your friend while everything is going your way and if you can afford to pay. Mrs. Thatcher has decided that two thirds of our Under Fives don't deserve the chance of a nursery education. A Labour government will make sure that every 3 and 4 year old has the opportunity of a place in a nursery school. As as you get older, Labour continues to care.

The Tories have decided that millions of children in this country should not get a decent education. Overcrowding the classrooms and starving the schools of resources. A Labour government will guarantee that within 3 years, no child will be taught in a class larger than 30. Mrs. Thatcher has made our children suffer from the chronic shortage of textbooks and equipment. Labour will provide the books and facilities our children need. For instance, we will make sure there is a computer for every classroom. Britain's teachers know what is needed.

: The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow, if we don't put the resources into teaching those children now, we are not going to have that better educating workforce in the future.

V/O: When you reach the age of having a family of your own, it means increasing worries about health. And good health care is not something which should be kept for the fortunate few who can afford it. The Tories have decided that the six hundred and eighty thousand people waiting for treatment in hospital can just carry on waiting. Yet pain and illness can stop you getting on with your life.

: I think patients certainly deserve more than they are getting at the moment. They are getting a pretty raw deal in hospital. I certainly wouldn't like to be a really ill patient in a National Health Service hospital at the moment.

: It's their right to have enough nurses to get adequate nursing care; now they are just getting the very, very basic care and not anything extra.

V/O: Labour will invest in health and cut those waiting lists. We want to stop people getting ill in the first place. So the Labour Government will introduce effective breast, and cervical cancer screening throughout the country.

: There definitely needs to be a change of attitude within the NHS, we definitely need more hospitals, better facilities more nurses, more of everything. The whole attitude, we need the NHS back.

V/O: You have a right to be treated with respect.
For the contribution you have made to society through the years, and in most civilised countries, this is the case. But Mrs. Thatcher has robbed each pensioner in Britain of £1,250 since the Tories came to power eight years ago. By changing the rules about how pensions are calculated.

:
Terrible, scandalous, disgusting. She ought to be ashamed of herself, I can't say no more than that. She wants to try living on a pension, don't she.

:
She gave us 40p last year and my brown bread, it was 39p a loaf, so we got a penny off her. That is all we got off Maggie.

V/O: The next Labour government will restore pensions to their proper level so that no elderly person is left without enough to live on. Throughout your life you need more than a fair-weather government. Labour wants to see that everyone has a chance to live a decent life. The country is crying out for change. Help us bring that change about. Write to the Labour Party, Freepost, London SE17 1BR. Or phone, 01 200 0200.

Dr. Addison

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RECORDING SERVICES, RADIO
Tape Transcript by Radio Transcribing Unit.

RADIO POLITICAL BROADCAST BY THE LABOUR PARTY

TRANSMISSION: 29th April 1987 1335-1340 R4

IN CUE: This is Radio 4. There now follows
a Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

ACTUALITY: CHILDREN AT NURSERY SCHOOL.

SPEAKER: Our children have their lives ahead of them but as they build their future they'll occasionally need a helping hand. Everyone does. That's what any Government is for. Through their early years they need a good education to give them a flying start. As they grow older they'll need the Health Service, perhaps when they have children of their own, or less happily when sickness strikes. And then there's old age itself, when you'll surely deserve help from the Government so that you're warm, so that you're not lonely, so that you are safe. The Tories of course will be your friend while everything is going your way, and if you can afford to pay. Mrs Thatcher has decided that two thirds of our under fives don't deserve the chance of a nursery education. A Labour Government will make sure that every three and four year old has the opportunity of a place in a nursery school. And as you get older Labour continues to care. The Tories have decided that millions of children in this country should not get a decent education. Overcrowding the classrooms and

starving the schools of resources. A Labour Government will guarantee that within three years no child will be taught in a class larger than thirty. Mrs Thatcher has made our children suffer from a chronic shortage of text books and equipment. Labour will provide the books and facilities our children need, for instance we will make sure there is a computer for every classroom, Britain's teachers know what is needed.

TEACHER: The children of today are the adults, the citizens, of tomorrow. If we don't put the resources into teaching those children now, we're not going to have that better educated workforce in the future.

SPEAKER: When you reach the age of having a family of your own, it means increasing worries about health, and good health care is not something that should be kept for the fortunate few who can afford it. The Tories have decided that the 680,000 people waiting for treatment in hospital can just carry on waiting. Yet pain and illness can stop you getting on with your life. It's the nurses who know what it's really like:

NURSE: I think patients certainly deserve more than they are getting at the moment. They're getting a pretty raw deal in hospital. I certainly wouldn't like to have to be a patient, a really ill patient in a National Health Service Hospital at the moment.

SECOND NURSE: It's their right to have enough nurses to get adequate nursing care. Now they're just getting the very, very, basic care and not anything extra.

SPEAKER: Labour will invest in health, and

out those waiting lists. We want to stop people getting ill in the first place. So the Labour Government will introduce effective breast and cervical cancer screening throughout the country. When you get old you have a right to be treated with respect for the contribution you have made to society through the years and in most civilised countries this is the case. But Mrs Thatcher has robbed each pensioner in Britain of £1,250 since the Tories came to power eight years ago. By changing the rules about how pensions are calculated.

PENSIONER: Terrible, scandalous, disgusting, ought to be ashamed of herself, I can't say no more than that. She wants to try living on a pension don't she?

SECOND PENSIONER: She give us 40p last year and my bread Hi-Bran bread it were 39p a loaf so we got a penny off her, that's all we got off Maggie.

SPEAKER: The next Labour Government will restore pensions to their proper level so that no elderly person is left without enough to live on. Throughout your life you need more than a fair weather Government. Labour wants to see that everyone has the chance to live a decent life. The country is crying out for change. Help us bring that change about. Write to: The Labour Party, Freepost, London SE17 1ER or phone 01-200-0200

The Power

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PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST
On Behalf of
THE LABOUR PARTY

RECORDED FROM TRANSMISSION: BBC 1

DATE: 3rd December, 1986

TIMOTHY WEST: Our soldiers, sailors and airmen are the finest in the world, their record of defending their country is second to none, and now they have got another battle on their hands, a battle that they should not have to fight, to get the arms equipment and training they need to do their jobs. Why is that? The answer lies here. Trident Two, the next nuclear missile system, which this government has decided to buy, the bill for this will be more than ten billion pounds and the plain fact is that the only way Britain can afford it, is if we cut back on our conventional forces, that's the choice, either nuclear weapons or a modern defence force, we cannot pay for both.

The Tories have made their choice and they are going for nuclear missiles, so they are having to cut back spending on new conventional equipment by thirty per cent over the next few years. Now, let's take a look at what that means. Already the Army has been told to cut a hundred and forty five million pounds in arms and training next year, helpful to the Army would be additional anti-tank helicopter forces, here in Germany, but with the bill for Trident, there is no chance of that. And how is the Navy going to fair? Well, it seems likely to lose three of its fifty fighting ships and will have to make do with an increasingly aging fleet. All this is disastrous for the real job that we are needed for in NATO, looking after the Eastern Atlantic. And here we could do with more frigates, not fewer, of course, Trident is useless for these NATO tasks.

And what about our Airforce? It faces cut backs too, thanks to Trident. A batch of tornadoes it was expecting are being sold to Saudi Arabia, it will also have a long wait for the fighter aircrafts that it needs. What our Airforce could do with are more of those Harriers here in Germany, but the bill for Trident has put paid to that.

Well, what is wrong with relying on Trident missiles? For a start they are not ours, we have to buy them from America, unlike most of our tanks and ships and planes. If in the Iceland Summit President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to get rid of all nuclear ballistic missiles within ten years, it would have been goodbye to Trident and the main plank of Mrs. Thatcher's Defence Policy, and she wouldn't even have been asked. So much for the independence of a nuclear deterrent. So if our nuclear weapons do not even buy us a seat at the super power meetings, which decide our destiny, what do they do for our defence?

Our submarine based nuclear arsenal adds up to only two per cent of what the super powers have, that means, of course, that for us to use our nuclear weapons, we here on this small island commit suicide. And don't let us deceive ourselves that perhaps we could fight and win a limited nuclear war. Chernobyl showed all too clearly that radiation knows no boundaries. Once even a small nuclear war starts, we are all in this corner of the world, all engulfed.

...2...

Faced with those realities, Labour has made a choice, it has chosen a practical and effective alternative to our reliance on nuclear missiles, which are neither realistic nor credible. Labour's Policy is based first and foremost on an unshakeable commitment to the best defence possible of this country, this is what Neil Kinnock had to say to the British people the other day.

RT. HON NEIL KINNOCK MP: I hold it to be self evident that it is the first duty of any government to ensure the security of the country over which it governs, especially if they are elected to that government by democracy. That duty does not change in any age, and we will discharge that duty fully for this is our country and we defend our country, as we always have.

WEST: So Labour's Defence Policy is committed to NATO, after all, a Labour government helped to found it in the first place and Labour is committed to strengthening our conventional forces, not weakening them. Instead of the dangerous and damaging reliance on nuclear missiles, Labour has a policy that is relevant to this country's real defence needs and the likely threats it faces.

That's Labour's way, a way to a secure and modern Britain, a modern world, a power for good. If you want to know more about Labour's Defence Policy, write to:

The Labour Party
FREEPOST
London SE17 1BR

Or phone: 01 200 0200

...ooooOoooo...

helping people to get the modern tools to do the modern jobs. That has to be done. And we know that there's a practical means of doing it, of literally working our way out of the mess left by the present Conservative government. It won't be quick or simple or cheap but when the choices between investing in improvement, or paying the huge bills of idleness, the sensible prudent course is clear.

The first priority of the Labour government therefore will be to generate the jobs that must be done for people who need to do them, in a country that needs them to be done. Jobs in construction, jobs in modernising and developing our transport system. Jobs to cleanse and repair and renew our environment. Jobs to provide care and to give opportunity. Jobs for the manual and service workers, yes - but jobs, too for the trainers, for the technologists. Jobs in the skills of science and in selling where we have to make our living. Jobs that need to be done. Not only to combat the crisis of unemployment now but jobs which by their very creation, lay the basis for generating wealth and work in the future. That will only happen of course if we invest now, both in the high quality education and training for boys and girls, and for men and women of all ages and in a strong, vigorous, modern industrial sector. These are the only reasonable ways to get resilient improvement. A quick flash in the pan boom will simply not pull our country out of decline. Because of that, the next Labour government is going to establish two new organisations. British Enterprise to back new companies, innovations, practical ideas - and the British Investment Bank to lend funds to British industry for modern machinery,

for better training and for research and development. Frankly, neither are new ideas.

For many years, all of our most successful competitors, including Japan, Germany and France have had similar major financial and business institutions geared directly to industrial needs. Without such arrangements for dependable longterm finance, our producers are fighting with one hand tied behind their back. That's why we must now propel a great change in the relationship between finance and industry in Britain. Our ability to modernise production, employment and sales depends upon it.

Laying the foundations for sustained recovery will be no quick repair job. There are no soft options, no short cuts, no easy money. We shall do what any company seeking expansion, any family seeking home improvement does and borrow an amount which the country can afford to help to build up for the future. We shall raise an additional £6 billion - that's just less than 2% of our national wealth in order to fund our immediate jobs plan. We shall bring back investment from overseas. We shall gain savings from bringing down unemployment and we shall obviously gain revenue from increased economic growth.

The alternative to that programme of spending some to make some, is to go on paying those ruinous bills of rundown. That's the real stark choice. Change - or decay. Investment - or decline. Work - or waste.

In the Labour Party, we choose work. We choose opportunity, we choose training and building. We mean business! And all of that, means investing in people.

OUT

If you want to know more about Labour's plan for investing in people, you'll find a brochure with the details at many newsagents. Or, you can write to the Labour Party, Freepost London SE17 1BR. Or 'phone: 01-200-0200. That's 01-200-0200.

That was a Party Political Broadcast by the Labour Party.

CF

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PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST

For
The Labour Party

RECORDED FROM TRANSMISSION: 2100 BBC-1 DATE: 14th October, 1986.

VOICE OVER: Today, fresh from the triumphant Party Conference, the Labour Leader, Neil Kinnock launched a major, new initiative, the Party's agenda for Britain's recovery. Mr. Kinnock told journalists at a crowded press conference in London this morning that the fight to end what he called the waste of the Thatcher years was now on.

: Mr. Kinnock, what do you expect to achieve with this launch today ?

NEIL KINNOCK MP: It is the bringing together of our campaign on jobs and industry and freedom and fairness, and our proposition is that we think that if the British people get the right investments they can make this country more efficient, more competitive and provide a very solid foundation for the development of individual opportunity and justice. (MUSIC)

VOICE OVER: Labour's new campaign is called 'Investing in People', and they feel the message is so important they have published a special brochure to explain it. Labour have also taken the unusual step of putting the brochure into newsagents' shops all over Britain and from today, it will be available with your daily newspapers and magazines. Already the brochure's message is getting through to people.

: It is a marvellous idea to get people interested in the party, in investing in people as he said, and in getting people to realise that money needs to be circulated around the country before it goes overseas.

: I mean look at the health service, education and housing, they are all areas where I think a lot of public money should be spent, so personally, I would welcome any steps that the Labour Party took to improve those services. And yes, I think too much money does go out of the country.

: The manufacturing industry in this country has gone to nothing. I mean if you look around in my trade which is clothing and so on that there is probably fifty or sixty per cent of the goods are coming in from abroad, which can't be right because people are unemployed in this country.

V/O: Britain's manufacturing industry has been declining steadily, ever since the present government came to power in 1979. This means that Britain's capacity to make and sell things has shrunk dramatically. This in turn has put millions of people out of work and run up a huge bill to pay for them. The number of people out of work has more than trebled in the last seven years, and the cost of keeping three and a half million people on the dole, is a staggering £20bn a year. Which, instead of being invested is being wasted.

Maria Dingwell is an experienced sales assistant. She wants to work but finding a job has proved impossible.

MARIA DINGWELL: You can only go to so many job interviews in a week, you can only hand out so many C/V's. you can only pester people so much of the time without being a nuisance. I just never expected to be unemployed. That is the greatest shock I have ever had.

V/O: With millions of people like Maria out of work, Britain's economic growth has been poorer than all her major competitors. Italy, France, Germany, Canada, the United States and Japan have all done better than Britain over the last seven years. Meanwhile, eleven billion pounds which could have been invested in Britain last year has gone abroad, helping our competitors.

Not long ago, Britain was making a £4bn profit from selling our manufactures to the rest of the world. Now, they are making a £4bn profit out of us. For the first time, Britain is importing more manufactured goods than at exports. We asked Professor David Metcalf why manufacturing is so important to us.

PROFESSOR DAVID METCALF: Any country needs a strong, manufacturing base if it is to thrive. It is vital for our international trade and a strong manufacturing industry goes hand in hand with a buoyant economy. And in turn, this permits us to make the investments that we all need in housing, hospitals, schools and roads.

V/O: What Labour is saying is that there are many urgent jobs to be done and millions of people who want to do them. Jobs in schools, in hospitals in industry and transport, in building and in repairing homes. And Labour intends to put people into the jobs, to begin creating a society that works.

KINNOCK: In the Labour Party we choose work, we choose opportunity, we choose training and building, we mean business and all of that means investing in people.

V/O: If you want to know more about Labour's plans for investing in people, you'll find the brochure at many newsagents. Or, you can write to the Labour Party, Freepost, London SE17 1BR. Or phone, 01 200 0200. That's 01 200 0200.

BLAIR: Pretend it's not happening?

RACE: Anyway, what has this change got to do with the arts? Well listen for a moment to David Putnam. He's made many of the most impressive British films over the last ten years; how does he see the importance of the arts?

PUTNAM: The arts are an area in which we happen in Britain to excel. They unify rather than divide, and they have languished on the margins of government concerns for far too long. The SDP believes that the arts in society have as many functions as forms. They are crucial to any concept of freedom, of ideas, of freedom of expression, and they speak for the values of our society, and reflect our new multi-culturalism in the best possible way. They fire the imagination and the spirit; they both set and reflect fashion; the arts educate and entertain. Yet government support for the arts has tragically never been imaginative nor comprehensive enough.

BLAIR: We believe that the creative use of leisure could be one of the glories of our society and that government has a central part to play in making sure that it is.

RACE: So as to make sure that the means are made available, the SDP would create a ministry for Arts and Recreation, with a seat in the Cabinet, so the arts would become an important governmental concern which would be considered alongside health, education and defence - they'd become an issue of state.

BLAIR: Then we would make more money available. We would aim to double government spending on the

arts within five years. And the first priority for this new money would be to make sure that people who live outside London get a fair share.

RACE: We'd also make it a lot easier for private funds to be made available to the arts. We could do this by offering tax incentives. As it happens, they do this in the United States, and it's been very successful in raising funds for the arts.

BLAIR: They also have plans for making the arts much more important in education, both for children and adults.

RACE: The teaching of music has suffered dramatically as a result of cuts in the education services. I believe every child should have the chance to learn to play a musical instrument; to be taught to harness their natural abilities; to think creatively and communicate skillfully.

BLAIR: We can only do this if we make drama, painting, music, part of the core curriculum in schools.

RACE: The SDP also has plans to make the arts a natural part of our everyday lives by introducing works of art into building developments.

BLAIR: We would introduce a scheme which would require public and private developers to devote one percent of the cost of their schemes to art.

RACE: So lots of people and organisations which had not supported the arts before would start to do so.

BLAIR: And artistes would receive a regular flow of new commissions.

RACE: And so we would all receive the benefit of pictures and sculpture, so enriching our new buildings.

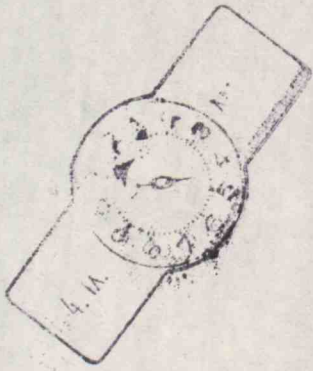
BLAIR: There are lots more creative ideas in the SDP's arts policy. They're all designed to liberate the arts and make them accessible to everyone. This ensures that we all have the chance to use the arts to make our lives richer and more rewarding.

RACE: That's an important aim now, but it's going to become more and more important as our lives continue to change. So let's recognise that the change is happening and plan to use the change.

BLAIR: Let's invest in something that we already do really well, and make the arts a natural part of all our lives - happiness and health of our society could depend on it.

To find out more about the SDP's arts policy, or to join the party, write to us, no stamp required, at SDP Arts, Freepost, London SW1P 3BR. SDP Arts, Freepost, London SW1P 3BR.

OUT CUE: That was a PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST by the Social Democratic Party.



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PARTY POLITICAL BROADCAST
ON BEHALF OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY

RECORDED FROM TRANSMISSION: BBC-1 2100 DATE: 9th April, 1986

VOICE OVER: It's seven years since the Conservatives came into power. So naturally you might be tempted to wonder, what would Britain be like today if Labour, or even the Alliance were in the driving seat, just how smooth would the ride have been then.

For instance, take inflation. Would it be around five per cent, as it is today, or would it be out of control? And as for the Alliance, would they even know how to start? But under the Conservatives our economy is growing. Growing faster than France and even Germany. So the Conservatives have been able to increase spending on the Health Service by a real twenty per cent. We now have shorter hospital queues and are treating millions more patients a year than were treated in 1978 under Labour. Just think how it might have been in Britain under any other Party.

Take strikes. They are now at their lowest level for almost fifty years. Do you think that would have been possible under a Labour Government? After all, it was the bitter strikes in 1978 that helped bring the Lib-Lab Pact to an abrupt end.

And what would have been the result of the miners' strike under a Labour Government? After all, consider what Labour have already got in tow, including an extreme tendency to pull in the opposite direction.

The Alliance, however, prefer you to believe they are firmly in the middle of the road. But the way they almost always vote with Labour indicates their true position.

And there is law and order. Just think of all the groups funded by Left-wing authorities, with the apparent soul purpose of harassing the police. Ask yourself, what chance would law and order have under a Labour Government?

And just think how much Town Hall bureaucracy could increase. And Town Hall spending, imagine what Left-wing council could get upto under a Labour Government.

Which leaves once major subject, unemployment. Would Labour or the Alliance have done better than the Conservatives? Well, Labour's plans for Britain involve spending twenty four billion pounds, that is equivalent to raising VAT from fifteen to forty one per cent. But economy is something Labour has never been good at.

Labour's old Socialist model is expensive to run, but they are so fond of it, they are determined to keep it going, whatever the cost. The Conservatives, however, prefer practical solutions to problems. For instance there are about half a million job vacancies in this country, because in many cases there aren't the people with the skills to fill them.

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Party Political Broadcast
on behalf of Conservative Party
9th April 1986

...2...

So this Government has created the most ambitious Youth Training Scheme in Europe, in which our youngsters will earn while they learn, and it means that no sixteen or seventeen year old need be unemployed.

In a difficult age difficult decisions need to be taken. Labour can't do that because the union bosses won't let them. And, as for the so-called Alliance, they have at least two views on every subject. Which leaves only one Party which knows where it is going, and the best way to get there.

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● PART 2 ends:-

SDP BROADCAST 26/3/86

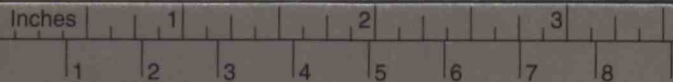
PART 3 begins:-

CONSERVATIVE BROADCAST 9/4/86

Grey Scale #13



A 1 2 3 4 5 6 **M** 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 **B** 17 18 19



Colour Chart #13

Blue Cyan Green Yellow

