



CC/00?

Prime Minister

ABOLITION OF THE GLC AND MCCs: PRESENTATION

On 6 June I minuted you about taking forward the presentation of our case for the abolition of the GLC and MCCs.

My main proposal was for the publication of a document before the summer recess setting out in detail the new arrangements for the services currently run by the authorities to be abolished. We are nearing completion of that document and intend to publish it next week.

But meanwhile, the propaganda campaigns of the abolition authorities steadily increase. The GLC for example virtually doubled its budget last month to £6 million. I have no doubt that the campaign was a contributory factor in the Lords' opposition to the electoral/transitional council provisions of the Paving Bill. Our supporters, both on the back benches and in local government, see these rate-funded campaigns as party political in effect (though not legally); I am under increasing pressure either to respond in kind or to take steps to curb the councils.

Curbing local authorities' powers to advertise

Many colleagues have expressed the view that we should prohibit 'political' advertising by authorities. I have looked very carefully into this, as I know Michael Heseltine did when he was in this seat. I have reached much the same conclusions as he did.



First, party political advertising is already illegal. What we are facing are campaigns allegedly 'on behalf of the authority' and not on behalf of one party or another. We would need to extend our prohibition beyond 'party political', therefore. But we would not want to prohibit all paid publicity by local authorities, because it helps improve accountability; it is, for example, an important part of the drive to improve value for money that local people should get information about the finances and costs of local authority services. Any new definition would, obviously, have to stand up in the courts. I have not found such a definition. I intend to consult one or two further people who may have ideas, but I have no expectation of finding a workable definition.

Second, it has become apparent that authorities are relying less on their "standard" powers to publicise information (sections 111 and 142 of the 1972 Local Government Act) and are using more and more a range of other powers related to individual services to provide "information" about those services. The GLC 'Working for London' slogan now appears on virtually all their vehicles, for example. We would not stop everything, therefore, even if we did stop the main things done under 111 and 142 - though we might limit the campaign a bit.

Third - and perhaps most important in the present circumstances - an attempt to prohibit advertising which opposed Government policies would, I think, be widely seen as stifling dissent and would attract charges that we were acting dictatorially. For all these reasons I do not think we can pursue this course. Of course, if we started down this road and failed to make our objective stick, we would be much worse off than before.

CONSENT POWERS

It has been suggested that we might take a power of consent whereby my approval would be required before expenditure on



information could be incurred. This would not work. First, any proposal to vet our opponents' campaigning material would be portrayed as Government censorship. Second, hostile abolition authorities would find no difficulty in flooding with trivia any unit set up to sift expenditure proposals. Third, there could be no effective defence against our approving an apparently innocuous item which could then be transformed into virulent propaganda, thus making us look foolish. I can see no case for taking this suggestion any further.

A campaign in reply

I intend to look again however at possible legislative or other changes which might help but this will take time, and we must decide now how to counter rate funded party political propaganda under existing legislation and conventions.

As you know the conventions about what Governments may do by way of paid publicity to promote their policies are tightly drawn. It is a cardinal rule that no money should be spent on such publicity until the policy has the approval of Parliament; and then the presumption has tended to be that the emphasis should be more on providing information or advice than on "selling" the merits of a policy. But the rules did allow my own Department to run a very successful campaign to publicise the Right to Buy provisions of the 1980 Housing Act and we will be running another campaign now that the Housing and Building Control Act is on the statute book.

As you know, in advance of the enactment of any legislation, I established in my Department last autumn a tiny information unit, staffed by civil servants, whose task has been to provide, within the conventions, factual information about the Government's policies, using non-paid means such as Ministerial speeches,



articles in newspapers and journals, and briefings of the press. This was quite effective over rate-capping, where our opponents initially used the same methods. But there is a limit to the effectiveness of such measures in the face of massive campaigns involving full-page advertisements in the national and local press, posters on the prominent hoardings, paid professional lobbyists, organised petitions, letter writing campaigns, widespread leafletting and so on. Now that the Rates Bill has been enacted and the Paving Bill should shortly receive Royal Assent, we must consider whether we should embark on some paid publicity ourselves. It could help to counter the misleading propaganda of our opponents simply by explaining what we are doing and why. Publicity about the Rates Act, for example, could explain the purpose of rate capping and how it will work. Advertisements could be placed in national and local newspapers and perhaps on local radio stations.

Publicity following enactment of the Paving Bill would be more difficult. Under the present rules, it would have to confine itself to Paving Bill issues - the suspension of elections and the extension of councillors' terms of office for a year; and the establishment of the staff commission. But in the public mind the distinction between the Paving Bill and abolition itself is, I think, far from clear. We could be criticised for appearing to argue the case for abolition itself but making a poor fist of it, because we could not do so explicitly. We would have to face that.

There would be unease - and I would share some of it - about pursuing such a course. This is because we have - quite rightly in my view - been openly and repeatedly very critical of the authorities' use of public money to fund their campaigns against the Government. If we were now seen to respond in kind we would be bound to be criticised for behaving in exactly the same way. It may be possible to construct a temperate and



informative campaign in such a way as to minimise criticism of this kind. But I would not be confident that we could avoid it since no campaign would do much good unless it was as professional as, and made comparable impact to, our opponents' campaigns.

It is therefore a matter of balancing what we think might be the benefits of such advertising against the difficulties I have outlined. My own view is that we should go ahead and that we should take professional advice on such a campaign, at least to explain the Rates Act. But I would be grateful to know your and Willie Whitelaw's reaction.

I am copying this minute only to Willie Whitelaw and Sir Robert Armstrong.

PJ

P J

17 July 1984

ABOLITION OF THE GLC AND MCCs: PRESENTATION

Patrick Jenkin's minute is welcome: at last the government is thinking about the steps needed to improve its presentation of the abolition policy.

As Patrick Jenkin says, all the options are hazardous. Using public funds to mount a propaganda campaign will lead to accusations of impropriety. But taking powers to prohibit or censor GLC/MCC propaganda could be regarded as dictatorial.

We therefore accept that the government should confine its role to the provision of public information about abolition.

Nevertheless, the Prime Minister should recognise that this campaign will be inhibited by fears of over-stepping the mark, and will not by itself succeed in countering the other side's daring and clever propaganda. Patrick's campaign should therefore be supplemented by some or all of:

- i. an effective campaign by Conservative Central Office to alert the public to the activities of the hard-left in local authorities and to show that the opponents of abolition have quite another axe to grind;
- ii. a programme of speeches by Cabinet Ministers, junior Ministers and backbenchers coordinated by Lord Whitelaw;
- iii. a privately funded pro-abolition campaign, which has no connection with the government or the Conservative Party; (we have hopes that such a campaign may shortly be started, and will be discussing this with DoE Ministers in the near future);
- iv. a court case, in which a private individual takes the GLC and MCCs to court for misuse of ratepayers' money; (it would not matter if the case were lost; what counts is the publicity).

If Patrick Jenkin's efforts are supplemented in these ways, there is a real chance that the government will at last regain the initiative in presenting the abolition policy.

Oliver Letwin

OLIVER LETWIN

①
PRIME MINISTER

ABOLITION OF GLC AND MCCs: PRESENTATION

Mr. Jenkin has examined controls on GLC/MCC advertising and concludes that the Government's ability to control it is limited. He suggests instead going on to the offensive in presenting the Government's case and has re-submitted the proposal for paid advertising and advice which you rejected earlier. Bernard has commented that the role of paid publicity should be examined in relation to the Rate Capping Bill though he is sceptical about its utility. He suggests that it is not sensible or reasonable to consider paid publicity in relation to the Paving Bill. Examination of the Government's publicity effort needs also to take in capital expenditure and the RSG as well as the White Paper on the allocation of functions following abolition which is scheduled for next week and about which Lord Whitelaw has reservations.

Bernard suggests the entire issue should be referred to Lord Whitehlaw for examination and decision. Agree? *Yes mt*

Agree also the change of emphasis suggested by Mr. Jenkin?

AS

18 July 1984



10 DOWNING STREET

BT

Advice please Dept of
Environment have returned
to the proposal to hire
professional advice. You
opposed this earlier; do you
feel the game has changed
sufficiently to warrant a
change in line?

BT

Mr FURNBULL

17/7

I think we can examine the role
of advertising on the late Capping Bill -
or other forms of explanatory panel
publicity. But I am sceptical about
their utility.

I do not think it is sensible or
reasonable to do so with the Paving
Act and we should not waste time
or effort on it.

(PTD)

We need however to look at
the whole problem of effort
again in the background of
capital expenditure and
RSC - and the utility of a
White Paper projected for next
week, about which Lord
Whitelaw has reservations.

I suggest that this entire issue
should be referred to Lord
Trevelyan by the Prime Minister
for decision, bearing in mind
its wide implications

J. P.

18
7



10 DOWNING STREET

MR TURNBULL

I think that the Prime Minister should see this. It is an example of the effective propaganda that the GLC is funding on the rates.

If the government fails to respond quickly, and with something as effective, the millions of pounds that have been set aside to placate the Arts lobby in London will have been squandered.

Oliver Letwin

11 July 1984

**A FEW OF THE 400
ARTS AND SPORTS ORGANISATIONS
FUNDED BY THE GLC IN 1983-84,
and now threatened by the Government.**

COMMUNITY ARTS

Cinema of Women is a major independent distributor of film and video. Its films cover such topics as sexual harassment at work, battered women, education and black women and it aims to enable films made by women to be shown at women's groups, community organisations, trade unions and many other outlets.

West London Women's Music Project has created rehearsal space for women and girls in West London where they can learn to play instruments, form bands and practice together.

Bow/Old Ford November 5th Group is a collective of local community arts groups who join together with local people to celebrate festivals and incorporating on the way painting, costume making, dance, circus skills, puppets, mask making, publishing and a variety of other arts forms.

North Paddington Community Darkroom was granted £4,952 to help with the group darkroom facilities. The group runs photography courses for local groups and helps mount exhibitions and tape/slide shows. It maintains a local picture library and takes photographs for community organisations.

Age Exchange Theatre Company (£31,150) works with pensioners devising programmes around their reminiscences and their history. The group produces illustrated booklets of the research material supplied to it by pensioners.

Common Lore - storytelling for children. International Stories for children told with music background.

Centerprise Bookshop: runs writers workshops and publishes books written by working people in London.

The Lewisham Academy of Music gives musical tuition of all types to children and adults and receives 50% of funding from the GLC. It regularly presents its work at the Albany Empire, Deptford which is a major community arts venue receiving substantial funding from the GLC.

Tower Hamlets Senior Citizens Film Association (£10,681) Provides film and videos for pensioners' clubs, day centres and hospitals. Pensioners choose the films and discussions are organised to extend the educational potential of the scheme.

ETHNIC ARTS

Asian Women's Art Group
Based in Greenwich it acts as a focus for Asian Women's drama, dance and music making. It relies extensively on the GLC for support.

Carnival and Arts Committee
The main organiser of the famous Notting Hill Carnival is encouraged and supported by the GLC.

Academy of Indian Dance (£19,348)
Founded in 1979 with the aim of promoting the practice and appreciation of Indian dance in Britain. Provides teaching in the main classical styles of a standard as high as is obtainable in India. Puts great emphasis on its support of British based artists, in the belief that it is through their development that real growth in Indian Dance can occur in this country.

Amora Ko Jona (£3,317) for instruments and running costs.
Provides training for singers, musicians, actors and dancers from the Bengali community. The group writes and performs its compositions in community venues around London. Composed of ten musicians and singers.

Sankofa (Rev. £13,000. Cap. £22,396)
Sankofa which means looking into the past to make a better future aims to use film/video to tackle institutionalised racism and to use this medium as a channel through which people of Afro-Caribbean and Asian descent can express their experience of racist practice and ideology. Sankofa feel that it is important to record and document these struggles and make them known to a wider community.

Sankofa Film and Video is an organisation of young black people interested in making films about the black experience in Britain.

Zion Music Workshop Project
The Z.M.W.P. is a recording studio and rehearsal facility in West London (Hammersmith) for local youth. The project offers tuition in music theory and practice.

Theatro Technis (illustrated in this leaflet)
The Cypriot community started this theatre group 25 years ago. In that time it has grown to a valuable cultural and social movement. Theatro Technis also started the Cypriot Advisory Service helping Cypriots experiencing language and other social and cultural problems.

Tara Arts Group
A major Asian cultural centre in Wandsworth is substantially funded by the GLC. Not only is it community based, its projects are widely toured.

SPORTS

Provision for the Disabled
In conjunction with the Greater London Association for the Disabled and Southwark Disablement Association the GLC has wholly funded a pilot project aimed at increasing participation by the disabled in Sport in Greater London. Cost - £6,235.

Sports Scholarships
The GLC is making a grant to the Sports Aid Foundation to set up a Sports Scholarship scheme to help people re-enter education and train for a career in recreational management.

Goan Association
A grant of £12,200 was given to Goan (UK) to help with the purchase of a sports ground in Bromley. Financial assistance was not forthcoming from the local borough as the organisation provided a London-wide service.

Foundation for Afro-Asians in Sport
The group was founded in 1983 to represent the views of Ethnic Minority groups in Greater London in all sporting matters. The Sports Council was unable to make a grant towards salaries and running costs and without GLC support of £21,600 this group would never have got off the ground.

Fulham Football Club
The GLC is keen to make the resources of professional clubs available to a wider public and its first initiative in this field is a grant of £140,000 to Fulham FC to provide a new intensive use cell system pitch in return for 500 hours of community use per year.

Ormond Road Workshop (illustrated in this leaflet)
One of a number of unique combined arts and sports projects: this one combines motor-bike scrambling with photography and involves up to 60 unemployed young people.

A few of the numerous regional facilities which receive a substantial part of their funding from the GLC.

Feltham Arena
The London Borough of Hounslow is undertaking the development of a major sports complex at Feltham Arena which when completed will become a major regional facility. The total cost is £1.2 million and this scheme has only been able to proceed with a contribution of £500,000 from the GLC.

Riverside Studios
The studios were in deep trouble following withdrawal of funding by Hammersmith Borough Council. Timely grants by the GLC have saved this major arts centre and enabled it to continue with the type of programme that has brought it international renown. GLC support: £400,000.

SHAPE and Artsline
These are bodies that help disabled and disadvantaged Londoners on a London-wide basis. SHAPE with its shows in institutions and ticket scheme for the disabled to visit a variety of London Theatres; and Artsline with its telephone advice service for disabled people who wish to participate in London's arts activities. Because neither of these bodies serves one borough exclusively, both have been unsuccessful in obtaining funding from the boroughs. Both are therefore heavily dependent on the GLC.

**The GLC Arts and Sports policy reaches parts of the community that the Government hasn't even heard of
FIGHT BACK: Contact the GLC Campaign on 633 4400**

**HERE ARE YOUR MPs
WRITE TO THEM NOW**

**Members' Lobby
House of Commons SW1**

Barking and Dagenham

Barking - *Jo Richardson (Lab)*
Dagenham - *B. C. Gould (Lab)*

Barnet

Chipping Barnet - *Sydney Chapman (Con)*
Finchley - *Margaret Thatcher (Con)*
Hendon North - *John Gorst (Con)*
Hendon South - *Peter Thomas (Con)*

Bexley

Bexleyheath - *Cyril Townsend (Con)*
Erith Crayford - *D. A. Evennett (Con)*
Old Bexley Sidcup - *Edward Heath (Con)*

Brent

Brent East - *Reginald Freeson (Lab)*
Brent North - *Dr Rhodes Boyson (Con)*
Brent South - *Laurie Pavitt (Lab)*

Bromley

Beckenham - *Sir Philip Goodhart (Con)*
Chislehurst - *Roger Sims (Con)*
Orpington - *Ivor Stanbrook (Con)*
Ravensbourne - *John Hunt (Con)*

Camden

Hampstead Highgate - *G. Finsberg (Con)*
Holborn St Pancras - *Frank Dobson (Lab)*

Croydon

Croydon Central - *John Moore (Con)*
Croydon N.E. - *Bernard Weatherill (Con)*
Croydon N.W. - *H. J. Mallins (Con)*
Croydon South - *Sir William Clark (Con)*

Ealing

Ealing Acton - *Sir George Young (Con)*
Ealing North - *Harry Greenway (Con)*
Ealing Southall - *Sydney Bidwell (Lab)*

Enfield

Edmonton - *I. D. Twinn (Con)*
Enfield North - *Tim Eggar (Con)*
Enfield Southgate - *Anthony Berry (Con)*

Greenwich

Greenwich - *Guy Barnett (Lab)*
Eltham - *Peter Bottomley (Con)*
Woolwich - *John Cartwright (SDP)*

Hackney

Hackney N. Stoke Newington - *E. Roberts (Lab)*
Hackney Shoreditch - *B. Sedgemore (Lab)*

Hammersmith and Fulham

Hammersmith - *Clive Soley (Lab)*
Fulham - *Martin Stevens (Con)*

Haringey

Tottenham - *Norman Atkinson (Lab)*
Hornsey Wood Green - *Hugh Rossi (Con)*

Harrow

Harrow East - *Hugh Dykes (Con)*
Harrow West - *A. J. Page (Con)*

Havering

Hornchurch - *Robin Squire (Con)*
Romford - *Michael Neubert (Con)*
Upminster - *Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Con)*

Hillingdon

Hayes Harlington - *Terry Dicks (Con)*
Ruislip Northwood - *J. Wilkinson (Con)*
Uxbridge - *Michael Sheresby (Con)*

Hounslow

Brentford/Isleworth - *B. Hayhoe (Con)*
Feltham/Heston - *R. P. Ground (Con)*

Islington

Islington N. - *J. Corbyn (Lab)*
Islington S./Finsbury - *C. Smith (Lab)*

Kensington and Chelsea

Chelsea - *Nicholas Scott (Con)*
Kensington - *Sir Brandon R. Williams (Con)*

Kingston

Kingston - *Norman Lamont (Con)*
Surrey - *R. Tracey (Con)*

Lambeth

Streatham - *W. J. M. Shelton (Con)*
Norwood - *John Fraser (Lab)*
Vauxhall - *Stuart Holland (Lab)*

Lewisham

Lewisham Deptford - *John Silkin (Lab)*
Lewisham East - *C. B. Moynihan (Con)*
Lewisham West - *J. C. Maples (Con)*

Merton

Mitcham Morden - *Angela Rumbold (Con)*
Wimbledon - *Sir Michael Havers (Con)*

Newham

Newham N.C. - *Ronald Leighton (Lab)*
Newham S.W. - *Tony Banks (Lab)*
Newham South - *Nigel Spearing (Lab)*

Redbridge

Ilford North - *Vivian Bendall (Con)*
Ilford South - *Neil Thorne (Con)*
Wanstead/Woodford - *Patrick Jenkin (Con)*

Richmond upon Thames

Richmond and Barnes - *J. Hanley (Con)*
Twickenham - *Toby Jessel (Con)*

Southwark

Southwark/Bermondsey - *Simon Hughes (Lib)*
Dulwich - *G. F. Bowden (Con)*
Peckham - *Harriet Harman (Lab)*

Sutton

Sutton and Cheam - *Neil MacFarlane (Con)*
Carshalton/Wallington - *Nigel Forman (Con)*

Tower Hamlets

Bethnal Grn/Stepney - *Peter Shore (Lab)*
Bow and Poplar - *Ian Mikardo (Lab)*

Waltham Forest

Chingford - *Norman Tebbit (Con)*
Leyton - *H. Cohen (Lab)*
Walthamstow - *Eric Deakins (Lab)*

Wandsworth

Battersea - *Allred Dubs (Lab)*
Putney - *David Mellor (Con)*
Tooting - *Tom Cox (Lab)*

City of Westminster

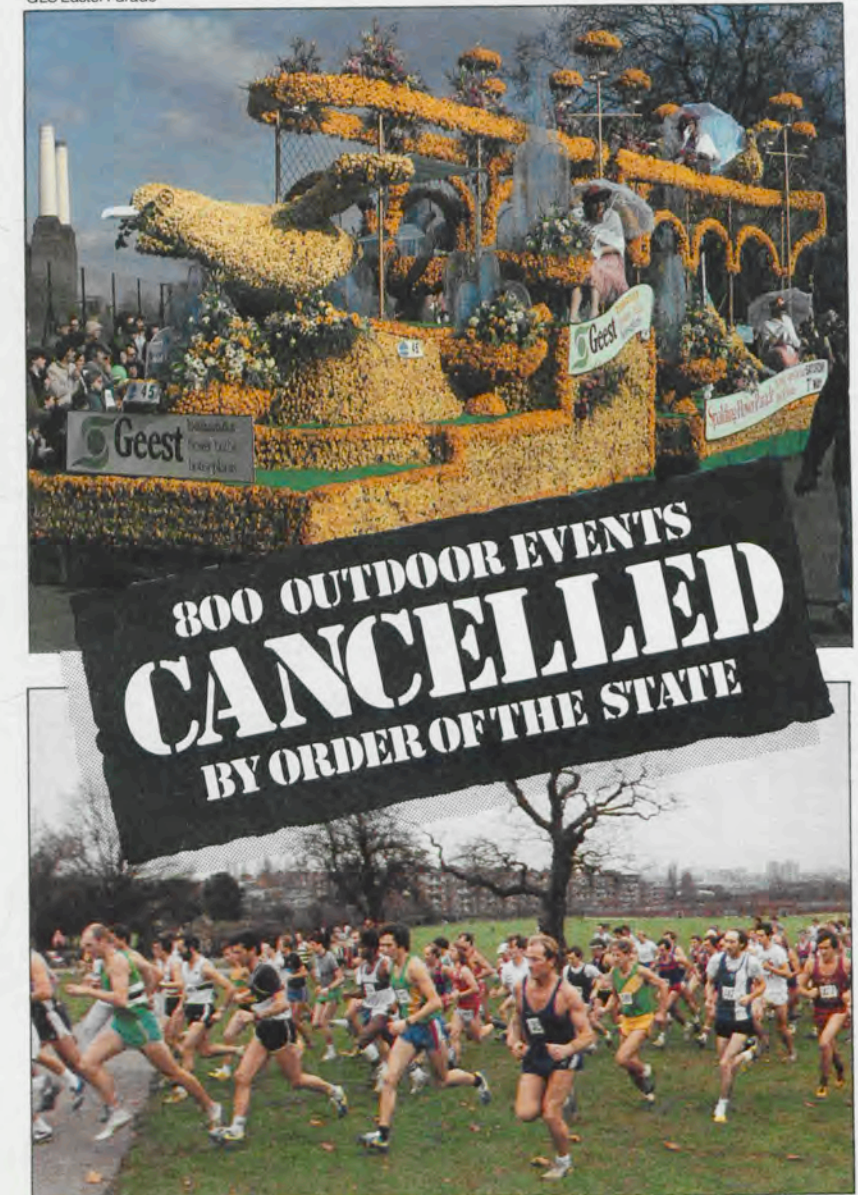
Westminster North - *John Wheeler (Con)*

City of London

City and Westminster S. - *Peter Brooke (Con)*

**Maybe
it's
because
I'm a
Londoner?**

GLC Easter Parade



GLC Cross Country Championships

**keep
GLC**

Working for the Arts & Recreation in London

The Government's proposals to nationalise and control the cultural life of London.

Introduction



Choosing the title of the popular song, "Maybe It's Because I'm a Londoner" for this leaflet is significant, because the very idea of 'London' and being a 'Londoner' has been built up particularly in the last 100 years by such popular songs and by other popular forms, which we all enjoy.

A METROPOLITAN CULTURE

A wide range of activities including nursery rhymes, the post-war London novels, Ealing Film Comedies, Painting, Football, Greyhound Racing and Reggae have all helped give London its identity today. Most of the community arts, ethnic arts and sports activities which the GLC funds maintain these traditions: pub theatre, estate based projects, local publishing, music workshops, sports projects with the unemployed training schemes for women and ethnic minorities, arts policies for the elderly.

LONDON'S CIVIC PRIDE

Just as the National Government stages major events from the State Opening of Parliament to the £21 million Liverpool Garden Festival, so the GLC is the Regional Government for the capital city and celebrates its CIVIC PRIDE in London and Londoners through over 800 outdoor events, including Thamesday, South Bank Day, the Easter Parade, African Music Village, the London Marathon and the opening of the Thames Barrier.

These events bring together millions of Londoners, from the 32 boroughs, to celebrate London's identity and civic pride. The Government's plan to abolish the GLC will destroy over a century of civic traditions and leave London as the only major capital city in Western Europe without an overall elected council: without any regional identity.

LONDON'S HERITAGE NATIONALISED



GLC Kenwood House



GLC Record Office



Museum of London

LONDON'S HERITAGE

As a London-wide authority the GLC has always been able to balance out funding of the arts, sport and recreation across the whole of London. This strategic role not only involves the support of major regional facilities such as the Crystal Palace Sports Centre or Riverside Studios, but crucially protecting London's history. The GLC has responsibility for over 30,000 listed buildings, for theatres, cinemas and museums, for the Green Belt, and owns on behalf of Londoners historic houses such as Kenwood, Marble Hill and Rangers House. It protects the archives of the history of London by running the Greater London Record Office. The Government has decided that Londoners should have no say in who protects their history. They don't care that the paintings in Kenwood were given to the people of London, held in trust by the GLC. They belong to Londoners not Whitehall bureaucrats. They don't mind handing over the Museum of London—the museum of Greater London—to the City of London Corporation. But Londoners do mind, they don't want the Government to nationalise or more bluntly steal London's history and heritage.

JOBS

In times of recession, spending on arts and sports seems a natural target. And yet that expenditure is vital not only to the 300,000 jobs in this area, but through tourism and other cultural industries such as publishing, film and television to the economic health of the capital. The largest and fastest growth industries in London are now sports and other leisure activities. At a time of over four million unemployed people the Government wants to destroy the GLC's arts and recreation training courses and job creation in the major economic sector of the capital. It is sheer madness. The Government proposals on 'rate capping' and the proposed abolition of the GLC will increase the power of the National State to control the cultural identity of London: more Government power, less democracy.

1984, has arrived with a vengeance!

Yours Peter Pitt

SPECIALIST SERVICES SCATTERED

Entertainments Licensing	Checking safety in premises.
Legal Branch	Legal requirements and advice.
Valuation and Estates Dept.	Sites for new arts and sports centres, workshops etc.
Finance Dept.	Arts & Recreation Capital and Revenue Budget, financial advice for Arts & Sports bodies.
Supplies Dept.	Equipment ordering facility for Arts & Sports bodies.
Industry & Employment & Greater London Enterprise Board.	Policy development, employment & investment in the Cultural industries.
Planning and Transport	Greater London Development Plan 1% levy for the Arts on new buildings Planning advice on major leisure services, open spaces, the river etc.
Dept. of Architecture and Civic Design including...	Arts & Sports centres, design, construction, maintenance, legislation, enforcement, archaeology.
a) Theatres Division	
b) Historic Buildings Division	
c) Archaeological Services	
Central Computer Service	Software design advice to Arts & Sports Centres with £1/2m turnover.
Public Relations Branch	General publicity for over 800 GLC outdoor events and the South Bank Arts Complex.
Arts & Recreation Policy Unit	Research & Statistics on Arts, Sports, Media etc policy development.
Tourism	Tourist Developments.
Ethnic Minorities Unit Women's Committee Support Unit	Equal opportunities: Advice on Sports & Community & Ethnic Arts policies.
Arts & Recreation Grants Section	Advice to over 400 Community Arts, Ethnic Arts & Sports groups.
Greater London Training Board	Youth training scheme, training schemes for women and ethnic minorities.
Entertainments Branch	800 outdoor GLC Arts & Sports Promotions arranged per year.

The Elected, GLC Arts & Recreation Committee.

Dept. of Recreation and the Arts. (The largest Arts and Recreation body in the UK)

Can this be another loony idea from the GLC?

The Government finds it convenient to pick on 1 or 2 groups who they disagree with, whilst failing to mention the 100s of community and voluntary organisations whose work is welcomed by the vast majority of Londoners.

The GLC has one of the largest Arts, Sports and Recreation structures in Britain. In recent years major innovations have been made in the areas of Community Arts, Ethnic Arts, and Sports provision (a small number of examples are given on the back page of this leaflet). The GLC has developed unique policies such as: An Arts and Recreation policy specifically for the 1½ million elderly in London; Sports scholarships for young people and the unemployed; Arts and Recreation training courses for women and Ethnic minorities; The only Ethnic Arts committee in the UK with unique policies on black theatre, film and literature etc, and major innovations at the GLC Festival Hall and in London's Parks and Historic Houses.

In such depressing times it's important to fight for the pleasures which Londoners have voted for and enjoy.

400 COMMUNITY & ETHNIC ARTS GROUPS FINANCIALLY RUINED



Theatro Technis Greek Cypriot Theatre funded by the GLC Ethnic Arts Sub Committee



Illyd Harrington, GLC Deputy Leader opening a festival and exhibition for the elderly at the Royal Festival Hall (Part of the GLC's unique Arts and the Elderly Policy)

The money goes to a wide range of activities which happen with:

- Unemployed young people.
 - Pensioners' organisations and the elderly.
 - Tenants' associations.
 - Housing associations.
 - Local history archives.
 - Women's groups.
 - Peace groups.
 - The mentally handicapped and disabled.
 - Ethnic minorities: Irish, Jewish, Chinese etc.
 - Black organisations: Afro-Caribbean and Asian.
- And many other disadvantaged groups.

TRAINING SCHEMES SMASHED 1000'S OF JOBS DESTROYED



Ormond Road Workshop (Joint Arts and Sports project involves up to 60 unemployed young people.)



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister ①

Policy Unit feel that the anti obstruction controls devised by Mr Jenkin and agreed with the Lord President will not be strong enough to stop a major advertising campaign, not so much by the GLC itself, as from money transferred to special funds and agencies.

Agree last DoE whether they can produce proposals, agreed with Lord President, which can be announced on Monday?

Note Discussed last night PM
who felt a part Government too
much in position of controlling day to day
running of outgoing committees, which
would prejudice passage in Lords.
She felt it was not possible to stop all
advertising. It was an excessive Govt
should use it as evidence of extravagance AT, 2/7

local gov.

NAPM

MR TURNBULL

6 July 1984

I suggested to DoE yesterday a Clause for the Paving Bill along the following lines:

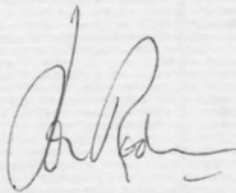
"Any movement of monies from the general fund into special funds, and the publication of any information leaflet, advertisement, or magazine, should be approved by the Secretary of State."

Parliamentary Counsel has said that something properly drafted along these lines would be feasible. The main objection against it would be the volume of work involved in monitoring the flow of propaganda. However, it would seem eminently worthwhile to employ one full-time person to sift the material and to alert the Secretary of State to anything unreasonable, rather than to allow several million pounds' worth of campaign literature to be issued under the powers the GLC have through Section 142, Section 111 and other Clauses of the 1972 Local Government Act.

Includes
leaflets a
rights a
measures
and be GLC
House show

Dealing with Section 137 will not tackle the problem of propaganda on the rates, and the Government will still be open to the manoeuvring of monies between different funds which could lead to sharp rate increases in the first year of the new authorities.

Patrick is now considering this amongst the other
submissions for the anti-mischief amendment to the Paving
Bill.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'John Redwood', written in dark ink.

JOHN REDWOOD