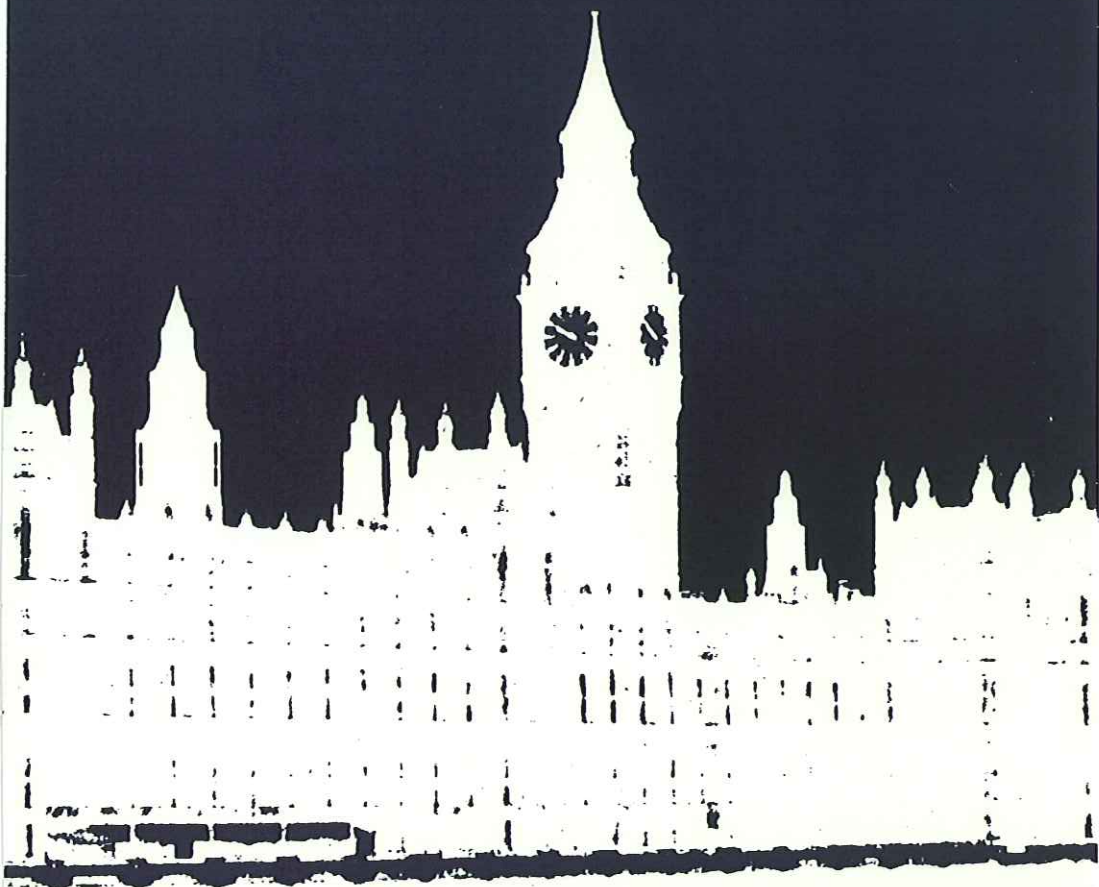




Annual Review 1988

The Power of Ideas



CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES



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CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES

8 Wilfred Street, London SW1E 6PL
1988

This is a review of the work which the Centre has done over the last year, and of some of the work which it intends to do over the next year. It is printed for private circulation amongst the friends and donors of the Centre on the occasion of the Annual Meeting on April 28 1988, at the Institution of Civil Engineers.

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Introduction

In his speech in January to an audience especially invited by the Centre for Policy Studies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was eloquent on the necessity, and the force, of new ideas to sustain and carry forward a government:-

It was [the] tide of ideas that swept the Attlee Government into office . . . eventually, the tide of ideas turned . . . but whereas the tide at sea inevitably ebbs and flows, the same is not true of political tides. The first key error which Conservatives are prone to make is to undervalue the importance of ideas in political life.

Much of the search for ideas in politics is comparable to the despatch of scouts into enemy country; nobody is ever certain of what he may find; often one returns empty-handed, having discovered nothing. Yet the journey nearly always reveals something new.

The Centre is at its happiest in what used to be called 'thinking the unthinkable'; but is perhaps better described as a form of voyaging over the horizon. The country's attitudes and expectations have been changed beyond all recognition by such phenomena (scarcely conceivable ten years ago) as the spread of ownership and the fostering of a spirit of enterprise. That is a truth agreeable to contemplate and impossible to deny. Many of the gains made over the last years need to be consolidated. Yet, looking beyond these, the Centre must address itself to challenges which lie in less well-charted zones; for example, how to spread the benefits of freedom and responsibility to those who still live in the shadow of dependency; and to those who are far from being masters of their future when it comes to their housing and the education of their children.

The *Annual Review* is, therefore, written in the light of all that needs doing rather than what is in the process of achievement. In listing the record number of papers published, and conferences held, during 1987, we are principally concerned with drawing lessons for what we should be doing in the months to come. For example, the well-catalogued ailments of the

education and health services are not necessarily susceptible to the received wisdom of the recent past; new answers must be examined such as 'opting out' from control by a local authority or a district health authority; and 'topping up' public money with private money in the never-ending search for better health care.

Another thread which runs through most of our work is the need for wider diffusion of power and patronage. Giving to parents or to patients or to workers in industry more responsibility in their pursuit of education and of health and of ownership of a share of their firms, and removing the often stultifying hand of the State and its agencies, is an ideal which it is as easy to pronounce as it is hard to implement. There are false starts, there are disappointments; for example, it is of concern to our Wider Ownership Group that, for all the success of privatisation, the proportion of financial assets in the hands of individuals continues to decline. But the goal at least is recognised; more ideas are needed to realise it.

The Centre advertises that it is jealous of its independence. Supporting the Government in all its initiatives, however admirable a rôle, can with some safety be left to others. The Centre seeks to be a porcupine, not a poodle.

Last year saw the third electoral victory of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and of the ideas for which she has stood. The CPS was delighted to assist in the campaign with the secondment of David Willetts to take charge of briefing her for the press conferences which were held every morning at Smith Square.

In most ways the CPS this year has been more active than ever – in the number of conferences held, the number of pamphlets published, the number of ideas put forward. There has been no question of 'consolidation', rather of restless probing and search. In Mrs Thatcher's own urgent words to the Party conference last October, 'Would "consolidate" be the word that we stitched on our banners? Whose blood would run faster at the prospect of five years of "consolidation"?'

* * *

The principal task of the Centre's Director of Studies is first, to re-examine the social, economic and political problems which continue to obstruct the building of independence and

enterprise in our country; secondly, to suggest (whether in discussion with politicians and academics or by means of conferences and seminars and meetings of Study Groups and Working Parties) new ideas and new ways forward. Always at the forefront of the Centre's activity is the belief in the power, and the necessity, of ideas.

So I must start my acknowledgements with paying tribute to the imagination, incisiveness and diligence of David Willetts, the Director of Studies, and of Sheila Lawlor his deputy.

Most (but not all) of the ideas which issue from their work find expression in our series of Policy Studies and Policy Challenges, the sales of which in 1987 have doubled those of any previous year in the Centre's history. The number of studies now approaches the magic one hundred. More than a third of them have been published in the last three years of the Centre's existence, since, indeed, the present Director of Publications joined us. Oliver Knox must take the principal credit for this work. His contribution has been formidable.

Neither he nor David Willetts could have carried out their work had they not been supported by our small staff, exceptional in their industry, patience, optimism and gaiety. In this context, I especially commend the contribution which Mrs Nathalie Brooke has made. She is, alas, about to retire, although she will continue to enjoy a close association with us, not least through her secretaryship of the Soviet Relations Group, and of our proposed new Council. Over the past eight years she has managed the affairs of the Centre with firmness, courtesy and good humour.

Others of our small secretariat deserve thanks. I think of Sophia Akerman, whose cooking contributed greatly to the success of our entertaining; she has left us for matrimony, but has been ably succeeded by Louise Down. Jennifer Nicholson has guided the activities of David Willetts with an energy equal to his; and Virginia Utley has combined looking after our Associates (whose numbers constantly grow) with quiet efficiency in the various acts of publication. Nor must I pass over the good sense and industry of our assistant secretaries, Rosanna Kelly and Anne Shewring. Frances Hawkins' talents with word-processing have been spectacular. Betsy Duncan Smith worked for me much of the year with the dedication only to be expected

of the wife of last year's determined Conservative candidate for Barnsley North.

These are personal thanks, richly merited, to those at Wilfred Street. But the catalogue of volunteers who have helped our work – those who correspond with us, those who take part in our discussions, those who write for us – is too long to list. I hope that in thanking the Chairmen of our several Study Groups, Baroness Cox, Baroness Elles, Lord Vinson and Simon Webley, I shall be understood also to thank all the members of their groups who have met and deliberated on evenings through the year.

Finally, there is one dauntless figure, familiar to all the friends and donors of the CPS, without whose unflagging support our work could not be done. I refer to Sir Ronald Halstead. His resolution, his drive both in the raising and in the thrifty administration of funds, steers us toward an ever more fruitful future. No praise for him can be too high.

Thomas of Swynnerton

Education

During the first three months of the year alone the Centre has advertised its programme of conferences and publications to some 5000 secondary schools, universities and other educational institutions. In this period no fewer than five pamphlets have been published, and three major conferences held.

Diamonds into Glass by Professor Elie Kedourie, published at the turn of the year, eloquently argued against those passages in the Education Reform Bill which would have given government paymasters disquieting new powers of control over universities; he asked for re-examination of alternative systems of financing. The Government has consequently announced that it would revise the legislative proposals.

Dr Sheila Lawlor's *Opting Out*, devised as a practical guide for schools which wish to take advantage of this valuable reform, was subscribed to by many dozens of governors and heads who heard some of the opportunities clarified, and dangers dispersed, at a conference at St Stephen's Club in mid-February.

Correct Core, also prepared by Dr Lawlor and published a few weeks ago, warned against the temptations of extending the Core Curriculum; apart from teaching the simplest minimum of content and technique in three basic subjects, heads should be given freedom in what and how to teach. In similar vein, Oliver Letwin in his *Aims of Schooling* contrasted the grandiose ambitions of educationalists over the last forty years with their sorry achievements; grounding, he argued, must now come first and foremost.

Dr Mervyn Hiskett, in his *Choice in Rotten Apples*, threw himself into the present debate over the shortcomings of the GCSE, bringing to light slanted questions in social affairs, history and religious syllabuses which should surely have never been allowed.

Earlier in the CPS year, the Centre embarked upon a series of papers, in order to focus debate on standards in the principal school subjects. *History in Peril* showed how traditional landmarks are still being swept away in favour of abstruse 'conceptualisation'; *English our English* how remnants of accuracy

continue to be abandoned in favour of notions of 'child centredness'. The paper on mathematics, which will tell a like story, is in course of preparation.

Looking ahead, the Centre is examining the prospects for education in London (and in Inner Cities in general) after the abolition of ILEA; this will also be a prominent theme in an early summer conference in which the Manhattan Institute will be co-operating with us. The Institute, which worked with us last year in a seminar on welfare, is bringing over teachers and education administrators to the conference who will share with us some of the experiences gained, and lessons learnt, teaching in the poorest areas of New York.

The Education Study Group, under the chairmanship of Baroness Cox, continues to make policy representations at all levels of government, including meetings with three ministers between December and February of this year.

An answer last May in the House of Commons given by Mr Robert Dunn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary (Schools) agreed that 'pupils right across the ability range do significantly worse, in examinations at 16+, in LEAs which have gone comprehensive – after making as full allowance as possible for differences in social class . . . the DES results, it was agreed, are in broad agreement with research by the National Council for Educational Standards'. This was the culmination of work by Fred Naylor and Dr John Marks which began with a press release *Comprehensives – Counting the Cost*. Meetings were held between the authors and the Director of Statistics at the DES. The full story of these discussions and of the important agreement which was reached is told in *Comprehensives fail the Test*, released on 7 July 1987.

Members of the Education Study Group have pursued the cause of higher educational standards with their customary zeal; their articles and comments have appeared, and will continue to do so, in the professional and national press, and on radio and television.

Health

Recognition of the need to consider radical reform to the NHS has been one of the most significant events of the year. The CPS has been at the forefront of the campaign. John Peet's *Healthy Competition*, published last autumn, identified many areas – community care, hospital building, surgery and primary care among them – where more vigorous introduction of competition could greatly improve the performance of the NHS, whose top-heavy direct labour organisations should be made to compete with tenders from the private sector. A well-attended conference in November debated these points; the panellists included two managers of District Health Authorities.

Further radical measures must be considered for a future of rapid technological change and increasing costs. At the turn of the year Dr Oliver Letwin and John Redwood MP in *Britain's Biggest Enterprise* called for a review which would consider such options as the establishment of the NHS as a separate Trust; more use of joint ventures with the private sector; more use of charging; introduction of a system of health credits; and inauguration of a real scheme of health insurance (for some conditions and treatments at least).

The Centre's Director of Studies, David Willetts, has this spring embarked upon a series of Health Policy Reviews, of which he has written the first two in collaboration with Dr Michael Goldsmith, a member of the Executive Committee of the Conservative Medical Society. *Managed Health Care* advocated the clean separation of the financing of health care from its provision. New publicly funded bodies would become responsible for the management and distribution of health care – buying in, but not running or owning, hospitals and other services. The second Policy Review examined ways to top up public finance with private spending. In particular, the NHS can and should sell more services to private patients (for example, by expanding the provision of paybeds and amenity beds). Further Policy Reviews are in the course of preparation.

Seminars have followed hard on the heels of each publication in which discussion has been joined between

members of the national and medical press, representatives of the DHSS, the Treasury, the No 10 Policy Unit, senior managers and MPs.

More conferences are soon to come. The CPS is co-operating with the MSD Foundation, an independent health policy 'think tank', in a conference on NHS reforms in May which will be opened by The Rt Hon John Moore MP, the Secretary of State for Social Services. And in June, the head of the American Health Care Finance Administration will take part, together with other leading experts, in a seminar comparing American and British experiences in financing health care.

Local government

The politics of local government are often thought of as a minefield. So a programme which sketched the rival philosophies and practices seemed a task well worth undertaking. Professor David Regan, in his autumn pamphlet *The Local Left: and its national pretensions* disentangled the threads of Labour's historic attitudes – Fabian, Guild Socialist and Marxist. The New Left's desire to use local government as a launching-pad from which to subvert and challenge central authority is not confined to Liverpool and Manchester. The Government must be continually alert to the dangers of 'local takeover'; stand ready to legislate against abuse of convention; and above all instigate (as the Community Charge does) measures to improve financial and political accountability.

Nicholas Ridley himself wrote – not as a Ministerial pronouncement – the paper which under the title of *The Local Right: enabling not providing* defined the proper attitudes, responsibilities and objectives of central and local government in their relations with each other and with the public whom they serve. The Government's over-riding objective is to inhibit any further growth of expenditure while at the same time improve the quality of the services. This circle can be squared only if authorities confine themselves to providing what people really want and need; avoid waste; and encourage competition by the use of a variety of suppliers. Local government has duties as stimulator, monitor and enabler, but does not need to own property on a large scale, nor directly to provide the majority of services.

The conflicting philosophies were debated at a leap-year conference held at St Stephen's Club opened by the Secretary of State himself and chaired by David Willetts. The panellists included previous CPS pamphleteers – Paul Beresford, leader of Wandsworth Council and Dr Charles Goodson-Wickes MP, authors of *The Good Council Guide* and *The New Corruption* respectively.

Nationalised industries

The future of the electricity supply industry has been decided in the last year. The CPS and its expert authors have played a major role in the public and private debate on the issue. Two important studies – Alex Henney's *Privatise Power* and Allen Sykes and Colin Robinson's *Current Choices* examined ways to promote competition in generation, and formed the subject of intensive discussions with Ministers. A spring conference and an autumn conference – the latter opened by the Secretary of State for Energy – carried the debate further. And a forthcoming paper will concentrate on ways and means to introduce private finance and private sector management into the new industry which is shortly to emerge.

The future of the coal industry is of course indissolubly linked with that of electricity supply industry; and Allen Sykes' and Colin Robinson's *Privatise Coal* expounded a comprehensive scheme which would end the present monopoly, introduce competition and involve the international mining industry. It is vital for the future health of our manufacturing industry that the convenient ties between power generation and its main raw material supplier be broken.

A few months ago, the CPS was happy to provide a small team of British experts to brief President Reagan's Privatisation Commission.

The CPS Nationalised Industry Study Group joined in discussions during the course of all these welcome developments; and simultaneously opened up examinations of ways to privatise those many industries which are likely to prove more difficult, but no less desirable to sell.

Early in the year, a substantial background paper was prepared by Keith Boyfield, Research Fellow to the group, on the present position and future prospects of all state-owned industries. This paper, *Privatisation in the Third Term*, was submitted to those immediately concerned with shaping policy in the relevant Departments of State.

Railways, too, are under examination; and a preliminary paper will be published before long, outlining the options for

encouraging investment and introducing competition into this industry, which faces great opportunities with the building of the Channel tunnel. How the large subsidies can be ended and assets be freed for commercial exploitation must be opened to informed debate; the group is working on ways to do this.

The Property Services Agency is being examined by a sub-committee of the group which has just published the fruit of its deliberations. A recent announcement by the Government that Departments will be able to use agents other than the PSA for both design and project management of new construction is welcome – but the group still questions whether the PSA's supervisory and estate management role is really necessary. Could not this be as easily subcontracted by Departments as are other functions?

The group intends to embark upon a study of regulatory arrangements in denationalised industry, taking a close look at both British Telecom and British Gas.

Finally we greatly welcome the news that British Steel and the Rover Group are to be sold – causes long campaigned-for.

Wider ownership

Despite good efforts by the Government to spread ownership, institutions own ever more of the national wealth. During the last ten years alone institutional ownership of financial assets has grown from £57 billion in 1977 (41% of net financial assets of the private sector) to £350 billion today (about 70%). Thirty years ago, the aggregate assets of insurance companies and pension funds were only £7 billion. So even though more individuals own more, the institutions own even more still.

In the past the group has encouraged the sale of council houses, a wider base for denationalisation issues, the introduction of personal and portable pensions and personal equity plans. Now it aims to build on these policies. Only the widest possible dispersion of ownership can give choice and multiple patronage, which are twin preconditions of a free society.

The group meets five or six times a year, and does much work between meetings. It keeps in close touch with MPs and interested organisations, and was invited to discuss its Budget representations personally with the Chancellor.

It is presently concentrating on four major projects:

(i) *Opening up pension funds*

A forthcoming paper by Philip Chappell urges the unitisation of pension funds by means of personal option pensions (POPs), whereby tomorrow's pensioner can withdraw his share now and invest it in his own personal pension. More widely, the paper urges a major tax reform, leading to the abolishing of pension relief, the lowering of Income Tax to 15% and a Social Tax of 7.5%, genuine fiscal neutrality, and drastic simplification.

(ii) *Housing*

The non-taxable rent-a-room would bring welcome mobility to the labour market through the return of 'digs', and at the same time increase the attraction of home ownership by yielding a tax-free dividend through rent.

(iii) *Jobs*

One of the barriers to self-employment is the rigidity of legislation which categorises employment under three heads – self-employed, employed and part-time. It should be irrelevant under which head one chooses to sell one's labour; and the group wishes to make it so, and thereby help more people down the road of self-employment and accrual of capital.

(iv) *Shares*

People are deterred from owning shares at first hand by the costs of trading them – both Capital Gains tax and administrative charges. The Group has tabled recommendations for the reform of CGT; and is working on a paper which will put forward ideas for cheapening small share transactions.

International affairs

During the last year several major events took place in the life of the Soviet Relations Study Group and of the Centre's International Council.

The first was a conference in early July on Change in the USSR, following the publication of a paper by the Chairman of the CPS entitled *The Cold War – has it a future?* which argued that countries in the throes of change were dangerous animals; and that, for all his reforms, Mr Gorbachev is far from renouncing Marxist-Leninism.

Lord Thomas chaired the conference; Drs Iain Elliot, Dominic Lieven, Antony Polonsky, George Urban and Mr Laurence Kelly were on the panel. A large audience, invited from embassies, from the national and international media and from universities attended. Mr Gorbachev's problems – for example, in dealing with the ethnic minorities and in harnessing the torpid spirit of Oblomovism – were discussed. For the West, the dangers were as great as the opportunities; Russian history suggested that reform at home was by no means incompatible with adventurism abroad. But Mr Gorbachev's courage was hailed.

The second public event was the Hugh Seton-Watson Memorial Lecture, organised by the International Council, and held at the Institution of Civil Engineers in January to honour the memory of that great scholar and historian of Eastern European and Soviet affairs. Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, former National Security Adviser to President Carter, addressed an audience of over 200 which included the Soviet Ambassador; his theme was the restoring of Eastern Europe to its cultural and political roots in Central Europe. Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia were all ripe for revolution, and it might be that 1988 could be a 'springtime of nations' as great and terrible as 1848 had been. The duty of the West, he believed, was not to foment or stir the dangerous brew, but rather gradually to encourage the emergent tendencies toward liberalisation and democracy. Those of us on this side of the Atlantic should pursue this re-europeanisation of Eastern

Europe with more imagination and vigour.

The *Independent* carried a long extract of Dr Brzezinski's speech; which, together with those of the earlier conference, was published earlier this month in full by the Centre under the title of *A Year in the Life of Glasnost: the Hugh Seton-Watson Memorial Lecture and other essays*.

Throughout the year discussions were held with ministers. Distinguished students and practitioners of foreign affairs were invited to take part in these meetings.

Finally, Baroness Elles MEP, in conjunction with her colleagues on the European Study Group, is conducting a study of European defence and military co-operation after the Intermediate Nuclear Disarmament agreements.

A footnote. Many of us travel. Those who do so know of the impact made by the Prime Minister and her reforming administration on opinion throughout the world. The international dimensions of recent British achievements give a splendid backcloth to our undertakings in domestic policies.

Some future tasks

During the last year, the Centre has followed the policy of focusing on two or three themes – that is, publishing more than one pamphlet, and holding at least one conference or seminar on each of a limited range of topics – rather than using its resources and scattering its fire on a wider range of topics. Electricity privatisation, education, local government, and health are examples of this strategy. Soon, we mean to break into fields which in the past we have only touched upon. Original thought is clearly needed on the causes and prevention and treatment of crime in our society: its relation with education, employment, housing, minority groups and so on. The subject is vast; the Centre must make a beginning.

Again, and the subject is a related one, the steps forward in housing policy need a closer look than the Centre has hitherto given. The Wider Ownership Group are working on tax-free rent-a-rooms which will improve job mobility and increase the attractions of home ownership. But there are many other initiatives which deserve close attention: tenants' trusts in estates which cannot be sold freehold; new ways to create markets in rented properties; new ways to develop derelict inner-city sites without injection of public money; and, in general, new ways to give people pride in and responsibility for the surroundings in which they live.

In these matters as in others, it is essential that the Government should capture, and deserve to capture, the high moral ground.

And finally, can we arrange to pass on to some other nations those of the lessons which the British have learnt in the last ten years which seem universally applicable? How best should this be done?

Occasional addresses

Most of the work of the Centre is devoted to the devising and advocacy of specific policies: ones which promote the ideals of individual freedom, economic enterprise and social responsibility. But three or four times a year the Centre is delighted to provide a platform to political thinkers and practitioners to express their general reflections on the underlying current of ideas in our society. Last summer a paper by Gertrude Himmelfarb was followed by a colloquium entitled *Victorian values; and twentieth century condescension*. She argued that values such as hard work and thrift (however derided by the intelligentsia, or denounced by Marxists as a plot to tame the workers) in reality expressed the fundamental instincts of the majority of people in nineteenth century Britain – as they still do to-day.

In the autumn, at the Party Conference, Lord Young talked of the aspirations of the individual to make the most of his assets; and of the determination of the Government to provide a basis of confidence on which each of us can calculate our risks and opportunities. Opening up market-places in as many fields as possible, reforming tax structures and assisting in the introduction of new technology, the Government hopes especially to inspire the young to play an increasing part in the new, wealth-creating economy.

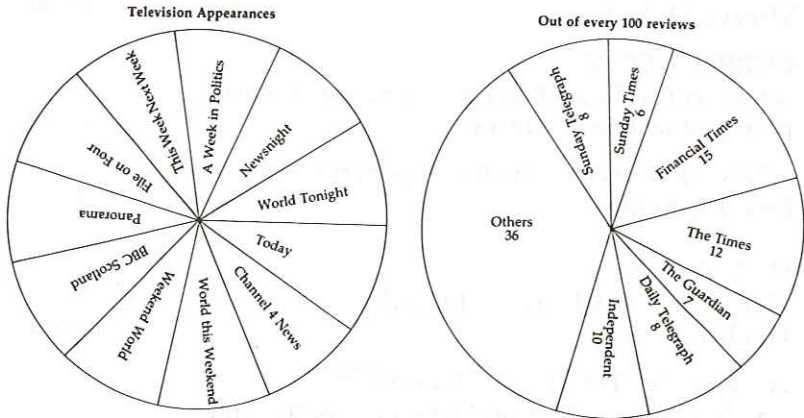
And this spring Michael Ivens, director of Aims of Industry, is to address our associates on the complement to competition, too often neglected: the ideal of co-operation, without which neither animal nor man is likely to succeed. Properly understood, co-operation increases our efficiency as well as enriches our traditions. He argues that its virtues and values belong naturally to Conservatives, and the Left must not be allowed to steal and dress them in bogus and corporatist clothes.

Last but certainly not least, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a speech in January, published under the title *The New Britain: the tide of ideas from Attlee to Thatcher*. The theme of the power of ideas, their necessity in sustaining the momentum of any government, is one which is echoed in the title of this *Annual*

Review; and is repeated in the opening words of the Chairman's introduction. It is, indeed, the *raison d'être* of the Centre; and must remain so.

A count of publicity

The CPS is regularly asked to comment all manner of topical political issues; in recent months especially listeners to the radio and viewers of current affairs programmes on television will have heard the cool and persuasive arguments of the Director of Studies. All our publications have attracted notice in the press; some of them so much that a catalogue of mentions would make for long reading. The circular charts on these pages give some idea of the plentiful (though by no means of course always favourable) publicity which we have enjoyed. One of the more gratifying comments we have received in the last year came from Mr Benn, reported as saying that what the Labour party needed was a think tank like the CPS; and a number of other Labour politicians echoed the wishful thought.



A list of the year's publications

On education

HISTORY IN PERIL: may parents preserve it
Alan Beattie £3.90

HISTORY – AND GCSE HISTORY
Stewart Deuchar £2.20

ENGLISH OUR ENGLISH the new orthodoxy examined
John Marenbon £3.90

DIAMONDS INTO GLASS universities and the Government
Elie Kedourie £3.90

OPTING OUT: a guide to why and how
Sheila Lawlor £3.90

CHOICE IN ROTTEN APPLES
bias in GCSE and examining groups
Mervyn Hiskett £3.90

CORRECT CORE
simple curricula for English, maths and science
prepared by Sheila Lawlor £3.90

AIMS OF SCHOOLING the importance of grounding
Oliver Letwin £3.90

On foreign affairs

THE COLD WAR has it a future?
Hugh Thomas £2.20

A YEAR IN THE LIFE OF GLASNOST
The Hugh Seton-Watson Memorial Lecture and
other essays £4.20

On health

HEALTHY COMPETITION how to improve the NHS
John Peet £4.60

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST ENTERPRISE ideas for radical reform of the NHS Oliver Letwin and John Redwood MP	£2.95
MANAGED HEALTH CARE a new system for a better health service Dr Michael Goldsmith and David Willetts	£2.95
A MIXED ECONOMY IN HEALTH CARE David Willetts and Dr Michael Goldsmith	£2.95
<i>On local government</i>	
GOOD COUNCIL GUIDE Wandsworth – 1978-1987 Paul Beresford	£4.60
THE LOCAL LEFT and its national pretensions David Regan	£4.90
THE LOCAL RIGHT enabling not providing Nicholas Ridley	£4.90
<i>On markets</i>	
BRITAIN RESURGENT return to a wealth creating economy Lord Young of Graffham	£2.50
<i>On privatisation</i>	
PRIVATISE THE POST steps towards a competitive service Robert Albon	£3.90
PRIVATISE POWER restructuring the electricity supply industry Alex Henney	£4.60
CURRENT CHOICES good ways and bad to privatise electricity Allen Sykes and Colin Robinson	£4.90
PRIVATISE COAL achieving international competitiveness Colin Robinson and Allen Sykes	£4.90

On taxes

PERSONAL TAXES FOR THE 'NINETIES'

Jonathon Bond £2.95

On values

VICTORIAN VALUES

and twentieth-century condescension

Gertrude Himmelfarb £2.20

THE NEW BRITAIN

the tide of ideas from Attlee to Thatcher

Nigel Lawson £2.95

A Diary of the Year's Conferences

<i>Date</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Meeting Place</i>
April '87	Good Council Guide	Lord Thomas	St Stephen's Club
May '87	Privatise Power	Simon Webley	Institution of Civil Engineers
July '87	Change in the USSR	Lord Thomas	Institution of Civil Engineers
July '87	English Our English	Lord Thomas	St James Court Hotel
July '87	New Competition in Health Care	David Willetts	St Ermin's Hotel
October '87	Victorian Values	Sir Keith Joseph	St Stephen's Club
November '87	Healthy Competition	David Willetts	Institution of Civil Engineers
December '87	Electricity Supply	David Willetts	Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre
January '88	Diamonds into Glass	Sir John Butterfield	St Stephen's Club
January '88	Hugh Seton-Watson Memorial Lecture	Dr George Urban	Institute of Civil Engineers
January '88	The Chancellor's Speech		The Carlton Club
February '88	Opting Out	Cyril Taylor	St Stephen's Club
February '88	Local Government	David Willetts	St Stephen's Club
March '88	Managed Health Care	David Willetts	St Ermin's Hotel
March '88	Core Curriculum	Oliver Knox	St Stephen's Club

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