



# Common Sense

**The official Islamic  
Party Newsreport**

*Editor: Sahib Mustaqim Bleher*

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by:

**Islamic Party of Britain**  
P.O. Box 844  
Oldbrook

Milton Keynes MK6 2YT

Tel: 01908-671 756

Fax: 01908-694 035

Email: [info@islamicparty.com](mailto:info@islamicparty.com)

Website:

[www.islamicparty.com](http://www.islamicparty.com)

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## The Islamic Party Guide to Media Control

There is no denying that the pen is often mightier than the sword, and that before and alongside every shooting war there is a propaganda war being waged. In the battle for the hearts and minds of people the media play a pivotal role, and it is legitimate therefore to where there loyalties lie, with their readers or with their financiers. Media publication today is big business and stretches across national borders. There is no such thing as impartiality.

As aptly put by John Swinton during his retirement speech from the New York Times in the 1930s, when asked to respond to a toast to an independent press: "What folly is this toasting an independent press. Everyone present here tonight knows there is no such thing as an independent press. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who would dare to write his honest opinions, and if he did, you know before hand they would never appear in print. I am paid 250 dollars a week to keep my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar sal-

aries for similar work. The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the foot of Mammon, and sell himself, his country, and his race for his daily bread: We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks they pull the strings, and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are the property of these men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

But the picture need not be doom and gloom. Might is not always right, and the more arrogant those who have usurped these

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power bases become in assuming that have total control, the further removed they become from reality. The internet has opened up new channels of information, for example, and has provided individuals and groups with source material to challenge the official view. Governments and media moguls alike will eventually have to face up to a stark choice: to listen to the public or to become increasingly isolated from them. Here, lobbying is the key, and to assist in the task this issue also contains advice and contact details to help you make your point.

## Who owns our opinion?

The power of the media is often talked about, and whilst media conglomerates are in many respects no different from other multinational concerns and the economic and political power they wield, the media companies influence is more direct in that they have immediate access to the readers, listeners, and viewers of their publications. It would be wrong to suggest that people believe everything they read or hear, but there can be equally no doubt that as long as a particular message is repeated often enough, it will gradually be accepted as true. To investigate who owns the networks which want to shape our opinion is thus paramount, as is the question whose interests they pursue.

The myth of the free press certainly goes out of the window when looking at the interconnected controlling interests in media outlets. There are, of course, smaller, maybe more independent contenders on the market, but they lack comparable circulation and,

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### Who owns our opinion?

more importantly, do often not have the resources to source their own stories. So whilst they might put a different tint on a report, they will have to rely on the major news agencies for their information feed. These agencies are anything from impartial and are part and parcel of the media ownership setup. Almost a third of Reuters, one of the oldest and largest, for example, is owned by the Daily Mail Group. These agencies filter out all the available news and pass on a mere 2% of it, which makes up the pool from which their subscribers choose their news stories. This slimming down of the news is probably one of the most crucial contributors to partisan reporting, forcing even rival media publications to limit their differences to what has been deemed suitable for them as raw material.

An in-depth study of media ownership requires a book, not a mere article. This brief description is, therefore, more intended to raise awareness and encourage further study. Globally, the biggest media empire is the one created out of the merger of AOL and Time Warner – it covers the cinema and film industry, tv channels (terrestrial, satellite, and cable), magazines, journals, books, papers, and, increasingly important, the internet. CNN, Netscape, CompuServe, Time Life, are just a few of the well known AOL Time Warner brands. In the UK it owns IPC, the biggest magazine publisher reaching over 50% of the population.

AOL is followed by The Walt Disney Company as the next largest media group in the world, then Bertelsmann (the German conglomerate which own 65% of Channel Five) and Viacom (owning Paramount and Blockbuster). Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation, which dominates the UK market, only makes it to number five on the world scene. This group headed by the Australian born naturalised American owns

Fox and the New York Post in the United States, and News International, a holding for BskyB, the Sun, the Times, Today, News of the World, and Sunday Times in the UK. It also owns the Asian TV Channel Star which is marketing programmes at British Asians. We'll begin our journey around the UK media monopolies with this group which in recent months has been the most vociferous war-monger in the run up to the attack on Iraq.

The Sun has almost 3.5 million readers, and together with the other above mentioned papers News International has a circulation of just under 10 million equating to a 37% share of newspaper sales in the country. British Sky Broadcasting claims in excess of 3 million homes as subscribers. If this is not a power base, then what is, and it is due to News International's shift from the Conservatives to New Labour in 1997 that the Blair government owes its electoral success. In turn, the government will do whatever possible, to keep Murdoch and his empire sweet, as they could hardly afford losing such an important ally. The Sun has always had a nationalistic and xenophobic stance, be it football or asylum seekers. The Home Secretary's hardline stance on asylum seekers may well be influenced by the policy makers of News International, and the governments hesitation to press ahead with European integration might be in consideration of the media response, as Murdoch is strongly opposed to interventions by the European Union. Just as newspapers need to keep their advertisers sweet, governments will need to keep their media allies on board.

The next contender on the newspaper scene is the Trinity Mirror group publishing the Daily Mirror (just over 2 million readers), the Sunday Mirror (1.7 million) and Sunday People (1.4 million) as well as the Daily Record and Sunday Mail in Scotland. Its share of national newspaper circulation is 23%. Once part of the

Maxwell empire, the group has recently tried to increase its readership by latching on to the anti-war movement. The Mirror group also owns a large number of regional newspaper titles.

The Daily Mail and General Trust plc is small in comparison, with only 13% of UK newspaper circulation, the Daily Mail and the Mail on Sunday having just under 2.5 million readers each. With the London Evening Standard (385,500 readers), however, it dominates the London newspaper market. It also owns or has a controlling interest in many of the regional newspapers and free advertisers, has a strong stake in numerous regional radio stations, owns 20% of ITN, 40% of Teletext, and 31% of the Reuters news agency. The group is owned by the family of the Viscount of Rothermere and has always had Conservative leanings.

United MAI is the new name for the group now owning the Express newspapers after they were sold by Lord Hollick (the paper which offered Robert Kilroy Silk a platform for his anti-Muslim rantings). The group is headed by Richard Desmond who also has an assortment of porn publications in his portfolio, which was the reason for his donation to the Labour Party to become controversial. The Daily Express has a circulation of 950,000; the Daily Star 640,000; the Sunday Express 840,000; giving United MAI a share of 14% in national newspaper circulation. They are also a minority stake holder (29%) in Channel 5 TV, the majority holding being owned by the German media giant Bertelsmann.

The Telegraph Group Ltd. only publishes the Daily Telegraph (970,000) and Sunday Telegraph (775,000), thus representing 7.5% of the national circulation, as well as the magazine Spectator, but it is another example of British News being dominated by outside interests. The Telegraph is owned by Conrad Black, chair of the Hollinger Group, the largest

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Canadian newspaper holding, and it consistently reflects the opinions of the US and Israeli right wing, also publishing hundreds of titles in those two countries, including the Jerusalem Post. Richard Perle, one of the key war mongers in the American administration, is involved in Hollinger Digital.

Amongst the "minor" players in the UK are Pearson who publish the Financial Times (465,000 readers) and fully own Thames TV as well as the Longman and Penguin publishing houses, the Guardian Media Group plc with the Guardian (380,000) and the Observer (400,000), and the Independent News and Media plc publishing the Independent (190,000) and the Independent on Sunday (195,000) plus some regional and advertising titles. The Muslim News, being distributed free of charge, in comparison claims a circulation figure of 60,000. This seems optimistic, seeing that the largest Urdu daily in the UK, the Daily Jang reports only a circulation of 12,000.

We close this round-up of media moguls with a brief comment on the allegedly impartial BBC financed publicly through the licence fee. The Corporation has also ventured into commercial holdings and owns, for example, a stake in Telecommunications Inc., a US corporation whose British subsidiary Flextech owns The Family Channel, Playboy, Bravo, Discovery and The Sega Channel as well as 20% of Scottish TV. Another UK subsidiary, Tinta, is part-owner of the UK's largest cable operator TeleWest. TCI in turn is a major investor in Bill Gates' Microsoft, the company awarded lucrative deals by the government for computerising Britain's schools. The media world is truly incestuous.

## How to succeed with radio interviews

Just as the local papers must make their pages relevant to their readers, the local radio stations need to fill their air time with a certain amount of local issues talking to local people. They will have discussions where they invite the public to participate by calling in, but there are many other opportunities where you may be invited to give a brief interview over the phone or you might be invited into the studio for a particular programme. If you have something to say and say it well, chances are that the station will come back to you time and time again.

You can often initiate the process through staging a particular action or through a press release you issue, or by contacting the station directly, but in the long run it is all down to developing a relationship, as journalists, like most people, succumb to inertia, and if they have a reliable contact who will express an opinion eloquently enough for their purposes, they won't bother going through the troubles of finding somebody else.

Getting a chance to speak is, however, only half the story, how you come across once you participate is the crucial other half. Too many good opportunities have been wasted by people insufficiently prepared for the occasion and unaware of what to expect. We've therefore put together a few hints and suggestions.

First of all, to get your message across it must be suitable for the target audience. If at all possible, you should listen to a particular programme before you take part in it yourself. Every radio station has its own type of listeners, and you will have to be able to speak to them in their own language, and within a station, different programmes aim at different sections of the listening community. There is a lot to be learned by listening to good speakers on the radio, and even more by listening to the mistakes of those unfortunate enough to have got it wrong. For your point to be taken on board, it must sound convincing, which in turn means you must sound natural and at ease with it yourself.

Good subject knowledge is definitely a plus, but there is no point overwhelming an audience with too many facts. Your aim is not to be acknowledged as an expert, but to break things down to key points easy enough to understand for everybody else. You may make a note of, let's say, key figures, but too much detail often gets in the way of the clarity of your argument, and at no time should the flow of speech be impeded by reading from paper. Radio is a listening medium, and you should imagine talking to a real person even if you are only at the end of a telephone line or in a self-operated studio. Your contribution should be lively and enthusiastic, but not over the top, edging on the hysterical, nor should it be dry and monotonous. If you can get it out of your head that you are broadcasting and behave as if you were talking to one or two people directly in your presence, you will give a much improved impression.

Good preparation is important so that you don't get caught out, particularly if the interview is live. In fact, there are slightly different techniques for live and pre-recorded interviews.

In a live interview you want to let the cat out of the bag, that is get the most important statements out of the way, as soon as possible, for if you save them for later, you might be off the show before you get the chance. The interviewer might want to lead you down a particular path of reasoning or

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### Radio interviews

corner you to get you to say what he or she wants to hear. Always feel sovereign enough to sidestep a leading question. You should only say what you feel comfortable with, and if you feel a question is devious or inappropriate, say so, politely of course. "I see what you're getting at, but the real question is..." is a way of escaping out of such a cul-de-sac. You may feel under pressure, but it is important not to let on, and to stay calm throughout. Correct false assumptions, but don't get drawn into slinging match, nor get yourself forced onto the defensive. Stick to the positive side of your case as much as possible.

A pre-recorded interview requires quite a different strategy. Keep your statements short and to the point and avoid at all cost to be side-tracked into saying anything not too relevant to your case, in order to minimise the potential of having your best contributions edited out and something relatively inconsequential broadcast instead. For example "I don't object to the councillor's right to express his opinion, but I pro-

foundly disagree with what he has said" may well end up in you being quoted as saying "I don't object to the councillor's right to express his opinion" – full stop – so cut out the niceties and stick to "I profoundly disagree with the councillor".

Proficiency comes with practice, and it is therefore equally important not to take on a task unless you are confident you can handle it. Just because a radio station would like a comment from you does not mean you have to comment. Unless you deal with the issue competently, you might actually make things worse by participating. So you also need to know when to refuse or at least postpone an interview opportunity, so you can adequately prepare or ask others for advice on what to say. Avoid being set up for a cock fight by the media, for example in order to allow them to split the community into moderates and fundamentalists. Radio show hosts love controversy, but scoring points is not always the best way of helping people understand your arguments.

It has already been mentioned that your words need to be appro-

priate for your intended target group and the type of audience of the station you are talking to. It is a safe bet that the majority of those will be people only slightly aware of your activities, if at all, so any jargon or technical terms should at all costs be avoided unless absolutely essential. To the uninitiated it will only sound like gibberish. The same goes for unfamiliar abbreviations.

Needless to say, but nonetheless important, that you should avoid any distractions whilst being interviewed, as the situation is tense enough by itself. Visit the bathroom beforehand, wear comfortable cloth and sit in a comfortable, private location. Turn off your mobile and make sure people around you are aware of you doing an interview. There's nothing worse than the phone ringing in the background or someone shouting "have you seen my car keys?" whilst you're trying to make a point. And, of course, turn off your radio set; besides the possible feedback noise, you won't be able to listen in and talk at the same time, so leave the recording to somebody else for later reviewing.

## You can still make a difference

Reading about big media business can easily generate a feeling of powerlessness, but in the end any production still depends on real people on a day by day basis, and is thus not impenetrable. The chances of getting a letter or a story published are naturally greatest in the local media which, even though financially controlled by the larger corporations, are less streamlined in their editorial judgment. Yet even the big papers and radio and TV stations will need to take note of public opinion and sometimes have to give way rather than shaping and manipulating it.

It has been said that for a lie to succeed it must contain at least an element of truth, and no publication will survive long if it is completely out of touch with reality. There is strength in numbers as the massive anti-war demonstrations around the world have shown, and it is important to let editors know by phone, fax, email or letter when they push the boundaries beyond what you as a reader, listener, or viewer can ac-

cept. Responding to media coverage rather than just absorbing it is a first step in political participation and to enable you to do so we publish on the next page the contact details of some of the key media players in the UK.

The internet has added to the ease with which a response can be sent, and where a company does not have a published email address you can still fax them for free using email, for example a fax

to Common Sense (fax no. 01908694035) would be emailed to

Remote-printer.editor  
@441908694035.iddd.tpc.int

– that is you put the fax number after the @ sign in the above email address replacing the 0 in the national code with the international prefix 44.

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**Media contacts****Television****BBC Television**

Central contact (each regional studio will have their own contact details as will various regular programmes)

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ

Tel: 020 8743 8000

Website:

[www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)

**ITV News Channel / Independent Television News (ITN)**

200 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8XZ

Tel: 020 7833 3000

Fax: 020 7430 4479

Email:

[news@itv.com](mailto:news@itv.com)

Website:

[www.itv.com/news/Ncprogrammes.html](http://www.itv.com/news/Ncprogrammes.html)

**ITV 1 and 2**

Tel: 020 7843 8000

Fax: 020 7843 8158

Email:

[info@itv.co.uk](mailto:info@itv.co.uk)

Website:

[www.itv.com](http://www.itv.com)

**Granada Television**

Quay Street, Manchester

M60 9EA

Tel: 0161 832 7211

Fax: 0161 953 0283

Website:

<http://www.granadatv.com/>

**Channel Four**

124 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2TX

Tel: 020 7396 4444

Fax: 020 7306 8356

Website:

[www.channel4.com](http://www.channel4.com)

**BskyB**

Sky One / Sky News

Centaurus Business Park, Grant Way, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5QD

Tel: 020 7705 3000

Fax: 020 7705 3030

Email:

[viewerr@bskyb.com](mailto:viewerr@bskyb.com)

Website:

[www.skyone.co.uk](http://www.skyone.co.uk)

**Radio****BBC Radio**

Central contact (each regional studio will have their own contact details as will various regular programmes)

BBC Broadcasting House

London W1A 1AA

Tel: 020 7580 4468

**Independent Radio News (IRN)**

Crown House

72 Hammersmith Road

London W14 8YE

Tel: 020 7333 0011

**Capital Radio (London)**

30 Leicester Square, London WC2H 7LA

Tel: 020 7766 6000

Fax: 020 7766 6100

Email:

[Capitalfmcustomer.support@capitalinteractive.co.uk](mailto:Capitalfmcustomer.support@capitalinteractive.co.uk)

Website:

[www.capitalfm.com](http://www.capitalfm.com)

**LBC (London)**

The Chrysalis Building, 13 Bramley Road, London

W10 6SP

Tel: 020 7314 7300

Fax: 020 7314 7373

Email:

[comment@lbc.co.uk](mailto:comment@lbc.co.uk)

Website:

[www.lbc.co.uk](http://www.lbc.co.uk)

**Newspapers****The Daily Express**

Ludgate House 245 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UX

Tel: 020 7928 8000

Fax: 020 7620 1654

Email:

[news.desk@express.co.uk](mailto:news.desk@express.co.uk)

Website:

[www.express.co.uk](http://www.express.co.uk)

**The Daily Mail**

Northcliffe House 2 Derry Street Kensington, London

W8 5TT

Tel: 020 7938 6000

Fax: 020 7937 4463

Email:

[letters@dailymail.co.uk](mailto:letters@dailymail.co.uk)

Website:

[www.dailymail.co.uk](http://www.dailymail.co.uk)

**The Daily Mirror**

1 Canada Square Canary Wharf, London E14 5AP

Tel: 020 7293 3000

Fax: 020 7293 3409

Website:

[www.mirror.co.uk](http://www.mirror.co.uk)

**The Daily Star**

Ludgate House 245 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 9UX

Tel: 020 7928 8000

Fax: 020 7922 7960

Email:

[Dailystarnewsdesk@dailystar.co.uk](mailto:Dailystarnewsdesk@dailystar.co.uk)

Website:

[www.dailystar.co.uk](http://www.dailystar.co.uk)

**The Daily Telegraph**

1 Canada Square Canary Wharf, London E14 5DT

Tel: 020 7538 5000

Website:

[www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk)

**The Financial Times**

1 Southwark Bridge, London SE1 9HL

Tel: 020 7873 3000

Fax: 020 7873 3076

Website:

[www.ft.com/newspaper](http://www.ft.com/newspaper)

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**Media contacts****The Guardian**

119 Farringdon Road, London  
EC1R 3ER  
Tel: 020 7278 2332  
Fax: 020 7837 2114  
Website:  
www.guardian.co.uk

**The Independent**

Independent House, 191 Marsh  
Wall, London E14 9RS  
Tel: 020 7005 2000  
Email:  
online@independent.co.uk  
Website:  
www.independent.co.uk

**News of the World**

1 Virginia Street, London E1  
9XR  
Tel: 020 7782 4000  
Fax: 020 7488 4433  
Website:  
www.newsoftheworld.co.uk

**The Observer**

119 Farringdon Road, London  
EC1R 3ER  
Tel: 020 7713 4656  
Fax: 020 7713 4279  
Email:  
reader@observer.co.uk  
Website:  
www.observer.co.uk

**The Sun**

1 Virginia Street, London E1  
9XR  
Tel: 020 7782 4100  
Fax: 020 7488 3253  
Website:  
www.thesun.co.uk

**The Times**

1 Pennington Street, London E1  
9XN  
Tel: 020 7782 5000  
Fax: 020 7488 3242  
Website:  
www.timesonline.co.uk

## How to write a successful press release

If you're planning an event you want publicity, and if you just carried out some activity where no one from the media was there, you still want people to know what happened. To achieve this, you issue a press release. But you're not alone: editors receive hundreds of press releases every week, and most end up in the bin. You're up against formidable competition, often by professional public relations firms, so no matter how relevant the issues you want to draw attention to, if your press release doesn't grab the editor's attention, the public will never hear any of it.

Before you get down to writing and sending your press release, there are a few other points to consider. Whom are you aiming at? It is obvious that a motoring magazine doesn't want to hear about computing technology, but often the choice is not quite that straightforward. You may have two local papers, but they often want exclusives and don't want to print what the other one has already covered. So you have to decide which paper to send your release to unless you feel it is important enough to get picked up by both. You should also consider how and when to send it. If you send your release by email, don't use attachments but put everything in the body of the message. Often fax is still a more effective way of sending a release. You should time your release such that it fits the paper's publishing deadlines and you need to consider whether the issue you are writing about is already being discussed in public or relatively unknown and needs better introduction, whether already too much has been said about it, and it might need a different and fresh angle. Finally, before you send the release, make sure that you have people ready to deal with interviews and follow-ups and that they all sing from the same hymn sheet. There is no point sending a good press release and then letting yourself down once the paper or radio station has picked up on the news.

Another caution is that if the media want the story you told

them about, they will call you (provided you have included your contact details). Don't follow it up with your own call on whether they got your release; it will definitely get you in their bad books.

When writing your press release it must both be a short summary of your story as well as substantial enough for the media to take and quote directly from it, even if they don't want to talk to you for further comments. Technical jargon should be avoided unless for a specialist publication, and you must avoid sounding like you're selling yourself or your ideas. There is no point either in stating the obvious or making value judgments, like that your event was unique or the greatest ever. Unless you or your group are known well, a brief introduction to who you are must also be included, but not the whole history of previous activities.

A good press release should be two pages at most, but one should do for most cases, and it must start with a meaningful headline. As with a newspaper headline this grabs the attention of the editor and helps him/her make up their mind whether to read on or not. The headline, in about ten words or less, should summarise the contents of the press release in an exciting way, and is then followed by the first paragraph which sets out your stall. As much as possible all the who,

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### Writing a press release

what, when, where, why and how should be crammed in the first paragraph of the body of your press release. From there onwards, you add additional relevant information in the order of the most important first, so that the editor can cut the release from the end without losing any critical information. In this section you can include quotations, personalise the story, or include anything which makes the item more newsworthy for the reader. Here you will also include photo opportunities, reactions, or anything which links the item you write about to other events.

Finally, in the third part of your press release you may repeat the essential points very briefly, if the release is of the more lengthy type, and must add complete contact details to enable the paper to get in touch with you, that is contact name, address, phone number, email address, website URL. Make sure that the people at the other end of, let's say the phone, know that the media might call and are both able and willing to answer questions. Again, the timing is important. There is no point issuing a release shortly before you are about to leave for a meeting and will be unavailable for comments.

In this last section you can also mention and photo material you might have for publication. If you send a report of a past event, you should, of course, already include pictures, but if you fax or email, then simply have them ready should they be called for.

Lastly, your press release should be proof-read carefully, and you might want to check with somebody who was not involved in writing it how it comes across. There is nothing worse than a release with apparent mistakes or, perhaps, a misprinted contact number. It will have you sitting at the end of the phone for hours wondering why nobody calls back.

## A lesson learnt too late

Britain is at war, sending British troops as mercenaries to fight for Bush's apocalyptic and cynical world view, and even the Muslim Council of Britain, the New Labour governments favourite Muslim support group had to come out in condemnation and talk about the war being fought in the interest of Zionism. Too little too late

Muslims, and more so Muslim organisations, should accept their share of blame for having got us into this dire mess. The Blair government owes its comfortable majority very much to the foolish support by its Muslim constituents. The foreign secretary, Jack Straw, represents Blackburn, where Muslims make up 20% of the population. Of course they were rewarded when the leading Muslim financier of the Blackburn labour party was elevated to the House of Lords, but what good does it do given the murderous policies of an increasingly patronising and totalitarian Labour government both at home and abroad. We consistently warned that joining and supporting the mainstream parties would only achieve a career advancement for the individuals involved at the expense of being able to hold on to an independent opinion. This message was ignored when in Bradford Muslims, totalling 16% percent of the population, preferred sending a Mormon to parliament for the first time instead of a Muslim, because the former stood for Labour whilst the latter stood on an Islamic Party of Britain ticket. Now that police raids on mosques and detaining Muslims without charge have become an acceptable norm maybe the few pay-offs, like the odd bit of finance for Muslim schools, don't seem altogether worth it. Collusion has never been worth the price, for what the government paid to bribe Muslims into supporting them with one hand they took back manifold with the other.

It is true that with the momentum gathered during anti-war protests Muslims, too, woke up and began to appreciate the need for political involvement. The Mus-

lim Association of Britain, for example, has been a co-organiser of many marches. Yet, political strategy and organisation still seem to elude us. The local elections are less than two months away and it will hopefully be a time of truth for the government when they notice how many of their voters will desert them. Muslims, however, will continue to remain on the sidelines for some time to come. Those who have become used to handouts from their local councils will not pick up the courage to oppose their perceived benefactors. Nor will the infighting permit a united front, as should a Muslim come forward to stand on an independent or Islamic Party ticket, there will immediately be near a dozen other Muslims to contest and frustrate such efforts. As Islamic Party we have tried and been let down consistently by other Muslim organisations who now complain about how bad things have turned out. Those lamentations sound hollow as long as they fail to accept that their own complacency and ambition has neutralised 3% of Muslims nationwide (and over 8% in London) as a meaningful political force.

**If you feel an Islamic Party challenge in the forthcoming local elections is viable in your area, contact the party. If not make your vote a protest vote against the war by ensuring that the two war parties - Labour and Tory - suffered their biggest defeat ever.**

# Islamic Party of Britain audio tapes and CDs

Lectures given by members of the Islamic Party of Britain are now available on audio cassette tapes as well as audio CD. Audio tapes are priced £3.50 inclusive of postage within the UK, CDs at £5.00. For orders from outside the UK there is an additional £2 airmail postage charge per item.

Please write the number of audio tapes and/or Cds of the items you would like to order into the appropriate boxes and send this form (or photocopy) together with your cheque or postal order (made payable to "Islamic Party") to Islamic Party of Britain, PO Box 844, Oldbrook, Milton Keynes MK6 2YT. If ordering from outside the UK add £2 per item ordered to cover airmail postage.

Speaker	Title	No of Audio tapes @ £3.50 each	No of Cds @£5 each
Sahib Mustaqim Bleher	Islam & the economy		
Sahib Mustaqim Bleher	Muslims & elections		
Sahib Mustaqim Bleher	Islam's holistic view of man & society		
Sahib Mustaqim Bleher	What does Islam have to offer British society		
Sahib Mustaqim Bleher	Media mis-representation of Islam and Muslims		
Sahib Mustaqim Bleher	Family Life		
David Musa Pidcock & Ken Palmerton	Conflict with Interest		
	<b>Total no. of items</b>		
	<b>Total price</b>		
	airmail charge (£2 per item if ordered from outside the UK)		
	<b>TOTAL enclosed</b>	<b>£</b>	

Name:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
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