1 Monday, 28 May 2012 1 Q. Do you share Lord Mandelson's view that there is 2 2 evidence of a deal being done between the Conservative 3 (The luncheon adjournment) 3 Party and Mr Murdoch? 4 (2.00 pm)4 A. I have absolutely no knowledge of any -- anything like 5 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Both the Inquiry and HCTMS, which is 5 that, so I can't really comment on it. 6 responsible for security in this building, take the And also, by the way, in the years since I left 6 7 incident this morning extremely seriously. Considerable 7 office, obviously I've had a lot of responsibilities in 8 effort has been put into ensuring that all witnesses can 8 the Quartet, I have a lot of work that I do in Africa 9 give their evidence in a safe and secure environment and 9 and in different parts of the world, so I wasn't --10 I very much regret what has happened. An investigation 10 I really wouldn't be in a position to know. 11 is being undertaken, and I will be giving consideration 11 Q. Even though, to offer a comment, if it's clear from what 12 to the steps that can be taken and should be taken 12 you're saying that Mr Murdoch didn't do deals with you, 13 against this particular intruder. Efforts will be 13 it might be said it flows from that that it's unlikely 14 redoubled to ensure that incidents of this nature do not 14 that he would be doing deals with anybody else, or would 15 recur. I repeat my apologies to Mr Blair, and indeed to 15 you not go that far? 16 everyone else who was involved in or following the 16 A. I know of absolutely nothing to support that, but I 17 Inquiry. 17 don't -- I'm simply saying there's things I can comment 18 Yes, Mr Jay. 18 on and things I can't, from knowledge. All I can say is 19 MR JAY: Mr Blair, may I move forward in time to 2009. Were 19 that he never made such an approach to me, so ... 20 you aware, from your personal interactions with 20 Q. Do you feel that the Sun overstepped the mark with its 21 Mrs Brooks, of the shift of support from Labour, in the 21 personal attacks on Mr Brown, particularly in relation 22 personification of Mr Brown, to the Conservatives, in 22 to the letter he wrote to the mother of the soldier 23 the personification of Mr Cameron? 23 killed in Afghanistan? 24 24 A. I don't think I was actually aware that the actual shift A. Yes, I do. I think that was out of order, actually, and 25 was going to occur until it occurred. Obviously there 25 I said that at the time. Page 1 Page 3 O. Did you discuss that with Mrs Brooks or not? 1 was a debate going on and obviously I hoped that 1 2 News International would carry on supporting the Labour 2 A. I think I did, actually, but I think as well, to be 3 3 fair, I think even within the organisation it was government, but I don't think I actually knew of the 4 decision, as it were, before they took it. 4 acknowledged that that was not -- not right, really. 5 Q. So there was no discussion between you and Mrs Brooks 5 And I think -- one of the things I think is important in 6 6 which, as it were, gave you a prior indication that it this is that, you know, if -- because newspapers will 7 might occur; is that it? 7 change their support from time to time, by the way. Not 8 A. There was -- certainly it was pretty obvious that there 8 all of them do, but they will, but I think what I think 9 was a strong debate going on within the organisation as 9 is very important, you know, when we're talking about 10 10 the culture, is that if you switch support, it doesn't to what they were going to do, and as I say, my position 11 11 mean the person you disagree with is a bad person; it was clear and clear throughout that I wanted them to 12 12 carry on supporting the Labour government. simply means you disagree with them. 13 13 Q. Were there any discussions as to the reasons for the I think one of the ugliest aspects of modern 14 14 politics -- and maybe it's always been like this but shift or not? 15 15 A. I think it was to do with basic policy questions, and I think even more so today -- is that people don't seem 16 you know, this was a conversation that was pretty active 16 to feel they can have a disagreement with people. They 17 17 within political circles as well, frankly. So there was disagree with them -- they might disagree with them 18 no -- I can't recall any specific issue being mentioned. 18 about an aspect of policy or so on. You might think 19 Q. We heard from Mr Murdoch of a telephone conversation he 19 they have the wrong policies for the country. It 20 doesn't mean they're a bad person; it just means you 20 says he had with Mr Brown, the upshot of which Mr Brown 21 21 said that he would or was declaring war on disagree with them. 22 22 News International. Do you have any direct evidence you LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: We have that in the judiciary all the 23 23 can give us as to whether such a conversation occurred 24 or not? 24 A. So I remember, from my days at the bar. But I think, 25 25 you know, this is the -- this is one aspect of it, and A. No. Page 2 Page 4

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- 1 I think and hope -- actually, subsequent to that
- 2 particular incident, things were a little calmer, but
- 3 there was no need to do that, and I think, actually,
- 4 I think that's probably accepted within that
- 5 organisation too.
- LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Do you think it's just become 6
- 7 a little bit more personal? This is really the
- 8 inference from a fair bit of what you've been saying,
- 9 that ...

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- 10 A. The thing is, the world in which we live today, 11 especially -- this is where social media has not had the
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- impact some of us thought it would have when it first
- 13 came along. So what I thought at the beginning of
 - this -- because this obviously was developing during my
- 15 time as Prime Minister -- was that the social media
- 16 would operate, if you like, as a kind of discipline or
- 17 -- "discipline" is the wrong word, but an alternative
- 18 source that might be more independent, more objective, 19 actually than the mainstream or conventional media.
- 20 It's not how it is.
- 21 If you read a lot of what people say -- you know, we
- 22 had an example of that this morning with the guy
- 23 bursting into the room. People just -- they can't --
- 24 you know, the way a lot of debate is conducted is highly 25 personalised, very aggressive, and it always -- you

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- know, you have to impugn someone's motive. It has to be
- 2 not because they've taken a different position.
- 3 Now, to a degree, politics has always been a bit
- 4 like that, but I think the flipside of a social change
- 5 that I support, which is that people are less
- 6 deferential, more willing to speak their mind -- the
- 7 flipside of that, if you like, is that it can turn into
- 8 a very, very aggressive form of writing and people 9
 - sending, you know, stuff out on the Internet, which is,
- 10 you know, I think unnecessarily cruel, aggressive,
- 11 unpleasant and so on.
 - Now, what you can do about it -- because this is
- 13 primarily what I would describe as a cultural question
- 14 and it's quite hard to see how you -- we can get on to
- 15 this maybe in the solutions. It's quite hard to see how
- 16 you would, as it were, legislate, and I don't think you 17 can, but I think the first thing to do is to surface it
- 18 as an issue, because it is an issue, and I think what is
- 19 very hard for politicians in today's world is that you
- 20 have to try and shut out this noise that's going on the
- 21 whole time around you, which is pretty ugly a lot of the
- 22 time, but it's there and it's part of today's world.
- 23 MR JAY: Mr Blair, may I move on to the evidence of
- 24 Mr Watson, who, as you know, gave evidence here last
- 25 week and is one of the core participants.

Page 6

- 1 A. (Nods head)
- 2 O. Flowing out of his statement, really. It's under tab 19
 - in your bundle you'll find his witness statement, 05557.
- 4 A couple of points he makes. He says at the bottom of
- 5 the page that he understands that you were in receipt of
- 6 emails from Rebekah Brooks at the time -- this is the 7 time of his resignation in 2006 -- that will demonstrate
- 8 that it was her intention to exact retribution for the
- 9 resignation.
 - We know you didn't in fact have a personal email, but apart from that obvious point, is there any other
- 12 comment you can make on what he says there? 13 A. No, I mean, look, I didn't use text or email at the
- 14 time, something, if I may say, for which I'm profoundly 15
- grateful now, but I don't recall anything of that 16 nature, whether they were sending emails to -- I don't
- 17 know. I really -- I have no knowledge of that at all.
- 18 I don't think so. And by the way, the issue to do 19 with Tom Watson's resignation or dismissal was perfectly
- simple. I mean, I was, at the time, Prime Minister. He
- 20 21 was a government minister. He effectively had taken
- 22 part in the so-called coup in September 2006, and in
- 23
- fact had been a prime organiser of it and, you know, 24
- from my perspective, obviously as a minister, he was 25 going to have to go, and I think he resigned literally
 - Page 7

- 1 moments before I was about to issue the letter of
 - dismissal.

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- 3 Q. He also alleges, on a similar theme, that Mrs Brooks
- 4 texted people close to the Prime Minister, telling them
- 5 that he had to be sacked. I think it's clear from your
- 6 answer that was going to happen anyway?
- A. It was going to happen anyway. Look, you know, he's 7
- 8 perfectly entitled to his point of view, but you can't
- 9 really remain a minister in the government if you call
- 10 for the Prime Minister to go, at least not in normal
- 11 circumstances.
- 12 Q. At page 620 of your book, you say:
- 13 "I reined back my folk, who wanted to go into 'kill
- 14 mode' on it."
- 15 He says that that must be a reference to special
- 16 advisers and MPs working with Mrs Brooks. Is that
- 17 correct or not?
- 18 A. No, it has nothing to do with Rebekah Brooks at all.
- 19 Look, the fact is -- this is to go over history now, but
- 20 when that coup began and then I think there was some
- 21 story about him having visited Gordon Brown, there were
- 22 those of my people who felt very strongly that they
- 23 should go out on the attack on this and say this is part
- 24 of a conspiracy to get rid of the Prime Minister and,
- 25 you know, I just -- look, I'd taken my own decision that

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- 1 really by then I was going to have to, in effect, say 2 when I was going to go and I thought it was just going 3 to be unnecessarily damaging and unpleasant if you ended 4 up having a huge fight between me and the person who was 5 almost certain to be my successor. Q. I think Mr Watson told us that he arrived with a Postman 7 Pat DVD for Mr Brown. He gave evidence from that chair 8 on exactly those lines. 9 A. Yeah, the -- well. No, I'm sure. 10 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I'm just not sure how this issue is 11 going to help me. 12 MR JAY: The last point he made, so we can just make sure 13 we're covering all the points of Mr Watson -- he gave 14 evidence about a phone call which he says was a message 15 communicated from Mr Murdoch first to you and then 16 passed on Mr Brown to him, effectively to back off the 17 phone hacking issue. I think the date for that was 18 2009. Is there any truth in that? 19 A. There's absolutely no truth in it. I know this appeared 20 and it was a Mail on Sunday story. As we said at the 21 time, it was completely wrong, and as I've just been 22 indicating to you, in my conversations about Tom Watson, 23 you know, this is not somebody I was going to influence 24 one way or another, even if I had thought it appropriate 25 to do so, and I most certainly would not have thought it Page 9 1 appropriate.
- goes into the fabric of what is written about someone, and I -- vou're always going to feel sensitive about your own family, but I thought and do think that the attacks on her and on my children were just unnecessary and wrong.

I don't think there's any -- I'm not saying that all the stories written about her couldn't have been written but I think when you add up that number of legal interventions, I think if we were operating in a proper system, after sort of intervention number ten, you would expect someone to be saying, "Hang on, are we getting this right?" I think when you come to over 30, it indicates a certain pattern. So that's how I feel.

I just don't think it's a necessary part of the political debate, you know. I suppose it's the way it is, but -- yeah, anyway, I've said what I've said. LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: That chimes not just a little bit, doesn't it, Mr Blair, with what I've heard from that same chair last November from other members of the

20 public? They may be celebrities, they may not be 21 celebrities. I've heard from a whole range of different 22 people on not dissimilar lines. So is it fair to say 23 this cuts across -- you're making the point that you 24 happen to be in public life, and that's fair enough, and

there is a certain line, but even for those in public

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- Q. On the theme of personal attacks, we've been speaking quite generally, but can I bring it sort of home, as it
- were. We know your wife has been the subject of
- 5 personal attacks over the years. Is it your feeling
- 6 that some of those are legitimate or inevitable, given
- 7 her position, but others have plainly overstepped the
- 8 mark? So far as it's possible to have a general view,
- 9 could you help us with that?
- 10 A. Yes. I mean, look, I think a certain amount of comment
- 11 is perfectly legitimate. There were things that 12
 - happened that it's perfectly legitimate for people to
- 13 comment on, but I thought that some the papers,
- 14 particularly the Mail group, took it too far and it
- 15 turned into a sort of personal vendetta. I mean, I --
- 16 for the purpose of this hearing, I actually asked her
- 17 solicitors to go back, I think, from the period of
- 18 roughly mid-2006 to -- I think the last interaction was
- 19 actually November 2011, and I think there was something
- 20 like over 30 different -- either letters before action
- 21 or legal actions started, and, you know, even -- the
- 22 trouble is that what happens with these attacks is that
- 23 even though you may end up getting an apology, you may
- 24 end up getting some damages, but in a sense, who cares?
- 25 The story's there. It's been written. It then kind of
 - Page 10

- 1 life there is a line beyond which it is not appropriate
- 2 to go. You've clearly said that you believe that it's
- 3 been exceeded, and equally you've said -- and make sure
- 4 I'm not putting words into your mouth -- that the
- 5 ability to obtain redress is simply unsatisfactory
- 6 because it is no real redress.
- 7 A. Yeah, that's absolutely right. And so -- look, I always
- 8 say to people about this invasion of privacy, by the
- 9 way, that -- I think what many people who are in public
- 10 life would say is that they actually accept that your
- 11 privacy is going to be intruded upon, if you like, to
- 12 a significant degree. Intruded upon in the sense that
- 13 people are going to want to know far more about you,
- 14 they're going to want to -- that's all absolutely right.
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 - I think what most people would say is it's the rubbish
- 16 that's written about it, that goes alongside it.

In the end -- and my wife was always the person who used to say this to me. You know, she'd say, "Stop complaining, it's voluntary. You're sitting in the seat of Prime Minister. That's what it's like."

But I think it is -- what I think is wrong is when a section of the media -- and again, I emphasise it's a section -- powerful people within these positions will say, "Right, we're going to go after that person", and then what happens is they will go after you, and as

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1 I say, it's full on, full frontal, day in, day out. And 1 or bad, caused you to take a step at a time when, 2 2 reading between the lines, although you felt driven to that is not journalism, in my view. You know, that's an 3 3 abuse of power, actually. it then, you regret the speed of it and the 4 4 circumstances of it. So I think -- it's not necessary to do. It has 5 nothing to do with having a good political debate or not 5 A. (Nods head) 6 a good political debate, and I just don't think it need 6 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And the second is that after the 7 7 complaint has been made, there's no adequate redress. happen in that way and, you know, I've felt that some of 8 the stuff crossed the line completely. 8 In other words, there wasn't -- one could take it in 9 But I also felt, frankly -- because in a way, for 9 a much more prosaic example where you complain to the 10 10 press. The retraction is buried on page 23. I know both me and my wife -- if you're the Prime Minister, the 11 11 Prime Minister's wife, you know, there's a lot of nobody buries anything on page 23, I've been told that 12 12 privileges that come with that position. I actually many times, but --13 A. Yeah. felt more anxious a lot of the time about ministers who 13 14 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It doesn't have the same prominence. would get into a situation where, if they were doing 14 15 something that one of the media groups didn't like and 15 A. Yeah, there are the two points. Now, I look back and 16 they were gone after -- I mean, it was pretty hard for 16 think, actually, I was at fault because I should just 17 17 them. I think in certain circumstances I would say -have pushed back harder, but it's easy to kind of say that now. At the time it's very difficult. 18 and I look back on some of these and actually regret 18 19 them, where I was thinking: "Look, I'm going to have to 19 MR JAY: You do make one interesting point in your book, in 20 let this person go, even though I'm not sure it's really 20 relation to your eldest son, something which entered the 21 21 justified to do that." public domain at the time. We needn't go into the 22 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: It may be invidious to ask -- and the 22 details of that, but what you said: 23 23 question is entirely voluntary -- but can you give us "Police stations serve many admirable and necessary

some examples? If you'd prefer not to, I'm entirely

it were, but I mean, I give an example in my

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A. I don't want to be landing a fresh person in a story, as

The first point is that the power of the press, for good

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comfortable with that.

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and quality.

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- autobiography of the second Peter Mandelson resignation, where -- I mean, in my last period in government, I think I would have handled that differently. We had an investigation into it, and in the end the investigation cleared him, but by that time he'd gone. But if you measure the vehemence of the headlines about the lies he had told and the publicity given to that, and then you measure the publicity given to the official -- I think it was the official Treasury solicitor's report that in the --MR JAY: This is the retired Treasury solicitor? A. Yes -- that then cleared him, I think the disparity illustrates the problem. There's somebody who --I mean, I felt at the time -- as I said, towards the end I was getting very hardened to this, but I felt at the time we just can't ship any more water because of this incident, so I felt he had to go, even though I actually felt very reluctant about it. But the point I'm making is then when there is a report -- there's a proper investigation by a credible person that clears him, that should at least --LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: These are two points, aren't they?
- evidence, Mr Blair? 2 A. I think more general gut reaction, I suppose, which is 3 not to say, by the way -- just so that I put this 4 absolutely on the record, since I had protection people 5 who worked with me for a very long time and I don't 6 believe anyone has ever leaked any information of any 7 sort. So again, one shouldn't say this is about all 8 police officers, most of whom I'm sure don't do this, 9 but I think most people in public life, if you get into 10 a tangle that involves the police, probably think that 11 the information will come out pretty quickly. 12 But that should not be taken as a -- I mean, that is 13 just a reflection and certainly should not be taken as 14 an indication in respect of -- certainly the people I've

purposes but they aren't places to keep secrets."

Was that based on gut reaction, suspicion or

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worked with I've found to be of the highest integrity

Q. I return to the issue of spin. I think we agreed that

press in the sense of -- when I read this stuff about Page 16

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1 how people felt bullied and harassed and intimidated and 2 so on. I mean, we actually did a -- we tried to deal 3 with this issue all the way through, and I remember we 4 decided to put the official spokesman of the 5 Prime Minister on the record. I think that was the 6 first time. We published the minutes. That was the 7 first time. I gave monthly press conferences. That was 8 the only time that this happened up till then. I went 9 to the liaison committee at the House of Commons, which 10 is the committee that brings all the Select Committee 11 chairs together and would be cross-examined for 12 a morning. 13 We tried to deal with it, and if you read the lobby 14 notes, by the way -- they're all there -- you know, 15

I think it's very hard to argue, when you read those lobby notes, that you have a situation where the media are kind of cowed and bullied. When you read those, it's a fierce cross-examination usually of the Prime Minister's spokesman.

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I would also say, by the way, my last few years in office -- and this is why I think this issue to do with how we run our media operation is not really to do with how this issue that I've identified grew up with the press, because I think it antedated us coming to power and I also think it's a separate question, but when I --Page 17

about it. And if I had known, I would have disagreed strongly.

But I suspect he is feeding back this thing that has grown up. You know -- and also, some of these issues are different. For example, there will always be an interaction with newspapers. If you're going to launch a major campaign, and let's say there's a particular newspaper that's been interested in this type of campaign -- let's say you were going to do a big thing on anti-social behaviour. It would make sense to talk to the Mirror, the Sun, maybe, about that. We probably, in the later part, would have hesitated before talking to some of the papers that were utterly hostile for fear of the fact that you would simply have the story distorted in some way, so maybe that gives rise to that.

Briefing against people -- I just want to make this clear: I couldn't abide that. If I ever thought anyone was doing it, I would be absolutely down on them like a ton of bricks. I remember, for example, stories --I remember there were a lot of prominent stories at a certain point in time in relation to the late Mo Mowlam, and how I was very angry because she got a standing ovation at a party conference and we were briefing against her. There was a whole thing done about how Jonathan Powell was trying to brief against Page 19

you know, Alistair Campbell, as you will know -- you'd have to describe him as a combative figure. He is. But my later press secretary was David Hill, who was in many ways the antithesis of that, and Tom Kelly, who was actually a civil servant. Life didn't get any easier.

I understand there's an easy symmetry in this of saying, "Well, on the one hand you had the media and on the other hand you had the spin people", and so on, but you're asking me my opinion. I don't really buy that. I think there were issues to do with the way we ran our media operation and I've commented on some of those and can comment further, but I don't think that was the reason we were in this problem.

Q. There's a lot of evidence out there, some of it received by the Inquiry, of bullying of journalists -- that's from Mr Marr -- favouritism, being malleable with the truth, feeding journalists stories, briefing against colleagues. Either all this evidence is untrue, completely overblown or there is a kernel of truth in it. I might ask you to consider whether you accept that

22 A. If you take someone like Andrew Marr, who is a very good 23 journalist, I would be astonished if he felt that he'd

24 been bullied or intimidated. If he did feel that, then 25 I'm sorry about it, and I certainly wouldn't have known

Page 18

1 her and so on. It was completely untrue. 2

So all I'm saying is these things -- what I wonder about with someone like Andrew: is this personal experience or is this just -- you know, as I said earlier when Jeremy Paxman made his speech, he felt he had to add in these things about: well, of course we accept that the government's doing these terrible things -- but actually we weren't.

So, look, I would be astonished if, in any set of circumstances today, with the way the media is and the way the world of politics is, if you don't get a tension and back and forward -- and I have no doubt that if people wrote a story we thought was completely untrue, we'd be on the phone saying, "It's completely untrue, you shouldn't be writing it", but I think that's a very different thing from saying it was part of the policy to go and bully journalists.

The best evidence of that is reading the lobby notes. That was twice a day. You can read the notes, see who was under pressure and who wasn't.

Q. I think the thesis being advanced is that the masters of the dark arts, whether they be Lord Mandelson or Mr Campbell, tended to pick on junior reporters or producers, which is what Mr Marr says at page 161, and let off people like Mr Marr himself.

- 1 A. No, that's my point, really, that in the end they 2 receive this as sort of second-hand -- look, I have no 3 doubt that we used to complain strongly if we thought 4 stories were wrong. You know, I think that's perfectly 5 legitimate. But I always felt -- and I'm probably not 6 the right person to be objective about this at all, but 7 I always felt that their actual pushback against us was 8 because for the first time the Labour Party ran a really 9 effective media operation, where we were able -- and 10 also, by the way, we were in circumstances where, for 11 the first time, politically, the Labour Party was able 12 to go on and win successive elections. As I said 13 earlier, we'd never won two successive full terms, never 14 mind three, and I felt you had to have a strong media 15 operation, but I completely dispute that it was part of 16 that to go and brief against ministers.
 - But things used to appear all the time. This is an inevitable part of politics. I actually recall one Cabinet Minister who came to me to resign because he'd read in the press I was about to sack him and I literally tried to spend half an hour persuading him I wasn't going to sack him, but it was no use. He was convinced because he'd read it. So that's just the way
- 25 Q. On the topic of briefing, Mr Powell, your Chief of Page 21

- 1 is unfair because it's not based on real evidence,
- 2 I shouldn't attribute the same to them.
- Q. If, as I think you are not, you are not accepting even
- 4 a kernel of truth in a thesis which may be exaggerated,
- 5 how is it that this mythology has built up around you
- 6 that people like Lord Mandelson, Mr Campbell, at your
- 7 instigation, were the masters of these so-called dark
- 8 arts?
- A. It's got to the point where I almost hesitate to dispute 9
- 10 it with you, because I know these people just say, "Oh,
- 11 how dare he dispute the fact that actually they were out
- 12 using black arts and briefing against this person and
- 13 that person?" The fact is, you know, I never authorised
- 14 or said to someone: "Go out and brief against" -- I hate
- 15 that type of stuff. It's the lowest form of politics.
- 16 It's just a complete diversion from everything that is
- 17 important.
- 18 Now, I don't doubt, by the way -- look, in any 19 system you will have people that will say things or do
- 20 things or brief things that they shouldn't be doing, but
- 21 I simply say to you my view is that the -- what I think
- 22 a part of the media felt -- and this is the odd thing,
- 23 and I used to comment on this sometimes -- is that to
- 24 the outside world, when you're Prime Minister, you seem
- 25 as if you're all powerful, and for that first period of
 - Page 23

our time in government, it looked as if we were carrying

everything. You know, the opposition were very poor, we

didn't just win one landslide, we then went on to win

two, and I think part of the media frankly felt we were

far too powerful, we had to be taken on and curbed and

But, you know, in relation to this stuff with black

I know is that my interactions with them, we were aware

So for me, the important thing was to have a strong

effective media operation. I think that what Alastair

arts, look, I don't -- I don't know whether Peter was

doing it or Alastair was doing it, but if they -- all

that you start doing all that stuff, all it does is blow

back on you. I'm a real believer in this regard that

- 1 Staff, in his book at page 194, says:
- 2 "It was the special advisers like Damian McBride,
- Charlie Whelan and Ed Balls who were the specialists in
 - character assassination."
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- 7 there some truth there?

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- A. What I used to say to Jonathan was: "Look, it's not
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- 11 those people, but towards the end of my time in
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- 15 to say, "End the conversation here. I do not want to
- 16 hear any more about this. You end up spending hours and
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- 19 Let's go and talk about policy."
 - So I don't -- people have suspicions all over the
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- So it was the other camp who were good at it but
- your camp either never did it or were bad at it? Is
 - correct about us. You don't actually know it's correct
 - about them." So, you know, I had my issues with some of
- 12 government, in the morning meetings I used to have, if
 - someone began with the words: "There's been a briefing
 - in the press and we have to find out who it is", I used

 - agonising things, trying to work out who's briefed whom
 - and all the rest. It's a complete pointless exercise.
 - place, but even in respect of those three people -- and
 - from time to time, certainly with two of them, I had serious issues -- but if you ask me: do I know that they
 - were doing it? I don't. And therefore I think if the allegation against my people has been made that I think
- 16 produced for us in Downing Street was that, but I think 17 it was a perfectly proper media operation. 18 19

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Q. I'm really coming back to the point about the draining of the poison, and perhaps who is responsible for the 20 implantation of the poison. If one focuses too much on

what goes around comes around.

- 21 the press, it might be said that one is arguably missing
- 22 the wrong target.
- 23 How about this as a possibility: we might have now 24 a poisonous state of affairs which is a contribution 25 really of both sides to this equation -- the press on
 - Page 24

1 the one hand, the political classes on the other -- and 2 accidentally or unwittingly, they've created something 3 which has grown beyond either of their contributions. 4 Is that a possible analysis? 5 A. Look, it's certainly a possible analysis, and I'm not 6 saying we don't bear any responsibility for this 7 situation -- don't misunderstand me -- as a political 8 class, but I think if I'm frank about it, the primary 9 responsibility is not having confronted it and dealt 10 with it. 11 What I don't really accept, frankly, is this notion 12 that when we came along in 1997, it was all operating 13 fine, but then it got bad. In 1992, we weren't around. 14 I think -- and the other thing I would say, because 15 I think this is very important in fairness to the media, 16 and I tried to say this in my speech in 2007: I think

So I think the environment within which we work, both of us, is far more raw and brutal and, in a sense,

out there and say exactly the same thing they were

a large part of this is due to the world in which we now

differential. You have 24-hour news channels. These

guys have to say something. You know, they can't stand

operate and the media that has changed and the

technology that's changed. I mean, this is a huge

Page 25

saying a few moments ago.

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1 you have to be very careful of trying to do this by 2

regulation as opposed to a shift in culture. 3 Although I do notice, I think it's actually in the

4 PCC code -- I hadn't realised this until I read the

5 Inquiry papers -- that there is supposed to be

6 a distinction between news and comment.

7 MR JAY: Clause 1, yes.

8 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Clause 1(3) says:

"The press, whilst free to be partisan, must distinguish clearly between comment, conjecture and

11 fact."

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A. Right. Well, if it's there, presumably someone, when they put it there, thought it might be possible to distinguish between those things, but -- I mean, I can't say with a certain section of the media anyone would

16 recognise that distinction as being made.

17 MR JAY: The second general point is that even if one were 18

to want to segregate news and comment in clause 1, as

19 the code suggests that's what we should be doing, how

20 would that be attained without destroying the 21

personality of a newspaper? One has a certain idea,

22 I suppose, of the personality, the brand of the Mail and

23 of the Sun. Why would one want to change those?

24 A. I don't think you would want to change them, but do you 25 really -- I don't think this is as difficult as people

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crude in terms of its interaction. So I think one of the things that -- this isn't because you've got a whole lot of bad people that have come along on either side, I think, but the world has changed and the question is -- and by the way, I notice this question being raised in many different countries -- is: how do you create, in this new media environment, a culture of political dialogue, debate and exchange that informs the public, that allows strong political views to be heard and doesn't end up as just a kind of race to the bottom of aggression?

That's a proper question to ask. It's got nothing to do with who's to blame or who put the poison in or not. Your thesis is a perfectly possible thesis; I'm just telling you, frankly, how I see it.

Q. I'm going to look at the future in a moment, Mr Blair, but I've been asked to put to you two other sort of general points for consideration. The first is the issue about the fusion of news and comment, which you've articulated very clearly. The question is: how would you achieve the disconnect -- the desegregation, rather -- between the two, without interfering in the essential press freedom to set the agenda?

A. Well, it's very difficult. That's a very good question. It's very difficult. That's why, in this area, I think Page 26

1 are making out. The fact is that you can have a style 2 of news and comment and the editorial line that creates

3 a personality for the newspaper without news stories.

4 This is my point. They're perfectly entitled, in

5 a partisan way, to say, "We're going to run X story

6 rather than Y story", but within that story, I don't see

7 how it really interferes with essential freedoms to say

8 that the facts should be accurate.

9 I find this a slightly bizarre -- I actually find it 10 quite hard to understand what's being said here, unless 11 vou say, in which case fine -- look, if you say, 12 "Actually, it's not our job. We're not about conveying

facts to you."

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Look, if you take the situation in the United States of America, which is a newspaper market I know a little bit better now, you have what I think is the main -there's a sort of National Enquirer, which is not -that's a sort of lively paper but no one takes it as

18 19 a paper of record, particularly. You may find the

20 National Enquirer has some issues with what I've just

21 said, but it wouldn't be regarded as where you would go

22 first to for the news.

23 Then you have your papers like USA Today, Wall 24 Street Journal, New York Times, Washington Post, 25

Los Angeles Times, and in those papers, each of them has Page 28

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a personality, a pretty defined personality, actually, in terms of their basic political outlook and so on --USA Today maybe a little less -- but you still would expect the stories in there to be basically accurately written, even if they may be chosen for a particular purpose.

So that's what I think is the distinction, and I really find it quite hard to see how making that distinction is somehow a breach -- unless, by the way, you see -- and this is what I think is important -- if you don't hold out your news organ to be a news organ, if you say, "Look, we're not interested in what the facts are. This is what we -- we're actually -- once we take a view on something, you're not getting the facts, you're getting our view", fair enough, but that's not what happens.

What then becomes the case is you get -- it's not merely the blurring of news and comment. You then get this very violent and aggressive genre of attack which I don't think is necessary for the paper to have a personality. But, you know, maybe newspaper people would disagree with that.

23 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Why is it that our papers are 24 different to the American papers, particularly given the

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First Amendment?

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regulate an answer.

This is what I would like to think more about, but I think this will require a cultural change that is really led by the media themselves in this regard, because I think you do have journalists out there who

6 resent this and who think this situation should change 7 as it is at the moment. As I say, British journalism at

8 its best is the best in the world.

I think it's possible for the media themselves to take this on, and I think if they did so, by the way, they would also find that they competed on better terms with the social media, a lot of which is, I mean, deeply opinionated and pretty factually inaccurate.

14 MR JAY: Do you feel there may be a sense amongst newspapers

15 that if the world were painted in grey, which

16 unfortunately is usually the true colour of reality, 17

rather than in lurid or very bright colours, fewer

18 people would read them?

> A. I'm never sure about this, really. I think one of the reasons why the papers that actually do try and present this thing -- I mean, look, I suppose it's the more upmarket papers that do that, try and present it in

22 23 a very straight way, but no, I think -- look, you can

24 still be lively and interesting and -- I think it really

25 is a very pessimistic view of the world that says you

Page 31

- A. Disaggregated market in America. There are lots of
- 2 different sort of -- the feel in politics in California
- 3 is very different from that in Texas, for example. You
- 4 have a far more diverse set of media outlets.
- 5 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But there isn't the same -- or is
- 6 there the same sort of aggression that you've described
- 7 within the UK papers?
 - A. I don't -- I mean, no doubt -- I don't want to go right outside my expertise but I think certainly in those main titles I've described, I would say -- you know, you have quite a strong set of standards operating there. You have things like fact checkers who will phone up journalists and ask -- you know, on the paper, if you write a story, and will say, "Is this really correct? Do you have proper sources for this?" and so on.

But I think the biggest difference is we're a smaller country with an almost unique penetration of mass circulation papers. In one sense, by the way, that's great. It means more people read newspapers and so on. The question is: can you get all that and in a world of social media and still have a -- what is a lively but still fair exchange? That's the issue, and I think it is possible to do that. But I think in a way this is -- to answer your question, I don't -- I don't

think this is probably an area in which you're able to

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can't make the news interesting unless you somehow distort it. I mean, I think that would be odd, to take

3 that as a view, and I don't think that's necessary at

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- 5 O. Thank you. Your ideas for the future now, Mr Blair.
- 6 There are likely to be at least two limbs to this. The
- 7 first limb, which relates to, I suppose, the excesses of
- 8 the press, which you identify quite succinctly under
- 9 paragraph 11A of your statement -- you only identify
- 10 some the relevant practices -- what you're looking to
- 11 there is a combination of law enforcement and a proper
 - independent system of complaints.

In terms of independence, are you ruling in or ruling out a statutory underpinning for such a system?

A. I'm certainly not ruling it out. I think that's one issue. I think the most important thing, actually -because I think there are all sorts of different ways

you do this in the relationship between statutory or not, but the important thing is it is independent of

20 government and media, that it is capable of

investigating, adjudicating and taking action, and that

22 it is seen genuinely to be a place where people can go,

if they have a legitimate complaint, to get legitimate 24

> So how that is defined in terms of statutory Page 32

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moderpinning I'm not sure and would like to think to turther about he cease I can see all sorts of even about the key things is that it's seen as and is genuinely independent of the media and the government. Could work if it is entirely consensati, in other words, it is up to a particular newspaper, whether it's in or our? 10 A. I think it's difficult, if you think it' a really 11 important, to say that someous's able to exclude 12 themselves from it. I don't think in other walks of life you would have that. 13 life you would have that. 14 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: But the question is whether the 15 superaction of expression should man that a totally different approach 16 expression should man that a totally different approach 17 important eath we all rightly ament to freedom of 18 expression should man that a totally different approach 19 expression should man that a totally different approach 20 is necessary in the cease of the press and is necessary 21 for others who are also independent of government, like 22 lawyers. 23 A. Yes, I think because it is the press, you have to take 24 immense care on the rules, right, and on what you're 25 saying are the canons of behaviour that are acceptable 26 partison in their support of think you could say, whatever people like 27 me might want, that - you should say whatever people like 28 it that I don't think you could say, whatever people like 29 and that I don't think you could say, whatever people like 30 or nuneceptable. 31 for think you could say, whatever people like 4 me might want, that - you should say the press can't be 32 proper to the rules, right, and on what you're 33 you, by sysing that nathody a fatengting to regulate 4 content in their support of think you could say, whatever people like 4 me might want, that - you should say the press can't be 5 partison in their support of professor or causes 6 or political parties. So it that four think you could say, whatever people like 8 that I don't think you could say, whatever people like 9 or life in their suppor				37 1 41 41 4 10 4 1 44
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1 actually pretty clear. The question is: are they going 2 to be applied or do we simply say, "Well, this is too 3 difficult"? 4 All I'm saying about that one is -- you know, this 5 refers back to the question you put to me a little 6 earlier. I can see why that's the tough one to do. 7 I personally think you can do it, but I accept that that 8 is more about -- as I would say, it's a kind of cultural 9 change. So I'm not saying you don't have it there, but 10 I think it's always inherently going to be more 11 difficult to make that judgment than it is to make 12 a judgment about: is your privacy intruded upon or not? 13 MR JAY: I think those were the all the questions I had, but 14 there may be further --15 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Let's pursue the future a bit more. 16 I'm very conscious that you said that you wanted to 17 think about the issues a bit more, and I'd be very 18 grateful for your assistance. As I've said to a number 19 of people, as a lawyer and a judge, I'm very used to 20 looking backwards and trying to decide what happened and 21 reaching conclusions about the facts in that way, but as 22 many people have said, including those at the seminars 23 which started off this Inquiry, it's not necessarily 24 a given that a judge will be the best person to make 25 recommendations for the future. It was put rather less Page 37 1

So it has to work for people who can't afford it.

It has to be speedy and it has to be effective. In

other words, it has to achieve a result.

A. Mm-hm.

5 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: If it can be done collusively by mediation, that's fine. I've no problem about that. 6

7 I would also like you to think about another issue 8 about that, and that's who it should involve. At the 9 moment, the PCC doesn't take group complaints. So, for 10 example -- and I had a number of people giving evidence

11 from, for example, the transgender community and other 12 groups. I have received submissions from disabled

13 groups, from immigrant groups, who say, "Well, because

14 there's no name in this, there's nobody to complain, and 15 therefore there is no mechanism to obtain redress for

16 them." So the scope.

> The second is some sort of mechanism to resolve disputes. So that can be consensual, the complaint-solving thing, but a mechanism in the absence of consensual resolution.

I would also like you to think about whether I can't cope with another problem, which relates to prior notification. I well understand the reasons that the

24 European Court gave for rejecting Mr Mosley's complaint.

> His evidence was very clear: "If you can stop my leg Page 39

kindly than that, but I can live with that.

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So whatever assistance you can give, who have thought about how you change things for the future, I'd be very interested. Let me give you some potential issues.

First of all, I agree with you entirely that whatever comes out of this must be independent of government, independent of the state, independent of Parliament but independent of the press. It has to have expertise on it or available to it, but must command the respect of the press but equally the respect of the public.

Secondly, it seems to me that it can do lots of different things. I would like to think about a system -- and I don't have answers, I'm merely throwing up questions -- that provides redress particularly to those who can't afford to litigate. You comment that your wife has started 30-odd sets of proceedings, and in different circumstances she wouldn't have been able to do so.

21 A. Yes. Some of those are just solicitors' letters, but 22 yes, the point -- I totally agree.

23 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Even solicitors' letters --

24 A. Cost money. Yes, they do.

25 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: -- cost money.

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being chopped off, why would you not want to stop it 2 being chopped off, rather than trying to stitch it back 3 on afterwards?"

> So I understand the point, but I equally understand that there is an argument that in some circumstances requiring prior notification would lead to litigation and would kill the story. So there has to be some way of drawing a line.

> I share this with you -- and I don't think I'm not saying things that I've not said before. One possibility might be to say there is some mechanism within the regulatory regime that allows the press to say, "Look, we have this story, we don't feel we ought to notify the subject of it for these reasons: he'll destroy the evidence", or whatever -- it doesn't matter -- and to get a view.

> That view doesn't bind the editor. He's perfectly entitled to say, "Thank you very much. I reject it." If, however, that independent person, who is really there as a check for editorial enthusiasm, says, "I take that point, I think that's reasonable", then the editor ought to be able to prove that in a court at a subsequent challenge, to say, "I took reasonable steps." It's a Reynolds-type point.

25 A. Mm.

1 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: If either he doesn't ask or 1 A. Well, thank you, sir. I mean, I will do that. 2 alternatively he does ask and gets the answer: "No, we 2 I mean, look, I think this is a very difficult task, 3 3 think you ought to notify", then again, that doesn't and I think some of these questions are difficult -- not 4 4 mean he shouldn't publish, it's up to him, but then just for our country, by the way, but as I say, I think 5 perhaps there should be a potential regime for exemplary 5 this is a debate that increasingly will take place 6 damages. I'm just throwing out ideas. And then you get 6 around certainly the democratic world, as to how you 7 a decision. 7 deal with these questions. 8 But then I have another mechanism for swift 8 Rather than giving you responses now, I'll -- some 9 resolution of privacy, small libel-type issues. Not the 9 of these, I think, are very, very tough questions 10 enormous stuff, perhaps an inquisitorial regime which 10 indeed, especially around some of the things to do with 11 can be done without lawyers, but some mechanism for 11 social media. I think in a curious way, the easiest 12 members of the public to be able to challenge decisions 12 ones to deal with are those that deal with the issues to 13 and get a swift response. 13 do with intrusion and privacy and so on. I think the 14 On top of all that, one has to have a mechanism that 14 other ones are a lot harder. 15 means that sanctions work. I recognise entirely the 15 But I do think this is -- and I think the other 16 parlous financial position of much of the press, but 16 thing that hopefully can come out of this is that you do 17 it's important that sanctions are taken seriously. 17 get something of a political consensus around it. 18 Add to all that mix the Internet. 18 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I have absolutely no doubt that 19 19 a political consensus is very important, if not 20 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Or whether the line should be drawn 20 critical, because one of the greatest concerns that 21 between conversations in a pub through tweeting, which 21 I have is that, in the absence of such a consensus, the 22 I appreciate can go to millions, through blogs, which 22 whole thing will become too difficult, for the very 23 equally can be followed by millions or only by a few, 23 reasons you identified at the very beginning of your 24 into the press. Because I am struck by the fact that 24 evidence, and I have no doubt that any Prime Minister, 25 what the BBC does is covered by quite different rules to 25 of whatever political situation, will have all sorts of Page 41 Page 43 1 what the Guardian or News International does, or 1 ideas and policies which they will want to implement, if 2 2 Associated Newspapers do, and yet you could look at given a chance to do so. I am not sure that this issue 3 3 is high enough on the agenda -- it may be today and their websites and on the face of it they're doing 4 similar things. 4 during the currency of this Inquiry, but whether it 5 A. Yes. 5 remains so is difficult. 6 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: Now, I'm not suggesting the press 6 A. (Nods head) 7 should become impartial. I entirely agree with 7 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: And yet what troubles me -- and I've 8 8 everything you've said about that, and that is the said this many times before -- is that if you recount 9 9 importance that a free press brings to our society, and our history since the war, there have been four or five 10 although I know people continually repeat that I am out 10 efforts, and it's always ended up too difficult. 11 to undermine freedom of the press, I will carry on 11 A. (Nods head) 12 12 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: When I said to Mr Paxman that saying -- this is rather repetitious evidence, as you 13 feel you've been driven to do over the years -- that 13 I didn't want my report to end up on the second shelf of 14 I have absolutely no interest in imperilling the freedom 14 a professor of journalism's study as yet another failed 15 15 of expression or our free press. Absolutely none. But attempt, his only comment was to say, "As high as the 16 16 second shelf?" it does seem to me it ought to be possible to find a way 17 of solving all that without imperilling what is A. Yeah, that sounds like Jeremy. 18 important to our society. 18 LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: So even the bottom shelf is, in his 19 I recognise immediately that that's the task -- and 19 view, obviously a possibility. 20 you're entitled to say this -- that was given to me by 20 A. Yeah, look, I think there is a chance to get this in 21 21 the Prime Minister last July, and why should you take it a better place, actually, and I -- there would be many 22 22 on. Of course there's no compulsion, but because these parts of the media that would disagree with this, but 23 23 are issues that you have thought about, if you can I think there are a lot of people in journalism and in 24 provide me with some view, I'd be very grateful and 24 the media who, if the framework within which they are 25 25 operating is different, it will also give them, frankly, welcome receiving it. Page 42 Page 44

1	the freedom to be to do their job properly, without	1	(The hearing adjourned until 10 o'clock the following day)
2	believing that they are in some competitive rush to the	2	
3	bottom, because I think as I've tried to say	3	
4	throughout, I think part of all of this is to do not	4	
5	with particular individuals or particular newspapers or	5	
6	bits of the media, but is to do with the way the world's	6	
7	changed, and I think this has probably been growing and	7	
8	building up for a long period of time, and now I think	8	
9	it is a sensible moment in which we say, "Look, how do	9	
10	we protect absolutely our democratic freedoms but make	10	
11	sure that they are working within a system that is	11	
12	mature enough also to be fair to people?"	12	
13	LORD JUSTICE LEVESON: I agree. The reaction to the whole	13	
14	Inquiry has been itself illuminative. In part,	14	
15	aggressively defensive of the media's position; in other	15	
16	parts, recognising that something else has to change.	16	
17	I hope that the press will work with a solution rather	17	
18	than against a solution, by recognising that the last	18	
19	thing I want to do is to imperil freedom of speech or		
20	a free press, and that if any suggestion I have might	19	
21	have that possibility, as I've talked about them and	20	
	-	21	
22	I have no doubt at all that they will pore over the	22	
23	words I've just uttered to you then I will expect to	23	
24	be told so, because that is not my intention. But to	24	
25	get a solution that will work and that is sensible most	25	Page 47
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1	certainly is.	1	
1 2	certainly is. A. Well, I think people who are in from my side on		INDEX
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2 3 4	A. Well, I think people who are in from my side on politics I mean, those people who are engaged in the political side should try and help do that. I think if it's done in the right way, I think it can improve	2 3	MR ANTHONY CHARLES LYNTON BLAIR1
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