

GPdeC

ENGLAND/SCOTLAND

20 JAN - 16 FEB 1985

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ORIGINAL ORDER

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SERIES S-1022

BOX 66

FILE 8

ACC. 94/152

Final before departure from New York

JH/JPK/lc
19 January 1985

ITINERARY FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

<u>Date</u>	<u>Itinerary</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Hours From GMT</u>	<u>Airline +Flgt Number</u>	<u>Equipmt.</u>	<u>Stops</u>
Sun 20 Jan	LV: New York (JFK)	1900	-5	PA-2	747	0
Mon. 21 JAN	ARR: London (LHR) (Brown's Hotel)	0640	0	PA100		
Mon 21 Jan	London					
Tues 22 Jan	LV: London (LHR)	1110	0	BA4752	757	0
	ARR: Edinburgh (Hotel Caledonian)	1220	0			
Wed 23 Jan	LV: Edinburgh	0910	0	BA4733	VA11	0
	ARR: London (Brown's Hotel)	1020	0			
Thur 24 Jan	LV: London (LHR)	1415	0	KL122	DC9	0
Thur 24 Jan	ARR: Amsterdam	1610	+1			
Thur 24 Jan	LV: Amsterdam	1730	+1	SQ23	747	0
	ARR: Cairo	2250	+2			
Fri 25 Jan	LV: Cairo	0005	+2	SQ23	747	0
	ARR: Bangkok (Hotel Oriental)	1315	+7			
Sat 26 Jan	Bangkok					
Sun 27 Jan	Bangkok					
Mon 28 Jan	LV: Bangkok	1030	+7	QV421	AN4	0
	ARR: Vientiane	1200				
	LUNCH					
Mon 28 Jan	LV: Vientiane	1600		QV311	AN4	0
	ARR: Hanoi (Government Guest House)	1700	+7			
Tues 29 Jan	Hanoi					
Wed 30 Jan	LV: Hanoi	1340	+7	TH501	737	0
Wed 30 Jan	ARR: Bangkok (Hotel Oriental)	1520	+7			

Thur 31 Jan	LV: Bangkok	P.M.	+7	BY SPECIAL AIRCRAFT		
	ARR: Chiang Mai			Flight time 30 mins		
	Overnight Government House					
Fri 1 Feb	LV: Chiang Mai	A.M.		BY SPEICAL AIRCRAFT		
	ARR: Bangkok		+7	Flight time 30 mins		
	LV: Bangkok	1700	+7	MH/TG83	AB3	0
Fri 1 Feb	ARR: Kuala Lumpur	1955	+8			
	Hotel Hilton					
Sat 2 Feb	Kuala Lumpur					
Sun 3 Feb	LV: Kuala Lumpur	1330	+8	SQ107	AB3	0
	ARR: Singapore	1420	+8			
	LV: Singapore	1530	+8	SQ206	AB3	0
Sun 3 Feb	ARR: Jakarta	1600	+7			
	Government Guest House Wisma Negara					
Mon 4 Feb	Jakarta					
Tues 5 Feb	LV: Jakarta	1000	+7	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Jogjakarta/	1100	+7			
	Borobudur					
	LV: Jogjakarta	1505	+7	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Bali	1525	+7			
	Nusadua - Beach Hotel					
Thur 7 Feb	LV: Bali	1230	+7	GA663 (provided by		
	ARR: Jakarata	1400	+7	Government)		
	LV: Jakarata	1500	+7	GA966	AB3	0
	ARR: Singapore	1730	+8			
	Dinner at Government Guest House					
Thur 7 Feb	LV: Singapore	2110	+8	QF2	747	0
Fri 8 Feb	ARR: Sydney	0740	+10.5			
	(Government Guest House)					
Sat 9 Feb	LV: Sydney	1000	+10.5	QF43	747	0
Sat 9 Feb	ARR: Auckland	1450	+12			
	South Pacific Hotel)					
Sun 10 Feb	LV: Auckland	1000	+12	By Car		
	ARR: Ngaruawahia	1130	+12			
	Lunch					
	LV: Ngaruawahia	1430	+12	By Car		
	ARR: Hamilton	1600				
	LV: Hamilton	1615		Government Aircraft		
Sun 10 Feb	ARR: Wellington	1735	+12			
	(Park-Royal Hotel)					

Mon 11 Feb	Wellington					
Tues 12 Feb	LV: Wellington	1550	+12	QF48	747	0
	ARR: Sydney	1705	+10.5			
	LV: Sydney		+10.5	Government aircraft		
	ARR: Canberra		+10.5			
	Lakeside Hotel					
Wed 13 Feb	Canberra					
Thur 14 Feb	LV: Canberra	P.M.	+10.5	Government Aircraft		
	ARR: Sydney		+10.5			
	overnight, Government Guest House					
Fri 15 Feb	LV: Sydney	1500	+10.5	PA816	747	0
Fri 15 Feb	ARR: Los Angeles	0925	-8			
	The Beverly Hills Hotel					
Sat 16 Feb	LV: Los Angeles	1100	-8	PA90	747	0
	ARR: New York (JFK)	1905	-5			

Rev. 3
19 January 1985

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S TRIP TO UK,
SOUTH EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

20 January - 16 February 1985

Sunday, 20 January

10.00	depart New York	PA100
21.40	arrive London	
	transfer to Brown's Hotel	

Monday, 21 January

London

am free

lunch private

15.10 visit to new UNIC offices
(subject to SG's approval)

16.10 depart UNIC office

16.30 call on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House
(no speech) (Madam, BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)

16.50 depart Mansion House

17.00 UNA/UK Reception at Master Tailors' Hall
(SG to speak briefly) (entire party)

18.00 depart Tailors' Hall

18.30 reception by Speaker of House of Commons in his
Chambers
(SG to speak briefly, off-the-cuff) (entire party)

19.45 depart for St. Ermine's Hotel, nearby

20.00 dinner by Institute for Development Studies
(SG to speak) (Madam, EJ, FG)

later return to Brown's Hotel

* * *

NB

1. Attire for these social engagements will be lounge suit and cocktail dress.

2. At dinner, the Institue members and Parliamentarians will hope to engage the Secretary-General in a dialogue on how he sees the crisis in Africa.

Tuesday, 22 January

London/Edinburgh

09.45	depart hotel	
11.10	depart London (LHR)	BA4752
12.20	arrive Edinburgh Airport	
	transfer to University	
13.00 for	lunch hosted by Vice-Chancellor	
13.15	of Edinburgh University at Abden House	
	(very brief toast, off the cuff)	
	(Madam, BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)	
14.15	lunch concludes	
	Transfer to Hotel Caledonian	
15.25	meeting with Scottish press	
15.45	depart Hotel	
16.00	Courtesy call on Lord Provost at City Chambers	
	(BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)	
16.20	brief meeting with UNA Scotland and IYY Committee	
16.50	depart City Chambers for University	
17.15	SG delivers lecture at University	
18.30	return to hotel	
19.30	depart hotel	
19.45	Dinner hosted by the Secretary of State for	
	Scotland, Mr. George Younger, M.P.,	
	at Bute House, his official residence	
	(Madam, BEU, EJ, FG, JPK; lounge suit)	
later	return to hotel	
<u>NB</u>	All locations are within approximately 10 minutes	
	driving time of the hotel.	

Wednesday, 23 January

Edinburgh/London

08.30 depart hotel for airport

09.10 leave Edinburgh for London BA 4733

10.20 * arrive London (LHR)
met by Sir David Muirhead,
representative of the Foreign Secretary

11.30 meeting with Prime Minister at 10 Downing St.

12.15 ** working luncheon with Foreign Secretary Howe
at 1 Carlton Gardens, his official residence
(BEU, EJ, FG, JPK)

14.30 lunch concludes

afternoon free

19.45 concert at Wigmore Hall;
the Randall Ensemble will perform works by
Schubert and Mozart

* * *

* The SG would proceed to Downing St.
Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar would proceed to Brown's Hotel.

** Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar attends lunch in her honour to be hosted
by Mrs. Erik Jensen at the Jensen residence. 12.45 for 13.00.
Those attending will include Lady Howe, Lady Ennals, Mrs. C.
Ewart-Biggs and Mrs. S. Ramphal.

Thursday, 24 January

London/Amsterdam

11.30	meeting with Mr. C. Klibi, Secretary-General of Arab League (at Brown's Hotel)	
12.45	depart hotel for airport	
14.15	depart London	KL122
16.10	arrive Amsterdam	
	meeting with Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Van Eckelen	t.b.c.
17.30	depart Amsterdam	SQ23
22.50	arrive Cairo	

COMPOSITION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PARTY
FOR HIS VISIT TO THE UK, SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
20 January - 16 February 1985

The Secretary-General

Mrs. Pérez de Cuéllar

* Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia

** Mr. Brian E. Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs

*** Mr. S.A.M.S. Kibria, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

**** Mr. Tatsuro Kunugi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Co-ordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programmes

Mr. Francois Giuliani, Spokesman for the Secretary-General

*** Mr. Hédi Annabi, Principal Officer

Mr. J. Paul Kavanagh, Second Officer, Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Ms. Yanick Saint Victor, Secretary to the Secretary-General

Mr. John Hrusovsky, Chief Operations Officer

Mr. Gerard Levchenko, Operations Officer

* will join the party at the conclusion of the Secretary-General's stay in the UK

** only in the UK

*** only in SE Asia

**** only in Thailand, Laos and Viet Nam

NB see the attached

NB

The Secretary-General decided that the following Resident Coordinators/UNIC Directors will accompany his party in their countries of accreditation:

United Kingdom

Mr. Erik Jensen
Director, UNIC London

Thailand

Mr. Winston Prattley
UNDP Resident Representative

Mr. Jamshid Anvar, Deputy
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for Co-ordination
of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance
Programmes

Laos

Mr. Per Janvid
UN Resident Coordinator

Vietnam

Mr. Karl Englund
UN Resident Coordinator

Malaysia and Singapore

Mr. Y.Y. Kim
UN Resident Coordinator

Indonesia

Mr. Gamil Hamdy
UN Resident Coordinator

Australia/New Zealand

Mr. Paul Ignatieff
Director, UNIC Sydney

UNITED KINGDOM

London

UNIC: Tel. (01) 629-6411
 Telex 851-23737 UNICUK G
 Cable OMNIPRESS, LONDON (ENGLAND)

Mr. Erik Jensen, Director
 Tel. office (01) 629-6411
 Tel. home (01) 351-0257

Mr. Kevin Kennedy, Deputy Director
 Tel. office (01) 629-6411
 Tel. home (01) 747-3763

Brown's Hotel, Dover St., SW 1
 Tel. (01) 493-6020
 Telex 28686

Edinburgh

The Caledonian Hotel
 Tel. (31) 225.2433

Dr. John H. Burnett, Vice-Chancellor and Principal,
Edinburgh University
 Tel. office (31) 667-1011

TIME DIFFERENCES

UK	is	5	hrs ahead of New York
Thailand		12	
Laos		12	
Vietnam		12	
Malaysia		13	
Indonesia		12	
Singapore		13	
Australia		15.5	
New Zeal.		17	

UNITED KINGDOM

For the meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher, and the lunch with Foreign Secretary Howe, the Secretary-General may also wish to consult other sections in this brief, viz.

1. Falklands/Malvinas
2. Middle East
3. Law of the Sea

JPK


1. On 5 December 1984, the UK announced its intention to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of 1985, should it not gain satisfaction in the meanwhile in regard to its many concerns. The UK wants to see

- better use of resources
- less studies, more action
- less conceptualizing and more practical action on communications
- no downgrading of widely recognized human rights
- reduction in the 1986/87 budget to allow for shortfalls
- greater use of outside management consultants
- more decentralization.

2. The UK government will review its position before the end of the year in the light of the outcome to the forthcoming 23rd session of the General Conference. In the meanwhile it has declared that it will work "positively and rigorously with other Member States for the programme of reforms" it considers essential.

3. Should the opportunity arise, the Secretary-General may wish to

- express understanding of the UK government's concerns,
- refer to the efforts being made by UNESCO to meet these concerns and those of other governments,
- express appreciation of the UK's willingness to work vigorously within the Organization to obtain the reforms it seeks,
- suggest that this should be their long-term approach too,
- refer to the UK's unique contribution in the early years of UNESCO and
- emphasize the desirability of universality of membership, a principle which enables the Organization to withstand many of the more extreme proposals emanating from sections of the Assembly and elsewhere.



J.P. Kavanagh
16 January 1985

Position of the United Kingdom on Disarmament Issues

General: As stated by the Minister of State, Mr. Richard Luce, in the First Committee on 1 November 1984, United Kingdom is convinced of the need for a deeper understanding between East and West. Consequently, it takes every opportunity to nurture productive dialogue. The UNK objective remains the strengthening of peace and security at lower levels of arms and expenditures. Its approach to disarmament is underpinned by the principles of balance and verification. In the application of these principles, the need for pragmatism and a step-by-step approach to the solution of international problems is emphasized.

The visit of Mr. Gorbachev to UK in mid-December took place in a cautious but welcoming and businesslike atmosphere. Prime Minister Thatcher appeared to regard it as very useful.

Attitude at the UN: UK statements reflect a view of the First Committee as a forum charged with responsibility for the pursuit of peace, but doubt on the value of the rising number of disarmament resolutions and positive votes cast even on conflicting and inconsistent resolutions. In the opinion of UK, this points to increased reluctance to modify proposals in the interest of seeking consensus and a lack of serious analysis of the resolutions. As to the contents of the resolutions, UK supports a disarmament process that has substance but not one that is based on "simplistic postures" or "meaningless declarations".

Attitudes on specific questions: UK expressed the following views:

- Supports early resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the reduction of nuclear arms and the merging of the two negotiations (START/INF), if that would hasten progress.
- Prepared to reconsider its nuclear forces, which are independent weapons of last resort, if US/Soviet strategic arsenals were very substantially reduced.
- Advocates negotiation and mutual restraint as a means of preventing an arms race in outer space; believes that here, too, Soviet-American contacts offer best prospects for progress.
- Is committed to the urgent conclusion of a comprehensive worldwide chemical weapons ban (having abandoned its own chemical weapons in the late 1950s), including satisfactory provisions for verification.
- Supports the NPT and is preparing actively for the Third Review Conference hoping it will be a successful one.
- Is against a nuclear freeze, which would serve to make permanent possible imbalance.
- Is against non-first-use of nuclear weapons, as being an unreliable basis for security and leaving open the risk of first use of conventional weapons use.

- Supports proposals at the Stockholm Conference which consist of concrete measures designed to reduce the likelihood of an outbreak of hostilities in Europe, . through greater openness of military behaviour.

- Has not contributed funds to the World Disarmament Campaign because of doubts concerning the nature of the Campaign and its practicability and value in various countries in view of different political systems and different approaches to the matter of access to public opinion.

UNITED KINGDOM

Nationals of United Kingdom on geographical and non-geographical posts with the United Nations and some other UN organs

1. There were 106 nationals of United Kingdom on geographical posts at the United Nations Secretariat as of 30 November 1984, as compared with a desirable range for the country of 81-110. United Kingdom is therefore within its desirable range.
2. In addition there were, as of 30 November 1984, 622 United Kingdom nationals on non-geographic posts at the UN Secretariat, plus 136 employed by UNDP*, 107 by UNICEF, 8 by ICJ, 2 by ICSC, 26 by ITC, 146 by UNHCR, 2 by UNITAR, 23 by UNRWA, 6 by UNU, 13 on Special Leave without pay, and 2 on secondment to specialized agencies. The above-mentioned organizations therefore equals 1199.
3. Attached is a table containing statistical data on United Kingdom's representation in the United Nations Secretariat for the last 10 years, as of 30 June of each year, which is the end of the year for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly. This table also indicates the most recent data available for 30 June 1984. Attached as well is a list of 1199 nationals of this Member State within the UN Secretariat and other organizations. This list shows the names, level of posts encumbered, functional title and office and duty station where the staff members were employed as of 30 November 1984.

*The current information on the local staff of UNDP is unavailable at this time due to technical reasons and as a result, the data provided for some local staff members might be out of date. The data on the international staff, however, is reasonably up to date.

Division for Policy Co-ordination
Office of Personnel Services

STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE NATIONALS OF
UNITED KINGDOM
IN POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
1975-1984*

	<u>USG</u>	<u>ASG</u>	<u>D-2</u>	<u>D-1</u>	<u>P-5</u>	<u>P-4</u>	<u>P-3</u>	<u>P-2</u>	<u>P-1</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Desi- rable range</u>	<u>Contri- bution</u>	<u>Weighted range</u>	<u>Weighted Staff Position</u>
1975	1	-	4	16	26	24	28	23	6	128	81-112	5.31	2653-1889	3148.5
1976	1	-	4	17	25	21	34	29	4	135	88-121	5.31	2416-1763	3269
1977	1	1	3	17	25	21	31	28	4	131	72-97	4.44	2156-2917	3961
1978	1	1	4	14	26	23	31	28	1	129	73-98	4.52	2210-2989	3937
1979	1	2	7	11	22	31	30	24	1	129	72-98	4.52	2201-2977	4017
1980	1	1	5	13	21	30	31	21	-	123	71-96	4.46	2223-3008	3817
1981	1	1	5	14	23	29	29	22	2	126	79-107	4.46	3146-4256	4982
1982	1	1	5	11	23	27	29	15	1	113	78-106	4.46	3101-4195	4550
1983	1	2	6	12	24	27	30	12	1	115	82-111	4.67	3211-4344	4765
1984	1	2	4	10	26	22	30	12	1	108	81-110	4.67	3224-4362	4426

		<u>A P P O I N T M E N T S</u>			<u>S E P A R A T I O N S</u>			<u>Adjust- ments</u>		<u>Staff at end of year</u>
		<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Career</u>	<u>Non- career</u>	<u>Total</u>			
1975	126	2	7	9	7	3	10	+3	-	128
1976	128	3	13	16	8	-	8	-	-1	135
1977	135	-	6	6	7	4	11	+3	-2	131
1978	131	1	7	8	9	2	11	+5	-4	129
1979	129	-	11	11	9	6	15	+7	-3	129
1980	129	1	3	4	9	4	13	+9	-6	123
1981	123	-	4	4	7	1	8	+9	-2	126
1982	126	-	-	-	10	4	14	+4	-3	113
1983	113	1	4	5	4	1	5	+4	-2	115
1984	115	-	3	3	7	4	11	+5	-4	108

*As of 30 June 1984

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
STATUS OF ASSESSED AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
AS OF 10 JANUARY 1985
(in US dollars unless otherwise specified)

Name of Fund	1984		1985	
	Assessment or Pledge	Payment	Assessment or Pledge	Payment
A. ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS - Rate of Assessment	4.67%		4.67%	
Regular Budget	30,340,312	30,340,312	30,735,312	-
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) up to 31/5/85	1,962,544	1,962,544	999,090	-
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) up to 18/4/85	3,945,874	633,435	3,943,850	-
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	7,759	7,759	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>36,256,489</u>	<u>32,944,050</u>	<u>35,678,252</u>	
B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS				
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	UK£ 50,000	UK£ 50,000	-	-
Kampuchean Emergency Trust Fund	UK£200,000	UK£200,000	-	-
United Nations Trust Fund for Drug Abuse Control	UK£280,000	UK£280,370	-	-
United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	<u>US\$ 12,445</u>	-	-
	and <u>UK£530,000</u>	and <u>UK£530,000</u>		
TOTAL	US\$ 36,268,934	US\$32,956,495	<u>US\$35,678,252</u>	-
	and <u>UK£ 530,000</u>	and <u>UK£ 530,000</u>		

Issues of interest to UNA/UK in 1984*

The National UNA of the UK has a membership which is perhaps slightly left of centre. Until recently its leadership has not enjoyed an ideal relationship with the Conservative Government. The recent change in leadership however has brought an improvement in this relationship. The UNA in Scotland, on the other hand, is a more "pro-establishment" body and has perspectives which differ frequently with those of the National Organization.

Unesco - UNA strongly advocates reform of UNESCO from within and has campaigned actively to persuade United Kingdom Government to remain in Organization. UNA held public meetings at which academics and scientists spoke in favour of continued United Kingdom membership. Local UNA branches throughout the country organized contacts with MPs. The campaign focused inter alia on the need for the UK to act independently in its own interests and in the interest of international community. An offshoot of the Unesco membership issue has been the UNA's interest in the new world communication order and the promotion of understanding by journalists of United Nations institutions and objectives.

Law of Sea Convention - UNA campaigned for signature of the convention by the December 9 deadline. It lobbied Parliament in July and presented to 10 Downing Street a petition signed by "thousands".

Strengthening United Nations activities for development - UNA presented to the government a working paper advocating that UNDP "return to its central role of promoting interagency cooperation in the field" and calling for increased UK support.

Human rights - UNA welcomed the General Assembly's adoption of the convention against torture and has worked with Amnesty International to promote public awareness of the need for the convention. UNA has long supported the appointment of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Ethiopia - UNA appealed in November for public support of United Nations activities to assist Ethiopia. Serious concern over the African situation continues.

Other prominent issues - support for: United Nations involvement in settlement of Argentina-UK dispute; nuclear freeze and NPT; United Nations efforts on Southern Africa; code of conduct for transnational corporations.

* information provided by UNA/UK

Note on the Institute for Development Studies

This is the foremost Development Studies Institute in the UK. It was established in 1966 as a national centre concerned with Third World development and the relationships between rich and poor countries. The staff, which includes Fellows, visiting academics and research officers, work both at home and overseas.

IDS is involved in research, teaching and operational assignments directed to a wide range of development problems, particularly those relating to poverty, employment and income distribution within Third World countries and to the unequal relationships between the Third World and the rest of the world economy.

Financing is provided partly by a grant from the British Overseas Development Administration and partly from commissioned work, course fees and research grants from various funding bodies.

The IDS has an extensive programme of publications, conferences and workshops to disseminate the results of its work in ways which make an impact on policy making.

The Institute's teaching programme is designed to serve four kinds of people: senior administrators and university teachers from developing countries, those from developed countries working on developing country problems, and graduates wanting to go further in development studies. The first three are served mainly by four to six weeks study seminars and for the fourth, the Institute is directly involved in University graduate teaching, particularly with the two-year interdisciplinary MPhil course in development studies.

The IDS library is a national centre of documentation on Third World development and is an official depository for UN publications. The collection now exceeds 100,000 non-serial titles and can be used by scholars by arrangement.

The Institute has the reputation of being independent of government in its thinking, despite their close financial relationship.

Personnel

The Chairman of the Board is Sir Denys Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sussex. A list of Honorary Fellows and Fellows is attached.

* * *

Honorary Fellows

Lord Balogh
Lord Briggs
Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler
The Rt Hon Barbara Castle
Professor Hollis Chenery
Dr Gamani Corea
Lord Fulton
The Rt Hon Dame Judith Hart
The Rt Hon Edward Heath

Professor Guy Hunter
Professor Gunnar Myrdal
Mr Raúl Prebisch
Sir Peter Preston
Mr Shridath Ramphal
Professor Amartya Sen
Professor Paul Streeten
Sir Geoffrey Wilson

Fellows*

Director
Mike Faber, MA Oxford

Deputy Director
Carlos Fortin, BA Chile, MA Yale

† Manfred Bienefeld, BA Toronto, PhD London
Robert Cassen, MA Oxford
† Robert Chambers, MA Cambridge, PhD Manchester
Edward Clay, MA Cambridge, DPhil Sussex
Christopher Colclough, BA Bristol, PhD Cambridge
† João Cravinho, MA Yale
Rita Cruise O'Brien, BA Elmira College, MA Berkeley, PhD London
Philip Daniel, MA East Anglia, MA Oxford
† Biplab Dasgupta, MA, LIB Calcutta, MSc, PhD London
Emanuel de Kadt, BSc, PhD London, MA Columbia
David Evans, BA Western Australia, PhD Harvard
Martin Godfrey, MA Cambridge, PhD Manchester
Jack Gray, MA Glasgow
† Martin Greeley, BA Oxford, MA Sussex
Reginald Green, LID Whitman College, MA, PhD Harvard
Stephany Griffith-Jones, BA Chile, MA, PhD Cambridge
Charles Harvey, MA Cambridge, AIB
Michael Howes, BA, DPhil Sussex
Susan Joekes, MA Edinburgh, Dip Econ Dev Oxford
† Richard Jolly, MA Cambridge, MA, PhD Yale
† Mary Kaldor, BA Oxford
Raphael Kaplinsky, BA Cape Town, MA, DPhil Sussex
Michael Lipton, MA Oxford
Angela Little, BSc Surrey, Cert Ed London, DPhil Sussex
Henry Lucas, MSc Sussex
Robin Luckham, MA Oxford, MA, PhD Chicago
Simon Maxwell, BA Oxford, MA Sussex
† Bagicha Minhas, BSc, MA Punjab, MS Illinois, PhD Stanford
Mick Moore, MA Oxford, DPhil Sussex
† Robin Murray, BA Oxford, MSc London
John Oxenham, MA Cambridge, EdD Harvard
Bernard Schaffer, BSc, PhD London
Hubert Schmitz, Diplom-Volkswirt Cologne, DPhil Sussex
Dudley Seers, MA Cambridge (*died March 1983*)
Malcolm Segall, MB ChB Sheffield, MRCP London
Hans Singer, DRP Bonn, PhD Cambridge, Emeritus Fellow
† Luc Soete, BA Ghent, DPhil Sussex
Christopher Stevens, BSc Wales, MA, PhD London
† Osvaldo Sunkel, licenciado en Economía Chile
Jeremy Swift, BA Oxford, DPhil Sussex
† Anne Thomson, BA Cambridge, PhD Stanford
† Constantine Vaitsos, BA Yale, MA, MBA, PhD Harvard
Robert Wade, BA Otago, BA Victoria, DPhil Sussex
† Michael Ward, BA Exeter, MA Cambridge
Christine Pelzer White, BA Swarthmore Penn, PhD Cornell
Gordon White, MA Oxford, MA Cornell, PhD Stanford
Kate Young, Dip Soc Anthropology, PhD London

*including full- and part-time Fellows

† attachment elsewhere on a long term basis or for most of the year



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON 1984/85

SIR ALAN TRAILL, G.B.E. M.A.

NAME : Alan Towers TRAILL

BORN : May 7, 1935
London

MARRIED : 1964
Sarah Jane (Hutt)

FAMILY : 1 son Philip George (19)

EDUCATED : St. Andrews School, Eastbourne
Charterhouse School
Cambridge University

BUSINESS : Chairman, Langbourn Holdings Limited
1978-79 Member of the Council of British Insurance
Brokers Association
1978 Chairman of the Reinsurance Brokers Committee
of the Association
Honorary Member of the London Metal Exchange
Member of Lloyd's

MILITARY SERVICE : 2nd Lieutenant Royal Artillery
Territorial Army Commission
291 Field Regiment
Surrey Yeomanry

PUBLIC SERVICE : 1956 - Elected Livery of the Worshipful Company
of Cutlers
1970 - Elected Court of Common Council
City of London Corporation
1975 - Elected Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn
1979 - Master of the Worshipful Company of Cutlers
1982 - Sheriff of the City of London

ACTIVITIES:

Governor of the Royal Shakespeare Company
Director of the City Arts Trust
Governor of Christ's Hospital
Governor of King Edward's School, Witley
Governor of the City of London School

LIVERY COMPANY:

The Worshipful Company of Cutlers

CLUBS:

The City Livery Club
The Langbourn Ward Club
RAC

WARD:

Langbourn

INTERESTS:

Shooting
Skiing
D.I.Y.
Travel
Opera
Assisting Education

ADDRESS: (Home)

Jordans Farm House
Forest Green
Dorking, Surrey

*(Business)

Lyon House
160 - 166 Borough High Street
LONDON SE1 1JR

* All correspondence to this address

For further information:

Public Relations Office
Guildhall
LONDON
EC2P 2EJ

Telephone: 01 606 3030

THE LORD MAYOR-ELECT, SIR ALAN TRAILL

The tradition of civic duty goes back several centuries in the family of Alderman Sir Alan Traill. Shipwrights, they came from the Orkney Islands and their duties go back to 1888, when they had the responsibility of lighting the warning beacons to mark the progress of the Spanish Armada. Sir Alan's own career has been similarly connected with public service. This, however, was far from his mind during his schooldays.

It was at Charterhouse School that he first developed a love of music that has been a constant source of pleasure throughout his life. Not only was he encouraged by an enlightened school master who would, on occasions, suggest that he listen to music at the expense of his prep, but he also had the great good fortune to be at school at the same time that Ralph Vaughan Williams, an old boy, was composing the music for the Coronation and for the school choir of which Sir Alan was a member for all of his time there.

It was here also that, as Head of Green Room and thus in charge of all stage work for the Drama Society, Sir Alan first learnt and enjoyed the pleasures of practical work. Indeed he still does many do-it-yourself jobs around the house - "unless my wife insists I bring someone in", he adds reluctantly.

While at Charterhouse he became head of the school Combined Cadet Force and seriously considered making a career in the Royal Artillery. Instead, in 1953 he went up to Cambridge to read law.

Shortly after coming down from Cambridge, he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery TA.

In 1956 he began his career as a Lloyds broker by joining his father's firm. In the same year he also joined the Worshipful Company of Cutlers as a liveryman.

True to family traditions, the firm was concerned largely with marine insurance. Alan was given the job of building up the non-marine side of the business. This he did, quite literally. In 1960 he was sent to Italy to attend to the firm's interests in the construction industry. This enabled him to combine the challenge of business with the pleasures of Italy's cultural treasures.

Things were rather different on his return. After the splendours of Italy he found himself with one secretary and one filing cabinet. But by the time he and a colleague left to start a Lloyds broking firm of their own in 1973, the one secretary had grown to a staff of 110 and the filing cabinets had become too numerous to mention. (Now the business is completely computerised.)

It was on his return from Italy, too, that he took up his association with civic life again. As a liveryman of the Cutlers he enjoyed the Company, and in 1964 he joined the Langbourn Ward Club. The value of his legal training was immediately recognised and he was soon made a member of the Rules Committee.

At 35 Sir Alan was the youngest member of the Court of Common Council. In 1975 he was elected as the Alderman for the Ward of Langbourn.

Despite his formidable work load - he sits on the boards of governors for several schools and is a director of the City Arts Trust and governor of the Royal Shakespeare Company, as well as attending to his business and civic interests - he still finds time to pursue his musical and outdoor interests.

1.

The Rt Hon Bernard Weatherill, MP
The Speaker of the House of Commons

Biographical Details

Mr Bernard Weatherill is Speaker of the House of Commons, and Member of Parliament for Croydon North-East.

Bernard Weatherill was born in 1920 and educated at Malvern. During the war of 1939 to 1945 he was commissioned into the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards in 1940, transferring to the Indian Army in 1941 and serving with the 19th King George V's Own Lancers, reaching the rank of Captain.

Mr Weatherill was Managing Director of the tailors Bernard Weatherill Ltd (now known as Kilgour Weatherill of Savile Row) from 1957 to 1970.

He was elected to Parliament for his present constituency in the general election of 1964 as a Conservative. He was appointed as Opposition Whip in 1967 and a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury in 1970. From 1971 to 1972 he was Vice-Chairman in the Royal Household; from 1972 to 1973 Comptroller of the Household; from 1973 to 1974 Treasurer of the Household (Deputy Government Chief Whip). From 1974 to 1979 he was Opposition Deputy Chief Whip. He was appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons in 1979 and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee from that year until 1983. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1983.

Mr Weatherill was appointed a Privy Counsellor in 1980. He is a Freeman of the City of London and received the Freedom of the London Borough of Croydon on 17th October 1983.

He is married and has two sons and a daughter. His recreations include golf and tennis.

Montague Burton Chair of International RelationsBackground Notes

Faculty of Law - Montague Burton Chair.

Foundation of Chair, Ordinance No. 85 - 14th July 1947 - University Court based on an Endowment by Sir Montague Burton, LL.D.

The Chair was originally suggested by Sir Montague Burton in 1929 as "Chair of International Peace".

The Montague Burton Visiting Professor was resident in the Faculty of Law, Old College, for Spring Terms only giving a series of Lectures until the terms of the Chair were changed by Statutory Instrument No. 600 Education Scotland in 1969. Lord Ritchie-Calder was the last resident Lecturer.

The amended terms for the Chair called for one public Lecture and one Seminar to be given by a notable public figure who was to be called "The Montague Burton Visiting Professor" during his brief stay in Edinburgh. The frequency of the series has been, apart from a few gaps, once per University term. Host Faculties or Departments are now no longer confined to the Faculty of Law.

The last but one Lecture was given by Professor McGeorge Bundy, New York University on "Nuclear Truth: An Old and New Prescription for the Health of the Western Alliance" which took place on 16th May, 1984. The host Department was Politics.

The last Lecture was given by Sir Shridath Ramphal, CMG, QC, Commonwealth Secretary General on "The Commonwealth: A Ray of Hope for Multilateralism" which took place on 4th December, 1984. The Faculty of Law acted as host for the Seminar.

Recent speakers have been:-

Sir John Russell, GCVO, CMG:

"Spain Today"; April 1980

Sir David Hunt, KCMG, OBE:

"Cyprus: A Study in International Relations"; October 1980

Professor C.V. Vaitsos:

"The Economic Implication of the EEC's Second Enlargement: Special Reference to Greece and Other New Applicant Countries"; March 1981

Professor P.J. Vatikiotis:

"Present Day Greece"; November 81

Professor J.E.S. Fawcett, King's College, London:

"Human Rights in Europe"; February 83

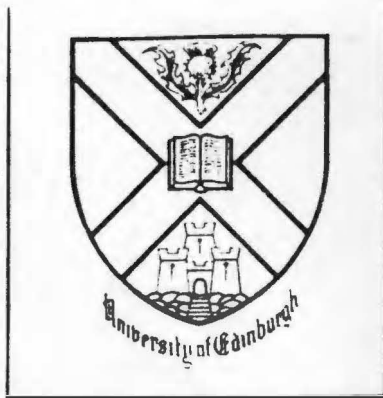
Prior to the series above, Visiting Lecturers have included:-

The Rt. Hon. Lord Home of the Hirsel, KT

The Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins

Sir Ray Harrod, FBO, LLD, DLITT

Professor Sir Bernard Lovell, OBE, FRS



University Biography Service

Dr John Harrison Burnett

Dr John Harrison Burnett was, until his appointment to the post of Principal of the University of Edinburgh which he took up on 1 September 1979, Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy at the University of Oxford.

Dr. Burnett, who was born in 1922, was educated at Kingswood School, Bath and Merton College Oxford, where he obtained the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

After lectureships in the Universities of Oxford and Liverpool he was appointed at the age of 33, Professor of Botany in the University of St Andrews. During his time there he served as Dean of the Faculty of Sciences, and was also responsible for initiating development of the new Botanic Garden. In 1957 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

In 1961 he was appointed Professor at King's College, Newcastle, then part of the University of Durham, which became an independent University two years later. He again became Dean of the Faculty of Science and was also Public Orator. In 1968 he returned to Scotland to take up appointment as Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow which post he held until his appointment in 1970 as Sibthorpian Professor of Rural Economy and Fellow of St John's College in the University of Oxford. At Oxford he was head of the Department of Agricultural Science and in charge of the University Field Station and the Wytham estate. He served as an elected member of the General Board of the Faculties (Oxford's Senatus) for five years, two of them as Chairman, as well as on the Hebdomadal Council for the last four years.

Dr Burnett was for fifteen years Chairman of the Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, a member of the Nature Conservancy (Scottish Committee) and from 1964-66 served as a member of the Academic Advisory Council of the Universities of St Andrews and Dundee. He was appointed to the Regional Hospital Board in Newcastle where he was also a Governor of the Royal Victoria Infirmary. At present he is a member of the executive of the Universities Committee for Non-teaching staff.

He edited and contributed to "The Vegetation of Scotland", published on the occasion of the International Botanical Congress held in Edinburgh in 1964. His major text "Fundamentals of Mycology" was published in 1968 with a second edition in 1976. "Mycogenetics" came out in 1975 and he is now engaged on another book.

Dr Burnett served during the Second World War as a Lieutenant, RNVR, seeing action with the Channel Raiding Force, in the Mediterranean and in Yugoslavia; he was mentioned in despatches. He is married with two sons who are in their twenties.

October 1979

152/79

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Ms. Florence Pomes, Second Officer
A: Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 17 January 1985

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Omar Halim, Officer-in-Charge *Halim*
DE: OUSG/DIESA

SUBJECT: IYY Activities in Edinburgh, Scotland
OBJET:

To commemorate the International Youth Year, the Government of the United Kingdom has established National Co-ordinating Committees for International Youth Year in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Scottish Committee for IYY, which has a membership of 25 members, out of which 20 are aged between 15 and 25, is involved under the theme "Take a hand in 1985" in a number of activities such as:

- a) increase opportunities to full participation of young people;
- b) promote an awareness of the objectives of IYY;
- c) give a monthly Award Scheme in 1985 for those projects that best reflect the themes of the Year;
- d) initiate and identify youth projects to be implemented in 1985;
- e) seek resources for the Youth Action Fund (the Youth Action Fund offers seed money to young people in Scotland to assist them in implementing their business ventures).

In addition, the City of Edinburgh is organizing the Edinburgh Gathering of youth from 9 to 16 June 1985. This event will include sports programmes, competitions on art and technology projects, an international concert and a speech making competition.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The Rt. Hon. John McKay, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh

Born

12th May 1929 Oakbank Rows,
Mid Calder,
Midlothian.

Education

Pumpherstoun Public School
East Calder Junior Secondary
West Calder High

Open University 1972 - 1976 (BA Honours)

Married

Two children Charis - 19
Ewen - 14

Career

Customs and Excise Official.

Officer 1952 - 1982	Edinburgh
	Dundee
	Aberdeen
	Dundee
	Edinburgh
	Leith
	South Queensferry
Surveyor 1982 - date	Hamilton

Local Authority - Councillor

Councillor Hailes Ward	1974 - 1977
Sighthill Ward	1978 - date

Served on Finance, Housing, Environmental Health, Recreation,
General Purposes, Manpower Committees.

Other Community Appointments

Society of Civil and Public Servants (Trade Union)

Recreations

None at present. Formerly Gardening, Historical Research.

June
1984

The Secretary of State for Scotland

1. Under the terms of the Act of Union of 1707, the ancient monarchies of Scotland and England were united, under one Parliament, to form Great Britain. Until the middle of the 19th century, power resided with the Dukes of Argyll, working with the heads of the Scottish legal establishment in Edinburgh. This combination did much to suppress the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745. From 1782 the Home Secretary was officially the minister responsible for domestic affairs in Scotland, as for England. To meet the growing complexity of government north of the border, however a ministerial post of Secretary for Scotland was created in 1885. Under this Minister the Scottish Office was set up in Dover House, Whitehall, where it remains today.

2. The Scottish Office consists of five departments and a group of central services divisions. The departments are:

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for
Scotland

Industry Department for Scotland

Scottish Development Department

Scottish Education Department

Scottish Home and Health Department

In the early 1970s, new work largely arising out of the exploitation of North Sea oil necessitated the creation of a new department, the Scottish Economic Planning Department.

3. The Secretary of State is a member of the United Kingdom Cabinet and is directly responsible to Parliament for the operation of all the Departments making up the Scottish Office. A Minister of State post has normally been filled by a member of the House of Lords who is able to spend more time in Scotland than the senior Scottish Minister. Scottish business is debated regularly on the floor of the House of Commons and by the House of Lords, and the Secretary of State and his colleagues must answer questions on all aspects of their responsibilities.

4. A biography of the present Secretary of State. The Rt. Hon. George Younger RD MP, is attached.

* * *



Scottish Information Office
New St. Andrew's House
Edinburgh EH1 3TD
Telephone: 031-557 0557

SCOTTISH OFFICE

NEWS RELEASE

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

THE RT. HON. GEORGE YOUNGER TD MP

The Hon. George Kenneth Hotson Younger was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland in May 1979. He has been Conservative Member of Parliament for Ayr since 1964.

The eldest son of Viscount Younger of Leckie, he was born on September 22, 1931 and educated at Cargilfield School, Edinburgh; Winchester; and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated with Honours in Modern History. He served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders for 15 years to 1965.

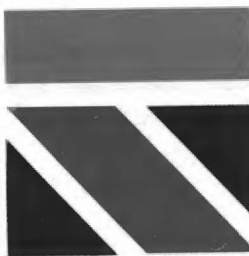
He contested North Lanarkshire in 1959 and was Unionist candidate for Kinross and West Perthshire in 1963, standing down in favour of Sir Alex Douglas-Home, but was elected at Ayr the following year. He was Scottish Conservative Whip in Parliament from 1965-67. Following the election in 1970 he was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Scottish Office, with responsibility for Development, later serving as Minister of State for Defence.

Following the election in February 1974, Mr Younger was an Opposition spokesman on Defence and Chairman of the Conservative Party in Scotland from 1974-75. From January 1975 to January 1976 he was Chief Opposition spokesman on defence. He was appointed spokesman on Scottish affairs in January 1977.

He is a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's bodyguard for Scotland.

Mr Younger is married with three sons and one daughter.

He became a member of the Privy Council on taking up the office of Secretary of State.



Reference Services
Central Office of Information, London

**THE RT HON MARGARET THATCHER, FRS, MP
PRIME MINISTER, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY AND
MINISTER FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE**

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Conservative Member of Parliament for Barnet, Finchley, was appointed Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister for the Civil Service on 4 May 1979, following the success of the Conservative Party in the general election of the previous day. When the Conservative Party subsequently won the general election on 9 June 1983 Mrs Thatcher became the first Conservative Prime Minister this century to be asked to serve consecutive terms. She is Britain's first woman Prime Minister.

Margaret Hilda Thatcher was born on 13 October 1925, the daughter of a grocer who was active in local politics as borough councillor, alderman and mayor of Grantham. She went from elementary school to Kesteven and Grantham Girls' High School, won a bursary to Somerville College, Oxford, and obtained a degree in Natural Science (BSc). She is also a Master of Arts (MA) of Oxford University. In June 1983 she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS).

On leaving Oxford she worked for four years as a research chemist to an industrial firm, reading for the Bar in her spare time. She was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1954, and practised as a barrister, specialising in taxation law.

While an undergraduate she was President of the Oxford University Conservative Association. As Miss Margaret Roberts she contested two parliamentary elections for the Conservative Party, in 1950 and 1951, before being elected (after her marriage) to the House of Commons in 1959 as Member for Finchley. She represented Finchley until the constituency boundary changes of 1974 since when she has sat for Barnet, Finchley.

Mrs Thatcher's first ministerial appointment came in 1961, when she became a Parliamentary Secretary to the then Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, remaining in this position until the change of Government in 1964. From 1964 to 1970, while the Conservatives were in Opposition, she was a front-bench spokesman for her party in the House of Commons, and from 1967 a member of the Shadow Cabinet, being concerned during this period with a very wide range of subjects, including social security, housing and land, Treasury matters, fuel and power, transport and education. When the Conservatives returned to office in June 1970, she was appointed Secretary of State for Education and Science and was made a Privy Counsellor. After the general election of February 1974 she was appointed to the Shadow Cabinet and became Opposition front-bench spokesman, first on the environment and later (in December 1974) on Treasury matters. She was elected Leader of the Conservative Party and thus Leader of the Opposition in February 1975.

Since becoming Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher has visited the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany (and West Berlin), Italy, Japan, Australia, Zambia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Irish Republic, the Netherlands, India, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, Canada, Bahrain, Kuwait, Pakistan, Mexico, Belgium, Hong Kong, China, Denmark and the Falkland Islands. As Leader of the Opposition, she also visited New Zealand.

Mrs Thatcher's husband, Denis Thatcher, whom she married in 1951, served in the second world war as a Major in the Royal Artillery. He is a former director of Burmah Castrol and is a director of other companies. Mr and Mrs Thatcher have a twin son and daughter, Mark and Carol, who were born on 15 August 1953.

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September 1983

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Reference Services
Central Office of Information, London

THE RT HON SIR GEOFFREY HOWE, QC, MP

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Conservative Member of Parliament for Surrey East, is Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister of Overseas Development, and a member of the Cabinet and of the Privy Council.

Geoffrey Howe was born in 1926 at Port Talbot, Glamorgan, and won an exhibition to Winchester College and a scholarship to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he read Law. As an undergraduate he was Chairman of the University Conservative Association. He served as a Lieutenant with the East African Signals from 1946 to 1948.

Sir Geoffrey was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1952 (he was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1969) and appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1965. From 1957 to 1961 he was a member of the Bar Council.

A founder member of the Bow Group of Young Conservatives, of which he was later Chairman, he was also editor of its publication *Crossbow* and is the author or co-author of a number of pamphlets published by the Conservative Political Centre.

After contesting his home constituency, Aberavon, in 1955 and 1959, he was first elected to Parliament for Bebington in Cheshire in 1964. From 1965 to 1966 he spoke from the Opposition front bench on labour and social services. He lost his seat in the 1966 general election and was appointed Deputy Chairman of Glamorgan Quarter Sessions, a position which he held until his re-election to Parliament, as member for Reigate, in June 1970. Since 1974, owing to constituency boundary changes, he has represented Surrey East.

In 1970 Sir Geoffrey was appointed Solicitor General (the second of the two Law Officers of the Crown in England and Wales) and received a knighthood. From 1972 to 1974 he was Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, being created a Privy Counsellor in 1972. (He is now a Vice-President of the Consumers' Association.)

From March 1974 until February 1975 he was Opposition spokesman on social services. Following Mrs Thatcher's election as Leader of the Conservative Party in February 1975, he was appointed Opposition front-bench spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer). He was a Director of Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co Ltd from 1974 to 1979, of AGB Research Ltd from 1974 to 1979 and of EMI Ltd from 1976 to 1979.

When the Conservatives returned to office in May 1979 Sir Geoffrey was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, a post he held until 1983 when, following the general election in June, he became Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister of Overseas Development.

He was Chairman of the Ely Hospital (Cardiff) Inquiry in 1969 into the alleged ill-treatment of patients, a member of the Latey Committee on the age of majority (and co-author of its minority report) and a member of the Street Committee on anti-discrimination legislation which preceded the enactment of the Race Relations Act in 1968. He was also a member of the Cripps (Conservative Party) Committee on women's rights.

Sir Geoffrey's wife, Elspeth, is Chairman of a London Juvenile Court and was Deputy Chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission from November 1975 to May 1979. She is currently studying for a degree at the London School of Economics. They have a son and two daughters.

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