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**GENEVA  
JULY 1983**

## *Sadrudin AGA KHAN*



Born in Paris in 1933, Prince Sadrudin Aga Khan has been Special Consultant and Chargé de Mission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations since 1978. He is a former UN High Commissioner for Refugees in which capacity he served for twelve years from 1965 until 1977.

He graduated in Government from Harvard University where he also undertook post-graduate studies. He began his career in 1958 as UNESCO Consultant for Afro-Asian Projects and was appointed UN Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees in 1962 and subsequently, upon proposal of the Secretary-General, was elected by the General Assembly as UN High Commissioner for Refugees in 1965 and re-elected by acclamation in 1968 and 1972. Since 1978, Sadrudin Aga Khan has undertaken a number of UN missions as special representative of the Secretary-General.

In April 1981, Sadrudin Aga Khan was appointed Special Rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Commission on the question of mass exodus and human rights. He is the founder of the Bellerive Foundation and President of the Bellerive Group which is involved in promoting appropriate technology for developing countries and in questions of environment and quality of life.

Sadrudin Aga Khan's many decorations and distinctions include the UN Human Rights Award and the Dag Hammarskjöld Honorary Medal. He has also written a number of studies dealing with Refugees and Human Rights.



Born in Saudi Arabia in 1933, His Royal Highness Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud is special envoy for UNICEF and President of the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND).

Prince Talal held a number of important public offices in the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between the late forties and 1962. Until 1952 he was administrator of the Royal Palaces, Minister of Communication (1952-54), Ambassador to France (1954-55), Minister of Finance and National Economy, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Planning Commission and Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Commission for the Holy Places in Mecca (1961-62).

Prince Talal has been the patron of numerous development programmes in Saudi Arabia, particularly in the fields of health, education, industry and welfare. He founded the first vocational training school in Saudi Arabia (1954), the first school for girls in Riyadh (1957), and the first private hospital in Riyadh (1958) which was later donated to the Government. He has also been a major donor of housing facilities to nomads in Saudi Arabia.



Born in Santa Catalina, Brazil, in 1921, Cardinal Arns is the Archbishop of São Paulo. He is a member of the Sacred Congregation for the Sacraments and Divine Worship and of the Secretariat for Non-believers. He is also Chancellor of the Pontifical Catholic University in the State of São Paulo.

He was educated at the Franciscan Theological Institute, Petropolis, and was ordained a priest in 1945. He subsequently pursued studies in literature and education at the Sorbonne, Paris, receiving his doctorate there in 1952. He has been awarded honorary degrees by many universities.

Upon return to Brazil, he served both as a professor (patristics, French literature and didactics) in several universities in the State of Rio de Janeiro, and as a priest doing his pastoral work among the very poor. He was consecrated a bishop in 1966, and acted as auxiliary to the then Archbishop of São Paulo and as vicar of the northern part of the city of São Paulo. He was appointed Archbishop of São Paulo in 1970 and named a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in 1973. From 1971 to 1979, he served as president of the regional section (29 dioceses) of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops.

In his ministry he has consistently given priority to people living in poor urban areas through the promotion of communities at the grassroots and through efforts towards the respect of human rights.

Cardinal Arns is an active journalist and the author of 37 books and hundreds of articles in specialized periodicals.

## *Mohammed BEDJAOU*



Born in Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria, in 1929, Mohammed Bedjaoui has been a judge at the International Court of Justice in The Hague since March 1982.

Mr Bedjaoui holds a doctorate in law from the University of Grenoble and served as an advocate at the Grenoble Court of Appeals from 1951 to 1953. On his return to Algeria, he became attached as a legal adviser to the provisional government of Algeria and subsequently participated in this capacity in the negotiations leading to the granting of Algerian independence in 1961. He then served as government Secretary-General from 1962 to 1964, Dean of the University of Algiers Law Faculty and Minister of Justice from 1964 to 1970.

Mr Bedjaoui has also served as Algeria's Ambassador to France (1970-79), UNESCO (1971-79) and the United Nations in New York (1979-82). He was Co-president of the UN Commission of Inquiry on Iran, President of the Group of 77 (1981-82), President of the International Convention on Mercenaries Committee, and Vice-President of the Council for Namibia (1979-82). He has also represented Algeria as Chief Delegate to numerous conferences of the UN, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Countries.

Mohammed Bedjaoui has been a member of the International Law Commission since 1965 and is the author of numerous books and articles.

## *Henrik BEER*



Henrik Beer was born in 1915 in Stockholm, Sweden. He is Secretary-General Emeritus of the League of Red Cross Societies, having served as Secretary-General of the Geneva-based organization from 1960 until 1982. From 1947-1960, he was the Secretary-General of the Swedish Red Cross.

Educated at Stockholm University in history and political science and at the National Defence College in Sweden, he served during World War II as a Swedish Army officer and at the same time as executive officer of the Swedish Government Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and liaison officer to UNRRA and other international agencies. Awarded the Fridtjof Nansen Ring for service to refugees, Mr Beer has received decorations from over 50 governments and Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. He is a Knight of the Order of St John and a Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Wasa. He holds honorary membership in the International Health Society and has received the Gold Medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences (USA).

Mr Beer's service in Red Cross societies has been marked by more than 300 missions in some 100 countries, with responsibilities that included relief, development, disaster-preparedness, and collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations. He has also been active in many humanitarian, social welfare, public health and civil defence organizations. He is a member of the International Institute for Environment and Development and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law.

He has published widely on Red Cross and international refugee matters.





Luis Echeverría Álvarez was born in 1922 in Mexico City. He is a former President of Mexico (1970-76), Mexican Ambassador to Australia and New Zealand, Delegate of Mexico to UNESCO (1977-78), and is at present the Director-General of the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World, an Organization he founded in 1976.

Mr Echeverría was educated at the University of Mexico, where he earned a bachelor's degree in social science. He studied international law there, and graduated as a lawyer in 1945. In 1947 he joined the law faculty of the University as an assistant professor of the political theory of the State. Concurrently he became active in the "Partido Revolucionario Institucional" (PRI) and soon achieved leadership position in the party. To alleviate the social and economic inequities plaguing his country, Mr Echeverría initiated far-reaching reforms aimed in particular at improving conditions for the rural poor.

In 1960, as Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, he represented Mexico at the United Nations-sponsored Congress for the Prevention of Delinquency that met in London. In 1964, after many years of leadership in the party, he was appointed Secretary of the interior in the administration of President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, a position he resigned in 1969 to run successfully for the presidency. In 1972, at UNCTAD III which took place in Santiago, Chile, Mr Echeverría submitted the Charter for Economic Rights and Duties of the States which was approved by the United Nations in 1974.

## *Pierre GRABER*



Born in La Chaux-de-Fonds (Switzerland) in 1908, Pierre Graber is a retired Swiss statesman. He was President of the Swiss Confederation in 1975.

Pierre Graber graduated from the universities of Neuchâtel and Vienna with degrees in law and finance in 1931. He subsequently qualified as an advocate and was elected to the Lausanne parliament in 1933, and to the cantonal parliament in 1937. He served as a deputy until 1945 at which time he was elected Mayor of Lausanne. He served in this capacity until 1949, and then as Director of Finance for Lausanne from 1950 to 1961.

Pierre Graber was elected to the Federal Parliament in 1942 and became its President in 1966. Three years later he was elected to the Federal Cabinet and served as the President of the Swiss Confederation in 1975, and as Foreign Minister until 1978.

Pierre Graber presided over the diplomatic conference on humanitarian law held in Geneva between 1974 and 1977.





Born in Calgary, Alberta, in 1930, Ivan L. Head is President of the International Development Research Centre, Canada.

He was educated at the University of Alberta in arts and law (Chief Justice's Silver Medallist) and Harvard University (Frank Knox Memorial Fellow).

Following his admission to the bar, Mr Head practiced law in Calgary for several years. He later joined the Department of External Affairs as a Foreign Service Officer and served in Ottawa and in South-East Asia. From 1963 to 1967 he was Associate Professor, later Professor, of Law at the University of Alberta. He took leave during 1967-68 to serve as Associate Counsel, Constitution, to the Minister of Justice of Canada.

Mr Head was Special Assistant to the Prime Minister of Canada from 1968 to 1978, with special responsibility for foreign policy and the conduct of international relations. In that role he advised Prime Minister Trudeau, acted as the Prime Minister's special representative on a number of missions abroad, and served on Canadian delegations to many international conferences.

Mr Head is the author of a number of monographs and books on subjects of legal scholarship and human rights. He has carried out research on various aspects of international law and has been an executive member of several professional bodies. He is a Federal Queen's Counsel, a member of the Board of Trustees of the International Food Policy Research Institute and participates as a member of a UNITAR Panel of "Eminent Persons".

## *M. HIDAYATULLAH*



Born in Betul, Madhya Pradesh, in 1905, M. Hidayatullah is Vice-President of India since 1979. He was Chief Justice of India from 1968-1970 and Acting President of India in 1969.

M. Hidayatullah was educated at the University of Nagpur, and did his Master's degree at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a Barrister-at-Law from Lincoln's Inn. In his long and distinguished legal career in India, he has served as Advocate General, Central Provinces & Berar (1943-46); Puisne Judge (1946-54); Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court (1954-56), Chief Justice, Madhya Pradesh High Court (1956-58); Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of India (1956-68).

Mr. Hidayatullah is Chancellor of the Universities of Delhi, Punjab and Jamia Millia Islamia since 1979. He was Dean of the Faculty of Law, Nagpur University (1950-54) and a member of the Faculty of Law at the Universities of Sagar, Vikram and Aligarh. M. Hidayatullah has published several books on Indian constitutional Law and other legal subjects as well as numerous monographs and articles.

Mr. Hidayatullah has been President of the Indian Law Institute (1968-70), International Law Association, Indian Branch (1968-70), and the Indian Society of International Law. He is President of the Indian Red Cross Society since 1982. His other activities include participation in the International Institute of Space Law, Executive Council of the World Assembly of Judges, and the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. He has represented India at many international conferences and received a number of academic honours as well as awards and decorations.



Born in Zifta Gharbiya, Egypt, in 1919, Aziza Hussein is President of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. She is a volunteer in the fields of national development, family planning, children and women.

She received a bachelor's degree from the American University, Cairo, and was a fellow at the International Peace Academy, Helsinki (1971), and the Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies (1978-79). She has been honoured by the American University, Cairo, and in 1975 was awarded the Ceres Medal by the Food and Agriculture Organization. In addition, she received Egyptian Presidential Medals in 1955, 1974, and 1977. She is a strong believer in the importance of the non-government sector as an appropriate channel to serve countries.

Mrs Hussein was designated the first woman member of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in 1954. She has undertaken many official and professional assignments for the Egyptian Government, the Arab League, and the United Nations. She is Rapporteur of the UN International Institute for Training and Research for the Advancement of Women, founding President of the Family of the Future and the Cairo Family Planning Association, and Trustee of the Egyptian Television and Broadcasting Union. She has headed national and international delegations and chairs sessions of various global conferences.

Several of her papers and lectures on women's role and legal status, social and economic development, children's welfare, and family planning, have been published in journals and United Nations publications and as books.



Manfred Lachs was born in Stanislav, Poland, in 1914. He is a Judge of the International Court of Justice, The Hague, and from 1973 to 1976 was its President.

He was educated at the Universities of Cracow, Vienna, London, and Cambridge. From Cracow he received his Master of Law (1936) and Doctor of Jurisprudence (1937) degrees. He also has doctorates from the University of Nancy and the University of Moscow.

Mr Lachs served as Legal Adviser in the Polish Ministry of International Affairs (1947-66) and held the rank of Ambassador from 1960 to 1966. From 1949 to 1952 he was Professor of Political Science at the University of Warsaw, and in 1952 also became Professor of International Law. From 1961 to 1967, he was Director of the Institute of Legal Science of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

He was three times Chairman of the Legal Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. From 1962 to 1963 he served as Poland's Representative on the UN Disarmament Committee, and concurrently through 1966, he was Chairman of the UN Legal Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Mr Lachs is a member, honorary fellow, or foreign corresponding member of many academies, institutes, and learned societies, including the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Institut de France, the Dutch Society of Science, the Academy of Bologna, the Institute of International Law, the American Society of International Law, the Institute of Social Science, The Hague, and UNITAR. He has been honoured by many universities around the world. In 1966 he received the Gold Medal for outstanding contribution to the development of the rule of law in outer space. He was given the World Jurist Award in 1975 and in 1976, the Netherland's Wateler Peace Prize. He has published widely in eleven languages.

## *Robert S. McNAMARA*



Robert S. McNamara was born in 1916 in San Francisco, California. He is the former President of the World Bank Group of Institutions (1968-81), United States Secretary of Defence under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson (1961-68), and President of the Ford Motor Company (1960-61). He is a Trustee of the Ford Foundation, the Brookings Institution, the Urban Institute, and the California Institute of Technology.

Mr McNamara graduated from the University of California, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and received the MBA degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where he also served as Assistant Professor of Business Administration (1940-43). He has received honorary degrees from many colleges and universities, including Harvard, California, Michigan, Columbia, Princeton, New York, and St Andrews. He is the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction, the Albert Einstein Peace Prize, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Freedom from Want Medal. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

During World War II, Mr McNamara served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force and was awarded the Legion of Merit. Upon his discharge, he joined the Ford Motor Company of which he was elected President in 1960.

He is the author of: "The Essence of Security; One Hundred Countries, Two Billion People"; and "The McNamara Years at the World Bank".



Born in Negotino, Macedonia, in 1920, Lazar Mojsov has been the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia since May 1982. He was President of the 32nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Special Session on Disarmament in 1978.

Mr Mojsov graduated from the Law Faculty of Belgrade University, participated in the National Liberation War and subsequently held a number of high State and Party posts in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including membership of the Federal Parliament for four consecutive terms. In June 1979 he was elected Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and was its President from 1980 to 1981.

From 1958 to 1974, Mr Mojsov served sequentially as Ambassador to the USSR, Mongolia, Austria, the United Nations, Jamaica and Guyana. From 1974 to 1978 he was Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He has also had important functions in a number of UN bodies including the Presidency of the Security Council on two occasions in 1972 and 1973, and the Presidency of the Council for Namibia in 1970. He has published numerous books and studies in the field of international relations and the history of the Macedonian people.



## *Mohammed MZALI*



Born in Monastir in 1925, Mohammed Mzali is the Prime Minister of Tunisia and the General Secretary of the Destourian Socialist Party. He has been, since 1968, successively the Minister of National Defence, Education, Youth and Sports and Health.

He started his education at the College Sadiki of Tunis and later did his graduate and post-graduate studies at the Sorbonne, Paris. He entered politics at a very early age and was elected Vice-President of the Federation of Destourian Students in France in 1949. He has been an elected member of the Central Committee of the Destourian Socialist Party since 1964 and a member of the National Assembly since 1959. He has been a professor at the University and has played an active role in the fields of education, youth and sports ever since the early fifties. He has been a member of the International Olympic Committee since 1962 and its Vice-President since 1976.

Mr Mzali has also been deeply involved in the fields of culture and literature. He is the founder-director of the monthly cultural review "El Fikr" and has participated as member or head of his country's delegation to various international conferences dealing with education, culture, language and literature. He is a member of the Academy of Arab Language of several countries.

Mr Mzali is the author of a number of books and has also translated into Arabic several works of Charles André Julien including, in particular, "The History of North Africa".

## *David OWEN*



Born in Plympton, England, in 1938, David Owen has been a member of the British Parliament since 1966 and Leader of the Social Democratic Party since June 1983. He was Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Cabinet Minister from 1977 to 1979.

David Owen qualified with a medical degree from Cambridge University in 1963. After briefly practising medicine, he entered politics, was elected to Parliament in 1966 and subsequently served in a number of government positions in the Defence, Health and Social Security ministries. In 1974 he was appointed Minister of State for Health and Social Security and in 1976 Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, before becoming Foreign Secretary in 1977.

David Owen sponsored the 1973 Children's Bill and was ministerially responsible for the 1975 Children's Act. He is a co-founder of the Social Democratic Party and a Member of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. He has also published a number of studies in the fields of Human Rights, health, social security and defence.

## *Sadako OGATA*



Sadako Ogata is a university professor and diplomat and is at present professor at the Institute of International Relations at Sophia University, Tokyo, and Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

She earned her bachelor's degree at the University of the Sacred Heart, Tokyo, a master's degree from Georgetown University, Washington, and a Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley. From 1953 to 1956, she was a research fellow in Japanese diplomatic and political history at the University of Tokyo. She has been honoured by several universities.

Mrs Ogata's academic and diplomatic career has been marked by service as lecturer and professor at the international Christian University, Tokyo, and the University of the Sacred Heart. She was Minister, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations (1976-78), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (1978-79), and in 1979 she was the Head of the Japanese Government Mission to Extend Relief Measures to Cambodian Refugees (with the rank of Ambassador). She served as Delegate or Alternate Delegate of Japan to several sessions of the United Nations General Assembly from 1968 to 1978, and from 1978 to 1979 was Chairman of the UNICEF Executive Board. She is a member of the Trilateral Commission and serves on the boards and advisory councils of many organizations including the Asia Society, the Japan Foundation, the Society for International Development, the Foreign Service Personnel Council of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Advisory Council to the Japanese Prime Minister on Women's Affairs, and the Mitsubishi Bank Foundation.

Mrs Ogata has published many books and articles in Japan and the United States on Japanese foreign policy and the United Nations.



Born in Vienna in 1930, Willibald P. Pahr was the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria until June 1983. He is Vice-President of the International Institute of Human Rights, Strasbourg, and in 1982 was elected President of the United Nations Conference on Kampuchea.

Mr Pahr graduated in 1953 from the University of Vienna with a doctorate in law. He also holds a diploma from the European College, Bruges.

After a period as assistant professor at the Institute of International Law and International Relations at the University of Vienna, he entered the legal service of the Austrian Federal Government. In 1968 he became head of the International Department of the Constitutional Service of the Federal Chancery, and in 1973 he was named its Director-General.

Mr Pahr was elected Rapporteur of the United Nations Meeting on Human Rights in Warsaw in 1967. In 1968 he served as Rapporteur of the International Conference on Human Rights in Teheran. From 1973 to 1974 he was President of the Expert Committee on Human Rights of the Council of Europe, on which he had represented Austria since its foundation. He was also a member of the European Committee for Legal Cooperation of the Council of Europe, which he helped establish.

Since 1976, Mr Pahr has led the Austrian delegation to several sessions of the UN General Assembly. From 1966 to 1967, he was a member of the UN Committee for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

## *Shridath RAMPHAL*



Born in 1928 in New Amsterdam, Guyana, Shridath Ramphal has been the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth since 1975. He has been the Attorney-General, the Foreign Minister and the Minister of Justice of Guyana.

After his early education in Guyana, he read law in London. He has received honorary doctorates from a number of universities and is a Fellow of King's College, London, and of the London School of Economics.

He began his career as a lawyer and soon entered politics and diplomacy. He joined the Federal Government of the West Indies as Legal Draftsman (1958-59), returned to Guyana to be Solicitor General (1959-61), and went back to the Federation as Assistant Attorney-General (1961-62). As Guyana approached independence, he returned home to become Attorney-General and to draft Guyana's independence constitution of 1966. The following year he was asked to take on the post of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Ramphal was a leading member of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues and serves on the boards and advisory councils of many educational and humanitarian bodies. Besides his activities within the Commonwealth, Mr Ramphal has also been twice the Vice-President of the United Nations General Assembly (1968 and 1973) and head of Guyana's delegation to the Assembly from 1967 to 1974. He was Chairman of the Foreign Ministers' meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement, 1972.

## *Salim A. SALIM*



Born in Zanzibar in 1942, Salim Ahmed Salim has been the Tanzanian Foreign Minister since November 1980. He is a former President of the United Nations General Assembly. Before his appointment as Minister, he had been Tanzania's Permanent Representative to the United Nations since 1970.

Salim Ahmed Salim did graduate studies at Delhi University and holds a Masters degree in International Affairs from Columbia University. Before coming to the United Nations, he had already served as Tanzania's Ambassador to Egypt, India and the People's Republic of China. He has attended almost all summit and ministerial meetings of the non-aligned countries and the OAU since 1964, and in April 1970 served as Secretary-General of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned States.

Salim Ahmed Salim has had a long and distinguished career at the United Nations. From 1972 to 1980 he was Chairman of the UN Special Committee of 24 on Decolonization. He served as President of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, as well as of its 6th and 7th Emergency Special Sessions in 1980 and its 11th Special Session on Development and International Co-operation. In January 1976, he served as President of the UN Security Council. Most recently he has served as President of the UN Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa (Paris, 1981) and Chairman of the 40th Session of the OAU Liberation Committee (Arusha, 1983).





Born in Joal, Senegal, in 1906, Leopold Senghor is one of the most distinguished statesmen of Africa. He was President of the Republic of Senegal for twenty years until 1980.

Leopold Senghor was educated at Dakar University and at the Sorbonne from where he graduated in 1931. After teaching in France at a number of lycées from 1935 to 1939, he was a combatant in the Second World War and was taken prisoner in 1942. At the end of the war, he continued teaching as Professor of African civilization and languages. At the same time he entered public life as a deputy representing Senegal in the French Parliament, from 1945 to 1960. During this time, he also served twice as a Minister in the French Government.

Leopold Senghor led his country to independence in 1960. His subsequent twenty-year Presidency saw Senegal emerge as a model of stability and prosperity. Leopold Senghor is not only an internationally respected statesman but also a well-known intellectual, poet and philosopher. He has published five volumes of prose, a number of essays in political philosophy and was recently elected to the French Academy.



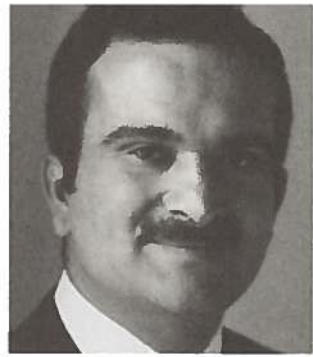
Born in 1922 in Sawahlunto, Sumatra, Indonesia, Mr Soedjatmoko is the Rector of the United Nations University, Tokyo. He has been a member of the Club of Rome, the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, and the International Institute of Strategic Studies. He is a Trustee of the International Institute for Environment and Development, the Aspen Institute, the Ford Foundation, the Institute for the Study of World Politics, the International Foundation for Development Alternatives, and the MacArthur Foundation. He has served as Indonesian Ambassador to the United States and as an adviser on social, cultural, and foreign affairs to the Indonesian Government.

He has studied at Medical College, Jakarta, and the Littauer Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University. He has received honorary degrees from many universities. In 1978, Mr Soedjatmoko received the Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding. He is an International Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an Honorary Member of the Siam Society, and a member of the Jakarta Academy.

Long associated with the United Nations, Mr Soedjatmoko has been a member of the Indonesian delegation to the Security Council, Alternate Permanent Representative of the Indonesian delegation to the United Nations, and Vice-Chairman of the Indonesian delegation to the General Assembly. He has also served as a special consultant to the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

He has published numerous scholarly articles and books the majority of which deal with the human dimensions of development.

## *Hassan bin TALAL*



Born in Amman in 1947, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal is the youngest brother of His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan and heir to the throne.

Prince Hassan was educated at Harrow (England) and subsequently at Oxford University from where he graduated with Honours in 1967. Since his return to the country after his studies, he has played an active role in Jordan's political, economic, military and social activities. During King Hussein's absence, Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, assumes all responsibilities pertaining to the King's office.

In 1970, Crown Prince Hassan founded the Royal Scientific Society geared towards the development of research relevant to the socio-economic development of Jordan. A year later he was entrusted by Royal Decree with the task of overseeing national development planning in Jordan. In his capacity as Jordan's ombudsman for development, he has been associated with both the 1973-75 and 1976-80 Development Plans. His mark on the resulting revitalization of Jordan's economy has been appreciated at home and abroad.

Crown Prince Hassan has accompanied King Hussein on several official trips and has also paid official visits of his own to numerous countries in all continents. He speaks regularly at many international fora. He has also written two studies, one dealing with the legal status of Jerusalem, published in 1979, and the other entitled "Palestinian Self-Determination: A Study on the West Bank and Gaza" published in 1981.



Born in Nice, France, in 1917, Simone Veil is at present Chairman of the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament.

After her secondary education, she was deported to Auschwitz and Bergen Belsen from March 1944 to May 1945. A graduate in law, Mrs Veil took a further degree at the Institute of Political Studies in Paris, and was called to the bar in 1956.

In 1957, Mrs Simone Veil was appointed titular attaché to the Ministry of Justice. In 1964 she was assigned to the Directorate for Civil Affairs and as Secretary to the Committee for the reform of the law on the internment of the mentally ill, and Secretary to the study committee on problems relating to adoption. In 1969 she joined President Plevén's cabinet as technical adviser on civil law matters.

Mrs Simone Veil was appointed Minister of Health in May 1974, reappointed in August 1976, and in March 1977 her post was extended to include social security. She was appointed Minister of Health and Family Affairs in April 1978. Elected Member of the European Parliament in 1979, Mrs Simone Veil was President of the European Parliament from July 1979 to January 1982.

*E. Gough WHITLAM*



Born in Melbourne, Australia, in 1916, E. Gough Whitlam is the former Prime Minister of Australia (1972-75), concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs (1972-73), and long-time Member of Parliament (1952-78) and leader of the Australian Labour Party.

He was educated at the University of Sydney, served in the Australian Air Force during World War II, and was admitted to the New South Wales Bar in 1947. He has received honorary degrees from numerous Australian and other universities, and in 1976 was awarded the Silver Plate of Honour by the Socialist International.

Mr Whitlam began his career as a lawyer. His subsequent political career as a member of the Australian House of Representatives was marked by service on the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Review and as Deputy Leader and Leader of his party, Leader of the Opposition, and Prime Minister. He has been a member of the Australian Constitutional Convention (1973-76), Vice-President of the Socialist International (1976-77), and his academic career has included appointments as Visiting Fellow and National Fellow at the Australian National University (1978-81) and Visiting Professor at Harvard University (1979). He has also been President of the Australian Section of the International Commission of Jurists (1982-83) and has just been nominated his country's ambassador to UNESCO (Paris).

Mr Whitlam's publications include many articles and lectures on constitutional and human rights issues.

