



Canada

10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister.

I told the F.CO that they need not bother to produce briefs on general international issues.

I also suggested that they should put the "points to make" on bilateral issues on a single sheet so that you would not have to go through the brief during the discussion.

And

24.6.80.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

24 June 1980

Dear Michael,

Prime Minister's Meeting with Mr Trudeau: 25 June

// I enclose two copies of a brief for the Prime Minister's meeting with Mr Trudeau at 11.30 on Wednesday, 25 June, as requested in your letter of 11 June.

The Essential Facts part of Section A of the brief is somewhat longer than normal as the subject may be unfamiliar to the Prime Minister.

Personality Notes on the Prime Minister's Canadian lunch guests are also attached.

yours ever
Roderic Lyne

(R M J Lyne)
Private Secretary

M O' D B Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street
LONDON



VISIT OF MR TRUDEAU TO THE UK : 25 JUNE

1 PATRIATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

''A''

Points to Make

(If Mr Trudeau raises the question)

(i) If we are asked to patriate or amend the Constitution, we need maximum notice for UK Legislation. (Nicholas Ridley made this clear last week to Mr Chrétien, Minister of Justice responsible for constitutional reform).

(ii) Happy to legislate in order to amend or hand the Constitution to Canada in response to unanimous federal/provincial request. Even if there was not unanimity in Canada, we would be likely to comply if formally asked by the Government and both Houses of the Federal Parliament to do so.

(iii) Request without unanimity could cause considerable Parliamentary interest and discussion in the UK Parliament (eg pressure groups favouring special treatment for the Indians).

2 ANGLO CANADIAN AIR TALKS

''B''

(i) Hope agreement can be reached which will allow British and Canadian airlines to compete on the routes between Western Canada and Britain and Western Canada and Hong Kong (on both of which the Canadians at present have a monopoly).

3 CANADA'S DEFENCE POSTURE

''C''

(i) Post-Afghanistan, attach greatest importance to all Alliance members meeting 3% aim, measures under the Long Term Defence Programme and current NATO force goals. Therefore welcomed Mr Lamontagne's pledge to his NATO colleagues last month.



4 ZIMBABWE

''D''

(i) Must ensure that Mugabe's generally favourable attitude to West is maintained. Level of aid by the West is a key factor. Understand Canadian difficulties in providing funds at short notice. We have difficulties too, but found the political arguments overriding. Hope Canadians will think again.

VISIT BY MR TRUDEAU TO THE UK : 25 JUNE 1980.

PATRIATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

ESSENTIAL FACTS.

Canadian constitution is contained in the British Nationality Act of 1867 as amended. Act established a federal system of government in Canada and set out the powers of the Federal Parliament and the provincial legislators. While each province was given jurisdiction to amend its own constitution, the Canadian constitution can in certain important respects be amended only by an Act of the UK Parliament, eg as regards distribution of powers between the Federal and Provincial legislators. The constitution has in fact been so amended 14 times. The Canadians are consider either further amendments in Westminster, or patriating the constitution to give amending powers to themselves.

2. The Federal Government have, for years, been unable to reach agreement with all the provinces on an amending formula. If the Canadians were able to present the United Kingdom Parliament with an agreed request, the British legislation would not be controversial in the United Kingdom or Canada. On the other hand, a request submitted by the Federal Government to the United Kingdom without the unanimous support of the provinces could give rise to concern in some parts of the UK Parliament about the constitutional propriety of enacting such legislation. Nonetheless, if they were to decline to act on a request from the Canadian Parliament, HMG would lay themselves open to charges of interference in Canadian domestic politics. Given a formal request by the

/Canadian



Canadian Government for patriation, therefore, HMG would have no alternative but to agree to put the legislation before Parliament, even if the request had not secured the backing of all the provinces or, for instance, of the Indians.

3. As federal provincial relations are the subject of so much controversy in Canada, it might smack of interference in Canada's in Canada's internal affairs if HMG were to take the initiative in offering to patriate the constitution. The Canadians need to make the first move.

4. The interest of British MPs and others was aroused by the visit last July of over 300 chiefs from the National Indian Brotherhood of Canada (led by Chief Starblanket), who came to lobby against the patriation of the Canadian Constitution without safeguards for Indian rights. They were told at the FCO that HMG could not intervene in what was essentially an internal Canadian matter. Such Indian angles, and possibly others, could give rise to considerable Parliamentary interest if HMG were asked to patriate the constitution under any circumstances other than unanimity between all parties in Canada (which will be exceedingly difficult to achieve).

5. On 9 May 1980 the Canadian House of Commons unanimously agreed a motion 'That the Parliament of Canada submit an address to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth that Her Majesty may graciously be pleased to cause a bill to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom to provide for the amendment in Canada of the constitution of Canada'. In other words, the motion asks for the patriation of the Canadian Constitution so it can be amended in Canada. Although Mr Trudeau has said there is no prospect of

/precipitous



precipitous action, we see the timing of this motion and its unanimous acceptance, in the context of the Quebec Referendum debate, as a symbol of the Federal Parliament's willingness to contemplate constitutional change, even without agreement of all the provinces. Constitutional talks are continuing in Canada throughout the summer.

6. Last week in Ottawa, Mr Ridley was questioned 'hypothetically' on the constitution by almost everyone he met, including the press and Canadian Justice Minister Mr Jean Chrétien, who has special responsibility for constitutional reform. Mr Ridley stressed the need to give HMG plenty of notice to secure Parliamentary time, and also said that Canadians should not view any UK Parliamentary interest as interference in Canada's internal affairs.

VISIT BY MR TRUDEAU TO THE UK : 25 JUNE 1980.

ANGLO CANADIAN AIR TALKS.

ESSENTIAL FACTS.

We have for some time been negotiating with the Canadians to break their monopoly of air services into Western Canada, so that British Airways can operate across the North Atlantic to Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg, and a British airline (either Cathay Pacific or Laker) can operate between Hong Kong and Vancouver. The Canadians have been dragging their feet, largely because the status quo suits Air Canada. In talks in Ottawa between 16 and 20 June we put forward new proposals under which airlines of both countries would operate into and out of Western Canada cross the North Atlantic and Pacific, and the Canadian airlines would also enjoy limited rights to carry traffic out of Britain and Hong Kong to points beyond. We believe that at senior official level the Canadian Government is quite attracted by a solution along these lines, but the Canadian Minister of Transport has to be consulted, and there may be continued resistance on the part of Air Canada.

2. It would be timely if the Prime Minister could find the opportunity to mention this issue to Mr Trudeau, and encourage the Canadian Government to reach with us an early conclusion to negotiations which have now been running for nearly two years. There is certainly passenger demand for new competitive services. Further air services talks are expected in mid-July.

VISIT BY MR TRUDEAU TO THE UK : 25 JUNE 1980.

CANADA'S DEFENCE POSTURE.

ESSENTIAL FACTS.

The Canadian defence effort in NATO has in the past been poor. Despite being one of the richest countries in the Alliance, Canada spends only 1.8% of her GDP on defence (and half of that is devoted to pay); this is the lowest figure for any but the smallest NATO members (Iceland, Luxembourg). Mr Trudeau's lack of enthusiasm for the military aspects of NATO is well known.

2. There are indications, however, that Canadian efforts are improving slightly. Since his return to power, Mr Trudeau appears to attach rather greater importance to defence than when he first became Prime Minister 11 years ago. A decision has at last been taken to replace obsolete fighter aircraft with new CF-18As. And Mr Lamontagne, the new Defence Minister, pledged at the recent Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee that Canada will meet NATO's goal (agreed in 1978) of a 3% annual increase in real terms in defence spending. Their record hitherto on this has been disappointing.

VISIT BY MR TRUDEAU TO THE UK : 25 JUNE 1980.

ZIMBABWE.

ESSENTIAL FACTS.

Internal Situation

Mugabe's government still has its problems, eg military integration, relations with Nkomo, white morale, relationship with South Africa and African pressure for rapid reform. But there have been some encouraging developments over past weeks: start of deployment of ZANLA and ZIPRA personnel on agricultural development schemes; progress in rehabilitation of agriculture and education in rural areas; further helpful statements by Mugabe on co-operation with private commercial sector; and some progress on Africanisation in the public service.

Canadian Aid

2. This year's Canadian aid budget is, the Canadians claim, already bespoke. No possibility of making an allocation for Zimbabwe, although limited technical assistance will be considered. Canadian interest in North/South issues and previous involvement in Rhodesia problem - including provision of aircraft for the elections - should have made for a better response. There is a pressing need for immediate reconstruction in the rural areas and help with refugee rehabilitation. Also capital aid for land development.

UK Aid

3. We have agreed to provide £75 million in aid over 3 years (in addition to the cost of the settlement - some £25 million), plus £3 million for military aid. We have also recently agreed on a favourable settlement of debts owed to HMG, including some £20 million of write-offs.



TRUDEAU, THE RT HON PIERRE ELLIOTT, PC MP

Prime Minister of Canada.

Born in 1919 of mixed French Canadian and Scottish ancestry, he comes from a wealthy Montreal family. Attended the Universities of Montreal, Harvard and Paris and the London School of Economics. Has travelled widely. Lecturer in Jurisprudence at Montreal University and a member of the Quebec Bar before entering politics. He has written various books and theses, particularly on constitutional matters and the French Canadian problem.

First became active in politics when he supported the asbestos miners in Quebec in the late 1950s. Opposed the corrupt régime of M Duplessis, Premier of Quebec. He joined the Federal Liberal Party in 1956 and was elected to the Federal Parliament in the same year.

Mr Trudeau's star rose rapidly in the House of Commons. After a short spell as Parliamentary-Secretary to Mr Pearson who was then Prime Minister, he was appointed in 1967 as Minister of Justice. He won the party leadership in April 1968. In the general election that followed the Liberals were returned to power with an absolute majority, for the first time since 1953.

Mr Trudeau has been Prime Minister since 1968 except for a short period in 1979 when the Progressive Conservatives were in power. His first government lasted 4 years and included the October 1970 kidnapping crisis, which was, in retrospect, probably his finest period as Prime Minister. In the October 1972 election the Liberals scraped back into power as a minority government. They did better in the 1974 election when Mr Trudeau barnstormed through the country demonstrating some of his old magic. But the 5 years of government that followed his electoral victory were on the whole undistinguished. The Liberals narrowly lost the 1979 election to the Progressive Conservatives but reversed this position in February 1980. The main election issue - in a country where there is no fundamental ideological split between parties - was one of personalities and 'fitness to govern'. Mr Trudeau ran rings round the PC Leader, Mr Joe Clark, and won a comfortable overall majority although not a single Liberal seat west of Manitoba.

Mr Trudeau is not an easy man to summarise. He combines great personal charm with brutal insensitivity; a firmly rooted belief in the principles of democracy with an apparent contempt for the institutions and the men through whom they are secured; a wide ranging incisive mind and intellectually rigorous with sometimes disastrous judgement based on the advice of the political professionals who have come to form a praetorian guard around him. For much of the time he does not hesitate to conceal his boredom with

/politics



politics and on the one issue that excites his real interest, national unity, his strongly held beliefs and emotional involvement tend to lead him to take a confrontational approach that does nothing to facilitate the likelihood of a solution.

Mr Trudeau married in 1971. After a long period of difficulties he and his wife were separated in the summer of 1977. He retains custody of the three children.



MRS JEAN WADDS.

Appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London, October 1979. Her first diplomatic post after 20 years in politics.

Born in Newton Robinson, Ontario, 1920. Educated at the University of Toronto and Weller Business College. First elected to the House of Commons as Conservative member for Grenville-Dundas in 1958 by-election (caused incidentally by the death of her husband, Mr Clair Casselman). 1961, member of Canadian Delegation to the UN. In 1962 she was Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Health and Welfare. She sat on the Agriculture Committee, Broadcasting Committee and Civil Service and External Affairs Committee. Defeated in 1968. From 1971-75 she was National Secretary of the Progressive Conservative Party.

Daughter of Mr Earl Rowe, Conservative Provincial politician and former Lt Governor of Ontario.

Has a grown-up son and daughter by her first marriage to Mr Clair Casselman. After his death she married in 1967 Mr Robert Wadds. Divorced in 1977.

Politically very close to the former Prime Minister, Mr Joe Clark, and very much his personal choice. Although she admits that she does not share Mr Trudeau's political views, she is nevertheless a good friend of the new Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Mark MacGuigan, and has now been confirmed in her position as High Commissioner. She has a lot of charm and has got off to a good start, although she appears to have very much less punch than the redoubtable Mr Paul Martin (her predecessor).



BREAU, HERB

Liberal Member of Parliament for Gloucester. Adviser to the Prime Minister.

Born 1944 at Haut Sheila, New Brunswick.

Educated at St Joseph's University, Memramcook, and University de Moncton, Montreal.

First elected to House of Commons in 1968. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce 1972, Parliamentary Secretary, Department of Trade, Mines and Resources, January 1974, Department of External Affairs September 1974.

Married with two children.



PITFIELD, MICHAEL

Secretary to the Cabinet.

Born in Montreal 1937.

Joined a Montreal law firm after leaving school in 1955, and took an extramural degree. Entered Civil Service in 1959 as Administrative Assistant to the Conservative Minister of Justice. Secretary and Executive Director of the Royal Commission on Publications 1960. Attaché to the Governor-General 1961-5 and also Secretary to the Royal Commission on Taxation 1962-5. Joined Privy Council Office 1965, appointed Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet 1966 and Deputy Secretary (Plans) 1969, after it was re-organised into Plans and Operations Branches.

A cold slow speaking intellectual with a brilliant academic reputation, he has had a meteoric career since joining the Privy Council, reaching Deputy Under-Secretary rank at 32. Fortune has clearly favoured him: young, wealthy, a Montrealer, a man of ideas, known to Mr Trudeau, he came to the Privy Council at the same time as Mr Trudeau, entered the Federal administration and was promoted by him to Deputy Secretary in 1969. He has been a holiday companion of the Prime Minister.

His appointment as Secretary to the Cabinet attracted a good deal of criticism resulting from his friendship with the Prime Minister. Distains the clubby atmosphere and modus operandi of the old school of top civil servants and distrusted by many of them. He is very able, with a wide ranging mind and considerable basis for his intellectual self-confidence; but his theoretical and impersonal approach to problems is a weakness and he seems to lack feel for the human side of affairs.

Married.



GOLDSCHLAG, KLAUS

Assistant Under-Secretary at the Department of External Affairs since March 1976, with responsibilities for Europe, Asia and Defence matters.

Born in Berlin in 1922. Educated at the Universities of Toronto and Princetown. Served with the Canadian Forces in Britain and North Western Europe. Joined the DEA in 1949. Has served in New Delhi, Indochina, London (twice) and Vienna, where he was concurrently alternate Governor of the IAEA. Ambassador to Turkey 1967-71. Director-General Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs 1971-73. Ambassador to Italy August 1973-January 1976.

A diminutive man. A very hard-worker, highly intelligent, reflective and impressive. His European background and experience are assets from our point of view. Friendly though not effusive, and not a man for small talk.

Married with three children.

VISIT OF THE RT HON PIERRE TRUDEAU
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA : 25/26 JUNE 1980

The Prime Minister will be accompanied by a party of 15.
All have been booked by the Canadian High Commission into
Claridges.

H Breau	Adviser	Miss M R Fox	Coordinator, Sp Projects PMO
P M Pitfield	Clerk of Privy Council and Secy to Cabinet	Miss C Viau	Private Secy to PM
K Goldschlag	DUSS External Affairs	Inspector G D Avignon	Liaison Officer
L A H Smith	AUSS External Affairs	B V Johnstone	Admin Asst to DEL
R Fowler	Asst Secy to Cabinet	Mrs L Borrowman	Secy
T Johnson	Exec Asst to PM	W Horner	Security Guard
P Gossage	Press Secy to PM	R Coleman	Special Asst to the PMO
Miss S Perry	Asst Press Secy to PM		

WEDNESDAY, 25 JUNE

1045 hours Arrive at Heathrow Airport Southside in a Canadian
Air Force aircraft.
Sir David Muirhead, Special Representative of the
Secretary of State, H E Mrs Jean Casselman Wadds,
Canadian High Commission, will meet.
Drive direct to No 10 Downing Street. Motor cycle
escort throughout the visit.

1130 hours Talks with the Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Margaret
Thatcher, MP at No 10 Downing Street.
(Mr Trudeau accompanied by 2 Advisers, 1 Notetaker)

1300 hours Working lunch.

1430 hours approx. Return to hotel (Claridges)

1520 hours Leave Claridges

WEDNESDAY, 25 JUNE (CONT)

1530 Arrive Buckingham Palace for an Audience
with Her Majesty The Queen.

Return Claridges

1650 Leave Claridges for Commonwealth Secretariat,
Marlborough House, Pall Mall, SW1

1700 Arrive Commonwealth Secretariat for talks with
Mr Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary
General.

1745 Leave for Claridges.

Evening Private arrangements

THURSDAY, 26 JUNE

0900 Leave Claridges

1000 Arrive Southside Heathrow for departure by
Canadian Air Force aircraft to Stockholm.
Sir David Muirhead will bid farewell.

8.

Inward Visits Section
Protocol & Conference Department

23 June 1980

Distribution:

No 10 Downing Street

PS to the Prime Minister (1)
Press Office (1)

Canadian H C (2)

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

Private Secretary (2)
PS to Mr Hurd MP (2)
PS to the FUS (2)
Lord N Gordon Lennox (1)

Head of NAD (1)
Mr Baldwin NAD (2)
News Dept (1)
Security Dept (1)
Resident Clerk (1)
PCD (6)



vb

Canada

cc. Sue Goodwin.

17 June 1980

Visit of Mr. Trudeau

The Prime Minister has seen your letter to me of 16 June enclosing a guest list for the lunch she will be giving for Mr. Trudeau on Wednesday 25 June. She is in general content with your suggestions but she wishes to substitute Lord Hailsham for the Secretary of State for Defence. We shall be issuing the invitations in the usual way.

MICHAEL ALEXANDER

G.G.H. Walden, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.





①
 Annie Amster
 Lord Hailsham insists
 Dr. M. Pym?

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 June 1980

Phs - 13/6

cc. Sir Goldchild.

Dear Michael,

Visit by Mr Trudeau

I am sorry to have delayed replying to your letter of 11 June while we established with the Canadians who would be accompanying Mr Trudeau. Taking this into account, the following is a suggested guest list for lunch on Wednesday 25 June:

Canadian Party

- Mr Trudeau
- Mrs Jean Casselman Wadds - High Commissioner
- Mr P M Pitfield - Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet
- Mr Claus Goldschlag - Deputy Under Secretary at the Ministry of External Affairs: Senior Political Deputy

United Kingdom Party

- Mrs Thatcher
- Private Secretary
- Mr John Nott - Secretary of State for Trade or, if not available
- Mr Parkinson or Lord Limerick
- Mr David Howell - Secretary of State for Energy
- Mr Francis Pym - Secretary of State for Defence or, if not available,
- Lord Strathcona
- Mr Douglas Hurd - Minister of State at FCO
- Sir Michael Palliser - PUS at FCO
- Sir John Ford - High Commissioner at Ottawa - now on leave in the UK.

/Other ideas



See mte
attached.

Other ideas are Lord Hailsham, because of the possibility of discussing patriation of the constitution to Canada, and Sir R Armstrong, to balance Mr Pitfield. Lord Carrington will be in Ankara. We have established that Mr Hurd and the PUS are available but have not contacted others.

Agreed

The Canadians tell us that there is just a chance that Mr Trudeau will be accompanied also by his Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mr A J MacEachen. If so, Mr Goldschlag could be dropped. We shall let you know if this possibility materialises.

Y-
2/28

(G G H Walden)

M O'D B Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street

Patriation of the Constitution
to Canada

At present the House of Commons has the sole right to amend the Canadian Constitution. (British North America Act)

Patriation would transfer this right to the Canadians.

This can only be achieved, however, with the unanimous agreement of the 10 Provinces and the Central Government. Although our House of Commons allows time in each session for such an approach to be made, it has not yet materialised because one of the Provinces (usually Quebec) has always refused to agree to such an approach. Should one be made, we should then have to pass an Act of Parliament.

Mr Alexander

Please see George Walden's letter to you of today's date 'Visit by Mr Trudeau'.

Jae Pearey

Miss J Pearey
PA/Mr Walden

16 June 1980

1) B/F 17.6.80

2) B/F 24.6.80

file Cayaba BIK

cc. Sue Goodland

11 June 1980

Visit by Mr. Trudeau

The Prime Minister has seen your letter of 10 June to me about the proposed visit to this country by the Canadian Prime Minister on Wednesday 25 June. The Prime Minister has agreed to give a working lunch (for 12) for him on that day. She would be happy for the lunch to be preceded by talks beginning at 11.30 am.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for a guest list for the lunch to reach us as soon as possible and for a brief to reach me by close of play on Tuesday 24 June.

M. D. B. ALEXANDER

Paul Lever, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

TOR

cc'd Sue Goodchild.



Prime Minister

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

10 June 1980

*You could offer Mr Trudeau
a working lunch (for 12) on 25
June and an hour or 90 minutes
later afterwards. Agree?*

*(Bernard sees no difficulty
in limiting your visit to the B.B.C. to the morning only).*

Yes [unclear]

Dear Michael,

Paul 10/6

Visit by Mr Trudeau

You indicated that Mrs Thatcher would be able to see Mr Trudeau on Wednesday 25 June. We now have a letter from the Canadian Acting High Commissioner confirming that Mr Trudeau would be free for talks over the whole of the 25th, though the Canadians are also requesting an audience with Her Majesty The Queen, and a meeting with the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

!!

It will clearly be useful for the Canadians if we could let them know as soon as possible the time at which the Prime Minister will be able to receive Mr Trudeau, and any confirmation about the possibility you mentioned to me that the Prime Minister might want to offer Mr Trudeau a meal.

Yours own

Paul

(P Lever)

M O'D B Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street



Ref. A01890

MR. ALEXANDER

For Mr. - 3/4

Prime Minister Trudeau

This is to record that, as we agreed on the telephone yesterday, I told the Canadian High Commission that the Prime Minister would be out of London at the end of next week and that 10th and 11th April would be particularly difficult for her. However if the hypothetical circumstances which the Canadians had raised came about and Prime Minister Trudeau were to ask to see the Prime Minister on his return from Belgrade, we would make an effort to see if a meeting could be arranged. The Canadian Minister took note.

2. I am sending a copy of this minute to George Walden.

D.J. Wright

(D.J. Wright)

3rd April, 1980

870

kg. Amr. (2) Canada

Ref: A01880

Nevertheless - we must welcome Mr. Trudeau

Prime Minister

MR. ALEXANDER

This approach seems to me almost absurdly hypothetical. I have asked Mr Wright to tell Mr Hardy that on present plans you would not be in London on any of the days in question & that April 10 + 11 would be particularly difficult; but to add that if Mr Trudeau were to visit London you would of course make every effort to welcome him.

In the course of a conversation which I had this morning on another matter with the Minister at the Canadian Embassy, Mr. Hardy, he asked me to let you know that Mr. Trudeau intends to go to Belgrade for the funeral of President Tito if this takes place before 14th April and that on his return he would like to visit London for a meeting with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Trudeau hopes also to visit Bonn and Paris on his return as well as London for similar meetings with Chancellor Schmidt and President Giscard. If the funeral does not take place until after 14th April, there is some doubt as to whether Mr. Trudeau will be going since he has to be in Ottawa for the Opening of Parliament.

2. Since any arrangements for such a meeting would be dependent on Tito's health, Mr. Hardy realised that it would not be possible to say definitely whether the Prime Minister would be able to meet Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Hardy would, however, welcome any indication we might be able to give him about whether the Prime Minister would be likely to be willing to see Mr. Trudeau if he were to pass through London on return from Belgrade in the period from 8th to 12th April, i.e. the second half of next week.

3. I am sending a copy of this minute to George Walden.

D. J. Wright

(D. J. Wright)

2nd April, 1980



IT8.7/2-1993

2009:02



IT-8 Target

Printed on Kodak Professional Paper

Charge: R090212