

International Year of the Disabled: Charter for the 80's  
prepared by Rehabilitation International

On Wednesday, you have two engagements on this:-

- (a) an interview with the Radio Four programme "Does He Take Sugar?" at 0925 hrs;
- (b) the presentation of the Charter for the 80's by Dr Fang, President of Rehabilitation International at 0930.

Interview with "Does he take Sugar?"

You have agreed to be interviewed by Kevin Mulherne, the producer, at 0925 hrs in the White Drawing Room. He would like three or four minutes with you on the subject of the Charter, the International Year of Disabled People, and the outlook for the future. He questioned Alf Morris this week on the same subject, and concentrated on two subjects:- the need for legislation giving disabled people the right of access to public buildings, and the need for a statutory bill of rights for disabled people. He will question you on the same subjects. A brief is at Flag 'A'.

Presentation of the Charter

You have agreed to accept the Charter for the 80's from Dr Fang, President of Rehabilitation International. Rehabilitation International, of which RADAR is the United Kingdom affiliate, is a federation of 115 organisations throughout the world. The Charter was produced by the "World Planning Group" of RI, chaired by Alf Morris.

Dr Fang will be accompanied by 21 others. A brief for the presentation is at Flag 'B'. It includes a summary of the Charter, the Charter itself, and a list of the guests.

A list of Government initiatives taken in the International Year of Disabled People is at Flag 'C'.



I suggest the following arrangements:-

- (a) that the guests be shown into the Pillared Room when they arrive, where they will be given coffee.
- (b) you should talk to them informally for a few minutes.
- (c) that you and Dr Fang and Mr Morris should then walk to a table in the middle of the room for the presentation. Dr Fang will make a short speech. You will then reply. And Mr Morris will then want to make a short speech himself. (You should be aware that the Labour Party are trying to make this subject a party political issue: see the leaflet at Flag 'D').
- (d) After Mr Morris has spoken you should leave and the party should break up. Unless you think otherwise I suggest that while the speeches are made, the guests should be seated.
- (e) DHSS are anxious that the RADAR presentation should receive wide press coverage; the media are already showing some interest. Subject to your approval we would propose that a rota photocall be set up in the Pillared Room for the presentation. If TV are present we could let them remain to record the short speeches at the presentation, as well as Kevin Mulherne of 'Does He Take Sugar?' who will probably want to remain after his short interview with you. In addition, we would propose to make the text of your response to Dr Fang available to the press, after the event.

Content:-

- (a) with the arrangements outlined above, and especially those for handling the press?
- (b) with the draft speech at Flag 'E' for your use at the presentation, (this has been approved by Mr Rossi)?

9 November, 1981

CWGR



A

RADIO INTERVIEW WITH THE PRIME MINISTER PRIOR TO THE PRESENTATION  
OF THE CHARTER FOR THE 80s, 11 NOVEMBER, KEVIN MULHEARN, BBC

The rights of disabled people

Question

The Charter asks Governments and communities alike to accept disabled people as full members of society. Many countries, the United States, for example, have already treated the problems of disabled people as they would those of any other minority as a "rights issue". Why won't Britain?

Line to take

7 Britain has an enviable record in giving disabled people the necessary support to enable them to take their place as full members of the community. IYDP has increased the general public's awareness of the needs and abilities of disabled people. Of course for disabled people to be full members of society, we must do more than just make sure we do not deliberately keep them out. Some special support is required to bring about equality - this paradox applies to many disadvantaged groups. But this need not necessarily be in the form of rights legislation. There is much to be said for positive education in the widest sense.

11 However the Committee on Restrictions Against Disabled People, which is an independent committee largely of disabled people, and which the Government have supported, are shortly to produce a report on this subject and I shall be very interested to see what they have to say.



## Access legislation

### Question

Britain is rapidly becoming the only developed country without an access law. Will the Prime Minister introduce a law which will give disabled people the right of access to all public buildings, a law which will ensure that buildings will not now be built which are not fully accessible?

### Line to take

On the contrary, Britain now has two major access laws - many developed countries have none. There is a law to ensure that new buildings are not inaccessible - the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970. New buildings must be accessible where "reasonable and practicable". This has been strengthened this year by the Disabled Persons Act 1981. In future the onus will be on the builder to show that it is not reasonable and practicable for a building to be accessible. This should ensure that no-one evades their responsibility and, in the mean time, local authorities are required to inform developers about these provisions when they are granting planning permission.

Giving disabled people the right of access to all existing public buildings in a country with so many old buildings would be prohibitively expensive and destructive. Both the Silver Jubilee Committee on Improving Access for Disabled People and the Committee on Restrictions Against Disabled People have always said that improvements in access are best achieved by local groups of disabled people themselves who can campaign for improvements in buildings they know. I think they are right.



IN CONFIDENCE

BRIEFING FOR PRIME MINISTER'S RADIO INTERVIEW

BACKGROUND

a) "Rights"

1. Many - including many disabled people - would claim that Britain is one of the best places in the world for a disabled person to live. There are still some unnecessary problems and restrictions that they experience, but most people show enormous understanding and helpfulness towards those who are disabled. //

2. The 'Charter for the 80s', and the more radical disabled lobby approach the matter from a different angle. <sup>They feel that</sup> It should not be a matter of a society structured for fit and able-bodied people making concessions and providing assistance to disabled people: society must be restructured so that disabled people can participate on equal terms. This implies 'positive discrimination'.

3. Most people would probably accept that there should be a measure of restructuring. If barriers can be removed without causing enormous cost or disadvantage to other people, then it is obviously wrong that only ignorance or indifference should allow them to remain. But, the disabled lobby cannot expect (although they often do) Governments to pass measures which would help them, while ignoring the effect on the rest of the population.

Foreign Experience

4. In the USA the Rehabilitation Act 1973 declares that 'no otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States ..... shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participating, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to



discrimination under any programme or activity receiving Federal Assistance. So many organisations do receive Federal money that this carries a lot of weight.

5. This has not been an unqualified success. - See the attached article from the Economist 25 July '81 - and there are signs that the USA is pulling back from the most extreme implications of the legislation.

6. No country has gone as far as the USA. Canada has some 'anti-discrimination' legislation but it is not very strongly enforced and in most of Canada the only area where it is illegal to discriminate on the grounds of disability is employment. Parts of Australia are considering anti-discrimination legislation.

7. There is no indication that other countries are moving in this direction. Scandinavian countries certainly are not, although this is admittedly partly because all citizens, including disabled people, have certain constitutional rights - eg, the right to freedom of information which has led to a requirement on Swedish newspapers to produce cassette versions for blind people at no extra charge.

#### UK Committee on Restrictions Against Disabled People

8. The Committee on Restrictions Against Disabled People (CORAD) was set up by the then Government in January 1979, following a recommendation by its predecessor body, the Silver Jubilee Committee on Improving Access for Disabled People. Its tasks were to continue the campaign to improve access, but also to investigate discrimination against disabled people and to make recommendations.



9. CORAD is a radical body and will be producing for Ministers in 2 months time, a radical report (which is not yet, of course, public knowledge) advocating anti-discrimination legislation similar to that in the USA. The present Government has given CORAD full support in carrying out its work. If its report is published, and it will be difficult to avoid this, there is likely to be strong pressure on the Government from some parts of the disabled lobby to introduce anti-discrimination legislation.

10. Pending the Report, Ministers attitude on such questions as rights of disabled people has always been 'I await CORAD's report with interest but can't comment in the meantime'. This is fair enough but since CORAD's report is now imminent, no implication that the report will either be automatically accepted or published should be given.

b) Access

11. It is quite untrue to say that Britain is becoming the only developed country without an access law. Many have none: we have two!

12. The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 (CSDP Act) requires that those erecting new buildings to which the public is to have access must provide access "where reasonable and practicable". This latter phrase was regarded by the disabled lobby as an enormous loop-hole and they seized the opportunity of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act to amend the CSDP Act to remove this let-out.

13. For various reasons, largely due to time, the Government accepted an amendment and subsequently amended a Private Member's Bill, Dafydd Wigley's 'Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill' which had the same effect for England and Wales. In future, from a date to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, all new buildings must provide access and facilities for disabled people in accordance with the British Standards Institute 5810: 1979,



unless they can prove to a body or bodies <sup>(still to be defined)</sup> that it is not reasonable or practicable to do so.

14. Local Authorities are also required from 27 October to draw the attention of builders to whom they are granting planning permission to the provisions of the CSDP Act as amended.

15. Consultation on these new procedures and bodies has been promised has not yet taken place and it is not possible to give any commitment as to how the new measures will work or when they will be implemented.



## The disabled

### End of an illusion

Helping the millions of disabled Americans—the blind, the deaf and those confined to wheelchairs—to go to school and college with normal people and to travel about freely is a good cause. Who could disagree with it? Not congress, which in 1973 required, in the Rehabilitation Act, that all activities that receive federal money must be accessible to the handicapped.

What congress failed to think about in those easy-money days was how much this would cost, or how the money would be found, or even exactly what should be required of colleges, universities and public transport systems. The writing of specific regulations was left to the executive departments, under the eye of an obscure board stuffed with the spokesmen of the powerful lobby for the handicapped. The last set of regulations, for federal buildings, was made effective with great haste just before the Reagan administration was installed; it contains specifications for carpets (not more than half an inch thick), bathrooms, telephones, lifts, widths of corridors and doors. The cost could run into millions, if not billions, of dollars.

For the colleges and universities, the cost could be over half a billion dollars for 150,000 disabled students. For public transport, much of which is rapidly approaching bankruptcy, the total was put at \$7 billion or more—for ramps, lifts,

wider doors that will take wheelchairs and buses equipped with lifting mechanisms for wheelchairs.

The deadlines were supposed to be June 3, 1980, for the colleges and universities and the end of the year for public transport systems to promise co-operation. By June fewer than half the universities had made all the changes required, though some had spent millions. Harvard said early this year that it would have to spend \$2m—money that could have gone on books or teachers; to accommodate two students in wheelchairs it spent \$680,000. The university of Texas has already spent more than \$2m.

Many of the public transport systems asked for more time, but in New York the Metropolitan Transportation Authority voted in September to reject most of the federal requirements, even at the risk of losing \$450m a year in federal aid. It agreed to order 200 buses equipped with wheelchair lifts, but argued that the cost of adapting the subway and suburban railway system for handicapped travellers—about \$1.5 billion in capital costs over 30 years and at least \$200m a year in upkeep—was far beyond its means. In addition, there was testimony that getting wheelchairs on and off the trains would hold up the service and make it impossible to move New Yorkers to and from their jobs in the rush-hour.

Old systems like New York's, Boston's, Cleveland's, Chicago's and Philadelphia's are particularly difficult and costly to adapt. But experience on new systems, which included ramps and lifts from the outset, is disillusioning. The Metro in Washington, DC, carried only 34 passengers in wheelchairs in May, 1979, out of 200,000 daily travellers. Milwaukee bought 100 buses equipped with lifts for wheelchairs (at an additional cost of over \$15,000 apiece); in one recent November only nine people used the lifts. Vail, Colorado, bought 10 wheelchair-carrying buses before it discovered that there was only one person in town who needed to use a wheelchair—and she never travelled by bus.

Now all this is to stop, though only as far as transport is concerned. On July 17th Mr Drew Lewis, the transport secretary, rescinded the regulations and issued new ones, effective immediately, that will let local communities decide how best to meet the needs of disabled people. They will have to certify to the department that they have made satisfactory arrangements, but these can consist of taxi vouchers, door-to-door small buses or making half the ordinary buses accessible. It will be up to Mr Lewis and the organisations that speak for the disabled to make sure that the handicapped are not short-changed.



**B**

CHARTER FOR THE 80S: PRESENTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER -  
WEDNESDAY 11 NOVEMBER, 09.30

### Background

The Prime Minister has agreed formally to accept from Dr Harry Fang a copy of the Charter for the 80s produced by Rehabilitation International. A list of those attending the presentation is attached. Rehabilitation International have suggested that the occasion be kept as informal as possible. They have proposed that Dr Fang should present the Charter to the Prime Minister as soon as she has been introduced to all those present. The Prime Minister would then make a brief reply. It is probable that Mr Alf Morris MP, as Chairman of the World Planning Group, would wish to make a brief statement in conclusion. The intention is that the presentation should form a focus for "Charter Week" organised by the International Year of Disabled People Committee and they will attempt to give the presentation and the Charter itself maximum publicity.

### Rehabilitation International

Rehabilitation International, of which the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation is the UK affiliate, was founded in 1922. It is now a federation of 115 organisations and agencies throughout the world with the objective of carrying out programmes for disability prevention and rehabilitation. It has close links with the UN and its specialised agencies. DHSS give RADAR a grant to cover its affiliation fee and operating expenses.

### Dr Harry Fang

The present President of Rehabilitation International is The Hon Dr Harry Fang who comes from Hong Kong. He has an international reputation in the field of rehabilitation and is also a co-opted member of both the executive and legislative councils of Hong Kong. Dr Fang will be in Britain during that week taking part in the International Seminar on the Prevention of Disablement at



Leeds Castle, Kent. This Seminar is sponsored by DHSS and its Chairman is Lord Home of the Hirsell.

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#### The Charter for the 80s

A copy of the Charter is attached. The Charter is timed to coincide with the International Year of Disabled People and is the product of a world planning group (Chaired by Alf Morris MP, originally in his role as Minister for the Disabled but then in a private capacity) to which both the DHSS and the Overseas Development Administration (modestly) contributed to facilitate the attendance of Third World representatives. The Charter sets out detailed recommendations for action at international, national and community levels to improve the circumstances of disabled people. Much of the substance of the Charter and its recommendations is in very broad terms seeking as it does to address both the least developed and developed countries. It is highly ambitious and few of even the most developed countries could claim to fulfil all its aims. Nevertheless the UK already has a quite sophisticated system of support for disabled people and nothing in the Charter would embarrass the Government. In particular the existence of a "Minister for the Disabled" fulfils one of its major recommendations. We know of no other country which has such a Minister.

The aims of the Charter are:

- a. to launch in each nation a prevention programme;
- b. to ensure that all disabled people receive the necessary rehabilitation services;
- c. to promote the fullest possible integration of and participation by people with disabilities in all aspects of the life of their communities;
- d. to spread information about disabled people and their potential, thereby increasing public awareness.

A summary of the Charter prepared for the Voluntary Organisations Committee for IYDP is attached at B and a copy of the Charter at C.



# ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHARTER BY OTHER HEADS OF STATE/HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The following are known to have received the Charter.

Australia	Prime Minister
Barbados	Unknown
Belgium	The Queen
Brazil	President
German Democratic Republic	Minister of Health
Hong Kong	Governor
Hungary	Minister of Health
Japan	Prime Minister
Norway	The King
Spain	The King (to receive Charter later this year)

Negotiations are still said to be proceeding in the USA and Canada to decide who will receive the Charter.

LABOUR PARTY LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT, 11 NOVEMBER

The Labour Party is organising a lobby of Parliament on the afternoon of the presentation of the Charter, at which the Prime Minister's attitude may be criticised (leaflet at Flag D). Since the presentation of the Charter is a non-political and international matter, rather than a national occasion, it is suggested that this should be stressed and the Labour Party's attitude in politicising it should be ignored. The draft speech provided for the Prime Minister makes her attitude to the Charter clear. She might, however, wish to take an opportunity - perhaps during Questions the following day - to reinforce this in the House and express disappointment that the Labour Party has brought the Charter into the political arena.



CHARTER FOR THE 80'S: PRESENTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER - WEDNESDAY  
11 NOVEMBER, 1980

Presentation by:

Hon Dr Harry Fang MCL, President of Rehabilitation International (RI)

In Attendance:

Mr Hugh Rossi MP, Minister for the Disabled

Mrs Fang

Mr Norman Acton, Secretary General of RI

Dr Paul Dollfus (France) European Vice-President of RI

Mr Fenmore Seaton (USA) Treasurer of RI

Mrs Seaton

Mr Jack Sarney, Canadian Secretary of RI

Mrs Sarney

Mr Kenneth Deakins, Australian Secretary of RI

Ms Patricia Harris (Canada) Vice-President of RI

Rt Hon Alfred Morris MP, Chairman of World Planning Group

Rt Hon Jack Ashley MP, Chairman All Party Disablement Group

Mr Lewis Carter Jones MP, Chairman, British Committee of RI

Mr John Hamlyn MP, Vice-Chairman, British Committee of RI

Sir Christopher Aston JP, Chairman IYDP (England)

Mr Stephen Crampton, Secretary IYDP (England)

Mr George Wilson, UK Secretary of RI, Director of RADAR

Miss P M C Winterton, Chairman, Official Steering Group (DHSS)

Mr J A Thompson, Secretary, Official Steering Group (DHSS)

(Mr David Ford, Hong Kong Commissioner in London is to be invited)

Mr and Mrs Jenkins





## Charter for the 80s Rehabilitation International Declaration

**More than five hundred million people are disabled in the world today.** In every country at least one person in ten is disabled by physical, mental or sensory impairment. They share the rights of all humanity to grow and learn, to work and create, to love and be loved, but they live in societies that have not yet learned to fully protect those rights for their citizens with disabilities. They are too often denied the opportunities and responsibilities which should be theirs.

**More than three hundred and fifty million people with disabilities live without the help they need to enjoy a full life.** They live in every nation, in every part of the world, but by far the greatest number live in areas at early stages of economic and social development. Here poverty joins with impairment to poison the hopes and diminish the lives of children, of adults and of families.

**An estimated twenty-five per cent of the members of any community are prevented by the existence of disability from the full expression of their capacities.** This includes not only people who are disabled, but also their families and others who assist and support them. Any society which fails to respond effectively to these problems accepts not only a huge loss of human resources but a cruel waste of human potential.

**Throughout history, humanity has erected barriers both physical and social which exclude from full participation in its communities those judged to be different because of physical or mental variation.** Buildings and transportation are mostly inaccessible to many people with disabilities. Information and beauty do not reach those whose sight or hearing or comprehension is impaired. The warmth of human association is withheld from children and adults whose physical or mental capacities are different from those of the majority. Education, productive employment, public service, recreation and other human activities are denied to many or permitted only in segregation. For people with the most severe disabilities, who are unlikely ever to be capable of independent activity, there is often total neglect, or insufficient effort to assist their personal development and improve the quality of their lives.

**The knowledge and skills now exist to enable each country to remove the barriers which exclude people with disabilities from the life of its communities.** It is possible for every nation to open all of its institutions and systems to all of its people. What is too often lacking is the political will to proclaim and translate into action the policies necessary to bring this about. A nation failing to respond to this challenge fails to realize its true worth.

**Poverty and war not only cause disability but also affect the availability of resources for its prevention and rehabilitation.** The aims of this Charter require for their fulfilment, therefore, a more equitable distribution of the world's resources and relations between nations that are based on reason and co-operation.

**In this decade it must be the goal of all nations to reduce the incidence of disability and to evolve societies which will respect the rights of persons with disabilities and welcome their full participation.** For these purposes this Charter for the 1980s is promulgated. Its aims, each of equal importance and priority, can be achieved only when there is a basic modification of each Society's attitudes toward disability and of its response to the problem of handicapped people. The aims are:

- To launch in each nation a programme to prevent as many impairments as possible, and to ensure that the necessary preventive services reach every family and every person.
- To make certain that every person with a disability, and every family which includes a member with a disability, receives whatever rehabilitation services and other support and assistance may be needed to reduce the handicapping effects of disability and to make possible for each person a full life and a constructive role in society.
- To take all necessary steps to ensure the fullest possible integration of and equal participation by people with disabilities in all aspects of the life of their communities.
- To disseminate information about people with disabilities and their potential, and about disability, its prevention and treatment, so as to increase public knowledge and awareness of these problems and of their importance to every society.

Each country is urged to prepare a comprehensive national plan for the achievement of these aims in the light of the principles enunciated in this Charter and of its own circumstances. The plan should involve all major sectors of national life and be a component of high priority in any programmes for national development; it should provide for the full participation of people with disabilities in such programmes.

It is essential that each country should have within its government an office or an individual of senior rank, directly responsible to the Head of State or Government, as is appropriate, to direct the preparation of the national plan and to co-ordinate its implementation. This office or person should be assisted by a national advisory body including representatives of all relevant government departments, organizations of people with disabilities, and voluntary and professional groups.

The Charter for the 80s is a statement of consensus about measures to enable humanity to protect and nourish the rights and responsibilities of every person, those who are called disabled and those who are not. The Charter has been approved by the Assembly of Rehabilitation International at its 14th World Congress in June 1980, and is presented to the world as a major contribution to the International Year of Disabled People.





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY  
ALEXANDER FLEMING HOUSE  
ELEPHANT AND CASTLE LONDON SE1 6BY  
TELEPHONE 01-407 5522 EXT

Miss Caroline Stevens  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street

24 June 1981

*Dear Caroline*

In your letter of 5 June you asked for advice on the proposals in the letter from Mr George Wilson about the presentation to the Prime Minister of "Charter for the Eighties", by the President of Rehabilitation International, Dr Fang.

11 The proposals set out by Mr Wilson seem appropriate. Though the party sounds large there is the probability that not all would be able to attend. Certainly the European Vice-Presidents of Rehabilitation International would be unlikely to do so. It is necessary to ensure that both Rehabilitation International and its UK affiliate RADAR should feel adequately represented. There will be a great deal of political interest in the Charter and Mr Wilson's suggestions for politicians to attend seem sensible and balanced.

The intention of the presentation is to give the Charter the maximum of publicity so that it is given an impetus to carry it beyond the International Year. Certainly the voluntary organisations in the field will be attempting to do this and the presence of photographers if not the Press will aid them in this.

From DHSS we would suggest that Mr Hugh Rossi, as Minister for the Disabled, should attend. The Charter covers the responsibility of other Departments but I would not have thought it worthwhile for them to become involved. I would suggest that two officials from this Department should be invited, Miss P M C Winterton and Mr J A Thompson. They are the Chairman and Secretary of the Official Steering Group for the International Year.

Please let me know when you will require the speaking note and brief for the Prime Minister.

*Yours ever*

MIKE TULLY  
Private Secretary



PRIME MINISTER

Charter for the Eighties

You have agreed to receive Dr. Fang in November who is the President of Rehabilitation International. He will be handing over to you the Charter for the Eighties for disabled people.

I attach (Flag A) a letter from RADAR (Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation).

I also attach advice from DHSS (Flag B). You will see that they are happy to go along with the considerable list of guests suggested by RADAR so as not to offend anyone. They would like Mr. Rossi invited as well as two officials from the DHSS.

Do you agree these proposals?

Yes MT ES.

25 June, 1981.





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Mike Pattison Esq  
Private Secretary  
10 Downing Street  
London SW1

24 March 1981

*Dear Mike*

In your letter of 4 March you asked for advice on what further response you should make to Mr Wilson the Director of RADAR who had requested that the President of Rehabilitation International should be allowed to present the "Charter for the Eighties" to the Head of State or Head of Government. You will recall that the original request was made to Buckingham Palace who passed it to you on the basis that it would be more appropriate for Dr Fang to be received by the Prime Minister.

Rehabilitation International is a worthwhile organisation which this Department has been supporting for some years, mainly through their UK affiliate RADAR. Founded in 1922, it is a federation of 115 organisations and agencies throughout the world that carry our programmes for disability prevention and rehabilitation. It has close links with the UN and its specialised Agencies. The present President, Dr Fang, himself has an international reputation and is a co-opted member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hong Kong.

The Charter itself is timed to coincide with the International Year of Disabled People and is the product of a world planning group (chaired by Alf Morris MP, originally in his role as Minister for the Disabled but then in a private capacity) to which both this Department and the Overseas Development Administration modestly contributed to facilitate the attendance of Third World representatives. As you will have seen, the Charter sets out detailed recommendations for action at international, national and community levels to improve the circumstances of disabled people. There is nothing in it that would embarrass the Government although few countries could claim already to comply with its, perhaps over-ambitious, recommendations.

Practice in other countries has differed but we know of no country in which the Charter is not to be received by either Head of State or Head of Government. Obviously in many, decisions have not yet been taken. The Charter is being made much of by the voluntary organisations involved in the Year who hope to present popular versions of it to Members of Parliament and Mayors. The Secretary of State would, therefore, advise that if at all possible Dr Fang should be received. It could indeed be a source of embarrassment if the Charter is seen to be rejected in the International Year.



•E. R.

I understand that Mr Wilson is now thinking in terms of a presentation in Autumn rather than early in the year, to have a focus for continuing the impetus of the Year into the 1980s. However the timing of the meeting must depend upon Dr Fang's availability though he is said to be willing to fly over from Hong Kong specially for the purpose.

W I would be grateful if you could keep us informed of any developments. || CS.

Yours ever



MIKE TULLY  
Private Secretary