

A Guide for researchers to the

UNITED NATIONS CAREER RECORDS PROJECT

at the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford



Edited by Bill Jackson

British Association of Former United Nations Civil Servants

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For Helen Langley

for some twenty-five years curator and champion of this Project

Introduction

British men and women have played a leading role in the United Nations from its very beginning. It was Gladwyn Jebb, a British diplomat (later Lord Gladwyn), who chaired the Preparatory Commission in 1945, and recruited the first nucleus of UN staff members – those who later called themselves “the Mohicans”. Two of those, Sir David Owen and Sir Brian Urquhart, must figure on any list of outstanding figures in the UN’s history, as surely will Dame Margaret Anstee and Lord (Mark) Malloch-Brown, to name but two. Alongside those great names, hundreds of less well known British people have devoted all or part of their lives to serving the Organization – not only in the Secretariat or in peacekeeping missions but in all of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies that make up the UN family. Their contributions range from delivering humanitarian aid to those stricken by conflict or disaster, often at great risk to their own lives, through fighting epidemics and running development projects to protecting cultural heritage, compiling demographic statistics, or codifying treaties and covenants, and monitoring their application, on everything from human rights to trade and the law of the sea.

It’s important that these people’s work is recorded for posterity, and that their records are made available to historians and other researchers. Thanks to the UN Career Records Project, an exemplary cooperation between Oxford’s Bodleian Library and BAFUNCS (the British Association of Former UN Civil Servants), this has been happening since 1989, and over 500 careers are now recorded, in varying degrees of detail. It has been the work of many hands, but special gratitude is due to Helen Langley, the former Curator of Modern Political Papers in the Bodleian’s Department of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts; to the late Richard Symonds, who carried out the first stage in the 1990s; to Michael Askwith, who has continued the work with untiring dedication since the early 2000s; and now to Bill Jackson, who has produced this essential and eminently readable guide to the Project, enabling researchers henceforth to see at a glance who is included, and what kind of material about each person they can expect to find.

UNCRP is very much a work in progress, as British people continue to work in the UN and (usually after they have retired) to organize their papers and record their memories. I hope as many as possible will join BAFUNCS and will participate in the Project.

EDWARD MORTIMER
President of BAFUNCS

October 2016

Contents

Introduction	5
Preface	9
The Main Guide	
The United Nations Secretariat	15
<i>(For Departments, Divisions, Commissions etc within the Secretariat, see the Index of Keywords)</i>	
United Nations Funds and Programmes	
International Trade Centre (ITC)	43
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	44
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	47
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	52
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	55
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)	66
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	68
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East (UNRWA)	69
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	72
United Nations Women	75
United Nations Specialized Agencies	
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	76
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	85
International Labour Organization (ILO)	87
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	92
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	93
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	94
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	95
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	100
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/World Bank	101
World Health Organization (WHO)	105
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	110

Related Organizations	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	113
International Court of Justice	113
Other auspices	114
The Supplementary List	117
Index of names	131
Index of keywords	135
Select list of similar and related resources	141

Preface

In his preliminary note on 'Organization of the Project' in the *Final Report on the First Stage of the United Nations Career Records Project, 1989-1992*, the late Richard Symonds wrote as follows:

British nationals have had an important role both in the League of Nations and United Nations systems, and more experts were recruited by U.N. agencies in the 1950s and 1960s from Britain than from any other country. It was therefore natural that an initiative for a U.N. Career Records Project should come from the British Association of Former U.N. Civil Servants (BAFUNCS) which had a membership of about 800 former officials of U.N. agencies and felt that it would be a sad loss if the recollections of those who had served the U.N. system in its formative stage should go unrecorded. Although BAFUNCS took a decision to this effect at its annual reunion in 1988, it did not have the resources to undertake such a project itself. The University of Oxford had a long history of co-operation with the League of Nations and with the United Nations, of which the Bodleian Library is a depository. It also had been host to the Colonial Records Project which to some extent could serve as a model for the U.N. project. St. Antony's College, Oxford, a graduate college with a strong interest in international affairs, agreed to provide an office and administrative services for a U.N. Career Records Project which was funded for a three-year period by the Ford Foundation of New York and the Rhodes Trust of Oxford. The project was launched in September 1989.

When it proved that funding could not be renewed, and more particularly after Richard Symonds' death in 2006, the Project was unfortunately somewhat neglected. Sadly this will have meant that some potentially important memoirs of the early days of the UN system were lost to sight. However, BAFUNCS' interest was revived early in the new century when Michael Askwith, himself a former Resident Coordinator of the UN system in several countries, was appointed BAFUNCS' Coordinator for the UNCRP, with ready access to the Association's Executive Committee. The new effort was informally known as 'Stage 2' of the Project. Symonds' report on 'Stage 1' had very summarily described the careers and contributions of material on the part of some 130 men and women, mainly but not exclusively British, who had served the UN and its agencies throughout the world, in Professional, General Service, Peace-keeping and UK Representative positions. The present Guide carries just over 500 names in all.

Two thirds of them have contributed (that is to say, donated, rather than deposited) privately published or unpublished autobiographies, short memoirs, papers, articles, reflections, reports not hitherto available, letters, photographs, etc. In 2015, the 70th anniversary year of the United Nations, 'Witness Seminars' held by BAFUNCS yielded in addition a number of important papers reviewing the UN system's structure and functioning for its developmental, humanitarian and political tasks, and these are currently being added to the Project's holdings. All this material is conserved for posterity by the Bodleian Library of the University of Oxford – a privilege in itself. It should be mentioned that throughout the years the Project was championed by Helen Langley, who retired in 2014 as Curator of Modern Political Papers in the Library's Department of Special Collections and Western Manuscripts. This Guide is very appropriately dedicated to her, with our warm thanks. Of course, the Bodleian has an excellent and thorough online catalogue for a significant proportion of the Project's holdings: it suffices to google 'UNCRP'. It is hoped that this present Guide may help make the Project and its holdings better known in academia and elsewhere.

Each entry seeks to give a brief account of the person's career, and a necessarily short summary of the material

they contributed. The result is a listing, by UN body served and surname, of all the contributions received since the outset of the Project. Most of those taken from Symonds' report have been lightly edited and may include additional, updated information gleaned from various sources by the present Editor. To facilitate researchers who may be studying specific time periods, the years of the individual's birth and/or death, where known to us, are followed by the years of their service to the UN system, in brackets (....-....). Where feasible, the title, publisher, year of publication and ISBN or ASIN number are given to assist in sourcing their publications. For catalogued material, the Bodleian shelfmark is given. For material yet to be catalogued, the Bodleian Accession/Collections Management Database reference number is provided.

While all contributors are mentioned in either the Main Guide or the Supplementary List, for the convenience of scholars and researchers the book seeks to highlight the contents of the more significant two thirds of the contributions in some detail, in the Main Guide. The rule of thumb for inclusion has been that the material held in the Library about the individual and her/his work and reflections, even if modest, should be worth a researcher's while to look up. An index of more than 650 keywords constitutes a finding-aid. To obviate excessive length, by no means every mention of a given country or concept is listed in the keywords – only those where there is thought to be material of value, or, at the least, a subject evidently worth pursuing further via the publications itemized, or the Internet. In a handful of cases marked ***, the individuals have not in fact contributed material to the UNCRP at all: the criterion for these few exceptions is that the person published substantial and relevant books or memoirs which are available elsewhere but may not be widely known.

The remaining third of the contributors supplied CVs or completed the UNCRP Questionnaire without significant additional comment. Though interesting in themselves, these contributions may offer the researcher less in the way of returns and appear in the Supplementary List.

It is open to any contributor to the Project to require that an embargo be placed on their contribution being made available to the public, for a period of years to be specified. All but a couple of such embargoes as were requested in the past have now expired, so that the overwhelming majority of the current material is available to readers without restriction. Some uncatalogued material may be restricted for the time being: for questions regarding access please refer to the Library.

Many contributors served successively in several different UN bodies (say, UNRRA, then UNICEF and perhaps UNDP). Where this is the case, all the data for that individual is collated under one entry, the placing of the entry being dictated by their principal association in terms of the number of years served. To help overcome any disadvantages of this arrangement, the keywords index carries for each of the major bodies both the relevant individuals' entry numbers and '*incidental references to*' the UN body in question elsewhere in the text. Amongst other things the keywords evidence the astonishing diversity of the subjects addressed by UN system staff.

A select list of some similar and possibly complementary library and other resources is given at the end of the Guide. These include the British Diplomatic Oral History Programme, the Institute for Contemporary British History, the Library of Commonwealth and African Studies now housed in the Weston Library, Oxford, and the Geneva-based History of International Organizations Network.

I gratefully acknowledge the considerable assistance I have received in this endeavour from Susan Thomas, Head of Archives and Modern Manuscripts at the Bodleian, especially from Senior Archivist Michael Hughes, and all the staff serving the Mackerras Reading Room; and in particular from Michael Davies, until recently Chairman of BAFUNCS, and the aforementioned Michael Askwith. I am also indebted to various newspapers and their obituarists; and to Wikipedia and innumerable other sources of information on the Internet. Notably, too, to all those many contributors who kindly approved or suggested amendments to my drafts of their entries. I am grateful for the confidence of BAFUNCS' Executive Committee, which agreed to expend on publishing the Guide much of a modest development fund named after Mr Shirley Phillips, a key founder of the Association. Finally,

putting it all together has entailed many full-time days of work and I am, as ever, thankful for my wife Maggie's unending patience, and for our son Dr Nick Jackson's backstopping of my efforts on the PC.

There will inevitably be errors of fact or omission: but, I hope and trust they are minor, and none of commission, or of underestimation of any individual's commitment and contribution to the UN. Of whichever kind, such errors are my responsibility alone and I apologise in advance. I have also sought to credit all photographs as appropriate and again offer my apologies if I have erred in this respect.

A scholar already researching in the UNCRP holdings has drawn attention to a typed note attached to one of the contributions, in which the author points out that official histories "read as though the organization had no human beings in its service. There was nothing of the fears, the ambitions, the virtues and the vices, which were part of us." If there is one contribution above all which the UN Career Records Project as a whole can make, I hope it is to help redress that imbalance.

The assertion may seem bold, but, in its fortieth year, BAFUNCS remains convinced that historians and others will increasingly want to study what, following the League of Nations, were the next moves to advance organized global governance, in the shape and under the aegis of the United Nations system.

BILL JACKSON
Wheatley, Oxon

October 2016



THE CORNER-STONE OF THE UN HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IS LAID IN 1949

On the dais, President Truman, General Romulo of the Philippines (third President of the General Assembly), and Secretary-General Trygve Lie. Photo by Stanley Sroka, Sroka collection, UNCRP.

List of frequently used abbreviations

ADG/DDG/ DG	Assistant/Deputy/ Director General
ARR/DRR/ RR	Assistant/Deputy/ Resident Representative
ASG/DSG/USG/ SG	Assistant/Deputy/Under-/ Secretary-General
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
DPKO	(UN) Department for Peacekeeping Operations
DSRSG/ SRSG	Deputy/ Special Representative of the Secretary-General
RC	Resident Coordinator
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
UNRISD	UN Research Institute for Social Development
UNTAB	UN Technical Assistance Board

The Main Guide

United Nations Secretariat



HEADQUARTERS: NEW YORK

1 Major M. G. Abhyankar, (1960s). A twenty-two-page paper by him, entitled 'Curing the Open Wound – A Survey of the UN Operations in the Congo', was found among the papers of D. Burnell H. Vickers (*qv*). It describes the UN's military operations there: the author's role is not specified. He was also a military historian. As Lieutenant Colonel he was author of a textbook on *Defence Principles and Organization* published in 1974, a reference work in several Indian universities' syllabuses for degree courses in Defence Studies. MS. Eng. c. 4714

2 Mark Echalaz Allen, 1918-2003, (1978-1984). In a transcribed interview, he described his experience after retirement from the Foreign Office, as an Inspector with the UN's Joint Inspection Unit. Although the Inspectors were instructed by the General Assembly, some governments (although not the UK) exercised pressure on their nationals. The JIU's reports tended to become gradually less effective and the UK Government made no attempt to replace him when he retired. MS. Eng. c. 4714 and for Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4733

3 Dame Margaret Joan Anstee, 1926-2016, (1952-1993) began her career in 1947 as a university lecturer and then became one of the first women to enter the British Diplomatic Service. Personal circumstances led to her joining the UN Office in Manila as a local Administrative Officer. She served the UN for over four decades, pioneering many positions previously inaccessible to women, and eventually rising to the rank of Under-Secretary-General in 1987, the first woman to do so. She worked on operational programmes of economic and social development in all regions of the world, mostly with



Dame Margaret Joan Anstee with Secretary General Kofi Annan in 2003.

UNDP. From 1987 to 1992 she was Director General of the UN Office in Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and Coordinator of UN Narcotic Drug-control Programmes. In 1992-1993 she was the SG's Special Representative to Angola, again the first woman to head a military peacekeeping mission.

She had also served successively as Resident Representative (RR) of UNDP in eight countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa and from 1974 to 1987 had occupied senior positions at headquarters. She was given major responsibilities in several disaster relief operations – Bangladesh in 1973, the Mexican earthquake in 1985, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1991-1992, the Kuwait burning oil wells in that same year, as well as special assignments for the SG to assist countries

in dire economic distress (Bolivia in 1982-1992, Peru in 1990-1992). In addition, she was involved in the design and implementation of several major reforms of the UN system, beginning with the seminal Report on the Capacity Study of the UN Development System (1968), in which she was Deputy to the Commissioner, Sir Robert Jackson, its chief author. After retirement she chaired the Advisory Board of the Lessons Learned Unit of the UN DPKO, took an active part in practical training in peacekeeping techniques for both military and civilian personnel on a *pro bono publico* basis and advised the UN Department of Political Affairs on aspects of post-conflict peace-building.

Her published books include an autobiography, *Never Learn to Type – A Woman at the United Nations* (John Wiley and Sons, 1993, ISBN 0470854243); and *Orphan of the Cold War: the Inside Story of the Collapse of the Angolan Peace Process 1992-1993* (St. Martin's Press, New York, 1996, ISBN 0333664450). She contributed three papers to the first UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015: 'Reflections on UN Leadership'; 'Regional Experiences'; and 'UN Reform – Top of the agenda for the next SG?' The first drew a distinction between leadership and management, both of course being required in the UN. She considered that national interests of the main member states and the bureaucratic rivalries of the various components of the UN development system were the main factors that prevented the full implementation of that first comprehensive review of the development system almost a half-century ago (the 1968 Capacity Study), and recommended a radical change in the selection process for the next Secretary-General and limitation of his or her incumbency to a single, slightly longer term. She also contributed a brief on lessons learned and not learned in UN humanitarian action, for the second such seminar, in Oxford in October 2015; and another, for the third and final one, addressing UK support to British nationals, both within the Secretariat as well as on UK policy regarding UK appointments to senior UN posts; and Peace-keeping and Peace-building, as related to (a) UNAVEM II, (b) military intelligence, (c) relevant Security Council Resolutions, and (d) structural reforms in planning such operations in New York. MS. Eng. c. 4723 for her UNCRP Questionnaire, Accessions CMD6579, 6734, 7717, 9537, 11305 for Christmas Newsletters, and Accessions CMD5988, 6344, 6562 and 10584 for personal papers; also the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK' in Accession CMD12199.

4 Martin J. P. Barber, b. 1945, (1975-1981 and 1988-2005). With a doctorate in South-East Asian sociology, he served from 1975 to 1981 with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the Regional Office for Indo-China based in Laos, managing programmes to enable displaced Laotians to return home. He then became DRR in the Commissioner's Regional Office for South-East Asia, in Bangkok. He returned to the UK where he was Director of the British Refugee Council for seven

years. Re-joining the UN in 1988 he represented the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan in Islamabad, Pakistan until 1996: there he coordinated UN humanitarian programmes for Afghans, and initiated the first ever UN mine action programme. Transferring to the DPKO, two years followed as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Sarajevo, within the UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He completed his career with seven years at headquarters, first as Chief of UNOCHA's Policy Development and Advocacy Branch and then from 2000 to 2005 as Director of the Mine Action Service of DPKO.

In addition to a copy of his book *Blinded by Humanity* (I.B. Tauris, London, 2015, ISBN 9781784530679), he is contributing five collections of papers, respectively on 'UN mine action'; 'UN Humanitarian Operations for Afghanistan'; 'Humanitarian Policy at headquarters'; 'Peacekeeping in Bosnia'; and 'Refugee policy and assistance issues in South-East Asia and Europe'. He coordinated preparations for the second UNCRP Witness Seminar in October 2015, in Oxford, contributing witness briefs on Mine Action NGOs in Afghanistan; the "humanitarian consensus" in Afghanistan; and Relations between political, humanitarian and development components of UN operations. Accession CMD9670 for the book and CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK'

5 Nancy Baster, 1913-2010, (1957-1968) served with the UN, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the UNRISD respectively from 1957-1961, 1961-1965 and 1965-1968, latterly as Research Officer, Social Affairs. Author of 'Measuring Development: the Role and Adequacy of Development Indicators' (Volume 8, Issue 3 of Journal of Development Studies, Psychology Press, 1972, ISBN 0714629677); and 'The Measurement of Women's Participation in Development: the Use of Census Data' (Discussion paper, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, 1981, ASIN B001802EZQ). MS. Eng. c. 4723

6 Paul Berthoud, 1922-2013, (1951-1983). Swiss. Doctorat en Droit and Licence ès Sciences Politiques, University of Geneva. He retired as UNDP RR in Venezuela. He had previously been Legal Adviser to the UN Truce Supervisory Organization and to the UN in the Congo; Chief of the Social Affairs Division in the UN Economic Commission for Latin America; Chief of Programme Support Services with UNCTAD; and Director of the Fund of the UN Environment Programme. Following retirement he became a Senior Fellow of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and carried out many consultancies for the UN system until 1996. He contributed to the UN Intellectual History Project (*qv* under The Ralph Bunche Institute).

He was author of a number of books, including *Lettres de*



Paul Berthoud. Courtesy www.edinter.net

New York 1951-1955; La vie politique américaine et ses incidences à l'ONU; and Palestine meurtrie, Éclairages sur une cause en détresse. Also of an article 'La compétence nationale des états et l'organisation des Nations Unies: l'article 2, paragraphe 7, de la Charte de San Francisco' (4 Schweiz. J. i. R., 1947, pp. 17-104, and Effingerhof, 1948). Accession CMD6423; and a full 'Professional Life Narrative' may be found on www.edinter.net/paulberthoud/narrative/#11

7 Alan Blythe. With more than twenty years' experience in pension fund work, first at CERN (now the European Organization for Nuclear Research) and later with the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund in New York, he was transferred to become Chief of the Fund's Geneva Office, succeeding Gilbert Ferrari (*qv*). The UNCRP holds a report of his presentation on the state of the Fund to the 2011 Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS. Accession CMD12197

8 Sir James Bottomley, 1920-2013, (1976-1978) was UK Permanent Representative to the UN and other international organizations in Geneva. In a manuscript letter to UNCRP he recalls it as a period when members of the EEC were feeling their way towards common policies, which impacted on UN deliberations in Geneva. Since in the Geneva agencies, except ILO, decisions were reached by consensus, he describes how the serious bargaining used to take place on the final night of the session. MS. Eng. c. 4729

9 Andrew G. Brown, b. 1924, (1954-1984) served as an Economist at headquarters for the entirety of his thirty-year career, rising to become Chief Economist of the OPEX scheme (operational and executive personnel) and then its Director. He contributed a sixteen-page paper written in 1986 entitled 'Reviving the North-South Dialogue in the U.N.'. He stated that

the paper tried "to give one international civil servant's view of why the North-South economic debates within the UN latterly became so sterile". He ended by recommending a short list of contemporary books for further reading. MS. Eng. c. 4714

10 Margaret 'Molly' Bruce, 1918-2012, (1945-1977)

worked briefly at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, under Arnold Toynbee. She was recruited on November 1, 1945 as part of the conference staff for the first UN General Assembly, held in the Central Hall, Westminster the following year. She recalled that "our offices were in Church House and were around a bomb crater, which served to remind us daily of the task before us, to save succeeding generations, from the scourge of war". She was then sent to join the Secretariat in New York, working at the temporary premises at Lehman (then Hunter) College. She joined the Human Rights Division in 1946 and was Secretary to the Commission on Human Rights, working closely with its Chair, Mrs Eleanor Roosevelt, on the drafting of the Universal Declaration. In 1962 she was appointed Deputy Director of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. She directed the UN's programmes on the advancement of women for more than fifteen years. In 1968 she played a key role in the International Conference on Human Rights held in Teheran, and a year later became Assistant Director of the Human Rights Division. In 1975 she was Deputy Secretary-General of International Women's Year and oversaw the organization of the first World Conference on Women, held in Mexico City. She retired in 1977 and died in New York in 2012 at the age of 94.

She was married to William J. Bruce, a UN Secretariat colleague whose service had begun with the founding conference in San Francisco in 1946. The UNCRP holds the remarkable collection of letters she wrote to her granddaughters between 2007 and 2009, in which she covered



Molly Bruce with Soviet Ambassador Andrei Denisov. Courtesy wp.lehman.edu

her youth, education and memories of World War II, and then the founding of the UN and subsequent events in human rights and women's issues. Topics included range from 'Important Events. Meetings and Working Conditions' and 'First Steps in the Preparation of an International Bill of Human Rights' to 'The Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Key Personalities and Issues' and 'Travels to Promote the Advancement of Women'. In Letter no. 26 she reflected on her overall experience. A further collection covered her life since retirement, describing her work with colleagues in the Association of Former International Civil Servants (AFICS NY), and the Federation of such associations (FAFICS). She was an active member of the UN Association of the United States. Accessions CMD6583 and 6258

11 Peers Lee Carter, 1916-2001, (1961-1963) attended the 1961 General Assembly, before leading the UK Permanent Delegation in Geneva from 1961 to 1963. In a brief note for the UNCRP he describes with some scepticism the manoeuvrings of East and West at the UN in those Cold War days. There was "still a hangover of the opinion that the shadow of the failure of the League of Nations lay so heavily over Geneva that nothing of importance would ever happen there again". Even if his difficulties with the Foreign Office regarding financial and other support had not existed, "my Geneva appointment would have done no more than my experience at the General Assembly to inspire faith in the U.N. Organization." MS. Eng. c. 4729

12 Field Marshall Michael, Lord Carver, 1915-2001, (1964). The UN Force in Cyprus became operationally established on 27 March 1964. In 1962, when he had become the major-general commanding a division of the UK's strategic reserve, he had been sent to head the multi-national truce



Field Marshal Lord Carver. Courtesy wikipedia

force, before being appointed Deputy UN Commander on the divided island. He contributed a copy of his detailed seventy-page Report to the Chiefs of Staff on Peace Keeping Operations in Cyprus 14th February-15th July 1964; and of a lecture on the same topic given to staff colleges. He also wrote about this experience in his autobiography *Out of Step* (Hutchinson, 1989, ISBN 978-0091739850). MS. Eng. c. 4731

13 Juliet Colman, b.1959. Her links with the UN started when she helped launch the London branch of UNIFEM UK (the UK National Committee for the UN Development Fund for Women, now UN Women); she subsequently became President of UNIFEM UK from 2004 to 2007. She was Chair of NAWO (the National Alliance of Women's Organizations) for 2007-2008. She was President of the UN Association London and SE Region in 2007-2009 and is Vice-President of UNA Westminster. She was the delegate of UNA UK to the UN General Assembly in September 2013 and had the same role for NAWO in 2014. She has been a frequent speaker on international development issues, in particular women's human rights and gender equality. She has participated in UN and other international conferences including the Commission on the Status of Women.

UNCRP holds a report of her address to the BAFUNCS Annual Reunion of 2009, on the topic 'How Universal are Women's Rights?' Accession CMD12197

14 W. Frank Cottrell, b. 1903, (1947-1964) came from the Sudan Political Service to the Africa side of the UN's Trusteeship Department. He became Director of that Department and Secretary to the Trusteeship Council from 1960 to 1964. He contributed reports of trusteeship missions (Cameroons, Pacific Islands), with photographs. A few pages deal with the UN at Lake Success in 1947. He commented adversely on interference by some senior officials in recruitment and promotion procedures; also on the practice of recruiting new people whenever new work arose, instead of entrusting it to existing staff. He regarded his period with the UN, however, as the most satisfying in his life.

His career is described in his published autobiography *Better Born Lucky* (Regency Press, 1984, ISBN 0721206891) which is not on the UNCRP file. He also contributed to UNCRP a number of early books related to the UN: Sigrid Arne, *United Nations Primer* (New York & Toronto, 1945; revised edition Rinehart 1948, ASIN B0007DUTNS); Sir Walter R. Crocker, *Can the United Nations Succeed?* (Melbourne, 1951); F. Van Langenhove, *The Idea of the Sacred Trust of Civilization with Regard to the Less Developed Peoples* (New York, 1951); K. T. Behanan, *Realities and Make Believe – Personnel Policy in the United Nations Secretariat* (William-Frederick Press, New York, 1952); and Sir Walter R. Crocker, *The Racial Factor in International Relations* (Canberra, 1956). MS. Eng. c. 4666

15 Nicola Dahrendorf, b. 1959, (between 1989 and 2011), of German nationality, is a social anthropologist and lawyer. She has extensive experience within the UN, (UNHCR, UNICEF and UN DPKO), NGOs (Conciliation Resources, Save the Children and Oxfam), the UK Government (DfID), and in academia, with the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) and King's College London. In the UN she has worked primarily in humanitarian emergencies and in six peacekeeping operations, in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia, East Timor, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Haiti. At DfID she worked as Regional Conflict Adviser for West Africa and latterly as a Senior Security and Justice and Conflict Adviser on call for the UK tri-departmental Stabilization Unit, on Somalia and South Sudan. Her overall professional focus has been on peace-building and conflict resolution, and security and justice reform in fragile environments, protection of civilians and on sexual and gender based violence. She is presently working as an independent consultant and is a Visiting Senior Research Fellow at The Policy Institute, King's College London.

She contributed a four-page paper to the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, in October 2015, on the topic 'Working with political and development actors: Where should UN humanitarians "sit"? It focused on protection and the relationship between humanitarian and security actors. "In the run up to the World Humanitarian Summit (and in discussions today already) there is much talk about the humanitarian malaise," she says, "that the system is not fit for purpose and that the humanitarian pillars are shaking. But I believe that there are entry points. My basic premise is that humanitarians are the glue between different components, including the different aspects of peace keeping. I would argue that what lies at the core of this, and the key link is the notion of protection and the protection of civilians." Accession CMD 12075/8 for CV; see also the Report of the Seminar and the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK' in CMD12199

16 Sam Daws, b.1965, (2000-2003). Virtually his entire career has been concerned with the UN. Before becoming a staff member he completed degrees in Social Anthropology and International Conflict Analysis, worked for UN-related NGOs in Geneva and London, and as a Parliamentary Researcher on NATO and UN issues. In 2000, whilst pursuing a doctorate on UN reform at Oxford University, he was appointed First Officer in the Executive Office of SG Kofi Annan, a post which he held for three years. He returned to the UK and after a year as a visiting fellow in international law at Cambridge, spent six years as Executive Director of UNA-UK. Thereafter he spent two years as UK Representative and Senior Advisor to the United Nations Foundation; before becoming Senior Principal Research Analyst in the Multilateral Policy Directorate of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; and subsequently Deputy Director in the Cabinet Office leading on UN matters in the Prime Minister's Post-2015 development goals team.

At present he is Director of 3D Strategy Ltd and directs the Project on UN Governance and Reform at the Centre for International Studies in the Department of Politics and International Relations at Oxford University. Among other books he was editor of *The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations* with Thomas G. Weiss (OUP, 2007), author of *The Procedure of the UN Security Council* with Loraine Sievers (OUP, 4th Edition, 2014), and editor of an eight-book "Major Works" series on the UN with Natalie Samarasinghe (Sage Publications, 2015).

He has contributed a detailed CV, the text of his 2015 Evan Luard Lecture in Oxford entitled 'A United Nations Fit for Purpose? The challenges facing the UN as it turns 70'; Kofi Annan's schedule on the day of '9/11'; and a number of photographs. Accession CMD12249

17 Émile Delavenay, b. 1905, (L of N 1926-1927 and 1945-1966). French. A graduate of the École Normale Supérieure, Paris and the Sorbonne, he had had brief editorial engagements with the League of Nations. He was recruited by David Owen (*qv*) and himself recruited Granville Fletcher (*qv*). He was Editor of the Journal of the UN Preparatory Commission in London in 1945 and of the Journal of the UN General Assembly, also in London, in 1946. Later that year he became Director of the Official Records Division at headquarters when it was provisionally housed in Hunter College and Lake Success. In 1950 he transferred to UNESCO in Paris, where he was Director of the Documents and Publications Service for fifteen years and finally Chief Editor for two.

In the UN he set up and supervised all editorial procedures for the production in original languages of verbatim records of General Assembly and Security Council plenaries. His UNCRP Questionnaire contains interesting observations on the delicacy and importance of these UN and UNESCO roles. He was an authority on D. H. Lawrence and translator of Arthur Koestler. MS. Eng. c. 4723.

18 Sidney Dell, 1918-1990, (1947-1990). He was an economist who spent more than forty years involved in the UN. Beginning in 1947, when appointed Special Assistant to the ASG for Economic Affairs, New York, he became the Secretary of the Berlin Currency and Trade Committee of the Security Council in 1948. He was then involved in the formulation of the World Economic Survey in the 1950s, first at the Division of Economic Stability and Improvement, where he was Chief of the World Trade Analysis Section, 1951-1955; then at the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies, 1955-1964 (with breaks in Santiago working for the UN Economic Commission for Latin America in 1958 and as Ford Foundation Fellow at King's College, Cambridge, 1960-1961). This was followed by a period at the UN Conference on Trade and Development, where, during 1965-1972, he was Director of the

New York Office and Division for Financing Relating to Trade. Following a spell in UNDP, and a secondment as Deputy Special Representative of the SG in a UN Emergency Operation, 1974-1975, Dell joined the UN Centre for Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) in 1977, becoming its Executive Director in 1983. On retirement in 1985 he entered the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) as Senior Fellow, where he began writing a history of the economic work of the UN. His death in 1990 left the project unfinished, save for the first of a planned series, *The United Nations and International Business* (London, 1990).

Throughout his career he maintained that “poverty anywhere is a threat to prosperity everywhere”, reminding the industrialised countries of the universal benefits, in terms of enhanced trade and economic growth, deriving from worldwide development. He tried while at UNCTAD to play a part in re-arranging North-South relations through creating the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade. Following the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in the early 1970s, he attempted to ensure that the new system’s construction (by the Committee of Twenty) would be open to developing country influence, firstly by guiding the formation of the Group of Twenty Four (the counterpart to the Developed Countries’ Group of Ten) and secondly by preaching the notion that trade, development finance and the international monetary system were interdependent.

His contribution is among the most extensive and important in the UNCRP. Geographical areas covered in depth by his papers include Latin America, in particular the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Europe, including the European Coal and Steel (later Economic) Community (ECSC); Germany, Great Britain, Ghana, India, the USSR and the USA. The papers concerning Less Developed Countries have as their

major themes debt and development, while those relating to industrialised countries concentrate more on trade and aid policies. MSS. Eng. c. 5798 – 5889, or, for a full listing and description, <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/online/modern/dell-sidney/dell-sidney.html>

19 Comte Jehan de Noüe, 1907-1999, (1946-1967).

French. He was Chief of Protocol at headquarters from 1946 to 1962, the future Prime Minister of France, Couve de Murville, having recommended him to apply. President Harry Truman said to him that he hoped the he himself would make as good a president as de Noüe was a chief of protocol. From 1962 until his retirement he assumed the same functions at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The UNCRP holds a copy of his book *Indiscretions diplomatiques* (Icare-Dumas, 1990, ISBN 978-2-85529-005-8). Very entertaining, it consists mainly of captions in French and English to some seventy photos of the great people of those times on their visits to the UN – a good number of them featuring the author in his *métier*. He also wrote *Notes et anecdotes d’un international au XXe siècle* (Slatkine, 1987, ISBN 2051008019). MS. Eng. c. 5229

20 *Vernon ‘Tod’ Duckworth-Barker, c. 1908-1997, (1950s-1970s).**

In the 1930s he was a scholar specialising in Hungary at the University of London (see the Duckworth-Barker Collection, School of Slavonic and East European Studies). In 1945 he headed the UN’s first Information Section, in Church House, Dean’s Yard, London. He recruited William Tanzer (*qv*) as his no. 2. He served as Director of Information for the UN’s European Office in Geneva at the time of World Refugee Year in 1959, writing a 26-page booklet, *Le Palais des Nations*. Later he was author of *Breakthrough to Tomorrow: The Story of International Co-operation for Development through*



Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld welcomes President Gronchi of Italy on a visit to UN headquarters. Jehan de Noüe looks on.

the United Nations (UN, 1970, ASIN B0006C49KY). He was married to Kathleen Duckworth-Barker (1903-2010), *née* Naylor, who had worked in the Translation Unit of WHO's Publications Division in Geneva for fifteen years.

21 Gilbert Ferrari. He was Chief of the Geneva office of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund. UNCRP holds a report of the presentation he made on the state of the Fund to the 2004 Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS. Accession CMD12197

22 H. Granville Fletcher, 1910-2007, (1946-1971) played several significant roles as one of the first generation of UN civil servants. Politics, and in particular the prevention of war, was always his passion. From 1937 to 1939 he had been personal assistant to peace activist Lord Davies of Llandinam, a founder of the League of Nations Union. In 1940 he had monitored enemy broadcasts for Reuters and then worked in Intelligence for Bomber Command during the War. He went to the UN in New York in 1946, based on Hunter College and then Lake Success, as bilingual editor in the Editorial Division. He became, successively, an editor with the Journal of the Security Council, Chief English Editor, and Head of the English, French and Spanish sections of the Official Records Division, before moving to the Office of Public Information. He was for two years Chairman of the Staff Committee of the Staff Association, served in the Bureau of Personnel, and for some months in 1960-1961 headed up the information side of the UN in the newly independent and troubled Congo. Later he was Director of the UN Information Centre in Rome, and then in London. He was Editor-in-Chief of the sixteen volumes of scientific papers submitted to the 1955 First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. He retired in 1971, having held the posts of Chef de Cabinet and Director of Protocol at the UN Office, Geneva. In a long retirement he was actively involved in BAFUNCS and in the establishment of the UN Career Records Project.

He contributed a useful eight-page, typed insider's account of the 'United Nations Secretariat, January 1946-November 1972'. The UNCRP also holds a copy of his review of Linda Melvern's book *The Ultimate Crime – Who Betrayed the United Nations and Why* (Allison and Busby, 1995, ISBN 978-0850319392), in which he remarked of himself and colleagues: "They joined the UN, reeling from the war, with hope and enthusiasm. What they discovered was an organization thrown together and in some disarray. The reality of working for the UN was not necessarily the creation of a better world but cut-backs in funding and staff dismissals." The Trygve Lie Secretary-Generalship ("arrogant, stubborn and devious") and the McCarran/McCarthy attacks on the UN he found particularly discomfiting. He wrote also of the strains for wives and marriages inherent in working for the UN and described the beginnings of the staff assessment deductions from salary, and of the UN Laissez-passer. MS. Eng. c. 4715, Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary, and Accession CMD12185

23 Anthony C. Gilpin, b. 1913, (1947-1976) came to New York in 1952 from the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, worked in the Department of Economic Affairs until 1957 and then with the UNTAB until 1960. He also served from 1960 to 1965 as UN Representative in Kasai, Congo and Assistant to the Representative of the SG; and from 1965 until 1974 with the UNTAB's successor, UNDP. He was Chairman of the headquarters Staff Committee and was impressed with the understanding and perceptiveness of Hammarskjöld on staff problems.

His valuable *Letters from the Congo* run to some eighty pages. His memoirs also give a picture of the family life of a British staff member in New York. A Quaker, his account of his experiences as UNDP Regional Representative in Southern Africa 1965-74 (about 150 pages) is also largely based on letters written at the time. It covers not only the regular activities of UNDP, but political aspects. As a general reflection he considered himself "extremely lucky to have been in at the early stages, when idealism was rampant – of course it still exists but rather less rampant – and before administrative bureaucracy inevitably developed". His account describes day-to-day work and problems, with a connecting narrative. It is unusually vivid and is supported by numerous photographs. MS. Eng. c. 4674-4676

24 Gladwyn Jebb, Lord Gladwyn, 1900-1996, (1945-1946 and 1950-1954). After World War II he served as Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the UN in August 1945, being appointed Acting UN Secretary-General from October 1945 to February 1946, until the appointment of the first Secretary-General. He became the UK's Ambassador to the UN from 1950 to 1954. The holding consists of a copy of a 1983 interview with him, mainly dealing with the early days of the UN, obtained from a project of the Institution for Social and Policy Studies at Yale University. Lord Gladwyn's papers are deposited at the Churchill Archives Centre at the University of Cambridge. MS. Eng. c. 4676

25 Sidney Golt, 1910-1995, (1964, 1968), previously Deputy Secretary in the UK Board of Trade, he had been Deputy Leader of the UK delegation to UNCTAD in 1964 and led the delegation in 1968. To the UNCRP he contributed a six-page typescript note written in 1980, candidly reviewing the Report of the Brandt Commission. He was discouraged by it "because it was hardly to be expected that this group of 'North' participants in the Commission, however eminent, could possibly dispel the fog of the UN/UNCTAD/'developing country' lobby rhetoric ..." Also on the file is a copy of an eighteen-page booklet 'Britain at UNCTAD II'. The Open Library lists nine works by him which *inter alia* chronicle the negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) between 1973 and 1990. MS. Eng. c. 4729



Sir Marrack Goulding. Courtesy www.boston.com

26 Sir Marrack Goulding, 1936-2010, (1984-1997).

After serving in various roles in British embassies in the Arab world, including Libya and Egypt, in the Central Policy Review Staff (“the Think Tank”), where he took part in the Review of Overseas Representation, and in Portugal, he was attached for four years (1979-83) to the UK Mission to the UN in New York. He then had two years as British Ambassador to Angola and São Tomé and Príncipe before being appointed in 1986 by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar to succeed Brian Urquhart (*qv*) as Undersecretary-General for Special Political Affairs. In this capacity he was responsible for all UN peacekeeping operations – a fact that was formalised in 1992 by the next Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who renamed it Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). The following year the Department was split in two: Goulding became USG for Political Affairs, while DPKO was left in the hands of his former deputy, Kofi Annan.

In Goulding’s time sixteen new peacekeeping missions were initiated, and in 1988 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to United Nations Peacekeeping Forces. In his 2002 memoir *Peacemonger* (John Murray, 2002, ISBN 071955540X), Goulding reviewed the UN’s role as peace-broker: among his successes he could count the deployment of UN military observers after the ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq War (1988) and the liberation of Kuwait (1991), as well as the peace settlements in Namibia, El Salvador, Cambodia, and Mozambique. Renowned as outspoken, he owned to notable failures in Angola, Bosnia and Somalia. Leaving the UN in 1997, he was elected Warden of St Antony’s College, Oxford. In 2004 he was one of fifty former British ambassadors to sign a letter criticising the British Government’s policy in the Middle East following the invasion of Iraq. He retired from the Wardenship in 2006. Accession CMD6584

27 Sir Jeremy Greenstock, b. 1943, (1998-2003). Besides a number of home postings as a career diplomat, he served in Dubai in 1972; in Washington from 1974; in Saudi Arabia

from 1983; as Head of Chancery in Paris, from 1987; in Washington again from 1994; as Deputy Under Secretary of State at the FCO from 1995 and Political Director there from 1996. In 1998 he became British Permanent Representative to the UN and held that position until designation as UK Special Representative to Baghdad for 2003-2004. He has been until recently Chairman of the UN Association of the UK.

The UNCRP holds a copy of a well-received address he gave to the Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS in 2006, on ‘Iraq and its wider implications’. He also contributed a brief to the third UNCRP Witness Seminar, held in January 2016, with the title ‘Making the most of the UK’s potential at the UN’. Among “lessons learned” were that “The UK, if given sufficient political steer, can consistently raise the quality of UN Security Council outcomes through teamwork, experience, drafting ability, flexible thinking and relationship-building”. Accessions CMD12197 and CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies’ Evidence Report No. 205 ‘The UN at 70, and the UK’

28 David Hannay, Lord Hannay of Chiswick, b. 1935, (1990-1995 and 2003-2004).

A career diplomat, he served in Iran and Afghanistan. Starting in 1965 and continuing into the early 1970s, he was a representative of the British government in negotiations which led to the UK’s entry into the European Communities in 1973. He was minister at the British Embassy in Washington, DC in 1984-1985, and was then promoted to ambassador and permanent representative to the European Communities from 1985 to 1990. He spent the next five years as Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN in New York. He was appointed UK Special Representative for Cyprus between 1996 and 2003 and was invited by the UN Secretary-General to be a member of the UN High Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change in 2003-2004.

He chaired the Board of the UNA of the UK from January 2006 to January 2011. He has also been chair of the UN All-Party Parliamentary Group and a member of the Top Level Group for Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation. He has written three books: *Cyprus: The Search for a Solution*, (IB Tauris, 2004, ISBN 978-1850436652); *New World Disorder: The UN After the Cold War – an Insider’s View* (IB Tauris, 2008, ISBN 978-1845117191); and *Britain’s Quest for a Role: A Diplomatic Memoir from Europe to the UN* (IB Tauris, 2012, ISBN 978-1780760568).

The UNCRP holds a copy of an address he gave to the Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS in 2012, entitled ‘The United Nations role in global security’. His recollections of his time at the UN are to be found in the British Diplomatic Oral History Project at Churchill College, Cambridge. Accession CMD12197

29 Brigadier Michael Harbottle, 1917-1997, (1966-1968) served as Chief of Staff of UNFICYP in Cyprus. An obituary in *The Independent* stated that with his death “Britain has lost one of its greatest peacekeeping experts. There was

more to Harbottle's beliefs than wishing to silence the guns of aggression. Peacekeeping led him to a revolutionary idea which involved a new role for the world's armed forces. To create a rational and ethical new world order, the world's governments needed to rethink the role of the military. It was a belief often lost on politicians who easily dismissed what Harbottle called his new philosophy of service. Harbottle believed that there were vital humanitarian tasks which armed forces could perform to alleviate the suffering caused by environmental catastrophe and war. That peacekeeping and peace-building were indispensable and invaluable instruments of peace were, for Harbottle, self-evident truths ...". He devoted much of his retirement to studying and writing about international peacekeeping. He was author of *The Impartial Soldier* (London, New York, Oxford University Press, 1970. ISBN 0192149830); and *The Blue Berets* (London, Leo Cooper, 1971, ISBN 0850520789). The UNCRP's holding includes two articles written by him, and a thirty-page chapter written by him and his wife **Eirwen Harbottle**, 'Cyprus: the Greek and Turkish Confrontation', reprinted from a Dutch compilation of case studies on human rights and fundamental freedom published in 1976. MS. Eng. c. 4731

30 Michael J. L. Hardy, b. 1933, (1960-1987) briefly held Assistant Law Lecturer posts in Manchester University and King's College, London, before what was to be a career of thirteen years within the UN system, and a further twenty with the Commission of the European Communities, often closely involved with the UN. He worked for UNRWA, based in Beirut, for three years. Staff with legal experience had been felt able to provide rigour and support for the Agency in its operations in difficult conditions (e.g. the situation of the refugees, and delicate relations with the host countries). Also involved were drafting rules and regulations to apply to UNRWA's then 10,000 locally-engaged staff, dealing with appeals and contracts, and acting as Secretary to the Agency's Advisory Committee.

He was transferred to the UN Legal Service at headquarters, where he served for ten years, until 1973. In its Codification Division he prepared studies on items before the International Law Commission and the Sixth Committee, ranging from central aspects of international law to legal aspects of peaceful coexistence (a major USSR initiative in the 1960s), the use of methods of fact-finding to settle disputes, and discussions of state succession and similar issues of interest to newly independent countries. Major reports on which he worked were a Survey of UN Privileges and Immunities and, more importantly, a Survey of International Law. He was also author of *Modern Diplomatic Law* (Manchester University Press, 1968, ISBN 0719003091).

For 1968-1969 he was seconded through the OPEX scheme (operational and executive personnel) as a Legal Adviser to the Government of Nepal – where he was Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Law and Justice. Returning to the General Legal

Division in New York, he worked on 'housekeeping' matters, covered the Law of the Sea discussions on the future seabed authority, marine pollution and marine boundaries (the emerging 200 mile zone), and prepared draft treaties for the first Environment Conference in Stockholm in 1973.

Leaving the UN that year, he became an official of the European Commission in Brussels. There he served in four posts: Legal Adviser; Head of Division, dealing with relations with Japan, Australia and New Zealand; Head of Delegation, UN New York; and Director, Directorate-General XIII, for Telecommunications, Information Market and Exploitation of Research. The first and third of these involved UN activities. Throughout his international career he contributed articles to legal journals. The nine pages of reflections attached to his completed UNCRP Questionnaire have much to say about working internationally during the 'Cold War' era. Accession CMD12251

31 David Harland, b. 1962, (1993-2011). A New Zealander, he holds a PhD from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and an MA from Harvard University. He served as Director of the Europe and Latin America Division of the DPKO (2006–2011). He had previously served in UN peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993–1998), Timor Leste (1999-2000), Kosovo (2008) and Haiti (2010). During 1999, he was released from his regular duties to research and draft the UN report on the Srebrenica massacre. He served as a witness for the prosecution at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in the cases of the Prosecutor versus Ratko Mladic, Radovan Karadžic, Dragomir Milošević and Slobodan Milošević. He is Executive Director of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, a Geneva-based foundation which specialises in the mediation of armed conflict.

He moderated a session and contributed to discussion at the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, in Oxford in October 2015: he focused on protection and the relationship between humanitarianism and security – see the Report of that Seminar. Accession CMD12199

32 Charles Harris, 1917-1998, (1959-1973) was a consultant in local government and administration. To the UNCRP he contributed extensive papers (housed in eleven boxes) on his time in Somalia for the British Council, and work for the UNTAB on decentralization in Saudi Arabia, Papua New Guinea, Cyprus and Nigeria. Personal correspondence, notebooks, in-flight thoughts and official reports are included, some illustrating the difficulties of advising in this sensitive area of politics. MS. Eng. c. 4738-4748 and Cassette

33 Michael Harwood, b. 1958, (2010-2012). He retired from the Royal Air Force with the rank of Air Vice Marshal after a thirty-four-year career. He had spent time in the Gulf –

he recalls extensive use of various Security Council Resolutions during his time involved with No-Fly Zones in Iraq. He has held senior positions at the Permanent Joint Headquarters, Northwood, the RAF's headquarters at High Wycombe, and the Joint Services Command and Staff College, Shrivenham. In his last military tour he headed the British Defence Staff in the United States (based in the British Embassy, Washington DC) from 2008 to 2012, and represented the UK on the UN's Military Staff Committee in New York, where the Libya crisis was but one issue. The Committee "was just the sort of interchange that is required: diplomacy, straight talking, but nobody walks away ignorant of what the other side thinks." He describes himself as having "always been a 'default believer' in the UN, its Charter, and the UK's involvement with that extraordinarily important organization". In retirement, as an Associate Fellow with the London-based think-tank the Royal United Services Institute, he remains dedicated to greater understanding of all aspects of national security and the UK's role within the UN. His contribution consists of a CV, a five-page perspective on the UN's little-known Military Staff Committee, and that Committee's Working Methods Handbook of 2012. Accession CMD 12075/9.

34 D. W. R. Hill, b. 1922, (1968-1982) came from the Colonial Service to become a Regional Adviser in Economic Surveys with the UN Economic Commission for Africa, 1968-1979. He moved to UNDP for the last four years of his career, as Senior Statistical Adviser to the Kenya Bureau of Statistics. In four pages of general comments he considered that among obstacles to efficient work were the recruitment of staff for political rather than professional qualifications; also the extreme difficulty of getting rid of incompetent staff and poor clerical support. He managed to develop a useful series of economic data, but lack of reliable national data led to late recognition of the serious food situation in the 1970s. MS. Eng. c. 4716

35 W. Martin Hill, d. 1976, (L of N 1927-, UN 1946-1970). Erik Jensen (*qv*) writes: "MH had a very special place among the most dedicated of international civil servants. He first joined the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in 1927. In 1939 he was appointed Secretary of the Bruce Committee intended to develop the economic and social aspects of international work, which, in effect, prepared a basis for the Economic and Social Council of the UN.

Martin Hill was a key staff member at the San Francisco Conference and at the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations in London in 1945. He served as deputy to Gunnar Myrdal in opening the way to the Economic Commission for Europe. Throughout his career at the UN his responsibilities focused on economic and social work. He was deputy head of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for many years before being appointed ASG for Inter-Agency Affairs, a

position he held until retirement. He had for more than twenty years been the Secretary-General's personal representative to the specialized agencies and organizations of the UN system and chaired the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. After retirement Martin Hill became a Special Fellow of UNITAR. Afterwards, until his death, he represented the World Intellectual Property Organization in New York."

The Fall 1978 issue of the magazine *Foreign Affairs* reviewed his book *The United Nations System – Coordinating its Economic and Social Work* (Cambridge University Press, 1978, ISBN 9780521072984), which had at its core a very useful paper prepared by him in 1974. Left unfinished at his death (it was completed by Philippe de Seynes), the book was his endeavour to take account of the changes in the UN system resulting from the Seventh Special Session. S. Ann Macmillan (*qv*) states that "he paved the way for WIPO [the World Intellectual Property Organization] to become a specialized agency which was his expertise." She also contributed to UNCRP a copy of the fulsome tributes paid by Brian Urquhart (*qv*) and de Seynes at the memorial service for him. MS. Eng. c. 4732 for an obituary.

36 Walter Hoffmann, 1920-2013, (1946-1978) was one of the earliest UN staffers, appointed in October 1946 from London, where before the Second World War he had been an articulated clerk and surveyor. Two weeks after demobilization, he boarded the steamship *Île de France*, to work for the UN in Lake Success as an Administrative Officer. He was thus one of the original 'Mohicans', as they called themselves. He retired after thirty-one years' service in 1978, with a warm letter of tribute from Secretary-General Waldheim. His first years had been spent in Administrative and Financial Services, in Conference Services and in the Office of General Services. In 1948 he had worked for the General Assembly held in Paris. He contributed significantly to setting up the UN Postal Administration as a revenue-producing activity. In 1956, as Administrative and Finance Officer to the UN Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Pacific, he visited Micronesia, New Guinea and Western Samoa, as well as Australia which was one of the administering powers. He later served as Secretary to the Contracts Committee and Property Survey Board at Headquarters. Between 1958 and 1965 he had two tours of duty in Mexico City, first as Administrative Officer with the Economic Commission for Latin America and then as Chief of Administrative Services for the UN offices in the city. In 1965 he returned to headquarters, to the Budget Division in the Controller's Office. From 1966 to 1972 he was Secretary to the Fifth Committee with its responsibilities for budgetary and administrative matters. He finished as Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General and Executive officer of the Department of Administration and Management. In retirement he was actively associated with BAFUNCS. The UNCRP holds four photocopied valedictory pages about him. Accession CMD12183

37 Sir John Holmes, b. 1951, (2007-2010). He joined the FCO in 1973 and served in a wide range of diplomatic roles in London, Moscow, Paris, New Delhi and Lisbon. In 1995 he joined Prime Minister John Major in Downing Street as his Private Secretary (Overseas Affairs) and diplomatic adviser. He continued this role with Prime Minister Tony Blair from 1997 to 1999, becoming Principal Private Secretary, and was a key figure in the negotiation of the Good Friday Agreement on Northern Ireland. In 1999, he was appointed British Ambassador in Lisbon, moving to Paris as Ambassador from 2001 to 2007. He then served as UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator from 2007 to 2010. On retirement he became Director of the Ditchley Foundation and chaired the Board of the International Rescue Committee - UK.

His contributions to the UNCRP are twofold. He gave a keynote address to the BAFUNCS Annual Reunion in 2015, entitled 'UN Neutrality: An Illusion?' – see the BAFUNCS Newsletter of September 2015, pp. 12 - 18; and he was a panellist and discussant at the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, in Oxford in October 2015 – see the Report of the Seminar. Accessions CMD12197 and CMD12199

38 Michael H. K. Irwin, b. 1931, (between 1957 and 1990). In 1957 he became Medical Officer at the UN. In 1961 he worked with UNTAB in Pakistan (DRR), returning to his Medical Officer post in 1963 and rising to become Medical Director in 1969. He became for three years Director of Personnel at UNDP in 1973. From 1977 to 1982 he was on the staff of UNICEF, including being its representative in Bangladesh, and then its Senior Adviser on Childhood Disabilities. In 1982 he returned to the UN as Medical Director. In 1989 he joined the World Bank as Medical Director but resigned after a year, writing an article (copy in the holding) for *The Wall Street Journal* which detailed his complaints. He cited in particular its "bloated and overpaid bureaucracy, wasteful practices, poor management, and unjustified arrogance". After retiring to the UK, he was Chairman of the UNA of the UK for two years from 1996. He is a well-known campaigner for doctor-assisted suicide (Chairman of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society from 1995 to 2003), humanism (a Patron of the British Humanist Association), and secularism (sponsor of the 'Secularist of the Year' award since 2005). MS. Eng. c. 4716

39 George Ivan Smith, 1915-1995, (1947-1975). The George Ivan Smith papers comprise one of the broadest ranging collections in the Bodleian's Modern Political Papers, relating to the political, public information and economic and social activities of the UN. Ivan Smith was born in Australia. After setting up Radio Australia and working in the BBC, he joined the UN Senior Director of External Affairs to establish the Organization's first international radio programmes, then at Lake Success, (1947-1949). During that time he was closely



George Ivan Smith. Courtesy unmultimedia.org

associated with Ralph Bunche and UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie in developing the 1949 Armistice Agreements that ended the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. In 1949 he came to Britain as first Director of the London UN Information Centre, remaining there until 1958. He acted frequently as spokesman for Dag Hammarskjöld and accompanied him on many missions. In 1961, he was appointed UN Representative in Katanga, Congo. He was then designated the personal Representative of Secretary-General U Thant in East and Central Africa 1962-1966 as well as Regional Director of UN Technical Assistance Programmes in the region. He again became Director of the UN Information Office in London from 1968 to 1974.

His extensive papers include correspondence with many political and public figures in Britain, Africa and elsewhere. They are mainly arranged in chronological sections which maintain their original order and reflect the different phases of Ivan Smith's career. The first section (A) contains papers from his employment with the BBC and J. Arthur Rank Organization, and the second (B) from his UN career, which is subdivided into sections on Africa, the Middle East, Dag Hammarskjöld, and secondments from the UN. Subsequent sections are (C) correspondence, (D) literary papers, (E) family and personal correspondence and papers, (F) newscuttings and photographs and (G) printed material and memorabilia. The UNCRP also holds a forty-three-page transcript of a 1993 interview concerning his work under Hammarskjöld in the 1950s. MS. Eng. c. 4702, Cassettes on MS. Eng. c. 4733; and 4797 for the transcript.

40 Sir Robert Jackson, 1911-1991, (1944-1984). Another Australian, he was from 1944 to 1947 Senior DDG of the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and oversaw activities of that agency in Europe and other places where World War II had caused destruction. He described the shake-out from UNRRA in 1945 of officials who had been recruited from whomever was available during the war, and Churchill's consequent indignation at the dismissal of his protégés. Jackson saw UNRRA's operations as a considerable success, inadequately recorded. He reminisced on the styles of Governor Lehman and Mayor La Guardia as successive



Sir Robert Jackson when Commissioner for the Study of the Capacity of the UN Development System.

Photo UN/ARA, Geneva 1970

Directors General in 1943-1946 and 1946 respectively; his many anecdotes include the circumstances of the dismissal of General Frederick Morgan: (Morgan served as Chief of Operations for UNRRA in Germany until his position was eliminated following publication of 'off the record' comments concerning incompetence and corruption within the Administration).

From the 1950s onward, Jackson advised the governments of India and Pakistan, and in 1962 he went to the UN as consultant to Paul Hoffman of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), advising on technical, logistical and pre-investment aid to developing countries. By 1971, he had helped with UNDP projects in sixty of them. He was knighted in 1956.

The 'Jackson Report' or 'Capacity Study' on UN reform was published in 1969, urging that UN projects should be harmonised with a country's own development plan, and provoking some controversy. His last major operations were co-ordinating relief for Bangladesh between 1972 and 1975, and assistance for Kampuchea and Kampuchean refugees in Thailand between 1979 and 1984.

In transcribed interviews with the UNCRP, he discussed his assignment as ASG for Coordination in 1946 and its abrupt termination by Trygve Lie. In addition to questions covered in these latter interviews, also conducted by UNCRP, he discusses his involvement with UNICEF and his roles in Bangladesh, Zambia, Kampuchea and Cape Verde. A Memorial Tribute was paid him in the Trusteeship Council at headquarters in January 1991.

The holdings, written and in cassette, also include his views on various UN Secretaries-General and on the future of the UN. Four cassettes in MS. Eng. c. 4733. Also MS. Eng. c. 4676-4678

41 Erik Jensen, b. 1933, (1967-1998). Born of Danish parents, he grew up in the UK and took Master's degrees at Oxford and Harvard. Research for a doctorate in social

anthropology followed, including seven years among the Iban in Sarawak, from 1959-1966.

He joined the UN in 1967 as a Social Affairs Officer in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. During the Nigerian Civil War he served as Assistant to the Secretary-General's Representative and acting Head of Mission. On his return to New York, he became Special Assistant to W. Martin Hill (*qv*), ASG for Inter-Agency Affairs. There and as Chef de Cabinet to the DG of the UN Office in Geneva from 1971 to 1980 he was increasingly involved in special political assignments and activities focused on helping resolve crises in e.g. Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and East Timor, the Middle East, and Cyprus. In 1980, he returned to headquarters as Director for Special Political Questions. In this capacity he became more concerned with what the UN could do in post-crisis situations, mainly in Africa, leading economic assistance missions to Comores, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau and the Central African Republic. In 1983 he was appointed Director of the UN Office in London. During this period he contributed to and co-edited *The United Kingdom – The United Nations* (Palgrave Macmillan, 1990, ISBN 0333519493), a compilation of essays by distinguished key players. Margaret Thatcher supplied a foreword, and other contributors included Lord Gladwyn (*qv*) and Sir Crispin Tickell (*qv*). Topics covered included the UK's involvement in UN peacekeeping, and co-operation and confrontation between the UN and the UK over decolonization.

In 1990, he returned to New York as Director of General Assembly Affairs. In 1993 he was appointed ASG when assigned as Chairman of the Identification Commission to the Mission of the UN for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). He later became Head of that Mission in its base in Laayoune. In 1997 he was confirmed as USG. He retired from the UN in 1998. He is a former President of BAFUNCS. His main – and unique – contribution to the UNCRP consists of six boxes of chronologically arranged documentation of his assignments related to the Western Sahara. The UNCRP also holds the report of his amusing address to the BAFUNCS



Erik Jensen (left) presents UN troops to Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali in Laayoune. Courtesy www.unmultimedia.org

Annual Reunion in 2008 'From jungle to desert – with steps between: a UN life'. Accession CMD6258 for detailed CV; and Accession CMD12197

42 David Jezeph, b. 1945, (1991-2005). He had over thirty-five years of international experience in the fields of water resources planning, management and project implementation. Until 2005 he was Chief of Water Resources at the UN Regional Commission in Bangkok, where he was responsible for developing and managing its water programmes across Asia and the Pacific. He was elected Vice-Chair of UN-Water, which coordinated delivery of the UN global water programmes. He also worked as National Policy Adviser with FAO in Indonesia. Prior to this he had been project manager for two British engineering consultancy firms in Bangkok, preparing feasibility studies and project implementation over some twenty-eight years. Earlier still, he had worked as resident engineer in Libya and the Sudan.

Amongst texts authored by him was: 'Development – There is Another Way: A Rural-Urban Partnership Development Paradigm', with T. Scarlett Epstein, *World Development*, 2001, vol. 29, issue 8, pp. 1443-1454. He also contributed to numerous UN publications on water policy, strategic planning, water pricing, private sector participation, integrated water resources management, irrigation development, water conservation and water supply to the urban poor. He contributed a detailed thirty-eight-page account of his career, with accompanying comment, for the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015. Accession CMD 12075/1 and see the Report of the Seminar – CMD12199

43 Mukesh Kapila, b. 1955, (2002-2006) was born in India and is a citizen of the UK. He has qualifications in medicine, public health, and development from the Universities of Oxford and London. He worked for the Overseas Development Administration, initially as senior health and population



Professor Mukesh Kapila. Photo by Frecia

adviser and latterly as the first head of a new Conflict and Humanitarian Affairs Department at the UK DfID. He has served the UN in different roles, in 2002 as Special Adviser at the UN Mission in Afghanistan and then as Special Adviser for a year to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva. In 2003-2004 he led the UN's largest country mission at the time as Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan, and then from 2004 to 2006 became a Director at WHO. From 2006 to 2012 he held a number of posts, including that of USG, at the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. He has also been a senior policy adviser to the World Bank, worked for the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination system, and advised the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, ILO, UNAIDS, and other agencies. He has been chair of Minority Rights Group International, Vice Chair of Nonviolent Peaceforce, professor at the University of Manchester, and Special Adviser to the 2016 UN World Humanitarian Summit. His memoir *Against a Tide of Evil* was published by Mainstream Publishing in 2013, (ISBN 978-1780576329).

He was a panellist at and contributed a brief to the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, in October 2015 entitled 'Taking a stand needs courage'. It began by stating "Despite plenty of early warning and real-time information, lack of courage and neglect of responsibility at top UN secretariat leadership level failed to stop the Darfur genocide (2003-2004). Without duty-bearer accountability such failures will recur." Complementing this, the Project also holds digitally some fifty of his documents (personal correspondence, memos and internal UN papers) that shed original insight into the Darfur episode. Accessions CMD 12075/29 and CMD12199



David Jezeph, right, listens to the interpretation. Courtesy Linkages

44 Professor Michael Kaser, b. 1926, (between 1951 and 2005). With a Cambridge economics degree, he entered the British Foreign Service in 1947, serving briefly in Moscow, and then joined the UN Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva. He worked there from 1951 till 1963 to analyse Soviet-type economies, participating in missions to five of the Soviet Republics and all East European states. Throughout



Professor Michael Kaser. Courtesy St Antony's College, Oxford.

his subsequent career in academic research he was frequently called on for advice both by international organizations and governments. His main consultancies were undertaken for UNDP in 1964 (Moscow), UNIDO in 1982 (Budapest), UNCTAD in 1986, the UNRISD in 1989, and UNICEF in 1991 and 1992 (Tirana and Tashkent).

He is Reader Emeritus in Economics at Oxford University, Honorary Professor in the School of Social Sciences, University of Birmingham, and Associate Fellow of Templeton College, Oxford. He became a Fellow of St Antony's College, Oxford in 1960.

He is author of seven books (three of which have been translated into several languages) and editor of a further sixteen; he has also written some 370 articles in professional journals. The fields covered are largely the East European, Russian and Eurasian economies, communist and post-communist. His recent work on the Caucasus and Central Asia develops research commissioned by NATO and the UN with that on EU Enlargement commissioned by the EC. His contribution to the UNCRP is a major one, dealing largely with Soviet economics but ranging more widely to Eastern European economic support for developing countries, and economic co-operation among countries with different economic and social systems. He is a former President of BAFUNCS. MS. Eng. c. 4680-4696; 9853; also Accession CMD6258 for his UNCRP Questionnaire

45 Michael Keating, b. 1959, (1999-present). His early career was in publishing, communication and management consultancy. From 1999-2001 he was Senior Advisor to the Administrator of UNDP in New York. From 2001-2004 he served in Gaza and Jerusalem as Director of Socio-Economic and Humanitarian Affairs in the UN's political office, UNSCO. He was advisor to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Afghanistan in the late '90s. He was for four years UN RC and UNDP RR in Malawi. He was Director of the Africa Progress Panel in Geneva between 2008 and 2010: (the Panel consists of a group of eminent individuals from Africa and beyond, chaired by Kofi Annan, whose purpose is to promote Africa's development). From 2011 until November 2012 he served

as DRSG and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Afghanistan. In 2013, he led the team that developed the UN's 'Human Rights up Front' plan of action, and until late 2015 served as an adviser to the UN on protection and safety issues in Syria. Until January 2016, he was Associate Director of Research Partnerships at Chatham House, where he initiated and managed a number of projects including on Afghanistan's political stability, and the Moving Energy Initiative to increase access to clean energy by refugees and displaced people. He is currently serving as SRSR and Head of UNSOM in Somalia. He has undertaken assignments for a number of international and nongovernmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, AMREF, DfID, the Royal Geographical Society and the International Organization for Migration.

He was a panellist and discussant at the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, held in Oxford in October 2015, on the UK and UN Humanitarian Action – see the Report of that Seminar – CMD12199

46 Randolph Kent, b. 1943, (1987-2002). He holds a PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Science in finance and diplomacy. He served as Chief of Emergency Prevention and Preparedness in Ethiopia (1987-1989); Chief of the UN Emergency Unit in Sudan (1989-1991); Chief of the IASC's Inter-Agency Support Unit (1992-1994); UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Rwanda (1994-1995); and, similarly designated, in Kosovo (1999). After completing an assignment as UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia in April 2002, he returned to the UK and became, until 2014, Director of the Humanitarian Futures Programme at King's College, London. Following that initiative, he undertook a project, Planning from the Future, with King's College, London, the Overseas Development Institute and Tufts University.

He was a member of the World Economic Forum's Catastrophic Risk Council, and served as a Co-chair for the NGO Internews. He also served on the boards of the DfID-funded Humanitarian Innovations Fund, the Overseas Development Institute's Humanitarian Policy Group, and ALNAP (the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action). He was on the British Red Cross Society's Policy Research Advisory Committee as well as on the American Red Cross's Global Disaster Preparedness Center. He was also a member of CARE's Programme and Policy Committee, Deloitte's Humanitarian Innovation Panel and DHL's Sustainability Advisory Council. Amongst his extensive list of publications is an article, 'The United Nations' Humanitarian Pillar: Refocusing the UN's Disaster and Emergency Roles and Responsibilities', which appeared in *Disasters* (Volume 28, Issue 2, pages 216-233, June 2004).

His UNCRP contributions consist of an address given to the Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS in 2006, entitled 'A dangerous and uncertain road: the United Nations and humanitarian

action'; and a brief for the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, on the UN in Humanitarian Action, in Oxford in October 2015, entitled 'Vignettes from the Past and Challenges for the Future'. Accession CMD12197 and CMD12199

47 Thomas B. Kirkbride, 1918-2005, (1945-1974) came to the UN after war service and a short period as Chief of the European Budget Section in UNRRA's London Office. Starting in Lake Success, he went on to become Chief of the UN Budget for many years, which he ran on conservative lines. When the developing countries pressed for a great expansion and for a system of programme budgeting, he preferred to move to the UN's European Office as Director of Administration and Budget Services. He contributed a thirteen-page account of his career. He had been warmly supported by U Thant and knew him well, but later saw morale decline under Waldheim and took early retirement. MS. Eng. c. 4717; also under AFICS (*qv*) Accession CMD12194

48 Peter Kuenstler, 1919-2011, (1964-1979). He had first been Secretary to the African Development Trust in London. He joined the UN as a Social Affairs Officer and then Inter-regional Adviser on Youth, in the Technical Assistance Administration in New York. Twelve years followed in Geneva in similar capacities and he completed his career with two years as an Adviser on Youth and Community Development in Botswana. An obituary in *The Guardian* noted that "... He started a voluntary movement among UN staff in Geneva called '1% for development' to get them to allocate 1% of their salaries to development projects that were too small for the UN Development Programme." He gave the UNCRP a candid eight-page manuscript account of his activities which voiced the frustrations he had felt, and his view that the social dimension was seen as poor relation to the economic in the UN system. MS. Eng. c. 4717

49 Sir Bernard Ledwidge, 1915-1998, (1952-1956). In a taped interview transcribed in eight pages, he gave his impressions of how UN technical assistance operations in Afghanistan appeared to him when he had been First Secretary at the British Embassy in Kabul. He was critical of the quality of the early experts, except in the health field, but felt it had improved towards the end of his stay. In retirement he was Chairman of the UK Committee for UNICEF, from 1976 to 1989. Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734. Also MS. Eng. c. 4729

50 Evan Luard, 1926-1991 (1967-1968). He resigned from the Foreign Office over the Suez intervention and accepted a research fellowship with St Antony's College, Oxford in 1957. He was MP for Oxford from 1966 to 1970 and again from 1974 to 1979, serving as a Parliamentary Secretary of

State in the Foreign Office under two administrations. He was author of a number of important titles which appeared over forty years – of which, to name a few only (all published by Palgrave Macmillan), *International Agencies: Emerging Framework of Interdependence* (1977, ISBN 978 11281); *A History of the United Nations: The Years of Western Domination 1945-1955* (1982 and 1989, ISBN 978 0312386542); and the *Management of the World Economy* (Palgrave Macmillan, 1983, ISBN 978 0333342374). He was a UK delegate to the General Assembly (1967-1968), and was appointed to a committee on restructuring UN economic and social activities. MS. Eng. c. 4732 for *The Independent's* obituary, only.

51 Sir Donald Maitland, 1922-2010, (1973-1974) was UK Permanent Representative in New York. An obituary in the *Daily Telegraph* read: "In May 1973 Maitland moved to the UN as Britain's Permanent Representative. He hurried from the aircraft to the Security Council to accuse Israel of an "act of official violence" for forcing down an Iraqi airliner because it thought Arab guerrillas were on board. When the Yom Kippur War broke out that October, he endeavoured to secure a ceasefire, then welcomed the sending of a UN emergency force despite Israel's warnings that it would be useless. He warned Spain that measures it was taking toward Gibraltar were making a change in its status "exceedingly unattractive" to the people of the Rock, and criticised the UN General Assembly for passing resolutions that "lack any touch of reality"." In a taped and transcribed interview of forty pages for UNCRP in 1991 he discussed the Yom Kippur War and the world economic crisis which arose from the increase in oil prices. He also considered the relative advantages of having a professional diplomat or politician in the post of Permanent Representative. He subsequently served as UK Representative at the EEC where he felt that "we were all on the same side", whereas in New York situations were often confrontational, with the valuable exception of the monthly informal lunches of the Security Council. He also contributed the text of an address he gave to The Pilgrims of the United States in New York in 1974. MS. Eng. c. 4729 and Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734

52 Sir Peter Marshall, b. 1924, (1975-1983). He joined the UK Diplomatic Service in 1949, rising to become Economic Under-Secretary in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He was Deputy, Economic and Social Affairs, to Britain's Permanent Representative to the UN in New York; UK Representative to ECOSOC from 1975 to 1979; and Ambassador and Permanent UK Representative to the UN in Geneva from 1979 to 1983. From 1983 to 1988 he was DSG of the Commonwealth. Author of *Positive Diplomacy* (Palgrave Macmillan, 1999, ISBN 978-0333710982), which drew on his wide experience both of operational diplomacy, multilateral and bilateral, and of questions of diplomatic organization, recruitment and training.



Sir Peter Marshall

He has contributed several essays, including 'Churchill in Number Ten, Eisenhower in the White House and the "Makins Mission"', lodged with the papers in the Bodleian of Roger Makins, later Lord Sherfield; and 'Remembering our Year of Anniversaries, 2015', with covering e-mail; etc. MS. Eng. c. 4729 and Accession CMD 12075/27

53 William A. C. Mathieson, b. 1916, (1951-1954 and 1976-1981). In a recorded interview transcribed in sixty-three pages he described his experiences during three years as Counsellor on Colonial Affairs with the UK Delegation to the UN in New York. As such he was a UK Representative on the Trusteeship Council. He commented on his colleagues on the Council and on some of the UN officials with whom he dealt. He also discussed missions to Trust Territories on which he served. He considered that the fact that Tanganyika was a Trust Territory accelerated the pace of independence in East Africa. In a covering letter he described the leadership of Gladwyn Jebb (*qv*) in amusing and complimentary terms. Later, as Under-Secretary in charge of the UK International Division of the Ministry of Overseas Development and Deputy Secretary (1964-1975), he attended meetings of the FAO Council and General Conference where he had a good relationship with the "imperious" DG, Binay Ranjan Sen. He more or less took charge of the election campaign of Sen's successor, Addeke Boerma, and gave an inside story of the latter's election, as well as that of his successor Edouard Saouma. The recorded interview also described Mathieson's representing the Ministry at the UNESCO General Conference. He commented both on the Organization's programmes and on the style of René Maheu as DG, and that of Malcolm Adiseshia as DDG. MS. Eng. c. 4729 and Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734.

54 Kathleen Margaret 'Kay' Midwinter-Vergin, née Midwinter, 1909-1995, <L of N 1930-1940, UN 1946-1969). She had served from the age of 21 with secretarial qualifications in the Editorial Section, the Economic

Intelligence Department, and the Treasury of the League of Nations. Her experience in committee work recommended her for a clerkship in the UK House of Commons where in May 1940 she was the first woman to be appointed to the position, standing near Churchill as he delivered his famous war speeches. In 1943 she joined the Economic Relations Department of the Foreign Office, which was planning the winding up of the League and the international agencies to replace it after the war. With David Owen (*qv*) she was Joint Secretary to a committee on the attendant legal, administrative and financial problems. She married Lt. Col. Arthur H. Vergin who as head of the FO's Conference and Movements Division was involved in organising various conferences for the UN in Geneva. She was an adviser to the UK delegation to the Preparatory Commission of the UN in London in October 1945; and joint secretary to the UK delegation to the inaugural conference of FAO.

She joined the UN in 1946 and helped as secretary with discussions which led to a constitution for the International Refugee Organization: this involved briefing Eleanor Roosevelt, who chaired one of the meetings. From 1946 to 1954 she served in the Social Affairs Department of the UN Technical Assistance Administration, where she organised the first regional seminar for Arab states on social welfare, and a similar first gathering of Latin American countries on rural development. In 1954 she was transferred to Geneva, where until her retirement in 1969 she worked on the UN's European Social Development Programme – assisted among others by Peter Kuenstler (*qv*). Afterwards she represented UNRWA and the International Council on Social Work in Geneva.

Her unique contribution consists of some ninety pages of memoirs and letters relating to each stage of her career, including with the League. She considered that there was a prejudice against women in higher grades and that her experience would have carried her further in the UN had she been a man. MS. Eng. c. 4718, Cassette transcribed in MS. Eng. c. 4733

55 Sir Guy Millard, c. 1917-2013, was a Private Secretary to Prime Minister Anthony Eden from 1955 to 1956, i.e. during the Suez Crisis. While he was never a staff member of the UN, the UNCRP obtained from Yale University a thirty-seven page typescript of an interview he gave on that crisis, relating at several points to the role of SG Dag Hammarskjöld. Sir Guy later continued his distinguished diplomatic career in Paris, Washington, Budapest and Stockholm. MS. Eng. c. 4729

56 G. Geoffrey H. Mollett, 1911-1989, (1953-1973). He had been a translator and editor for OECD for four years. Joining the UN in 1953, he became Secretary to the Publications Board. In 1960-1961 he served with the UN in the Congo, and in Cyprus 1964-1965 with UNFICYP, where he was Secretary to the Political Liaison Committee. Then, back in New

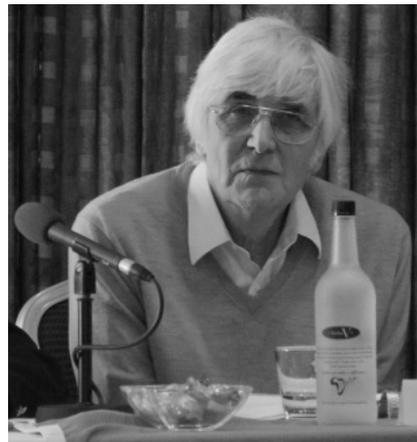
York, he was Director of Special Assignments in the Office of General Services. In several years he was translator and précis writer for the General Assembly. Husband of Imogen Mollet (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4718

57 Imogen Mollett née Salter, 1925-2007, (1947-1976). Beginning in Lake Success, she worked in New York as translator, précis writer, as Secretary of the Publications Board, and for three years as Deputy and then Acting Chief of the Recruitment Programmes Section. One of her first assignments took her to Libya for a year. She was First Vice-Chairman of the Staff Committee from 1956 to 1959. She took early retirement when promotion was blocked by geographical distribution. She contributed six articles she had written for the press in retirement; and a copy of *Secretariat News* which carried photographs of a 30th anniversary reunion of the 'Mohicans' in 1976. In retirement she was very active in BAFUNCS, as Chairman, Editor of the Association's Newsletter, and member of the Advisory Committee on the UNCRP. Wife of Geoffrey Mollett (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4718 and Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary.

58 Edward Mortimer, b. 1943, (1998-2006). He was from 1998 chief speech-writer, and from 2001 until December 2006 Director of Communications, in the Executive Office of the SG, Kofi Annan. Previously a VSO volunteer in Senegal, he had gone on to journalism and before joining the UN worked first with *The Times*, where he developed an expertise in Middle East affairs, and later with the *Financial Times*, where from 1987 to 1998 he was the main commentator and columnist on foreign affairs.

Since retiring he has been Senior Vice President of The Salzburg Global Seminar (2007-2012), and a member of the Advisory Council of the non-profit advisory group Independent Diplomat. He serves as an Advisory Board member for the Institute for Historical Justice and Reconciliation, and for the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect. At various times he has also served as a fellow and/or faculty at several institutions, including Oxford University (where he is now a Distinguished Fellow of All Souls College), the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the International Institute of Strategic Studies, and (as Honorary Professor) the University of Warwick. He is Chair of the Children's Radio Foundation UK branch, a member of the governing body of the Agence France-Presse Foundation, and was until 2015 Chair of the Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice. He is also the current President of BAFUNCS. He has been author of several books on francophone Africa, Islam and of *The World that FDR built – Tomorrow's World Leaders and their World* (Scribner, 1989, ISBN 978-0684 186870).

UNCRP's holding consists of a report of the address which he gave to the BAFUNCS Annual Reunion in 2007, entitled 'Kofi Annan's legacy', and the subsequent discussion. He also



Edward Mortimer

participated in the three UNCRP Witness Seminars in 2015-2016, contributing a brief to the third – see the Reports on them. Accessions CMD12197 and CMD12199

59 Claus Adolf Moser, Baron Moser of Regent's Park, 1922 -2015, (1958-1959, 1960s, 1970s) was born in Germany and came to Britain as a refugee in 1936. He was successively Reader, Professor and Visiting Professor of Social Statistics at the London School of Economics. In 1957-1958 he was assigned to the Statistical Division of ILO, on a temporary contract to secure his services for the completion of a programme in the field of family living studies (a household expenditure enquiry). Later in 1958 and 1959 he undertook short assignments, including one as a lecturer at an I.L.O. Asian Seminar on Labour Statistics, in the Philippines. In a taped interview in which his colleague Barrie Davies (*qv*) participated, he discusses the work of the Conference of European Statisticians at UNECE, and of the UN Statistical Commission in New York. He found the former particularly



Sir Claus Moser. Courtesy britac.ac.uk

effective body of professionals, well supported by the secretariat and rather little affected by political controversy. He touches insightfully on the Conference's problems of trying to achieve compatibility in national accounts with the Russians and with OECD and the UN Specialized Agencies such as FAO, ILO and UNESCO; and on issues such as population registers versus population censuses. In his view the papers put to the UN Statistical Commission were not as technically advanced as those put to UNECE. For a short time about 1987 Sir Claus was a statistical consultant to UNICEF, "rather a marvellous organization". He regarded himself as lucky, having been "around at the height of the statistical boom". The file also contains an extensive interview with him by *The Independent* in 1992. MS. Eng. c. 4730, Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734.

60 Michael Mosselmans, b. 1962, (2006-2013). At DfID he had been head of the UN and Commonwealth (1999-2002) and the Conflict, Humanitarian and Security (2002-2006) Departments. Moving to the UN, he was Chief of the Pandemic Influenza Coordination Section at OCHA from 2006 to 2010. He then became senior consultant in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch of the World Food Programme and headed its 'Towards a Safer World' initiative between 2010 and 2013. He is currently in charge of Humanitarian Policy, Practice, Advocacy and Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean at Christian Aid. He moderated a session and contributed to discussion at the UNCRP Witness Seminar 2 on UN humanitarian action in October 2015 – see the Report on that Seminar. Accession CMD12199

61 Nina Nash, (April to June 1946). In May 1990 she contributed an interesting seven-page note on a 1946 mission to eight countries including Czechoslovakia and some 'occupied territories', on which she had been administrative assistant to a two-man Special European Mission on Recruitment Questions. The then SG, Trygve Lie, was seeking suitable candidates for senior service in the Secretariat. In Prague they were received by Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk. The mission attended the meeting in Geneva when all of the assets and functions of the League of Nations were handed over to the UN. MS. Eng. c. 4718

62 Ronald W. Neath, 1921-2002, (1963-1981). As a schoolboy, during exchange trips to the Rhineland in the 1930s, he witnessed the early rise of Nazism. He grew up to be ideologically a true internationalist, vehemently anti-racist. He came to the UN from the Colonial Service in Tanganyika and began with a two-year stint as Regional Adviser on Local Government for the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in Addis Ababa. He then had three years in New York with the Public Administration Division, dealing with personnel issues. In 1976 he was transferred to Geneva, where he spent

the rest of his career in the UN Economic Commission for Europe, which did much to build trust between East and West and pave the way for *glasnost* and *détente*. He was Secretary to the Commission and Special Adviser to its Executive Secretary. To the UNCRP he contributed twelve comprehensive and thoughtful pages of 'Observations on how objectives of international agencies were set'. He addressed political influences, recruitment, salaries, staff training, the impact of personalities, the promotion of women, etc. He considered that there was a strong element of luck in recruitment and that the UN's system of annual performance reports was useless. His most enjoyable work was in staff training. Despite frustrations and disappointments he regarded this second career as very satisfying. MS. Eng. c. 4718 and Accession CMD6258 for an obituary.

63 Davidson S. H. W. Nicol, 1924-1994, (1970-1982). He was educated in medicine and natural sciences in Sierra Leone, Nigeria and England, and subsequently served in various medical posts in those countries. He became known for his research into the structure of insulin, and lectured and wrote widely on medical topics. He was Principal of Fourah Bay College, Freetown (1960-1968), Vice Chancellor of the University of Sierra Leone (1966-1968), and the country's Ambassador to the United Nations (1969-1971). He was President of the UN Security Council in 1970, and from 1972 to 1982 served as Executive Director of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) with the rank of USG. Returning to academic life, he was President of the World Federation of UN Associations from 1983 to 1987. He was author of *Africa, A Subjective View* (Longmans and Ghana Universities Press, 1964, ASIN B0007ITRJA).

He contributed a fourteen-page account of his ten years with UNITAR, entitled 'Research and training at the United Nations: a decade of experimentation and détente (1972-1982)'. MS. Eng. c. 4719



Davidson Nicol. Courtesy angelfire.com



Sir David Owen as a young man. Courtesy Michael Owen

64 Sir A. David K. Owen, 1904-1970, (1945-1969). He had been General Secretary to the think-tank Political and Economic Planning in the UK from 1940 to 1941. In 1942 he became personal assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps in the office of the Lord Privy Seal and later in the Ministry of Aircraft Production. He was a member of the Cripps mission to India in 1942, and of the Reconstruction Department of the Foreign Office in charge of League of Nations affairs, 1944-1945. He was a member of the UK Delegation at the International Labour Conferences held in Philadelphia in 1944 and San Francisco in 1945.

He became one of the leading lights of the UN from 1946 until his retirement in 1969. He served and headed the UNTAB between 1951 and 1965 and, following the Board's merger with the UN Special Fund, was then Co-Administrator of UNDP from 1966 to 1969, Paul Hoffmann being the other Co-Administrator.

Shortly before his death he was appointed General Secretary of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. He wrote 'A review and commentary on the UN Report, A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System (Jackson Report)', which was first published by the University of Sussex Institute of Development Studies Bulletin, Volume 2, Issue 2, pages 49-56, in December 1969. The Archival Collections of Columbia University Libraries hold thirty-nine boxes of his correspondence and professional files – ref. MS#0962. The UNCRP holds a Personal Note on David Owen's passing, by George Ivan Smith (*qv*); his son Professor Roger Owen's memories as a young boy of accompanying him to the first meetings of the UN in London in 1946; and a digital folder of photographs prepared by Michael Owen, of his father on an official visit to Taiwan/Republic of China in 1964. MS. Eng. c. 4732, CMD12075/11 and Accession CMD12185

65 Sir Anthony Parsons, 1922-1996, (1979-1982) joined the Foreign Office in 1954, served in the British embassies in Ankara, Amman, Cairo and Khartoum, and was Political Agent in Bahrain. He was Counsellor in the UK Mission

to the UN in New York from 1969 to 1971. He was British Ambassador to Iran for five years from 1974 and witnessed the Iranian Revolution. In 1979 he was appointed UK Permanent Representative to the UN; in April 1982 after the outbreak of the Falklands War, he tabled a resolution which was adopted as Security Council Resolution 502, demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities and a withdrawal of Argentine forces. He contributed a comprehensive forty-page typescript of an interview he had given in 1991 on the Falklands/Malvinas War, supplemented with seven pages on the elections of Kurt Waldheim and Javier Perez de Cuellar as SG. MS. Eng. c. 4730

66 General Sir Robert Pascoe, b. 1932, (1967)

commanded a company of 1st Battalion the Royal Green Jackets in the UNFICYP Force in Cyprus. He contributed a copy of his detailed report as UN Company Commander of a clash between Greek Cypriot forces and Turkish Cypriot villagers in the Kophinou-Ayios Theodoros area on 15 November 1967, and an article on the same subject for the Regimental Chronicle. MS. Eng. c. 4731

67 Maurice Pilkington, b. 1925, (1950-1982). Formerly a technical officer in radio with the Post Office, and Radio Technician with UK airborne forces, he served for thirty-two years with the UN Field Service in Peace-Keeping Forces and Military Observer Groups, beginning with his briefing in Lake Success for Korea and then successively in Kashmir, Jerusalem, the Congo, the Gaza Strip, Pakistan, and Syria. He retired as Chief Administrative Officer of UNFICYP in Cyprus. In a short note he described the somewhat chaotic time of his first briefing. MS. Eng. c. 4719

68 Jerzy Bogumil 'Peter' Pisarski, b. 1923, (1966-1978).

Born in Poland, he studied photogrammetric cartography. He served with the Polish forces at the end of World War II and went on to the Camborne School of Mines. Before joining the UN Office of Technical Cooperation in 1966 he had worked in Costa Rica, Colombia and Canada. As a geochemist he undertook assignments for UNOTC, researching copper, gold or platinum deposits in the Solomon Islands, Zambia (from 1969 to 1973), Tamil Nadu, India (1974-1975) and Ethiopia, up to 1978. He found the work scientifically challenging and educational. He provided a five-page account of his career. Accession CMD6258

69 Sir Kieran Prendergast, b. 1942, (1979-1982 and 1997-2005). A career diplomat with the FCO (1964-1995), he served in Ankara, Nicosia, The Hague, and in the UK Mission to the UN in New York from 1979 to 1982. Periods in Tel Aviv and Harare followed, the latter as High Commissioner to Zimbabwe from 1989-1992; then as High Commissioner to Kenya, 1992-

1995 and British Ambassador to Turkey, 1995-1997. During postings at the FCO, he served in the NATO and Southern European Departments, was a Private Secretary to two foreign Secretaries (Anthony Crosland and David Owen) and was Head of the Southern African Department during the last years of *apartheid*.

In March 1997 he was appointed USG for Political Affairs at the UN and served in that position until 2005. When he retired in 2005, following pressure from the Bush administration for the removal of key UN Secretariat officials who had opposed the Iraq war and the handling of the aftermath, Kofi Annan thanked him for his “outstanding service” and “invaluable advice.” The UNCRP holds a copy of the address he gave to the Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS in 2013, on the theme ‘Humanitarian intervention: more complicated than it seemed?’ He also participated in UNCRP Witness Seminar 3 in January 2016 – see the Report on it. Accession CMD12197 and CMD12199

70 Nazri Muhammad Rashed, nom de plume Noon Meem Rashed, 1910-1975, (1952-1973). Born in Gujranwala, he was a distinguished poet, translator and writer in Urdu. From 1939 he successively held the posts of News Editor, Programme Assistant and Director of Programmes with All India Radio. During World War II he served abroad as Director of Public Relations for the Indian Army, in Baghdad, Teheran, Jerusalem and Colombo. When Pakistan achieved independence, he became Assistant Regional Director and then Regional Director for Radio Pakistan.

Joining the UN in 1952, he held several positions over twenty-one years as Director of the UN Information Centres in Jakarta, Karachi, Washington and Teheran. As an Information Officer at headquarters from 1961 to 1966 he was *inter alia* Chief of the South East Asia Section of UN Radio; Secretary to the UN Consultative Committee on Public Information; and Liaison Officer with the Preparatory Committees for International Cooperation Year (1965) and the International



Nazri Muhammad Rashed

Year of Human Rights (1968). His widow **Sheila Angelini Rashed** has contributed a short account of his career and a CV which detail his many literary and broadcasting accomplishments. Accession CMD6258

71 * Paul Rayment, (1970-2001).** The UN Economic Commission for Europe marked its sixtieth anniversary in 2007 by inviting Rayment and Yves Berthelot to write a book on the history and future of the Commission: *Looking Back and Peering Forward, A Short History of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 1947-2007* offers an account of the Commission, its evolution and its significant contributions to European economic cooperation and integration. He had worked in the Commission from 1970 until his retirement in 2001. From 1994 he had served as Director of its Economic Analysis Division. He is a founding member of the World Economic Association. The book emphasises that UNECE still has the capacity to contribute to Europe’s cohesion. It tackles the different decisive eras of the Commission, from the unique part it played as a bridge between East and West to the economic transition era, through the achievements of the early Cold War-period and the search for sustainable growth.

72 Sir Robert Rhodes James, 1933-1999, (1972-1976). In 1968 he became Director of the Institute for the Study of International Organization at the University of Sussex, before moving in 1973 to work as Principal Officer in the Executive Office of the then SG, Kurt Waldheim. Later, as a *New York Times* obituary put it, “when it was alleged that Mr. Waldheim had been guilty of brutality during the Nazi era, Sir Robert said in a 1988 interview that he ‘realised we were dealing with a liar who must have something very substantial to hide.’” He then played a key role in the British investigation of Mr. Waldheim’s record. The UNCRP holds a nineteen-page transcript of a further interview he gave, in 1993, concerning his work under Waldheim.

He was a consultant to the UN Conference on Human Environment; he was also UK member of the UN Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Author of *Staffing the United Nations Secretariat* (Institute for the Study of International Organization, University of Sussex, 1970, ISBN 0900479027) and *Britain’s Role in the United Nations* (1977). He was afterwards an MP and, throughout, a much-published historian and biographer. Cassette in MS. Eng. c. 4733, and 4797 for transcript of the interview re Waldheim.

73 Lord Ivor Richard, b. 1932, (1974-1979). An MP, minister and Labour Party spokesman on foreign affairs, he was appointed by the UK government in 1974 as Permanent Representative to the UN in New York, where he served for five years. He played a role in trying to bring together the sides in the Middle East and Rhodesia conflicts. He presided

as Chairman over the Geneva Conference on Rhodesia from October to December 1976. It had been called to implement the terms of Henry Kissinger's agreement with Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia, on the creation of an interim government to preside while a new majority-rule constitution was written. But the divisions between the two sides proved unbridgeable, and no progress was made during the six weeks of the conference.

The UNCRP holds a ten-page transcript of an interview he gave it, which addressed some of the difficulties of the Cold War era in the UN, including "getting nowhere on disarmament". He was candid in his assessment of Kurt Waldheim, "a bureaucrat, not an innovator"; and very complimentary about Brian Urquhart (*qv*). Also a report of Lord Richard's address to the BAFUNCS Annual Reunion of 2004, 'The United Nations: the view from Westminster' and the discussion which followed. MS. Eng. c. 4730 and Accession CMD12197

74 James O. Robertson, b. 1926, (1986-1988). A civil engineer specialising in water resources, he had had extensive prior experience in Kenya with the Colonial Service, with UK ODA and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Pakistan in 1984, etc. He served as an Engineer (Hydraulics) with the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. He contributed an account of a water resources management study on the Ponnaiyar, Madurai and Tirumelveli Rivers in India.

MS. Eng. c. 4724 (for CV and some comments) and 4797 for, *inter alia*, comments on the impracticality of desalination in other than rich countries: "a messy business with salt @ 35,000 parts per million in the sea-water, so 20 million gallons of water per day produces over 3,000 tons of salt/day, with a sizeable amount sticking to the plant pipework and evaporating pans".

75 General Sir Michael Rose, b. 1940, (1994-1995). A career soldier, he served in the 16th Parachute Brigade and was Commanding Officer of the 22nd SAS Regiment from 1979 to 1982. He served in Germany, Aden, Malaysia, the Gulf States, Dhofar, and in Northern Ireland and the Falkland Islands. From 1994 to 1995 he was Commander of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina and is author of *Fighting for Peace: Lessons from Bosnia 1994* (Sphere, 1999, ISBN 978-0751529807). He was a vehement critic of Britain's participation in the war in Iraq from 2003. The UNCRP holds a report of his address to the Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS that same year, on the theme 'Peace-keeping: the changing world'. Accession CMD12197



General Sir Michael Rose's book *Fighting for Peace*

76 Christopher T. Saunders, 1907-2000, (1965-1973).

He had been for eight years Director of the UK's National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Starting late on in his career, he worked in the Economic Research Division of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. To the UNCRP he contributed three pages of general reflections, addressing staffing problems, independence of research, inter-agency cooperation and public information. He found his work satisfying: UNECE was responsible for many useful agreements and standards. Some problems arose from the different methods of work of the international staff, but the Commission had a useful educational function in this respect. He had great difficulty in obtaining support from Whitehall in finding UK candidates for ECE posts. MS. Eng. c. 4720

77 John M. Saunders, b. 1916, deceased, (1946-1981)

had served with the Friends Ambulance Unit and Friends Relief Service in Egypt and Greece from 1940 to 1946. He then spent two years with UNRRA's mission in China, based on Shanghai. He entered UN service briefly with UNICEF in 1949 and then was with UNESCO in Paris for four years. From 1956 to 1964 he held a succession of posts with UNTAB, including in Yugoslavia, Iran and at headquarters. He was Chief Administrative Officer and DRR of UNTAB in the Congo (1964-1965). A further succession of senior assignments had him work with the UN Special Fund and then UNDP in New York, where he was the Deputy Director of the new Regional Bureau for Africa. Promoted to ASG, he completed a distinguished UN career as, successively, RR of UNDP in Ethiopia, SRS in Lebanon, and Kampuchea, and finally in charge of Kampuchean Emergency Operations back at UNICEF headquarters, until 1981.

His contribution contains some fifty pages of documents related to his time in Congo and sixty of extracts from letters written to his wife Winifred Saunders (*qv*) at that time. Also

one hundred pages of notes about his period in Kampuchea, which he had written by way of review and comment on a draft of William Shawcross's book *The Quality of Mercy: Cambodia, Holocaust and Modern Conscience* (Simon and Schuster, 1984, ISBN 978-0671440220). He was Chairman of the UN Joint Appeals Boards from 1975 to 1979. MS. Eng. c. 4701, 4702, and 6037 for an eleven-page typed note on his UNRRA work in Egypt and Greece in 1944-1945.

78 Professor Sir Hans Singer, 1910-2006, (1946-1969) was born in Germany. He came to Britain in 1933 as a candidate for a PhD in economics at Cambridge. He held various academic and civil service posts until 1947 when he was asked by David Owen (*qv*), to be Special Adviser to the USG in charge of the UN's Department of Economic Affairs, dealing with development economics and initially concentrating on country planning.

In that position for fifteen years till 1962, he was closely involved in the creation of the Bretton Woods Framework and the post-World War II international financial institutions. In 1950 he published an empirical study examining the costs of international trade, drawing criticism from fellow economists. This led to his famous joint credit, with Raul Prebisch, for the Prebisch-Singer hypothesis. Its fundamental claim was that, in a world system in which poorer nations specialise in primary products such as raw minerals and agricultural products that are then shipped to industrialised nations that, in turn, make advanced products to be sold to poorer nations, all of the benefits of international trade will go to the wealthy nations. As a result of this deduction Singer was a passionate advocate for increased foreign aid in a variety of forms to the developing world, to offset the disproportionate gain to developed nations of trade. During this period he had been subjected to character-assassination in the US press influenced by Senator Joseph McCarthy.

He attempted to create a 'soft-loan' fund, which would offer loans at interest rates below market rates to be administered by the UN, but was systematically blocked by the USA and the UK, who wished to retain control of money flowing out of the UN. He was thus considered 'one of the wild men of the UN' by McCarthy and by Eugene R. Black of the World Bank. Subsequent positions he held were as Director of the Economic Division of the UNECA, 1959-1962; Associate Director of UNRISD in Geneva, 1962-1963; and Director of the Economic Division of UNIDO, 1964-1968. Although he moved out of the UN in 1969 and spent the rest of his life as Professor (later Emeritus) at the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, he left an indelible mark on the UN system. While perhaps more closely associated with the creation of the UN Special Fund (which evolved into the UNDP), he was also involved in the founding of the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the UNRISD. In 2001 he received the WFP's Food for Life Award.



Sir Hans Singer. Courtesy en.wikipedia.org

His biographer has listed 450 publications. In an address to a BAFUNCS Annual Reunion entitled 'The UN Fifty Years On: a Forward Look', his focus was to examine the original ideas of the group of economists of whom John Maynard Keynes was the foremost, about an international economic structure to be established after the war, seeing the establishment of an effective UN as a unique opportunity to tackle the problems of boom and slump, depression, unemployment and poverty which had so bedevilled the world in the past. Sir Hans contributed to the UNCRP copies of a piece on 'Aid Not Trade? The evolution of Soft Financing in the early years in the United Nations', and a more autobiographical text excerpted from essays written in his honour. Accession CMD12197; also MS. Eng. c. 4720, and Accession CMD6258

79 Parmeet Singh, 1940-2016, (1987-2004). A Kenyan, he became a civil servant at the Ministry of Finance, ending up after twenty-one years (1962-1981) as Director of Statistics at the Central Bureau of Statistics. He was then seconded to the Commonwealth Secretariat, where he spent six years. He joined the UN Department for Technical Cooperation for Development and remained there until 1994 as a programme manager with the UN Household Survey Capability Programme, which aimed at promoting capacity in developing countries to undertake household statistical data collection. Between 1994 and 1997 he was with the UN Economic Commission for Africa, where his role focused on developing central statistical systems in African countries. In the ensuing six years he undertook medium-term assignments for UNDP in Zambia, Nigeria, Liberia, Kenya and Uganda. In late 2003 and early 2004 he participated in a World Bank/UNDP Somalia Watching Brief Programme.

He gave an interview for UNCRP on the occasion of the Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015: despite various frustrations he had experienced – agencies' changing priorities, lack of coordination and of funds – he felt that he had facilitated some development of capacities. Accession CMD12199

80 Ronald Skeldon, b. 1946, (between 1973 and 2000).

He has described his career as “on the margins of the United Nations”. Following completion of his doctoral thesis on *Migration in a Peasant Society: the Example of Cuzco, Peru*, he undertook a Lima-based consultancy in agrarian reform for FAO from December 1973. He moved in 1974 to a two-year post of Research Fellow at the New Guinea Research Unit of the Australian National University in Port Moresby. Two further positions followed there – first with the newly independent Papua New Guinea Government’s Institute for Applied Economic and Social Research, and then for the UN in support of the country’s forthcoming Census. In 1979 he moved to the Population Division of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, his position as Migration Expert being funded by UNFPA. During his three-year tenure, six monographs and ten manuals were published on analysis of census data on population migration in the region. At the end of 1982 he took up a lectureship in the Department of Geography at the University of Hong Kong. Over fourteen years there he undertook consultancies for UN agencies, perhaps most notably Basic Needs Assessment missions for UNFPA and work on labour migration for ILO. Returning to Bangkok, he was from the end of 1996 an independent consultant on Common Country Assessments for Thailand and Uzbekistan, for UNDP; on child labour and trafficking, for ILO; on the migration of women, for ESCAP; and on training and policy development, for the regional office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Presently a professorial fellow in Geography at the University of Sussex and Professor of Human Geography at the University of Maastricht, he has undertaken further consultancies for the Department for DfID, IOM and other organizations and sits on the boards of several leading journals specialising in population and migration.

Author of UN University-MERIT Working Paper 2013-65, ‘Bringing migration into the post-2015 agenda’, and of many articles – see the Internet. He and his wife **Grania Skeldon** (*qv*) have contributed a joint four-page account of their career. The UNCRP also holds a report of his address to the 2015 Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS, on ‘Development, Population and Migration: Myths, Realities and Illusions’. Well illustrated with graphs and keypoints, it showed *inter alia* that Britons are the fifth best informed citizenry, among fourteen surveyed, about the number of immigrants in their country. Accession CMD12197

81 Grania Skeldon née Vulliamy, b. 1940, (between 1967 and 2000). She began her UN career as an English Editor in the Official Records Editing Section of the Language Services at headquarters. She resigned in 1973 to join her husband Ronald Skeldon (*qv*) in Peru. When later he moved to Bangkok she joined the Editorial Services Section of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific from 1980 till 1982.

She undertook editing work outside the UN in the course of her husband’s intervening assignments in Papua New Guinea and Hong Kong. The couple returned to Bangkok at the end of 1995 where she resumed the position at ESCAP, finally resigning as Officer in Charge of the Section when they moved back to the UK in late 2000. Accession CMD12197

82 Dame Mary Guillan Smieton, 1902-2005, (1946-1948) was brought from Whitehall as the UN’s first Director of Personnel. At the UK Ministry of Labour and National Service from 1940, her work on the recruitment of women to the services, factories and farms had been vital to the war effort. In 1959 she became only the second woman to reach the rank of Permanent Secretary.

Her stint at the UN was not something she had planned. When the Organization was established there had been no intention to recruit directly from governments or their agencies, but it was soon evident that this would be unavoidable if it was to be ready to take on its many post-war commitments. The British Treasury circulated an appeal for volunteers among the various government departments. Mary Smieton applied and was seconded for two years to the embryonic Secretariat.

To the UNCRP she contributed a fifteen-page transcript of a recording she had made which touches fascinatingly on a range of basic issues that presented themselves in the very first weeks and months of establishing and staffing the UN. She described the confused situation which she found in New York where individual units were recruiting staff without reference to the Personnel or Finance Departments, so that salaries were unpaid. Appointments had to be regularised, and a system of recruitment to be organised which took geographical distribution into account; also a promotions policy was needed. She described her time at the UN as “probably the hardest work I have ever done”. She also commented on the misunderstandings arising from differing American and British administrative traditions. In 1948 she returned to the British Civil Service. In 1961 she was appointed as the UK



Dame Mary Smieton by Walter Bird, 1957-, courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery.

representative to the UNESCO Executive Board, continuing to serve on it until 1967. MS. Eng. c. 4721; cassette in MS. Eng. c. 4734; Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary.

83 Sir Andrew Stark, 1916-2006, (1968-1971) was a diplomat who had been Assistant Private Secretary to Prime Minister Anthony Eden. He was sent from the Foreign Office to the UK Mission in New York with the personal rank of Ambassador, as a member of a committee (unsuccessfully) considering reform of the UN Secretariat. When this committee broke up he was seconded to the Secretariat, where he served for three years under U Thant, as USG in charge of Personnel. The UNCRP has transcribed a taped interview with him. He discussed the attitude to the international civil service of various nationalities, as well as pressures from Government regarding appointments and promotions. He considered the vast majority of UN officials as capable of doing their jobs. He was President of BAFUNCS from 1989 until 1994. MS. Eng. c. 4721 for cassette in MS. Eng. c. 4734, and Accession CMD6258 for obituary only

84 David Stephen, b. 1942, (1992-2004). He is a Modern Languages graduate with an M.A. in Latin American Government. He held a number of posts before joining the UN: with the Runnymede Trust; the International University Exchange Fund; as Special Adviser to the UK Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; as an independent writer and consultant; Director of the UK Immigrants' Advisory Service; and, for eight years, Director of Corporate Relations with the Commonwealth Development Corporation. In 1992 he was recruited as Chief Speechwriter in the Executive Office of the SG, Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In this capacity he often accompanied the SG on mission. He found the work "interesting but relentless". In 1996 he was appointed Director of the UN Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA). Balancing the demands of the Guatemalan political class and the Mission's articulate and expert staff, and reporting to the Department of Political Affairs at headquarters, was challenging. In early 1997 the incoming SG, Kofi Annan, asked him to return to New York, briefly to his previous post, where he helped establish a new Speechwriting/Drafting Unit. He was then named as Representative of the SG to Somalia, and Head of the UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS), a Nairobi-based post which he held from 1997 to 2001. He was much engaged in the 'Arta process', designed to bring a settlement and peace to Somalia and now regarded by many as a missed opportunity. From 2002 he served in the similarly titled post in Guinea-Bissau. Since 2004 he was for two years Director of the British NGO the European Movement, and has remained actively involved with events in Somalia and in election monitoring in Guinea Bissau and Madagascar.

To UNCRP, besides a detailed CV, he has contributed

seventeen pages of 'Thoughts on Twelve Years at the United Nations', in which he writes at length about each of those three countries to which he was assigned. He concludes with reflections and questions on four topics: the role of the UN in fragile states; ethnic issues and State boundaries; the International Civil Service; and being British at the UN. Accession CMD 12075/10

85 Richard Sydenham, b. 1944, (1971-2005). He studied film, video, photography and theatre in London and New York. Before joining the UN he had worked for the BBC, the Royal Court Theatre and the Central Office of Information. In 1971 he became Librarian and Deputy Chief of the UN Film and Video Archive, a position he held for seven years. For the next nine years he was Film/Video Producer and Chief of the Visual Materials Library. From 1988 to 1993 he was Executive Producer in the Department of Public Information, producing the coverage of special events such as the visits to the UN by President Fidel Castro and Pope John Paul II. In 1993-1994 he served with the UN Observer Mission in South Africa as a Team Leader and Election Monitor, responsible for the presence, image, functioning and security of a UN team in a highly volatile situation. In a further field assignment in 1999, he was Chief of Radio and Television Production with the UN Mission in East Timor. This involved complex decisions on coverage for international broadcasters and the Internet. Returning to headquarters, he supervised production of documentaries and TV spots, including the news magazine 'UN in Action'. For fifteen years he was a member of the UN Speakers Bureau, trained developing country journalists and led several workshops on international TV production at conferences and meetings. In 2002-2003 he was Spokesman for the Office of the President of the 57th UN General Assembly. He has contributed a detailed CV and Questionnaire. Accession CMD 12075/25

86 J. Richard Symonds, 1918-2006, (1946-1971). Wartime service in the Friends Ambulance Unit and the Deputy Directorship for Relief and Rehabilitation of the Government of Bengal (1944-1945) were the experiences which led him to join UNRRA in Allied-occupied Austria at the age of 26. He worked for UNRRA in 1946-1947, first in camps in the American zone of Austria and then as the Administration's Representative in the supply operation in the Russian zone. He had critiques to offer.

He was briefly with the Friends Service Unit in Punjab and Kashmir (1946-1947). His long UN employment began with two years (1948-1949) on the staff of the UN Commission for India and Pakistan, formed to seek a solution to the dispute over Kashmir. Its efforts led to a ceasefire but not to a final settlement. He pondered whether the Commission might have achieved more if it had been less cautious and legalistic. He mentioned problems of leadership of its secretariat.



Richard Symonds, founder of the UN Career Records Project.
Courtesy Ann Spokes Symonds

His account is part of a recorded interview of his Indian experiences made by the British Library.

He then served with the UNTAB from 1950 to 1965 and with its successor body UNDP from 1972 to 1979 in New York, as Representative in Europe (Geneva), as RR in Ceylon, Yugoslavia, Greece (1972-1975 – see his ‘Reflections’ by way of debriefing) and Tunisia (1975-1978), and in short postings in Africa.

His contribution contains chapters on each assignment and some unpublished reports. His general impression was that the work of an RR was more rewarding in the early days, when they had a small staff but represented most of the UN agencies, than in the 1970s, when the staff had greatly expanded and when several UN agencies had their own country representatives. He deplored the trend by which a number of RRs came to see themselves as “Excellencies”, assimilated to the Diplomatic Corps, a characteristic which is also commented upon unfavourably in several contributions from former technical assistance experts.

His field service – Regional Representative of UNTAB in East Africa (1961) and Southern Africa (1964-1965) – was punctuated with a stay at Oxford University’s Institute of Commonwealth Studies and from 1966 to 1969 at the Institute for Development Studies at the University of Sussex. His UN work resumed in the Population Division. He gave an account of the negotiations which led to the establishment of the UN Fund for Population Affairs and attached a copy of his report to the SG in 1968 on a proposed action role for UN in the population field. This is described more fully in the book which he wrote with Michael Carder on *The United Nations and the Population Question* (McGraw-Hill, 1973, ASIN B000OFHBP8). He also commented briefly on a UNFPA mission to India in 1978 of which he was Rapporteur.

Next he was Representative in Europe (1969-1971) for the UN Institute for Training and Research UNITAR). Here he described the work which he undertook on the feasibility of a UN Staff College and the controversy regarding responsibility for its direction. A copy of the Study (some fifty pages) is included. He concluded his UN service as Senior Adviser to

UNDP and the UNFPA (1978-1979).

Reaching UN retirement age, he was made a Senior Associate Member of St Antony’s College, Oxford. His major work was *Oxford and Empire: the Last Lost Cause?* (Clarendon Press, 1992, ISBN 0198203004). Earlier books had been *The Making of Pakistan* (Faber and Faber, 1949, ISBN 1299035329) and *The British and Their Successors – A Study in the Development of the Government Services in the New States* (Faber and Faber, 1966, ISBN 0571066771). Reflecting his career was *International Targets for Development* (Faber and Faber, 1970, ISBN 0571090125). His later writing included *Inside the Citadel: Men and the Emancipation of Women 1950-1920* (Palgrave Macmillan, 1995, ISBN 0333737334); and his last work, *In the Margins of Independence – A Relief Worker in India and Pakistan, 1942-1949* (Oxford University Press, Pakistan, 2001, ISBN 978-0195794403).

Richard Symonds was instrumental in setting up the UN Career Records Project in 1989. The Project conserves many of his papers. MS. Eng. c. 4703 for his recollections of Mahatma Gandhi; 4704, 6014, 6020 (for additional detailed material re UNRRA in Austria in 1946-1947); and BAFUNCS’ obituary in Accession CMD6020

87 William ‘Bill’ Tanzer, 1910-2014, (1945-1970). Czech born, he made his career in the UN from the very beginnings of the Organization, prior to which he had been a journalist and diplomat. He had worked first in Prague on German and Czech language newspapers and then as their correspondent in London, before moving to the BBC after the outbreak of war in 1939.

In 1945 he became one of the original staff members of the UN, and was involved in creating the UN London Information Service and promoting the first General Assembly in Central Hall, Westminster. He looked after the press side. In 2003 – fifty-eight years later – he addressed the closing ceremony for the London UN Information Centre: a measure which he said at the time he regretted. He remained convinced that the world more than ever needed to be informed of and recommitted to the ideals behind the creation of the UN.

His family have noted that he was proud of his UK passport, having been naturalised in 1948, and proud, too, whilst passports still recorded the holder’s profession, to be described as an International Civil Servant. He perceived nationalism as an outmoded historical force. A modest man himself, he strove to uphold the principle that UN staff should be the best of the best, a goal he was concerned came to be diluted in later years. UN policy dictated that, as a British national, he could not continue in post in London. He therefore left in 1951 to head the UNIC in Bangkok which was based in the ECAFE. He returned there after a spell at UN HQ, working in the Press Section. One of his staff, Pauline Kay, recollected “how he handled the mounting pressures with what would prove to be his characteristic ability to calm a number of divas of different nationalities – not to mention of different genders: conducting



A cartoon of the UN London Information Service, Russell Square House in 1945. Bill Tanzer is handling two telephones. Courtesy the Tanzer family

that orchestra into a disciplined model, producing what was needed to deal with diverse events such as Nikita Khrushchev banging his shoe in the General Assembly and the tragic, still controversial, death of SG Dag Hammarskjöld”. The summit of his career was in 1967 when he was made Head of the UNIC in Japan. The role meant that he was *de facto* representing the UN in the country. He put all his skill and energy into it, making a real impact and acquiring both respect and friendship, together with reciprocal friendships, coupled with a love for the country and its culture that endured to the end of his days. During his time in Bangkok he had developed a passionate interest in the Silk Road which morphed into a UN project as a trans-Asian truck route to bring about a new era of trade. The goal of the Asian Highway, as the project came to be called, was to link and improve existing roads from Europe to Indochina and South East Asia.

He retired in 1970, but continued to write on international affairs and remained deeply interested in them to the date of his death at the great age of 104. Few, if any, ‘Mohicans’ outlived him. In 1998, having just returned from their reunion in New York, he contributed an anecdotal four-page memoir of



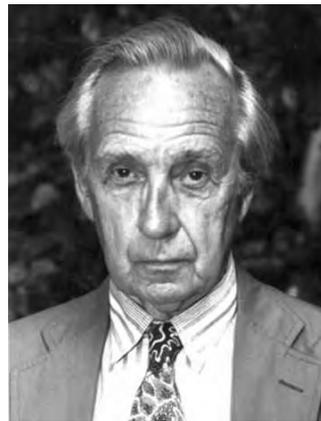
Sir Crispin Tickell. Courtesy www.jbs.cam.ac.uk

the beginnings of the UN and work in the Secretariat, 1945-1970. MS. Eng. c. 5778, and for a further vignette ‘The UN as it was’, in the AFICS compilations (*qv*), 6037, and CMD 12075/14

88 Sir Crispin Tickell, b. 1930, (1987-1990) is a former British diplomat with particular interest in the relationship between the environment and politics and business. He was among other things Permanent Secretary of the Ministry responsible for Overseas Aid, and British Permanent Representative to the UN in New York. Later he was Warden (or President) of Green College Oxford and Chancellor of the University of Kent, and is now on the Advisory Board of the Oxford Martin School at Oxford University. He has connections with a number of US universities, including Harvard, Columbia and Arizona State University, where he is Adviser at Large to the President of the University. He has advised a wide range of governments and international agencies, and published extensively on environmental and related issues, especially climate change.

To the UNCRP he has contributed copies of lectures which he gave to the University of Georgia (reprinted), the World Affairs Council and the Royal College of Defence Studies, on the role of the Security Council and the UN. A comprehensive website about his career and writings has been established by the Martin School. It quotes inter alia from two of his lectures as follows: “As for the role of the United Nations and its agencies in dealing with the major issues of sustainability, climate change and protection of the environment, there is simply no other place or institution capable of organising and promoting planetary action.” And “It is now around seven months since the official end of conventional hostilities in Iraq. Not unexpectedly a guerrilla war has followed. This is just one of the unfortunate effects of a war that was bad for multilateralism, bad for global governance and bad for the United Nations...” The UNCRP also holds the account of an address which he gave to the BAFUNCS Annual Reunion of 2002, on ‘Climate change and global governance’. MS. Eng. c. 4730 and 5778, and Accession CMD12197

89 Winifred Tickner, (1961). The UNCRP holds a copy of *A Spectator in the Congo – Memories from the Diary of an Onlooker at the Violent Birth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo*, written in 1971 by the wife of Fred Tickner, UN Representative in Kasai in 1961. This unique document was written as a book but apparently was not published, despite a senior publisher's view that it was the best piece of reportage he had seen in a long time. Its 179-page account describes the state of the country at the outset of independence (seventeen university graduates, 10,000 of the population of 13.5 million with secondary education); the political developments; the problems of domestic life in the disturbed conditions which prevailed; and the fateful week of the loss of Dag Hammarskjöld. MS. Eng. c. 4704



Sir Brian Urquhart. Courtesy goodradioshows.org

90 * Sir Brian Urquhart, b. 1919, (1945–1985).** He was a member of the British diplomatic staff involved in the setting-up of the UN in 1945, assisting the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission in establishing the administrative framework of the organization that had been created by the UN Charter. He subsequently became an aide to Trygve Lie, the first SG. Urquhart helped handle the administrative and logistical challenges involved in getting the UN established in New York City. Not particularly well liked by Lie, he was subsequently moved to a minor administrative post. When Hammarskjöld became the second SG in 1953, however, he appointed Urquhart as one of his main advisors. He loyally served by Hammarskjöld's side until the latter's death in 1961, admiring him greatly in spite of admittedly never getting to know him very well on a personal level. During the Suez Crisis of 1956, Urquhart played a critical role in creating what turned out to be the first major UN effort towards conflict resolution and peacekeeping. As the only major advisor of Hammarskjöld's with military experience, he took the lead in organising the first UN peacekeeping force, which was designed to separate the Egyptian and Israeli forces then fighting one another in the Sinai Peninsula. To differentiate the peacekeepers from other soldiers, the UN wanted to have the soldiers wear blue berets. When those turned out to take six weeks to make, Urquhart proposed the now characteristic blue helmets, which could be converted in a day by painting over regular ones.

In the early 1960s, Urquhart served as the main UN representative in the Congo, succeeding his friend Ralph Bunche. His efforts to stabilize the war-torn country were hampered by the chaos created by innumerable warring factions. At one point, Urquhart was abducted, brutally beaten, and threatened with death by undisciplined Katangese troops. He only survived after persuading his captors that his death would bring retribution by UN Gurkha troops, whom the Katangans greatly feared.

As USG, Urquhart's main functions were the direction of peacekeeping forces in the Middle East and Cyprus, and negotiations in these two areas; amongst others, his efforts

also included work on the negotiations relating to a Namibia peace settlement, negotiations in Kashmir, Lebanon and work on peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

Alongside his autobiography, *A Life in Peace and War* (Harper Collins, 1987, ISBN 0060158409), his work with his Irish colleague Erskine B. Childers III includes several books on methods which he believes would make the UN more effective. In *Renewing the United Nations System* (Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, 1994, ASIN B000PMOEOQ), they recommended the establishment of a UN Parliamentary Assembly through Article 22 of the UN Charter. His book *Decolonization and World Peace* (Tom Slick World Peace Series, 1989, ISBN 0292715595) is based on the lectures that he had given at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas, Austin. The appendices offer further insight into his views on the peacekeeping potential of the UN. Included are his remarks at the Nobel Prize banquet in Norway on the occasion of the award of the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize to the UN Peacekeeping Forces. He also wrote biographies of Hammarskjöld and Ralph Bunche.

91 D. Burnell H. Vickers, 1922–1983, (1945–1980). The UNCRP holds five boxes of his papers. In the first instance they constitute a key source of information on the establishment of UNRWA and on refugees in the Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, the Gaza Strip and Egypt between 1949 and the 1960s. He was later Legal Counsel to the UN. In addition to refugee questions his extensive material deals with the West Irian dispute, relations of UN agencies with South Africa and Rhodesia, Namibia, National Liberation movements, Slavery and Involuntary Servitude. He was author of *Refugees in Yugoslavia* for the International Refugee Organization in 1951. Husband of Jeanne Vickers (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4706-4713.

92 * Jeanne Vickers,** wife of D. Burnell H. Vickers (*qv*), was co-author with Hilikka Pietila of *Making Women Matter: The Role of the United Nations* (Zed Books Limited, 1996, ISBN 978-1856494588). It was described as a survey of the documents

and structures that exist within the UN concerning women in the development process. An updated edition included a new introduction and a commentary on the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 and what it achieved, and covered the post-Conference period.

93 Ben Whitaker, 1934-2014, (1975-1978) lost his seat as an MP in 1970. He had been a junior Minister at the Department for Overseas Development. He served on the UN Commission on Human Rights for fifteen years. In a taped interview regarding his experience there between 1975 and 1978, the UNCRP has a succinct two-page summary of the recommendations he made for both the Commission (representing governments) and the Sub-Commission (intended as composed of independent experts). MS. Eng. c. 4730, Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734

94 Lt. Col. Matthew W. 'Sticky' Whitchurch, b. 1956, (between 2003 and 2008). A career soldier whose father had also served with the UN in Korea from 1950 to 1953, he served in Germany during the Cold War and in 1991 participated in the Gulf War. By 2007 he had seen operational service, twice with NATO in the Balkans and three times with the UN – in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2003-2004), New York (2004-2005) and Sudan – including Darfur and Uganda – (2007 – 2008), where he was Senior Staff Officer in the UN Mission to Sudan (UNMIS) based on the Joint Operations Centre of the headquarters in Khartoum. He has served at the Staff College in the UK as an Instructor with special interest in UN Operations and Counter Insurgency. He completed many trips to Kabul involving the NATO Anti Corruption Project whilst serving at the UK Defence Academy. He has also been Advisor to the War College in Baghdad, Iraq. He is currently serving in the Army's think tank, the Land Warfare Development Centre. To the UNCRP he has contributed articles entitled 'Waging Peace – UN Operations in the Sudan and Lessons to Learn for Peacekeeping', and 'Reflections on Mine Warfare from a Soldier': the latter, having first appeared in the Autumn 2015 edition of the Counter-IED Report, may be found on the Bodleian's SOLO catalogue. Also in the contribution are a useful Brief to UNCRP Witness Seminar 3 in January 2016 and what he styled an 'A-Z of essential info' for UN Missions in Sudan'. Accessions CMD 12075/12 and CMD12199

95 Brigadier Sir Edgar Williams, 1912-1995, (1946-1947) worked for the UN Security Council Secretariat in New York. An obituary states that he resigned his post as director of the Division of Enforcement Measures after a year, saying it was "a complete waste of time"; and that the cause of his frustration was that he was working under a Russian who refused to give him any responsibility because he was a former British intelligence officer. He presented the UNCRP with ten manuscript pages from his diary for 1946; and with brief notes

which referred to some of the political questions before the Council and to the staffing of the Secretariat. Also attached were an article by Donald Blaisdell, 'Coordination of American Security Policy at the UN' (from *International Organization*, vol. II, no. 3, Sept. 1948); and *Trieste*, an undated and unsigned typescript history of that region from pre-1914 to post-1945, in twenty pages and with contemporary maps.

MS. Eng. c. 4721 for the diary entry and 5229 for the two attachments.

96 Michael Williams, Lord Williams of Baglan, b. 1949, (between 1992 and 2011). He was the UN Special Coordinator for Lebanon until 2011, appointed by SG Ban Ki-Moon in 2008. His previous positions had included Director for Human Rights with the UN Transitional Administration in Cambodia (1992-1993); Director of Information with the UN Protection Force, Zagreb (1994-1995); Senior Fellow, International Institute of Strategic Studies (1995-1998); chief of staff to Olara Otunnu, the UN Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict (1999-2000); Special Adviser to UK Foreign Secretaries Robin Cook and Jack Straw (1999-2005); Director, Middle East and Asia, UN (2005-2006); UN Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (2006-2007); and UK Special Representative on the Middle East and special projects (2007-2008).

When at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, he wrote an edition of *The State of the World's Refugees* for UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata, and was author also of *Civil-Military Relations and Peacekeeping* (Adelphi Paper 321, 1998, ISBN 978-0199223763). He participated in UNCRP Witness Seminar 3 in 2016 – see the report. President-designate of BAFUNCS, 2017. Accession CMD12199

97 Lieutenant General Sir James Wilson, 1921-2004, (1964-1966). The UNCRP holds the eighteen-page transcript of a taped interview with Sir James, who served as Chief of Staff and as Acting Force Commander in Cyprus. He also donated copies of two chapters ('The Blue Berets' and 'U.N. Force Commander') of his unpublished memoirs regarding his UN experience. He found no conflict of loyalties between his responsibilities to the UN and to the UK Government. The mandate of UNFICYP served its purpose well and the support and understanding from headquarters were excellent. He also discussed the diplomatic aspects of his role. MS. Eng. c. 4731 and Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734

98 William Wood, b. 1919, (1970-1981). Following twenty years with the Colonial Service in Tanganyika and a year in Bolivia, he served as Project Manager or Expert in Public Administration in the Dominican Republic, India, Iran, Colombia and Liberia. He contributed a ten-page account of the Liberian project which was suspended after a coup d'état. MS. Eng. c. 4722

International Trade Centre (ITC)



HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA

99 Jeremy Wells, b. 1937, (between 1978 and 1994).

A chemical engineer and barrister. From 1962 he worked for seven years for several firms on a variety of projects, from waste treatment plants and computerised process control systems, to development and sales in Europe for the food and pharmaceutical division of a major North American international contractor.

In 1978 he was hired on a fixed term contract to co-ordinate a major programme financed by UNDP through UNCTAD and administered by the ITC, to provide technical assistance to support the export promotion of selected sugar by-products of firms in member countries of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries. Between 1983 and 1994 he was engaged for ITC in organising a broad range of technical assistance and support services for developing countries, to strengthen their foreign trade in technical consultancy services and selected industrial products. Areas of specialization in the service sector included consulting engineering, information technology and computing services, geographical information services and management consultancy; sugar by-products,

food additives, medicinal plants, cosmetics, fine chemicals, environmental technology and agricultural and automotive spare parts. He worked in Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa and Zimbabwe. During intervals between contracts he undertook assignments for his own firm, Wells and Associates, offering a range of specialised consultancy services to international agencies, including ITC, UNIDO and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

He is very candid about the Centre's practice of only offering short-term contracts throughout his fourteen years with it, which impacted greatly on family life; and about British lack of interest in the Centre's work, which had a detrimental effect on the securing of contracts and on the prospects of Britons employed there. Nevertheless, he counts himself fortunate to have been able to work in the system during the time when the UN was relevant to the needs of developing countries and able to obtain finance to provide technical assistance to selected countries and regions. Accession CMD6528

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)



HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA



100 Bernard Alexander, 1913-1990, (1946-1957).

He left the Allied Control Commission to join the new UN in New York and went to Palestine with the UN's Commission in 1948. Joining UNHCR, he was Deputy Director in charge of European Affairs and made an important contribution to the work of the Office. A two-page typescript copy of a 1957 memo from him addresses the plight of Hungarian refugees from the uprising of 1956 who had received asylum in Yugoslavia. He resigned from UNHCR in 1957 for reasons not disclosed to the UN Career Records Project. MS. Eng. c. 4732

101 John Alexander-Sinclair, 1906-1988, (1944-1963).

His life, said his obituarist, "was marked by a singular degree of variety and energy". Joining the UK Foreign Service after a colourful youth, he was assigned to Peking, where he added Mandarin to his fluency in five European languages. He was seconded to UNRRA in 1944, serving in London and Paris. From 1946 to 1948 he was first Secretary to the UK Delegation at the UN in New York. This involved being Vice-Chairman of UNICEF and participating in the UK delegation to the Red Cross conference of 1949. He was seconded to the UN from 1950. He took up the post of Executive Director of the UNHCR, joining it simultaneously with the first High Commissioner, Gerrit van Heuven Goedhart, as it commenced work on 1 January 1951. His two-page note describes the problems in setting up the Commission in the months prior to adoption of the UN Convention on Refugees of 1951. For reasons of geographic distribution he moved in 1955 to become Representative of the High Commission in Italy. He

went on in 1959 to be a UN Technical Assistance adviser in Thailand and in Iran, and for FAO was a manpower expert in Morocco in 1961-1962.

His widow's contribution of his extensive papers runs to several hundred pages in nine boxes and covers these various stages, including reference to the opium trade in Thailand and the oil industry in Iran, as well as valuable early material on UNRRA and UNICEF. MS. Eng. c. 4655-4663

102 Angela Gibbs-Peart, b. 1940, (1971-1991). In an e-mail following UNCRP Witness Seminar 2 she contributed details of her career and some reflections. She had joined the UN with the goal of working in the field but this proved difficult, since she had joined in the General Service category. She transferred to the UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) in Geneva in 1973, as Assistant to the Director of Relief Operations. Looking back, she feels this work was handicapped by some of its then senior staffing, commenting that "Humanitarian work is really complex and requires good leadership skills and the ability to inspire staff".

She did get a field posting eventually, being seconded in 1975 to Egypt as assistant to the Chief of Procurement and Supplies with the UN Emergency Forces (UNEF) II, which supervised the ceasefire between Egyptian and Israeli forces following the Yom Kippur War. From this posting she recalls the difficulties inherent in the need for prior authorization from New York for what were urgent requirements in the field. From 1976 to 1980 she was back with UNDRO as Information Assistant, compiling data on disaster-prone countries and

liaising with non-governmental organizations involved in disaster work. During this time she qualified as a UN editor/translator.

She moved to UNHCR and from 1980 to 1985 was Assistant to the Chief of Policy, Planning and Research. She was then seconded to UN headquarters for two years as editor/translator in the Department of Conference Services, in a post on the Professional grade. Returning to UNHCR in 1987 she worked as a Refugee Aid and Development Officer, also acting as a mediator in internal cases of dispute between staff and administration. Finally, before taking early retirement, she worked from 1988 to 1991 as Public Information Officer in the UNHCR office in Ottawa, Canada, travelling around the country promoting the cause of refugees. Countering prejudice and fostering education regarding refugees was an important part of the work there.

“The kinds of difficulties I experienced as a British woman junior staff member included having to fight for a permanent appointment, take exams and courses to bolster my credentials and having others take credit for work done. It’s important to be informed, so that you join at the right level. Overall, I loved my time in the UN, and would recommend it to anyone who wants to contribute to an organization that does essential work throughout the world.” Accessions CMD 12075/15 and CMD12199

103 Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, (1976-1988) is Emeritus Fellow of All Souls College, University of Oxford, and practices as a Barrister from Blackstone Chambers, London. After serving as a Legal Adviser in the Office of the UNCHR, he was Professor of Law at Carleton University, Ottawa, Professor of Asylum Law at the University of Amsterdam and later Professor of International Refugee Law at the University of Oxford and Senior Research Fellow at All Souls College until 2014. He is the Founding Editor of the *International Journal of Refugee Law* and has written extensively on refugee law, migration, international organizations, elections, democratization, and child soldiers.

For the UNCRP he moderated and contributed to a session of the second Witness Seminar, held in October 2015 on UN Humanitarian Action – see the Report of that Seminar. Accession CMD12199

104 Maggie Heraty, b. 1944, (1995-2008) is a humanitarian logistician and former transport consultant with significant experience of working with the UN and NGOs in hazardous and hardship locations around the world. She worked as a Senior Logistics Officer/Coordinator with UNHCR, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, from 1995 to 2008, and after her formal retirement still returns to UNHCR on short term assignments for new operations and emergencies. Before this, she had had a career as a transport consultant to international funding agencies and UN bodies, and had carried out research and policy development in the field of transport

and mobility for people with disabilities. During 1998-2002 she was UNHCR’s regional logistics officer for twenty-one countries of West and Central Africa, spending considerable time in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, to the latter of which she was relocated 2002-2004, covering the influxes and later repatriation of Sierra Leonean and Liberian refugees. She was seconded to Sri Lanka for UNHCR’s tsunami relief operation in 2005 and was also one of a two-person joint RedR/Bioforce team that flew out to Haiti in 2012 to assess the training needs of the humanitarian community providing earthquake relief. She is an active Trustee/Director of the Humanitarian Logistics Association.

She participated in the second UNCRP Witness Seminar in October 2015: see the report of that event. From a field-based perspective, she explained that the need for accountability by donors, especially in the light of concerns about corruption, unfortunately often mitigates against using local NGOs, because they have not been in business long enough to build up a track record. With regard to coordination, she believed that the UN has an important role, especially when there was a failing government, though she accepted that the UN’s efforts in Haiti had been lamentable. For her, there was also a vital contributory role to be played by local military forces, as experience in Sierra Leone and Liberia had shown: there soldiers were supporting humanitarians and so being trained in rapid response strategies. She currently spends much of her working time training NATO forces in civil-military cooperation. The UNCRP also holds the transcript of an interview with her recorded at the time of the Witness Seminar. Accession CMD12199

105 Nicholas Morris, b. 1941, (1973-2001). As a staff member of UNHCR he had field assignments between 1973 and 1980, in Asia, Europe and Africa (as Chief of Mission in Southern Rhodesia for the implementation of the Lancaster House agreement), and served at headquarters. From 1980 until late 1983 he was the first Chief of the UNHCR Emergency Unit, then Representative in the Sudan until 1986, and thereafter Deputy Head of the Africa Bureau at headquarters until the end of 1990. From April to July 1991 he was the Special Envoy of the High Commissioner for the Gulf emergency, then Chief of Mission in Pakistan and Special Envoy for the repatriation of Afghan refugees until May 1993. From June 1993 until the end of 1994 he was the UNHCR Special Envoy for the former Yugoslavia. He was Director of the Division of Operational Support at headquarters from 1995 to 1998, when he returned to the Balkans as Special Envoy for the former Yugoslavia and Albania. From 1999 to his retirement in 2001 he was the UNHCR Inspector General. As a consultant for the UN Emergency Coordinator, in 1994 he co-authored a report on the challenges of maintaining a UN humanitarian presence in insecure environments. As a consultant for the Commissioner-General, in 2008 he wrote a report on UNRWA’s role in protection.

He has published many articles and reviews on humanitarian action in several journals, and contributed chapters on the UN humanitarian action in the Balkans to two books. The UNCRP holds a four-page paper written by him, entitled 'Humanitarian Aid and Neutrality', submitted to a Conference in 1998 on The

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Acute Crisis. For details of his other writings, see his full CV (2015), which is also in the UNCRP holdings, and the Internet. Accession CMD 12075/23

United Nations Children's Fund



HEADQUARTERS: NEW YORK



106 T. Glanmor Davies, b. 1913, (1949–1980). He began with twelve years in India, followed by appointment to headquarters as Deputy Director of the Food Conservation Division and then four years in Eastern and Southern Africa. A number of consultancies followed, including one on a UNDP/UNICEF working group to study relations between the two organizations in New York and in the field. This made manifest the issue of the time, as between the economic or social emphasis in support of development. He rejoined the staff in 1971, in charge of the Bangladesh operation and then completed his career with return to New Delhi as UNICEF's Regional Director.

On tape and in a three-page note 'On entering UNICEF' and another, comprehensive twenty-five page typed account of his career, he discussed these assignments. He regarded his time with UNICEF as very satisfying. Three cassettes in MS. Eng. c. 4733. Also MS. Eng. c. 4715 and 4797

107 Colin M. Davis, b. 1950, (1983–2010). A mechanical engineer by background, he spent ten years with UNICEF in India up to 1993, on water and sanitation work in Orissa and later as Drilling Coordinator based on Delhi. From 1993 to 1997 he was Chief, Water & Environmental Sanitation in Nigeria, where he managed UNICEF's response to guinea worm eradication and received the Jimmy and Rosalyn Carter Award. That was followed by three years to 2000 in a post of the same designation, in Ethiopia. Returning to Asia, he fulfilled the same function first in Bangladesh for three years to 2003; and finally in the Philippines from 2003 to 2010 where he was Deputy Representative from 2006 and led a UNICEF Emergency Response Team and the UN Disaster Management Team.

He contributed a Brief to UNCRP Witness Seminar 2 in October 2015, entitled 'Establishing a framework within government to deliver humanitarian assistance', based on his experience in the Philippines. See the report of that Seminar. Accessions CMD 12075/30 and CMD12199

108 Charles A. Egger, 1916–2010, (1948–1982). He was a Swiss national who had previously worked with Don Suisse, which extended aid to countries hard hit by World War II. The UNCRP received in 2010 a copy of a valuable 166-page bound document, 'Mémoires de mes années à l'UNICEF de 1948 à 1982', written by him for family and friends – it does not contain a CV, contents page or index. Alternating between English and French throughout, it details his starting out at the age of 32 as a temporary representative of the organization in Bulgaria, then moving to Paris in 1949 as Chief Field Observer of its operations in Europe. From 1952 to 1961 he was based in and travelled extensively in Africa; and then served as Regional Director for seven years, based on Delhi. He moved to headquarters in 1967 as Deputy Executive Director for Programmes and served there for the remainder of his career, with frequent visiting of UNICEF initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean. He reflects further on developments in Africa and Asia during that period. He also portrays the Executive Directors of the time, Maurice Pate, Henri Labouisse and his wife Eve Curie, and James Grant. He devotes chapters to the evolution of the concept of primary health care, and to Cambodia between 1979 and 1983. Finally, Chapter XIII of the memoir provides a useful overview of 'UNICEF Policies from 1946 to 1980'. Accessions CMD7119 and CMD6174



Kul Chandra Gautam. Courtesy nepal24hours.com

109 Kul Chandra Gautam, b. 1949, (1973–2007). Of Nepali nationality, he retired as an ASG of the UN and Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF. In the field he had served in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Haiti and India. At headquarters he had also served as Chief for Latin America and the Caribbean, as Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, and as Director for Planning and Programme. He was the key UNICEF officer responsible for drafting the Declaration and Plan of Action of the 1990 World Summit for Children. In 2002 he led the organization of another major UN conference – the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children.

He has been chairman or board member of several international development organizations and public-private partnerships, including the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health; the Micronutrient Initiative; the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization; the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition; the Global Network of Religions for Children; the Inter-faith Council for Ethics Education; and Oxfam.

To the UNCRP he has contributed a draft (to be revised prior to publication) of his forthcoming memoirs, *Boy from Gulmi, Citizen of the World*, running to some 500 pages: they have been described as “riveting, sensitive and wonderfully attuned with UN values”. He has also published *Lost in Transition: Rebuilding Nepal from the Maoist mayhem and mega earthquake* (Nepalaya, 2015, ISBN 9789937905824). Accession CMD12222

110 Sir Richard Jolly, b. 1934, (1978–2000) graduated in economics from Cambridge and holds a doctorate from Yale. Before joining the UN, he was from 1972 to 1981 Director of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. During this period he acted as Special Consultant on North-South issues to the OECD SG in 1978, and from 1978 to 1981 was a member and for three years rapporteur of the UN Committee on Development Planning. From 1982 to 1985, he was Vice President of the Society for International



Sir Richard Jolly. Courtesy www.unsummeracademy.org

Development and from 1987 to 1996 Chairman of that Society’s North/South Roundtable.

Before returning to England in 2000, Richard Jolly was an ASG of the UN, holding senior positions in UNICEF and UNDP for nearly twenty years. He was from 1996 to 2000 Special Adviser to the Administrator of UNDP and an architect of the widely-acclaimed *Human Development Report*. Before this he was for fourteen and a half years Deputy Executive Director in UNICEF, with responsibilities for the Fund’s programmes in over 130 countries of the world, including its strategy for support to countries in reducing child mortality and implementing the goals agreed at the 1990 World Summit for Children. He also led UNICEF’s efforts to ensure more attention to the needs of children and women in the making of economic adjustment policies, and co-authored the two volumes of *Adjustment with a Human Face* (Clarendon Press, 1987, ISBN 0198286090).

As a senior UN official, Richard Jolly was much concerned with reform and collaboration among the operational agencies. From 1996 to 2000 he chaired the system-wide UN Sub-Committee on Nutrition and from 1997 to 2004 the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, both of which prepared major reports setting out global goals and strategies for reducing malnutrition and ensuring access to hygiene, sanitation and water on a world-wide basis.

In retirement, as co-director of the UN Intellectual History Project, he has overseen and worked on a fourteen-volume history of the UN’s contributions to economic and social development since its inception in 1945: (see Accession CMD6174 under the Ralph Bunche Institute for the CD). He is a former President of BAFUNCS, giving a keynote address to the Association’s Annual Reunion in 2010 on ‘UN ideas that changed the world’, of which the UNCRP holds a report. He also chaired the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1, held at the IDS in May 2015. He there submitted two important papers, on ‘Roles for Britain in Strengthening the UN and Global Governance in the 21st Century’, co-authored with Richard

Longhurst (*qv*); and ‘The UN and the World Bank – Time for Closer Relations’. The latter indicates how, as early as 1946 “the *de jure* organizational chart [by which the World Bank and the IMF were to be an integral part of the UN] gave way to a *de facto* separation”. It goes on to identify four areas of action in which collaboration could lead to stronger and more effective action than by either institution acting alone: human rights and human development; climate change and environmental action; pursuing equity and diminishing inequalities worldwide; and the dogma of austerity and structural adjustment. Accessions CMD12197, the Institute of Development Studies’ Evidence Report No. 205 ‘The UN at 70, and the UK’ in CMD12199, and CMD6174

111 Richard D. Luff, b. 1961, (2007–2010). He is a Chartered Engineer with an M.Sc. in Rural Engineering. He worked for Oxfam GB from 1991 to 2007 in several capacities, including as Senior Humanitarian Co-ordinator. He then spent three years as a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene officer with UNICEF in South Asia. Since 2010 he has been an independent humanitarian consultant, carrying out numerous short-term assignments for UNICEF, Oxfam, Water Aid and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, in training, review and evaluation as well as co-ordination of relief work in Yemen, in the face of cyclone in the Philippines and earthquake in Nepal. Also included have been spells in Laos working on schools’ water, sanitation and hygiene for UNICEF.

He submitted two Witness Briefs following UNCRP Witness Seminar 2 in October 2015: lessons learnt were that over-ambition and over-communication can stifle humanitarian effort and need to be actively managed; and that, in order for bureaucracy not to impede humanitarian response, a culture

of risk tolerance and delegation of control is critical: Accession CMD 12075/31. See also the Report of that Seminar, CMD12199

112 George McBean, b. 1948, (1976–2012). An animator and illustrator, he retired as Head of UNICEF’s Graphics section dealing with Animation for Children’s Rights. From 1976 until 1982 he had worked for the organization in East Africa, on child mortality among pastoral people, the risks in the refugee camps of the Ogaden and Somalia, health communication material for pre-literate parents, and training of local artists to illustrate public health issues. In Nepal from 1982 to 1989 the topics had included dehydration due to diarrhoea, and iodine deficiency disorders. In the Caribbean from 1989 to 1996 he addressed visual communication about child abuse, HIV/AIDS, team building on health matters with NGO partners, the public and young parents, and again the training of local artists to depict these issues. Children’s rights were the focus of his period at headquarters from 1996 to 2003, as was combining the Fund’s design unit for production of print and broadcast material. He has continued to be associated with UNICEF since retirement in 2004. His research into visual literacy among rural populations in Nepal was described in *People, Pictures and Power – People-centred Visual Aids for Development* (Bob Linney, 1995, Macmillan-Education, ISBN 978-0333600443) as “the most important visual literacy study ever done”.

UNCRP’s holding consists of an A3-size comprehensive visual retrospective book with 400 illustrations and accompanying text, selected from some 3,000 designs all told which he made for UNICEF. Also a copy of the reflective and illustrated programme for an exhibition of his work held at Brookes University, Oxford, in early 2015, and briefs entitled ‘Appreciating the full scale of integrating humanitarian aid’



Some of George McBean’s graphics at a retrospective exhibition of his work. Courtesy Adrian-Constantin Alexandrescu, Oxford Brookes University

and 'Use of Visual Images in Development Communication' submitted to UNCRP Witness Seminar 2 in October 2015. Husband of Sara Cameron McBean (*qv*). Accession CMD12183, and CMD12199. See also <http://georgemcbean.com>

113 Sara Cameron McBean, b. 1952, (1982–2012).

Holder of a degree in Social Anthropology, as a public relations consultant in Nairobi from 1980 to 1982 she edited a newsletter for the Breast Feeding Information group. For the next seven years she led a team that produced an innovative situation analysis *Children and Women of Nepal* (UNICEF, 1988) and edited reports on girls' education, water supply and sanitation and appropriate technology. Seven years followed on the staff of UNICEF in the Caribbean. She researched and wrote *From Girls to Women* (UNICEF, Belize, 1996), a life-cycle analysis of female health and related programmes there; also *Girls and Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (UNICEF, 1995, 2 vols.) coordinating input from over twenty-five countries including government and NGOs; and *Fragile Environment – Vulnerable Children* (UNICEF, 1996), on the rights of children and women and sustainable development in the Amazon region. From 1996 to 2001 she was a Social Development Consultant for UNICEF based at headquarters. Here she produced case-studies of programmes addressing the hardest-to-reach children, with original research in Sudan, Suriname, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea, and India – several further publications resulting. She continued in New York with UNICEF from 2001 to 2003, coordinating the Advocacy and Communication Task Force of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization. A year followed based on Amman, Jordan, as Communication Officer, Donor Relations, for UNICEF in Iraq, at the height of the emergency. From 2004 to 2012 she was back in East Africa, first for five years as Chief of Communication, Partnerships and Participation for UNICEF in Kenya and then in a similar capacity in Tanzania.

Retiring in 2012, she has since been an advisor providing assistance to organizations including UNICEF and UNFPA in advocacy, development communications, development research and situation analyses. Her first novel, focusing on environmental themes and called *Natural Enemies* (Turner, 1993, ASIN B0046KLO32), won a Turner Tomorrow Fellowship. Wife of George McBean (*qv*). She has contributed a detailed CV. Accession CMD 12075/7. See also www.saracameron.org

114 Rosemary McCreery, b. 1950, (1979–2007). Her career began with four years with the Irish Civil Service, including two years in the Department of Foreign Affairs. Then, assigned originally by the (Irish) Agency for Personal Service Overseas to the UN Volunteers programme, she spent two years with the UNICEF office in Togo, moving on to her first career assignment in UNICEF, in Madagascar, in 1982. She was appointed as Programme Coordinator, Area and



Rosemary McCreery. Courtesy the International Service for Human Rights

Urban Services, for UNICEF in Indonesia (1985–1988) and then became Special Representative of UNICEF to Romania (1991–1993). From there she came to New York to be Deputy Director of UNICEF's Department of Human Resources until 1998, when she was appointed Director of the Cambodia Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (at that time Mary Robinson), a post in which she spent two years. She had been serving since 2000 as UNICEF Representative in the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus when her appointment was announced in 2003 as UN ASG for Human Resources Management. She returned to UNICEF in 2005, serving as Chief of Staff to the Executive Director and then as Director of the Organizational Review undertaken in 2006 – 2007. In retirement she has undertaken a range of consultancy assignments focusing on child protection issues, and has been a member of the Board of the International Service for Human Rights and of the International Programme Advisory Committee of the Irish NGO, Trócaire.

The UNCRP has the report of her comprehensive address to the 2012 Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS, on the subject 'Principles, promises and politics: a personal view of the UN and human rights'. The UN Women's Newsletter Network (Vol. 7, No. 4, December 2003) carried an extensive interview with her on the issues faced by career women in the UN, past and present. Accession CMD12197

115 Angela Raven–Roberts, b. 1949, (between 1991 and 2011). Educated in the USA and UK, she holds a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Minnesota and a Master's in Social Anthropology from Oxford. She is currently a Research Associate at the Institute of Gender Studies at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, working on capacity development, specialising on the role of national civil services in disaster preparedness and reviewing current educational policies for pastoral communities in the Horn of Africa. Her career spanned thirty years of work with NGOs, the UN and academia in the humanitarian sector. She worked for UNICEF in New York as Senior Program Officer in the Office of Emergency Programs between 1991 and 1998, covering the Horn of Africa,

Mozambique and Angola, and between 2004 and 2010 she was Chief of Emergencies for the UNICEF Regional office in Geneva, covering East and Central Europe and Central Asia. In 1998 she took leave of absence from UNICEF to join Tufts University as Director of Academic Programmes for the then newly formed Feinstein International Famine Centre.

She was a panellist at and contributed briefs to the second UNCRP Witness Seminar in October 2015, entitled 'Saving Lives: a public health/nutrition approach – the basics of humanitarian response – working with government and NGO partners'; and 'Children and War, Specific issues, Special Needs, Special programs, Special Security Council Resolutions'. See the report on that Seminar and the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK' in Accession CMD12199

116 Stanislaw 'Stanley' Sroka, 1898–1981, (1950s–1966). Born in Poland and a former soldier and banking director, he was the first financial Comptroller of UNICEF. His widow has contributed a small collection of historic photographs taken by him, mainly concerning the construction of the UN Headquarters Building and the laying of its corner stone. See also Liftin, J.: 'The years with UNICEF' in UNICEF News, 1966. Accession CMD6626

117 Steve Woodhouse, b. 1948, (1969–2003). Beginning as a UK UNA volunteer attached for two years to UNICEF's office in Indonesia, he went on to a further fourteen years in Indonesia, Burma, Pakistan, Zimbabwe and Jordan. From 1986 he was for six years Chief of Training and Staff Development at headquarters and Chairman of the sub-committee on training of the UN Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ). From 1992 to 1995 he was UNICEF Representative to Vietnam, Area Representative to Indonesia and Malaysia 1995-2000, and finally the



UNICEF's first Director, Maurice Pate (left) and the Fund's first Comptroller, Stanley Sroka. Sroka Collection, UNCRP

organization's Regional Director in Europe until retirement in 2003.

In twelve years of retirement he has undertaken numerous consultancies for UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, as well as for the principal Australian and American aid bodies. In 'Reflections on a career in UNICEF' for the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015, he describes the organization's evolution from its inception in 1946, the intellectual developments leading through to the recognition of Child Rights, and the styles and inputs of three of the Executive Directors under whom he served. He also addresses the issue of national ownership versus international accountability; UN agency effectiveness at national level; and inter-agency cooperation. Accession CMD12199

UN Conference on Trade and Development/International Trade Centre/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade



UNCTAD

HEADQUARTERS: NEW YORK



118 * Shahen Abrahamian (1946–1995) (1970s–1995).**

No contribution about him is in the UNCRP holdings in the Bodleian. However, given his distinction, a colleague, John Burley (*qv*) has provided some basic facts. He took a First in Economics from Cambridge, and then an M. Phil, again in Economics, from Oxford. His whole professional life was spent as an economist in the service of the UN. He was recruited by Sidney Dell (*qv*) in 1969 to the Money and Finance Division of UNCTAD, which was then based in New York. He worked for a year with the UN Centre for Transnational Corporations before joining, in 1978, the newly created office of the DG for Development and International Economic Cooperation. In 1983 he rejoined UNCTAD, this time in Geneva where he became the principal author of the *UNCTAD Trade and Development Report*. At the time of his death, he was Officer-in-Charge of UNCTAD's Global Interdependence Division. Burley writes that he and Abrahamian "worked together with Ken Dadzie in the old Director-General's Office and then again in UNCTAD: he died tragically young at the age of 49, after a massive heart attack. It was a huge loss for UNCTAD and for the UN as a whole."

In an obituary in *The Baltimore Sun* of September 29, 1995, entitled 'What next for 'rootless, changeable' economists? A neo-Keynesian attack on unemployment', Jonathan Power began as follows:

Inside an unsung organization was an unsung hero. Shahen Abrahamian, chief economist of the sadly ignored United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, died last month at the age of 49. But this Cambridge-educated Iranian left the game plan for a resurgence of Keynesian thinking in international economics.

He would have liked what John Kenneth Galbraith wrote in the current issue of *World Policy Journal*:

"Economists are a rootless, changeable bunch. We have a striking predilection for constructing systems of belief, preaching them for a few years, then abandoning them, often for good reasons that we should have recognised years before."

Thus, after the (highly successful) Keynesianism of the 1960s, came the domestic supply-side economics of the 1980s, to be followed by the global supply-side nostrums of the Clinton administration.

"Crisis of both theory and performance has swamped each in turn. We are left to wonder what comes next. A force of global Keynesianism perhaps?" asks Mr. Galbraith.

No one has worked harder to put flesh on the notion of global Keynesianism than Shahen Abrahamian.

His latest and last contribution, just published by UNCTAD, is a cry for policies of full employment, not just in the Third World, from which he hailed, but first and foremost in the industrialised world – because, he argued, until that problem is solved the Third World will go on getting the blame for northern unemployment as well as having to deal with its own miseries.

Abrahamian wrote, among other titles, *A Man for All Nations: Sidney Dell (1918-1990) (qv)*. Googling Abrahamian's name will bring up several related publications including some by John and Richard Toye.



John Burley

119 John Burley, b. 1944, (1972–2004). On graduating in economics and history from Cambridge, he spent five years as a development economist in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development in Uganda. In 1972 he joined UNDP as a technical adviser in economic planning. In 1980 he moved to the office of the then UN DG for Development and International Economic Cooperation, where he was involved in establishing the UN Resident Coordinator system and had responsibility for the regular reporting to ECOSOC and the General Assembly on UN-system-wide operational activities. After a short spell as Chief of the Office of the USG, Department for International Economic and Social Affairs, he joined UNCTAD in 1987 in charge of technical cooperation policy and coordination. Over some ten years, the organization's technical cooperation programme developed into one of three key pillars of its mandate and functions. For four of those years, Burley was in charge of the Resource Management Service. He was then promoted to the post of Director of Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency. He completed seventeen years with the Conference in 2004, the year which had seen him direct preparation of a report on e-commerce and development.

In retirement he has worked as an external consultant for a number of international organizations, including the South Centre, the UN and UNCTAD itself. He has also been actively associated with much-publicised efforts to oppose modification of the mandate of the Conference. Together with some fifty former senior staff members he maintained in advance of its 2012 meeting that it was under attack because rich countries do not want an organization that carries out independent analysis. According to officials in countries of the global South, the nations of the industrialised North see the Conference's advice on finances, the environment, food security, intellectual property and development as running counter to their own free market and free trade agenda: whereas since UNCTAD's creation in 1964 its mandate has been the defence of the interests of poor nations. Burley was also coordinator and co-signatory with a remarkable number of distinguished

development practitioners to an open letter early in 2013, calling on the UN SG to ensure that 'the next Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in addition to all the necessary experience, knowledge and management abilities, should have in particular the capacity and courage for independent thought.'

He contributed a substantial paper to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015, co-authored with Khalid Malik, entitled 'ECOSOC dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the UN Development system – The United Nations and its functions'. It notes that the universally applicable Sustainable Development Goals provide an opportunity to bring together both operations and policy-related analysis: "the 'doers' and the 'thinkers' are at last singing from the same hymn-sheet." The Sustainable Development Goals are a transformative new development agenda, based on "inclusive, people-centred sustainable development". "There is thus", the authors say, "both a tremendous need for, and an unchallenged opportunity to bring about a UN 'fit for purpose'". In a short transcribed interview on that occasion Burley expressed the hopes that the UK would, in concert with EU partners, be constructive and sensible about UN reform; and that it would support the concept of the choice of the next UN SG lying with the General Assembly, from a list of suitable candidates, rather than being a *fait accompli* of the Security Council. Accession CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK'

120 Peter G. Elkan, 1922–2008, (1970–1982) grew up in Hungary, was trained as a classical European economist, and then in 1948 was retrained as a Marxist economist. Escaping in 1956, he was trained for a third time at Cambridge. He was an early recruit to the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research and took that country's nationality. In 1970 he moved to UNCTAD and in 1974 to the UN Economic Commission for Europe. His interest was international economics, where he proposed a number of inventive policies ingeniously underpinned by empirical research. Author of *The New Model Economy: Economic Inventions for the Rest of the Century*, (Pergamon Press, Oxford, New York, etc. 1982, ISBN 978-0080281124). In a two-page letter to UNCRP he commented adversely on the motivations of numbers of his colleagues, on competence and recruitment, and on the lack of feedback from the users of the UN's services. MS. Eng. c. 4715

121 Oliver Knowles, 1920–2008, (1969–1983). He had a colourful World War II career, largely in Burma. After senior experience in Kenya with the Colonial Service (twenty years) and with the Kenyan government following Independence, he came to UNCTAD from Kenya's Treasury Department and served as an Inter-regional Adviser. His broad experience included periods with ECAFE, ECA, and the Economic Community of West Africa, advising on trade questions. He felt the most successful was a UN Advisory Team to the

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) from 1970 to 1974.

To the UNCRP he contributed *inter alia* his memoirs, *Back Seat Driver* (Pen Press Publishers, Brighton, 2008, ISBN 978-1-906710-08-8). He commented on political and administrative aspects of UNCTAD's work. Among general observations he concluded that UN advisers can only be useful if the government has an adequate administration, and that in inter-country projects there must be potential economic as well as political advantages to ensure success. He also commented on duplication and rivalry between agencies of the UN system. MS. Afr. S. 1717/91A for transcript of interview on his service in the colonial administration, and MS. Afr. S. 2480 for papers relating to East Africa; MS. Eng. c. 4717; also 7720 1-9 for plentiful papers, correspondence and articles on ASEAN; Accession CMD6166 for his completed Questionnaire with some anecdotal remarks; and Bodleian Library catalogue SOLO for *Back Seat Driver*.

122 Rangaswami Krishnamurti, 1917–2013, (1960s).

He had worked for ECAFE until 1964 and is credited with having contributed largely to the establishment of the Asian Development Bank. Joining UNCTAD he was, firstly, Director of the Manufactures Division, then *Chef de Cabinet* to the Secretary-General of the Conference, and finally Head of the UNCTAD office at UN headquarters. To UNCRP he contributed three significant documents relating to the formative years of UNCTAD between 1964 and 1969, 'the Prebisch era'. The first is a bound compendium of many documents and letters, running to some hundreds of pages, entitled 'Some UNCTAD events and reminiscences'. It treats also of Secretary-General Perez-Guerrero's time and includes a remembrance of Sidney Dell (*qv*). The second and third documents, of which he was author, are booklets: 'UNCTAD as a negotiating institution' – a reprint from the *Journal of World Trade Law*, vol. 15, no. 1,

1981; and 'UNCTAD and the North-South Dialogue – The first Twenty Years' (Pergamon Press, undated). Accession CMD12193

123 Martin Philip Lam, b. 1920, (1972) led the UK Delegation to UNCTAD in 1972. In a letter he felt that, were he to respond fully to UNCRP's invitation to contribute, "My main theme would be the incomplete comprehension we all had – and perhaps still have – of the process of economic development and the place of international trade in this process; the intensity with which the committed members of the Secretariat and their allies in the developing countries pursued certain aims; and the ambivalent reactions of the developed countries." MS. Eng. c. 4729

124 James Mark, (1960s). He was head of the International Division of the Overseas Development Administration and represented the UK at UNCTAD. In a two-page letter written in 1991 he wrote of the challenge from the Third World to the market economy countries, stated "in controversial, though strikingly lucid terms" by Raúl Prebisch. A complicating factor was "the proliferation of agencies", which did little to increase the flow of aid "and may only do so at the cost of greater confusion, against which the secretariat has to struggle." MS. Eng. c. 4729

125 Douglas Williams, (1970s). He was UK Representative to UNCTAD. He contributed confidentially 'UNCTAD III – Some Personal Impressions and Lessons for the Future', a very frank six-page note, at times critical of UK and EEC stances, written in 1972. The conference had been "a battle of political wills" between developed and developing countries, for which the former had been somewhat unprepared and necessarily hardline. MS. Eng. c. 4730

UN Technical Assistance Board (UNTAB)/UN Special Fund (UNSF) /United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



HEADQUARTERS: NEW YORK



126 Garth ap Rees, 1934–2014, (1964–1987). Son of Elfan Rees (*qv*). Prior experience in Uganda in the Colonial Service. Recruited by David Owen (*qv*), he served first as Assistant Regional Representative in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, 1964–1966; RR in Mauritania, then in Fiji also covering the South Pacific Region, and Sudan. His headquarters assignments included Deputy Assistant Administrator in the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa. A colleague described him as “a man of caustic wit and utter integrity, dedicated to the United Nations and to UNDP which he served with distinction for over 25 years. An excellent judge of people, he knew at first hand the realities of field coordination. He was instrumental, at the New Delhi global meeting of UNDP RRs in 1969 in ensuring a positive response to an early version of the [Sir Robert Jackson (*qv*)] Capacity Study’s recommendations on strengthening the authority of field staff.”

The UNCRP holds three cardboard boxes which contain full organizational and personal files, chronologically arranged, for his time with UNDP – Accession CMD 12192. Also UNCRP Questionnaire in MS. Eng. c. 4724

127 Michael Askwith, b. 1945, (1968–1998). Son of Thomas Askwith (*qv*). He began his three-decade career as a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) in Algeria and Chad, assigned to the UN system as a volunteer by the International Service Division of the UN Association of the UK. After further studies, he then served with the Regional Bureau for Latin America (RBLA) for nine years in Haiti, at headquarters as Area Officer for Central America, and in Guyana as UNDP DRR. Returning to Africa in 1983, he served as DRR in

Congo (Brazzaville) and Mauritania before returning to Brazzaville as Resident Coordinator in 1987 until 1989. He then served as DRR in Saudi Arabia and Senior Policy Officer in the Bureau of Programme Policy and Evaluation in New York. In 1991, he was assigned to Eritrea as Chief of the new UNDP Liaison Office, where he helped to establish one of the first UN integrated offices, and later as Representative of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), where he assisted in the launching of the Programme for Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration in the country. In 1994, after sabbatical studies, he served as RC in Equatorial Guinea before returning to New York as Senior Policy Officer in the Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. There he assisted in the formulation of country programmes for newly independent states and the publication of national human development report summaries.

In retirement he has carried out some forty short-term missions, specialising in the formulation and review of UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) in some two dozen countries; in preparation and review of UNDP country programmes in fifteen nations, with particular emphasis on Eastern Europe and the CIS; in carrying out seven project evaluations for UNDP and UN Volunteers; and in carrying out a major capacity building study in 2005-2006 for UNESCO, to assist in its coordination with UNDAF mechanisms and poverty reduction strategies.

He has been BAFUNCS’ coordinator for the UNCRP for some years and has played a key role in the organization of and reporting on the three Witness Seminars held in 2015-2016. Besides a detailed career résumé, and a large number of reports relating to the above assignments, he contributed two papers to Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015: on ‘UN and

UNDAF coordination – operational arrangements at country level’; and on ‘The former UK/UNA volunteer programme – A breeding ground for international careers in the UN’. The latter provides a useful summary of the quite remarkable success of this UNA initiative of the 1960s and 1970s, in supplying fifty-five volunteer men and women as JPOs, thirty-two of whom subsequently joined UN agencies for international careers of significant duration, many of them listed in this Guide. To the second such Seminar he also contributed two witness briefs, on support to refugee repatriation, and reintegration in Eritrea.

See the Reports of all three Seminars. Accession CMD6258 for a detailed CV, and CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies’ Evidence Report No. 205 ‘The UN at 70, and the UK’

128 Thomas Askwith, 1911–2001, (1962–1963). An Olympic oarsman, he was posted by the Colonial Service to Kenya in 1936, serving as District Officer and District Commissioner before assignment as Commissioner for Community Development and Rehabilitation and retirement in 1961 as Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of African Affairs. An obituary stated that “Askwith stood out among his fellow colonial officers for his ability to discern the signs of social change in Africa. In all his posts, he promoted the concept of community development and supported organizations which gave women a greater say in local projects.”

His son Michael (*qv*) has contributed Thomas’s *Eyeball to Eyeball* (Quorum Technical Services Limited, 1995, ISBN 0948726016), the third of a series of personal accounts of his career – to be found in the Bodleian’s SOLO catalogue. Written with his wife Patricia, its eighty pages deal very colourfully and in detail with their experiences of Afghanistan, where on retiring from Kenya he was a Community Development adviser with the UN Technical Assistance Mission, based on Gulzar from 1962 to 1963.

129 Jacqueline C. Badcock, b. 1953, (1992–2015) is a British national resident in Australia. She holds a PhD in Nutritional Biochemistry from the University of London. Her early career was spent from 1979 as a Nutritionist in Papua New Guinea with Save the Children UK, and in the Pacific Islands and Vietnam on Ausaid-supported projects. She transferred in 1992 to FAO in Vietnam as ARR before becoming UNICEF Representative in Fiji, responsible for thirteen Pacific countries, and, later, Representative in the Lao PDR.

For the next fifteen years she served as UN Resident Coordinator (RC) and UNDP RR in four countries: Namibia (2000–2004), Papua New Guinea (2004–2009), Philippines (2009–2012) and Iraq (2012–2014). In the Philippines and Iraq she also served as UN Humanitarian Coordinator, while in Iraq she was designated Deputy SRSG, responsible for the coordination of development and humanitarian activities of

twenty UN agencies under the Security Council Mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in the country. In 2015 she served as RC *ad interim* in Pakistan before retirement in mid-2015. In the capacity of RC she was responsible for developing and implementing coordinated UN common country programmes through UNDAFs in all four countries, while also assisting with substantial resource mobilization and management efforts. As Humanitarian Coordinator she coordinated major humanitarian responses to natural disasters in the Philippines and to post-conflict situations in Iraq, particularly in relation to the Syrian refugee crisis and internal displacements within Iraq itself.

To the UNCRP Witness Seminar I in May 2015 she submitted a detailed career summary, which gives a comprehensive description of the range of duties currently expected of a UN RC.

Accessions CMD12075/32 and CMD12199

130 Stephen Browne, (1976–2009) began his career with the Economist Intelligence Unit in London, following which he joined the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok as Economic Affairs Officer. He served in that position for seven years and from 1983 to 1985 continued as ARR in Thailand. Two years as DRR in Somalia followed, and then five as Deputy Division Chief in the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP) at headquarters. From 1992 to 1996 he was the first UN Representative to Ukraine, before returning to New York as Division Chief in RBAP. After a year as UN and UNDP Country Officer in Rwanda he returned once again to headquarters, as Director of Poverty and Social Policy in the Bureau for Development Policy, chairing the UN system poverty working group. Finally, two years as Head of Programme Policy in UNDP’s Regional Centre in Bangkok were succeeded by his transferring to the International Trade Centre where he was Deputy Executive Director from 2006 to 2009 at the Centre’s headquarters, overseeing policy and programmes.

He has written and published seven books on aid and development and about 100 articles on various development topics. These include *United Nations Development Programme and System* (Routledge, 2011, ISBN 978-0415776509) and *Post-2015 UN Development: Making Change Happen?* (Routledge, 2014, ISBN 978-0415856638). He has contributed to thinking on aid effectiveness, aid management, fragile states, the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs), poverty strategies, trade policy, ICT for development, and capacity development. He has carried out evaluations for the World Bank on fragile states and for UNDP on regionalism, private financing of development, and the Millennium Development Goals. In 2009 he became Founder and Co-Director of the Future UN Development System (FUNDS) Project, a major review of the performance and capacity of the thirty agencies and organizations of the United Nations Development system. It aims to develop a comprehensive blueprint for the UN



Stephen Browne. Courtesy the Academic Council on the UN System

Development system in 2025. Also in retirement he has been since 2011 a Senior Fellow at the Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies, Graduate Center, City University of New York. He co-authored *The International Trade Centre: Export Impact for Good* (Routledge Global Institutions, 2011, ISBN 978-0415584012).

To the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 he contributed two comprehensive keynote papers. The first, entitled 'The United Nations Development Programme and System', consisted of extracts, notably the short introduction and the final chapter, from his above-mentioned 2011 book. Over some twenty-six pages it moves from recalling UNDP's original purpose to an analysis of the consequences, in his view adverse, of technical assistance being made available for free; and then defines the UN Development 'system', global perceptions of it and its problems, outlines the long history of reform and why it has failed, and offers conclusions. The second paper, co-edited with Thomas G. Weiss, is titled 'UN Fit or unfit, for post-2015 purpose? Views of the Global Public'. It reproduces an August 2014 Briefing on the future of the system, being the results of an extensive FUNDS survey: this had *inter alia* revealed that "the UN is seen to have it greatest impact in functions other than development". Detailed tables and listings of what respondents actually said show their views on the relevance and effectiveness of some thirty UN development organizations. A large majority of respondents maintained that the system could change, but almost a quarter remained pessimistic, the proportion of pessimists being smaller among emerging powers and larger among developed countries. Accession CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK'

131 Myer Cohen, c. 1907–2003, (1945–1972). This American citizen initially worked out of Washington DC in the 1940s as Director of Repatriation for UNRRA, and for the International Refugee Organization. He later became Deputy

Administrator of UNDP, retiring in 1972. In a letter he very briefly described his career. MS. Eng. c. 4714

132 Patricia de Mowbray, b. 1945, (1991–2008). She served at headquarters from 1991 to 2000. For the following five years she was UN RC and UNDP RR in Cameroon and then held the same positions in the Cape Verde Islands. She contributed a short paper to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015, consisting of case studies from those two countries on the theme of the UN system there 'Delivering-as-One'. Deriving from its UN Development Assistance Framework for 2006–2010, the Cape Verde office had one country programme whereby UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and the World Food Programme responded to the nation's development priorities; also in 2008 one programme for six resident UN agencies and about ten non-resident. Successes are listed, as well as the necessary conditions for this on the part of the UN and the host government. The convening power and neutrality of the UN were effective in meeting the challenges of coordination in the context of Cameroon, where there were several UN system bodies, including in some cases their regional offices. Accession CMD12199

133 Alan Doss, b. 1945, (1966–2010) was one of the number of volunteers assigned to the UN system in the 1960s by the International Service Department of the UN Association in the UK. He has spent his entire career working on peacekeeping, development and humanitarian assignments in Africa, Asia and Europe as well as at headquarters. He retired from the post of SRSG in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the UN peacekeeping mission there.

In 1977, he had developed the first UNDP cooperation program for Vietnam. In 1979, he was appointed as UNDP DRR in China, opening the first international development cooperation programme and office in that country. He then served as UN RC and RR of UNDP in Thailand. At the same time, he was Director of the UN Border Relief Operation, in charge of assistance to displaced Cambodians on the Thai-



Alan Doss. Courtesy Radiokapi.net

Cambodia border from 1990 to 1993. He was also the UN Representative to the Mekong River Commission. He was then appointed Director of the UNDP European Office in Geneva, concurrently representing UNDP at the Development Assistance Committee of OECD in Paris, where he was a member of the group that drew up the Committee's landmark study on conflict, peace and development cooperation in 1997. He held the position of Director of the UN Development Group, set up by SG Kofi Annan to strengthen coordination among the UN organizations dealing with development, under the leadership of the Administrator of UNDP. During that period he coordinated the Group's work on the follow-up to the UN global conferences of the 'nineties, which led to the pioneer publication "A Better World for All" published jointly by the UN, World Bank, IMF and OECD, and subsequently to the UN's Millennium Development Goals at the end of the decade. When the UN organised a peacekeeping mission in Sierra Leone he pioneered the so-called 'three-hat model', becoming the DRSG and concurrently serving as the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and UNDP RR. He then became successively Principal Deputy Special Representative of the SG for Ivory Coast, and Special Representative in Liberia and head of the UN peace keeping mission there, with the rank of USG. The mission provided extensive security and political support for the 2005 national elections in Liberia, which resulted in the election of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as Africa's first elected woman head of state. He worked closely with the Sierra Leone Tribunal to ensure that Charles Taylor was detained and successfully transferred to the jurisdiction of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

In retirement from the UN he was visiting fellow at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy. He has since assumed the position of Executive Director and Senior Political Adviser of the Geneva-based Kofi Annan Foundation.

The UNCRP holds a CD of a Witness Seminar 'The UN in Crisis Situations' held in London in October 2010 and a transcription of Alan Doss's keynote address there. Also an article by him 'A life in trouble: a personal reflection on managing crises'. Accessions CMD12229 (including the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK'), and 6580

134 J. K. Robert England, b. 1948, (1971–2004) joined UNDP as a Junior Professional Officer in Uganda and served in four further assignments up to 1984 in Tanzania, Zambia, Thailand and Bangladesh. He then became for six years UNDP's Budget Director at headquarters. Fourteen years followed in which he was RC and RR successively in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Thailand. Since retirement in 2004 he has carried out numerous consultancies, the latest designed to assist preparation of a strategic framework for UN work in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The UNCRP holds three reflective articles by him. 'The Art of Levitation – Reflections of a UN Resident Coordinator', was

written in 1998 when he held that position in Pakistan; he had previously been RC in Sri Lanka (1990-1995), and went on to exercise the same function in Thailand from 1999 to 2004. The article deals with the drive for, and limitations to, collaboration between different UN agencies. 'Corralling Cats: Management in the UN Environment' (2001) deals more with the internal workings of a typical individual agency. 'Caught in the Crossfire: The Continuing Conundrum of UNDP' (2002) complements the first two in addressing the dynamics of the inter-governmental process itself, at least in the context of international development. All three papers were widely read by insiders but, he admits, "were perceived to be cynical, disloyal – and certainly not politically correct". He also contributed talking points to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015, noting the differing political stances of the south-east Asian parties to the Mekong River Commission and to the Ministerial Initiative against Human Trafficking in the same region. And, similarly, talking points on UN system coordination as he had experienced it in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Thailand. He is the current Chairman of BAFUNCS. Accessions CMD6258 and CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK'

135 Brian Foster, b. 1945, (1967–1978). His eleven years with UNDP were spent as a JPO in Greece, ARR in Pakistan, as a Staff Council representative, Area Officer in New York in the Asia Bureau, and Officer in Charge in Vietnam. After resigning from UNDP he spent a period working in the USA on labour-related social services and human resource projects. When he set up his own consulting practice in 1985 he was recalled – initially by UN Staff Associations – to undertake independent internal reorganization and human resources consultancies within the workplaces of many UN system bodies such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, CDF, FAO, UNFPA, WFP, UN, the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund and IFAD. He had close relations with UN offices outside headquarters stations, and as a consultant ran a UNDP global performance management training program in 1991, personally working in some twenty country offices. Since 2000 he has also worked on major internal reorganization assignments in five of the main ECOWAS Community institutions in West Africa, and on USAID-funded development projects through Deloitte Consulting LLP from 2010 to 2015, particularly in rebuilding the Afghan civil service. He later came to see his UNDP years in hindsight as a rich apprenticeship for a highly fascinating independent career. He retired in 2015.

Besides a detailed CV, he has contributed two interesting documents arising from his consultancy work for ECOWAS – a plan for adoption there of UN human resource systems, initially funded by UNDP; and a plan for restructuring ECOWAS' executive secretariat and ensuring administrative effectiveness there and in the Community's Parliament and Court of Justice. Accession CMD 12075/13



Philomena Guillebaud. Courtesy www.calh.org.uk

136 Philomena Guillebaud, b. 1926, (1953–1986), although British, spent the years 1940-1944 as an evacuee in the USA under the aegis of Margaret Mead the anthropologist, who had married her godfather Gregory Bateson. She then read Economics at Cambridge and following a Master's in Economics and Russian studies at Columbia University, joined the UN at headquarters to work temporarily on the World Economic Report. A three-month stint became a career of thirty-three years, including being DRR in Angola, 1976-1979. She has contributed an explanatory text about 'A Scandal in the UN medical services in October 1954'; a 1977 post report on Living Conditions in the People's Republic of Angola; an article 'One perspective on Angola'; and an account of a mission in the 1990s to determine the development potential of the Gambia River Basin. MS. Eng. c. 4716; also Accession CMD6459 for the post report.

137 K. Torsten I. Johansson, b. 1923, (between 1962 and 1983). By profession an electrical design engineer and early on a founder/owner of companies in that field in his native Sweden, he had also worked elsewhere, including the USA and Ethiopia. He held a commercial aviation pilot's licence till 1983. He spent the two years 1962–1964 assigned by ILO to the then East Pakistan as a lecturer in his subject. From 1967 to 1980 he was Head of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and Development Co-operation Attaché successively in Ethiopia, Botswana, Bangladesh and again in Botswana.

He was UNDP RR and Head of the UN Missions in Uganda from 1981 to 1983. He was then Counsellor and again Head of the SIDA office, this time in Zimbabwe. Until 1998 he undertook consultancies in Asia and Africa. From 1989 to 2004 he was Uganda's Honorary Consul in Sweden.

He has contributed personal correspondence and papers which evidence the troubled and violent times of his period in Uganda both for the country and for the UN and its Representative. Two papers trenchantly document (from 1982) his critiques of the shortcomings of UNDP, and (from

1983, in nine pages) his 'Views on the United Nations Agencies' usefulness in the field of Development'. The latter offered recommendations on inter-agency relations in the UN System, the quality of UN personnel, the quality of UN projects, and financial management. Accession CMD12185

138 Terence D. Jones, b. 1948, (1969–2008). Another of the volunteer JPOs recruited by the UK UNA International Service Department, he began his UN career in 1969 in the UNDP office in Greece, and then Australia where he covered Papua New Guinea, before serving in Port Moresby for two years 1973–1975 as ARR. Six years followed in New York with the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific; and then three in Rome with the Agricultural Operations Division of FAO. The remainder of his career saw him as UNDP DRR in Vietnam and Bangladesh; then as the RC and RR successively in Bhutan, Malawi and the Philippines; and finally as Director of the Capacity Development Group in the Bureau of Development Policy back at headquarters.

He contributed a paper to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 in which he candidly summarises his thoughts, duty station by duty station. Retiring to Hanoi, he has undertaken several assignments for UNDP in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Maldives, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam, mostly on UNDAFs and Development Cooperation Fora. In 2013 and 2015 he came out of retirement to serve as RC/RR *ad interim* in Nepal and the Philippines respectively. He participated in the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, on UN Humanitarian Action, in Oxford in October 2015. Accession CMD6258 for CV, only; and CMD12199

139 Matthew Kahane, b. 1948, (1970–2008) spent his childhood in Rome and Washington D.C., where his father worked with FAO and the World Bank. He himself joined UNDP in 1970 as a UNA volunteer and served subsequently as a Programme Officer in Tunisia (1972–1975); Programme Officer and later ARR in Iran (1975–1979); Area Officer in



Matthew Kahane. Courtesy vietstamp.net

headquarters handling the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kampuchea, Laos, and Viet Nam (1979–1981); DRR in Viet Nam (1981–1984); DRR and RR a.i. in Sri Lanka (1984–1990); UN RC in Western Samoa, also covering the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau (1990–1992); UN Representative in Belarus (1992–1995); UN RC in Poland (1995–2000); UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, UNDP RR and UNFPA Representative in Tajikistan (2000–2003), and UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, UNDP RR and UNIC Director in Nepal (2003–2008), after which he retired. Since retirement he has carried out assignments on a consultancy basis for UNFPA in Central Asia; UNDP in Bulgaria; FAO in Europe and Central Asia; and UNECE in Armenia.

To the UNCRP he has contributed an entertaining yet serious address reflecting on his career, given at Emmanuel College, Cambridge and entitled 'Happenstance and historical forces'. One of several conclusions is that "... increased productivity ... mattered little to people if they felt that there were fundamental problems with the way they were governed or that their basic human rights were being abused."

Accession CMD6258 for CV only, and CMD 12075/28

140 Kerstin Leitner, b. 1945, (1975–2005). Following award of a doctorate in Political Science, History and Sociology at the Freie Universität, Berlin (study and research for which included eighteen months at the University of Nairobi), she joined UNDP in 1975. Postings followed in Benin 1975–1979, China 1980–1983, Malawi 1987–1990, and at headquarters – on oversight of programmes in Arab countries 1983–1987 and as Director, Administration 1991–1998. Her career with UNDP finished with assignment as UN RC and UNDP RR, returning to China from March 1998 to July 2003, where the challenges included the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), and AIDS. She was then appointed ADG at WHO in Geneva, in charge of Sustainable Development and Healthy Environments, dealing with global issues such as the management of Persistent Organic Pollutants, climate change, food safety and medical ethics.

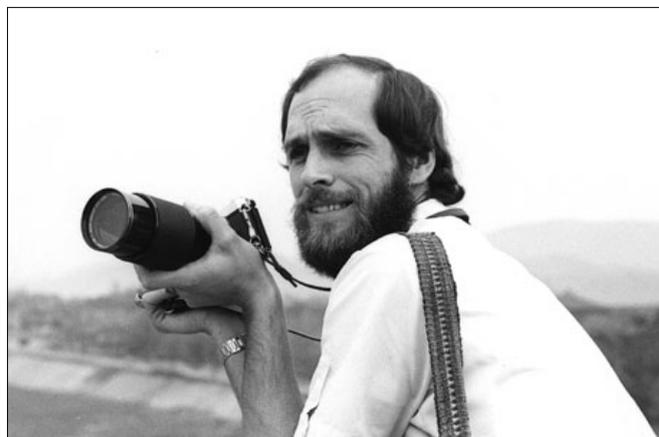


Kerstin Leitner

In retirement she has taught at her *alma mater* in Berlin, with classes in political science on the evolution of the UN, and Chinese affairs. She was active in Transparency International. To UNCRP she has contributed a comprehensive and reflective, privately published, 300–page account of her career, *When only the Sky is the Limit*. The chapters describe how she came to work for the UN system, her two significant periods in Beijing, her experience in charge of UNDP in Malawi, and managing new communications technologies and office premises worldwide. See the Bodleian's SOLO catalogue

141 David E. Lockwood, 1948–2012, (1969–2008) was described by his children as one of the old-style UN officials who knew 'the field' well. His view was that no matter how good the systems and procedures, building trust and confidence was key to finding solutions. He had worked in nine countries in Asia and the Pacific, over thirty-nine years and had retired as Deputy Director of UNDP's Asia Bureau. He was proud of the UN. Whenever it was criticised, he responded that it is a reflection of the world – if countries cannot agree, the UN cannot act. He was passionate about the role of the UN in development, particularly UNDP's pioneering approach to human development. He believed in its support for good governance and championed community participation. His obituary said that he was *in situ* at the most dramatic of times: in Beijing during the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989; in Kabul when the Taliban first took control; and in New York on '9/11'. Yet he recalled these times without hyperbole.

He left an unfinished and unpublished, but comprehensive, 149-page account of his career, entitled *A Life Well Travelled*. It covers in detail the extended periods he spent in Fiji and Samoa, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Bhutan, Afghanistan, China, Bangladesh and at headquarters. It carries reflections on communications over the decades and on Western and Indian classical music as well as several useful appendices. Accession CMD6258 for his CV



David Lockwood. Courtesy 123people.co.uk

142 Peter D. Lowes, b. 1926, (between 1955 and 1986).

An extensive career saw him serve UNRWA as a Project Officer in Jordan. Then for seven years he served with the Social Affairs Office of the UN Narcotics Board: his Ph.D. thesis had been published as *The Genesis of International Narcotics Control* (Arno Press, 1981, ISBN 0405136056), tracing the efforts of the British, Chinese and American governments to bring the drug trade under control. He was UNDP RR successively in Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Morocco. He went on to be Chief, Personnel Administrative Services of WHO; and finally Coordinator of the International Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation Decade. MS. Eng. c. 4723



143 Kenneth D. Luke, b. 1912, (1964–1976). He had previously worked in Malaya and Singapore during the Second World War and the Emergency, and on attachment to the British Embassy in Washington DC. He joined the UN Special Fund in 1964, and was a Project Officer in its Training Division until 1968. When the Capacity Study in UNDP took effect he became a Senior Technical Adviser for Education and Training, making several overseas visits. He was later RR in Laos, and Representative in Israel when the UNDP programme there was being wound up. He contributed a 191-page memoir of his whole career which he called 'Luke's Log'. MS. Eng. c. 5229, and Accession CMD5976

Frederick Lyons. Courtesy polymathperspective.com

us to this day"; and "... the hypocrisy whereby the British Government claims to be uninvolved in UN recruitment and human resource issues, except whenever the recruitment of UK nationals at the ASG and USG levels is concerned, needs to come to an end sooner rather than later. It would be a shame to see two generations of enthusiastic and committed British participation in UN work at the management level end with a whimper in the next few years." Accession CMD6258 for CV only, CMD 12075/16 for the article referred to, and CMD12199.

144 Frederick Lyons, b. 1950, (1971–2008). Starting in Bolivia as a volunteer of the UN Association of the UK, he was subsequently assigned to Laos and went on to work for UNDP in thirteen different countries over thirty-seven years, for three years in each on average: early on as DRR (e.g. Cuba and Burkina Faso), but from 1987 onward as RC (successively Benin, Mexico, Kenya, the Russian Federation, Iran, Afghanistan as Head of the UNDP office, and Sri Lanka). He also had two stints at headquarters.

A careers newsheet for school leavers, *The Polymath Perspective*, (www.polymathperspective.com) carried an eleven-page article about him based on an interview, in a 2011 edition. He there describes his recruitment on completing a PPE degree at Oxford, 'A Day in the Life' of a Resident Coordinator, why he remained with UNDP, and the skills, attitudes and sensitivities required for this kind of work.

He contributed to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015. He gave a very positive assessment of his years with UNDP, but also addressed several key issues very frankly: "UNDP often argued that it was 'trusted', this generally in favourable contrast with the supposedly less 'trusted' World Bank: I am not sure that we did ourselves any favours with this argument ..."; "The three year project cycle almost guaranteed that the real issues could not be dealt with satisfactorily"; "We tied our hands behind our collective back with so-called National Execution, a problem which haunts

145 Mark Malloch Brown, Lord Malloch-Brown, b. 1953, (1979–1983 and 1994–2006). He worked at the UNHCR from 1979 to 1983. Then he was lead international partner at the US-based Sawyer-Miller Group communications consultancy, from 1986 to 1994. In that latter year he moved to the World Bank and served there until 1999. He went on to become Administrator of UNDP from 1999 to 2005, and finally UN DSG from April to December 2006. Returning home, he served as UK Minister of State for Africa, Asia and the UN for two years until July 2009.

The UNCRP holds the report of an address he gave to the



Mark, Lord Malloch-Brown. Courtesy www.un.org

Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS in 2008, on ‘The UN and Britain: the opportunities and challenges ahead’, and the subsequent discussion. He was also the keynote speaker to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015: the Project has transcribed his address entitled ‘UN Overview – Issues and Challenges’; and he participated in the third such Seminar in January 2016 – see the reports on them. Accessions CMD12197 and the Institute of Development Studies’ Evidence Report No. 205 ‘The UN at 70, and the UK’ in CMD12199

146 S. Ann McMillan, d. 2004, (1948–1977) served as a secretary and in a two-page letter to UNCRP gave brief and happy recollections of working for Sir Robert Jackson (*qv*), Martin Hill (*qv*) in Geneva and New York, and John Saunders (*qv*), the last in the UN office in Teheran. MS. Eng. c. 4717

147 Paul Matthews, b. 1940, (1969–1999). He had served in India as a volunteer from the UN Association of the UK from 1963 to 1965 and had then worked at the Economist Intelligence Unit in London, and on a joint London School of Economics/Indian Planning Commission research project in India until 1968. His three decades in UN service were divided roughly equally between field and headquarters postings. He was attached to the evaluation unit of UNDP in Uganda and then New York between 1968 and 1969. Five years followed as Programme Officer and ARR in India. From 1974 to 1977 he was DRR in Cameroon. He was seconded to UNIDO in Vienna from end-1978 to mid-1981, amongst other things in support of the UN Industrial Development Fund.

His first posting at headquarters was to the Office of the Administrator, in 1981, followed by a year as Division Chief in the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP). He then became RC in Bhutan, from 1986 to 1990. Returning to New York from 1990 to 1996, he was initially Chief of the Policy Division of the Bureau of Programme Policy and Evaluation, tasked principally with leading UNDP’s efforts to conceptualise and operationalise the ‘Programme Approach’. Thereafter he was DRR for a year. His final assignment was as RC in Cambodia from 1996 to 1999, where he found new challenges in election support, demining and post-conflict recovery programmes. He concluded that the impact and sustainability of UN (and indeed all external) support was limited by the lack of government commitment to important reforms in governance, especially relating to the Rule of Law and Human Rights.

He submitted three papers to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015. The first, entitled ‘From Foreign Aid to Cooperation for Capacity Development’, reflects “on the evolving perceptions of the key elements in successful socio-economic development, the principal challenges of external assistance in support of such development, and the essential components of effectiveness and efficiency towards that end”, and offers some suggestions for the future conduct of

external cooperation in general, and with specific reference to the UN. The second paper derives from the writer’s forty-year association with Bhutan, from his participation in the first two-man UN mission to the country in 1972 and including his four years as RR. He maintains his contact with the country. “I truly believe”, he says, “that it is one of, if not the most successful example of development, having evolved from a completely undeveloped, very poor, absolute monarchy to a modern, functioning democracy with some of the best indicators in South Asia – all in the space of barely 50 years”. The third paper covers his three-year assignment in Cambodia, the most challenging and professionally satisfying of his career, notwithstanding frustrations with the quality of governance in the country. It also discusses the challenge of ensuring accountability when disbursing considerable sums annually in an environment where corruption is generally acknowledged to be widespread. Accession CMD12199

148 Simon Maxwell, b. 1948, (1970–1972 and 1973–1977). An economist with a degree in PPE from the University of Sussex, he served as a JPO assigned by the UK UNA in 1970 to UNDP in Kenya. Following an MA in Development Economics from Sussex (1972–1973), he was Assistant Resident Representative of UNDP in India (1973–1977). Returning to Britain, he researched for a time on food aid under Sir Hans Singer (*qv*) and then worked for three years as Agricultural Economist (farm systems) at the Centro de Investigacion Agricola Tropical in Bolivia with funding from the UK Overseas Aid Administration. Then for sixteen years he was Fellow and Head, Food Security Unit (1989–1997), and Programme Manager, Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development and the Rural Sector (1991–1997) at the Institute of Development Studies, in Sussex. From 1997 to 2009 he was Director of the Overseas Development Institute in London, Britain’s leading independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. From 2001–2005, he was President of the Development Studies Association of the UK and Ireland. In 2009 he moved to become Senior Research Associate with the Institute, with wide-ranging interests and projects, including as Chair of the European Think-Tanks Group, chairing the Climate Change and Development Knowledge Network and the Global Agenda Council on Humanitarian Assistance of the World Economic Forum, as well as other projects on new development thinking, and business action for poverty reduction. The UNCRP holds a report of the address which he gave to the 2007 Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS, on the topic ‘United Nations reform: what next? Accession CMD12197

149 C. Peter C. Metcalf, b. 1943, (1966–2000). Starting out as a JPO assigned to Argentina by the UNA of the UK, he went on to be Programme Officer in a UNDP sub-office in Irian Jaya, Indonesia and thence to the post of ARR of UNDP in

Thailand. Six postings in Africa followed over the remainder of his career, as DRR successively in Sierra Leone and Kenya, and then as RR in Swaziland, Burkina Faso, Madagascar and Algeria.

Since retirement he has carried out a dozen short-term consultancy assignments for UNDP, ILO and the UN Department of Political Affairs. These have taken him to Rwanda, Ghana, Nigeria, Bangladesh and China, as well as back to Madagascar for nine months as UNDP RR a.i. and for seven as Senior Political Adviser to the SG.

He contributed a thoughtful paper to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 on 'National ownership and the United Nations as trusted partner'. "Trust at the country level", he states, "will derive from the deftness with which the UN can find its way between continuing to promote the Western values of its Charter, treating all members equally and not being seen as an automatic adjunct to ongoing Western politics". And it notes that "Tax-payers' concern that aid is being misspent is often due to their governments' lack of realism about the outcomes of their policies".

Accession CMD6258 for CV only, and CMD12199

150 Roy Morey, b. 1937, (1978–2000). Before joining UNDP, he had served on the White House staff under President Richard Nixon and as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs. He served with UNDP for twenty-two years, where he was a Deputy Director for the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific at headquarters; Director of the UNDP office in Washington D.C.; and UNDP RR and UN RC in the South Pacific, China, and Vietnam. Retired in Tucson, Arizona, he has written *The United Nations at Work in Asia – An Envoy's Account of Development in China, Vietnam, Thailand and the South Pacific* (McFarland and Company, Inc., Jefferson, North Carolina, 2014, ISBN 978-0-7864-7871-2), of which the UNCRP has a copy. Rather than an academic treatise, it is a practitioner's account, with important chapters on China ('China – The Dragon Stumbles', and 'China – The Dragon Recovers'), and on Vietnam. See the Bodleian's SOLO catalogue



Roy Morey. Courtesy nau.edu

151 Anthony R. Patten, 1940–2010, (1965–1998).

Beginning as a JPO assigned by the UNA of the UK, he served first in the UNDP office in Congo (Brazzaville). Five years in New York followed as Reports and then Area Officer. Between 1972 and 1988 he was successively ARR and then DRR in Tanzania, Thailand, Cyprus and Indonesia. For the ensuing five years he was back at headquarters as Division Chief for West and South Asia in UNDP's Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. Finally he was RC and RR in Samoa from 1993 until retirement in 1998. He contributed some fifty pages of detailed personal reflections on his various assignments, attached to his completed UNCRP Questionnaire. Accessions CMD6258 for CV only, and 6730

152 Susana Frazao Pinheiro, b. 1973, (2009–2014).

Portuguese, she holds a Doctorate from the Faculty of Clinical Medicine of Oxford University, her thesis having been on The Role of Cellular Immunity in HIV Infection. She also holds an MBA from the same university's Said Business School. She has led several academic and business courses in Britain, the US and Portugal and before serving with the UN had worked in Mozambique and Guinea Bissao.

She first worked at the DPKO in the UN Secretariat. Since then she has held a number of consultancy and advisory posts, notably on Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Early Recovery, for UNDP in Geneva in 2009–2010; on TB and malaria in Angola in 2011, for UNDP and the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS; on a Health Information System Strengthening project for those two diseases, again in Angola and under the same auspices, in 2012; on development of the first four-year National Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for HIV/AIDS at the Ministry of Health in Angola in 2011–2013, for the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); and devising a Monitoring and Evaluation Manual, and Strengthening of Municipal healthcare services for that ministry, with World Bank assistance.

She contributed two Briefs to the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, held in Oxford in October 2015, on 'Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in Early Recovery', and on 'Integrating HIV in Humanitarian Settings in Angola': see the Report on that Seminar. Accession CMD12199

153 Nigel Ringrose, b. 1938, (1974–1998) served initially at headquarters, going on to spend twenty-five years with UNDP in Bangladesh, Vietnam, Fiji and Kazakhstan. In submitting a brief paper to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015, he noted adversely that "most governments that fund UNDP are looking to it achieving results in the *short* term. ... This frustrates the long process of building institutional capabilities." He was critical also of the fact that "... UNDP's major donors typically expect the organization to hire their own nationals". Thus, in his time, "the top tier of each office's management was predominantly in the hands of nationals from the first world".

In retirement he has been closely associated with the World Alliance of Cities Against Poverty, BUILD (Building Understanding Through International Links for Development), and UKOWLA (United Kingdom One World Linking Association), all of which promote twinning and other links between communities. Accession CMD12199

154 Sudhir Sen, 1907–1989, (1956–1961). This Indian national worked at UN headquarters for the UNTAB and then as its RR in Ghana and Yugoslavia. An economist, he had previously specialised in agricultural development and rural electrification. He also served as Deputy Administrator of the UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) in West Irian. A copy has been contributed of a thirty-two -page extract, 'In United Nations', from his *Wanderings in search of Solutions of the Problem of Poverty* (Macmillan India, 1989). His greatest burden was his "bureaucratic masters with hardened arteries and closed minds". At headquarters "progress was measured in terms of dollars spent, not results achieved". In spite of this he describes a number of successful initiatives. He was also author in 1969 of *United Nations in economic development: need for a new strategy*, and in 1974 of *A richer harvest: New horizons for developing countries*. MS. Eng. c. 4720

155 Martin Shirley, b. 1946, (1969–1971) served in Togo as a Junior Professional Officer for two years before leaving to join the Ecumenical Relief and Rehabilitation Service in Bangladesh. He went on to twenty-six years with a charitable housing association in the UK. In retirement he took on the



Martin Shirley in the greeting party for Secretary-General U Thant in Lomé

chairmanship of Dhaka Ahsania Mission, a UK charity which works in partnership with a Bangladeshi-founded and -run NGO of the same name. "My overall view of my brief UN career is that it enriched the rest of my life, while leading me to the view that it would be more appropriate in the longer term to try to make a contribution in my own country." He has given to the UNCRP a copy of the two-page memorandum of "final thoughts" which he addressed to the UNDP RR on departure. Accession CMD12198

156 David E. Smith, b. 1934, (1960–1992). He joined the IAEA Division of External Liaison and Protocol in 1960, transferring to UNDP at headquarters in 1966. He was concerned that the UN Staff Committee in New York did not have the capacity for serving the interests of staff away from HQ, in particular local national staff. Consequently he founded the UNDP Staff Association, writing the first two drafts of its Constitution, in the interim establishing the UNDP Staff Consultative Committee at HQ, of which he became the first Chairman.

From 1971–1974 he was DRR in Nepal, returning to New York to work in the Division of Personnel and becoming Chief of its Administrative Branch in 1976. Through inter-organizational personnel consultations (CCAQ (PER)) and the International Civil Service Commission he introduced a compensation package for professional staff serving away from HQ. Based on a remuneration review of the comparator civil service (the US Civil Service), as well as regional and other organizations, this included benefits which depended on the degree of hardships experienced at different duty stations. He was RR and RC in the Ivory Coast from 1977 to 1981. In 1981 he was appointed Executive Secretary of the International Civil Service Commission. From 1988 to 1992 he again served as RR and RC, in Viet Nam. Through the World Food Programme, bilateral and other sources, he mobilised food and fertilizers on a large scale for the country, once the world's second largest rice exporter, then suffering from food shortages, a non-functioning transportation system and rotting grains and other products in storage. During his assignment in Vietnam UNDP worked closely with the Prime Minister and Government in transforming the country's economy so that it became one of the world's most rapidly developing countries. He also established a UN International School, with support from UNICEF, to provide schooling for children of much needed long-term experts. After retirement he undertook several consultancies for UNDP and from 1994–1999 was Director of its Programme Support Unit in Vienna, dealing mainly with countries becoming independent during the breakup of ex-Yugoslavia and in contacts with OSCE.

He contributed an e-mail which elaborates on his time in Viet Nam. Accession CMD12250

157 Thomas M. Unwin, b. 1923, (1964–1983). He was originally of Czechoslovak nationality. He came from the British Colonial Service to serve as ARR, DRR and UNDP RR in Malawi, Turkey, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea. His last three years were on secondment as Representative of the UNHCR in Uganda. In a letter he observes that where – as in Africa – there was not a viable civil service, technical assistance tended to be a waste of time. He records UNDP and the UN as once having had excellent services; in later years the level fell through infusions of ex-Ministers and others whose main concern was their own careers. MS. Eng. c. 4721

158 J. David Whaley, b. 1944, (1967–2000). Commencing as a UK UNA volunteer JPO in the UNDP office in Gabon in 1967, he moved to Togo in 1970 for four years. A further four were spent as DRR in the then Haute Volta, and two in Madagascar. Then followed five years as RC in Benin, and four, up to 1988, in Algeria. From then until 1992 he was with the UN in New York, first as Director for Operational Activities of the Department of International Economic Cooperation for Development, responsible for Secretariat input to the Triennial Comprehensive Review of Operational Activities for Development, that led to the adoption of the landmark GA resolution 44/211, among others introducing the concept of a common country statement (later the UNDAF); and, second, as Deputy Assistant Administrator and Deputy Regional Director of UNDP's Regional Bureau for the Arab States and Europe, during the first Gulf War and the political transformation of Central and Eastern Europe and the break-up of the Soviet Union. He completed his career with two further African postings as RC, firstly in Kenya (1992–1995); and then in South Africa as the first holder of that position (1995–2000).

In a busy retirement he has been a senior adviser to the UN RCs in Cameroun (on the UNDAF) and in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal on post-conflict transition and governance. Between 2003 and 2014 he served as consultant to various bodies such as the British and Norwegian governments, Interpeace, the Berghof Foundation for Conflict Studies and the German Institute for Global and Area Studies, on aspects of the peace process in Sri Lanka. He has published 'Lessons from International Technical Cooperation' (Deutsche Stiftung, Berlin, 1984); 'Improving UN Developmental Co-ordination within Peace Missions' (Frank Cass Journals, 1997); and 'Sri Lanka and the UN Human Rights Council' (German version published in Sudasien, September 2015).

He contributed two significant papers to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015: 'Unintended Consequences/Forgotten Partners: How Development Cooperation contributed to the Deformation of African Economies and Societies'; and 'The human rights dimensions of development cooperation and UN's core mandate'. The first, derived in part from his experience in South Africa, stresses the vital need to reach out to non-traditional partners of the UN: civil society, the private sector and local government. The second notes the inter-connectedness of human rights with development and with security, and goes on to opine that "... there is still a tendency for the human rights dimension of the UN core mandate to disappear from the international agenda, under-funded (with an estimated 3% of the total UN budget), under-staffed, beset by non-operational procedures as part of the Secretariat, rather than as a self-governing fund or programme, marginalised in UN CT [Country Team] consultations – and mainstreamed into neglect – or oblivion". Accession CMD 6258 for detailed CV as of 2005; and CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK'

159 Peter Witham, b. 1948, (1971–2005). Yet another to begin as a JPO assigned by the UN Association of the UK, in UNDP's office in Togo, he then had twelve years with the UN Population Fund, nine of them at headquarters (two of these on full-time release as Chairman of the UNDP/UNFPA Staff Council and Vice-President of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations), and three as Coordinator in Nepal. Reverting to UNDP in 1985, he was successively DRR in Bangladesh, Senior Planning and Coordination Officer and then Deputy Director of the Humanitarian Programme in New York; and finally UN RC in Papua New Guinea (1994–1998), Sri Lanka (1998–2001) and Fiji (2001–2005).

In a brief submission to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in 2015, he pointed out that the traditional distinctions between 'development' mandate, 'humanitarian' mandate and 'political' mandate can be manipulated to suit different interests. He also suggested that the desirability of multi-country activities depends on cultural and/or economic links within participating groupings. However, the small populations of island states (e.g. in the Pacific) mean that inter-country activities may be the only way to provide certain technical skills, rather than building up national capacity in all areas. Accession CMD6258 for CV only, and CMD12199

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)



HEADQUARTERS: UNTIL 1996, GENEVA; THEREAFTER BONN

160 David Drucker, 1926–2012, (between 1951 and 2001). He completed graduate studies at the London School of Economics, and Columbia University, New York, before working in social work and mental health in London and New Jersey. Following field studies in the Sudan and the Middle East he was Chairman in 1951–1952 of a panel for a UN Survey of Manpower in Social Welfare in the Philippines. After lecturing in social administration at the University College of Swansea from 1961 to 1970, he undertook a consultancy for an ECAFE/UNICEF workshop on Social Work In-Service Training, held in Bangkok in 1970. During the following thirty years he undertook dozens more consultancies for a remarkably wide range of UN bodies, including UNOTC, UNICEF, ESCAP, UNESCO, WHO, UNHCR, UNV, WFP and UNDP. As examples, from 1976 to 1978, as Social Scientist with the WHO South-East Asia Regional Office in New Delhi, he advised on the social implications of the Organization's policies, programmes and projects. For the following eighteen months he was Senior Project Officer for UNICEF in Myanmar (then Burma) supporting a major rural water supply project, which required assistance in the preparation, field testing, implementation and analysis of a socio-economic baseline survey of 3,100 villages.

For four years from 1989 on he undertook several missions for UNV, evaluating its Domestic Development Service initiatives in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. In 1995, with some support from UNDP, he commenced work to build up a number of social welfare provisions in Kaunas, Lithuania as well as nationally, which he pursued on and off for several years with other support. In 2001 he was member of a Social Assessment Team for WFP in Kutch, Gujarat, India.

His deep and consistent concern as teacher and practitioner

was to work from the bottom up and not top-down, as well as to recognise and strengthen the social element as fundamental to the success of any undertaking. Especially interested in work that was participatory in nature, his writings are full of useful suggestions about how to involve local people at all levels of planning and implementation of a wide range of projects. His family and friends have collated for the UNCRP more than one hundred reports and academic articles he wrote which are relevant to UN topics: these have been made available digitally. Accession CMD 12075/5

161 J. W. 'Bill' Jackson, b. 1939, (1989–1999) was a product of the UNA's Council for Education in World Citizenship who graduated from Dublin University (Trinity College). He had been President of the International Student Movement for the UN and so, *ex officio*, a member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of UN Associations, before nine years on the staff and three on the Council of Management of Oxfam, in Oxford and West Africa. Following fifteen years as Chief Executive of the Irish government-sponsored Agency for Personal Service Overseas in Dublin, in 1989 he was appointed Senior External Relations and Programme Communications Officer at the UN Volunteers programme, then based in Geneva, later from 1996 in Bonn. As Chief of External Relations he edited the quarterly *UNVNews* for ten years and supervised the production of many booklets, leaflets and other information documents on aspects of the UNV programme. He was its spokesperson at the weekly press briefings at the Palais des Nations, and anchor voiceover for approximately one hundred feature reports in UNDP's television magazine *Azimuths*, broadcast

worldwide. He was closely associated with the preparatory work for the UN International Year of Volunteers, 2001.

Retiring in 1999, he was a Board member and Chairman of INTRAC, the Oxford-based International NGO Training and Research Centre, and has been much involved with BAFUNCS and the UN Career Records Project, including as Editor of this Guide. He contributed an account of his career which is to be supplemented by an extensive run of documentation on the UNV programme; also a brief for the second UNCRP Witness Seminar – see the Report thereon.

Accessions CMD6582 and CMD12199

162 Robert Leigh, b. 1949, (1971–2008). Another of the volunteer JPOs assigned by the UNA of the UK, his first thirteen years with UNDP were as Programme Officer in Paraguay, ARR in Brazil and then Deputy in Venezuela. He had a career of thirty-seven years in all with UNDP: some twenty-four were spent with the UN Volunteers programme (which reports to UNDP's Executive Board): from 1984 to 1996 as Policy Chief in Geneva; Representative of the programme

in New York from 1997 to 2005; and finally as Senior Policy Officer from 2006 to 2008 in Bonn.

He was lead author of the UN's first State of the World's Volunteerism Report and personally presented it to the General Assembly. In this and other ways he has been an instigator of much of the existing intergovernmental legislation on volunteering. In a short (transcribed) interview for the UNCRP on the occasion of the Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015, he noted that many of the ideas and concepts around volunteerism emerged from British domestic experience and regretted that, despite this, it had not yet proved possible to move volunteering into the UK's overseas development aid agenda. He noted also in passing that Information and Communication Technologies have "brought into the universe of volunteering vast numbers of people who couldn't volunteer for whatever reason, they didn't have the time, they were in the wrong location, they didn't have access to opportunities, they didn't even know about the possibilities of volunteering. So it's brought in large numbers, including many disadvantaged, people enabled to reach out much, much further", to share their knowledge and skills with others. Accession CMD12199

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



HEADQUARTERS: NEW YORK

163 K. J. Winton Lane, b. 1917, (1947–1949 and 1966–1980). He had previously served in World War II, worked for as a Resettlement Officer for the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees/IRO in London, and had been Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister of The Gambia (1963-1966, after a stint in Mauritius). For UNTAB/UNDP he was from 1966 to 1970 Regional Development Adviser for Senegal and The Gambia and UNDP Representative in the latter. He was UNFPA Representative successively in Thailand, Tunisia and Morocco between 1972 and 1980.

In letters to the UNCRP and in seven pages of typed notes he commented on deterioration in the quality of UN officials, partly due to the inadequacy of Personnel Officers and also to the sense of impermanence on the part of British nationals. By comparison with the UK Civil Service, a serious flaw in UN practice was failure to minute decisions. Because of the lack of discipline and the amount of 'dead wood' in UN Agencies, he found an international career less satisfying than one in national government. MS. Eng. c. 4717

164 Sheila Macrae, b. 1945, (1988–2005). She is a former VSO volunteer in Malawi who, after working for three years with the NHS in Scotland and then two years with the International Planned Parenthood Federation in Botswana, "morphed from a biochemist to a medical demographer" through a Ph.D at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. She spent two years in Kiribati, Tuvalu and New Caledonia and a year at the Cairo Demographic Centre as a UN-funded consultant demographer before working for five years with the UK Overseas Development Administration (now DfID) as their Senior Population Adviser.

After the second of two brief periods as a Visiting Fellow

in the Department of Demography in the Australian National University, she started eighteen years of employment with UNFPA. She began in Vietnam and had four years there as Deputy Representative and Senior Adviser on Population (later renamed as Country Director and then Representative). She then moved to Kenya for six years as UNFPA Representative, and thence to Thailand for five years in the same capacity, acting also as UNFPA Country Director to Myanmar and Laos. She went on to Cambodia for about a year, and finally to Fiji, where for some six months, as Representative *ad interim* and Director, Country Support Team, she had responsibility for UNFPA's programme in twenty-two countries of the Pacific. She has published several papers and contributed to many unpublished UN documents.

She gave a paper to UNCRP Witness Seminar I in May 2015 which focused on one specific UNFPA-funded programme in which she had had a major role – the Vietnam census in 1989. In her paper, she offered a number of 'lessons learned' which are still pertinent for today's donors. These include: "only provide donor support to a programme that has the government's full backing and commitment at all levels"; "the huge advantage of living in the country is that a mutual trust and respect develops which is harder to achieve when only visiting on short-term missions"; "there is a current trend to cut funding for full censuses but sample surveys are no substitute, especially in small populations". In a brief for Witness Seminar 3 in January 2016 she recommended that "Bilaterals, while already donors to the UN, should more frequently channel programme specific funding through the appropriate UN office in-country, rather than providing it directly bilaterally". CMD 12075/33

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East (UNRWA)



HEADQUARTERS: AMMAN AND GAZA



165 Irene B. Callow-Miles, b. 1917, (1945–1950) served with UNRRA from 1945 to 1946 in Germany and Austria, and subsequently with the International Refugee Organization (IRO) until 1950. In nine typescript pages she provided a vivid account of the improvisations of, and heavy responsibilities in, the early days of the Displaced Persons programme in Germany. MS. Eng. c. 4714

166 Harold E. Caustin, d. 1982, (1944–1966). From 1941 he had been Secretary to the Inter-Allied Committee on Post-War Requirements. This involved him in the planning of the first of the international organizations to be set up after the war, UNRRA. In 1944 he joined it as personal assistant to its first DG, Governor Herbert H. Lehman. He became indispensable to Lehman and to his successor, former New York City Mayor, Fiorello H. La Guardia. In 1947 he moved to the UN, joining the staff of David Owen (*qv*) as Deputy Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development. He was involved in the setting up of two of the Regional Economic Commissions, for Asia and the Far East, and for Latin America. In 1954 he became one of the earliest UNDP RRs, first in Libya and then Nigeria. He worked closely with Sir Robert Jackson (*qv*) on the 'Capacity Study'. In an obituary on the UNCRP file, Sir Robert described him as a "superb draftsman", particularly in the area of technical assistance, leading to the creation of the UNTAB. David Owen saw him "as the ideal international civil servant".

With Professor Dudley Seers he co-wrote *Development in a divided world* (Pelican/Penguin, 1971, ISBN 978 0140212518). He authored 'The search for new methods of technical co-

operation: A report on a UNITAR weekend seminar, 30 June–2 July 1972', (UNITAR conference report no. 4, 1974, ASIN B0006CR3IY). The UNCRP holds a fourteen-page article by him 'United Nations technical assistance in an African setting', written when he became a visiting fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. A number of 1946–1955 letters written by him can be found among the extensive holding of Sir Robert Jackson's papers on UNRRA, conserved in the Lehman Special Correspondence Files by the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University. MS. Eng. c. 4732

167 Peter Holdaway, 1928–2010, (1967–1988) qualified as a quantity surveyor and worked in London and then Qatar. It was in that capacity that in July 1967, just after the 'Six Day War', he joined UNRWA; he was soon transferred to its Relief Services. In 1975 he moved with the Agency to Amman, Jordan; later he worked for its then headquarters in Beirut before civil war in Lebanon required its relocation to Vienna. When he retired in 1988 he was Director of Relief Services. The holdings consist of a variety of items: UN General Assembly Resolutions regarding Assistance to the Palestine Refugees (1948–1969); a five-page summary of UNRWA activities, dated 1970; a list of books and publications related to his work with UNRWA; an UNRWA booklet and photo slides; a file of papers on his life with the Agency and talks he gave about the work; and a eulogy and his obituary. Accession CMD12183

168 Alfred Katzin, 1906–1989, (1945–1963). He joined UNRRA in 1945 when in some respects it was foundering and

he was sent in “to prevent the shipwreck of all the hopes that HMG had placed” in it. Working later for the UN, primarily in the Office of the SG, he was seen as a trouble-shooter – in liaison with General MacArthur; reorganising the Secretariat; and in organising the clearance of the Suez Canal. Maggie Black’s history of UNICEF (ISBN 9789211003024) notes in passing that “Alfred Katzin, lately a senior official of UNRRA, took over the [UN Children’s] Appeal as a personal favour to Trygve Lie and Maurice Pate.” He wrote the foreword to *Everyman’s United Nations* (UN Office of Public Information, 1959, ASIN B0010SA0Z6). As with Harold Caustin (*qv*) a number of items involving Katzin may be found among the extensive holding of Sir Robert Jackson’s (*qv*) papers on UNRRA which are conserved by the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University. MS. Eng. c. 4732 for two obituaries of him by George Ivan Smith (*qv*) carried by *The Guardian* and *The Independent*.



Dame Iris Murdoch. Courtesy seenandsaid.blogspot.com

169 Joan Luckett, b. 1916, (1946–1951). Housing Welfare Officer and Hospital Social Worker. In nine typed pages of notes entitled ‘Twenty-five years back’, and in an article she had published in *UNA’s New World*, she described in detail the organization of UNRRA camps for displaced persons in Germany, and her two subsequent years with the Canada office of the International Refugee Organization. She later served with ICAO and FAO. MS. Eng. c. 4717

170 Sylvia Lynn–Meaden, (1969–1971). The papers of Peter Holdaway (*qv*) include her final report and attachments, dated 27 April 1971. She was a dress-making specialist with UNRWA, assigned to the West Bank. She diagnosed many problems which remained largely unresolved, whether at Ramallah Women’s Training Centre or in the Gaza schools. Hostilities in Jordan also meant that she could not proceed to open a new centre in Amman as intended. Accession CMD12183

171 Dame Iris Murdoch, 1919–1999, (1945–1946). In a twenty-two-page transcription of a taped interview for UNCRP, the distinguished novelist described her earlier work with displaced persons, mainly Yugoslavs, Poles, Albanians, Hungarians, Slovenes and Russians, in Innsbruck, Puch, Graz and Klagenfurt, Austria. She gave a favourable impression of UNRRA’s operations and staff, complimenting American women colleagues in particular. “It was one of the most wonderful things I ever did”. Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4733 and MS. Eng. c. 4718

172 Donald C. G. Newton, 1912–1993, (1944–1974), a Canadian, contributed what must be a unique personal assemblage of documentation, amounting to hundreds of

pages of detailed reports, letters, reflections, UNRRA and IRO telephone directories and press releases – the minutiae of his work with the Administration between October 1944 and June 1948. He initiated UNRRA’s setting up of the displaced persons operation in Austria in 1945. He later worked for UNRWA, UNICEF (in India during the drought of 1965–1967), ITC (in Afghanistan) and UNIDO from which he retired.

MS. Eng. c. 4718 for many pages of anecdotal recollections of ‘Episodes’ in his career, and an obituary of him; also Accession CMD9433 for thirty pages of typewritten notes ‘Life and Work with UNRRA’, records of installations inspected, reports on distribution of supplies, etc.

173 Elfan Rees, 1906–1978, (1944 etc). Welsh and an ordained Congregationalist minister, he worked only briefly on the staff of UNRRA, but devoted his entire life to the cause of refugees. Having been Chairman of the Welsh Committee for Care of Refugees from 1938, he joined UNRRA as Senior Welfare Specialist for its Balkan Mission in 1944: the work included preparing a plan of welfare service for Albania, welfare work in El Shatt refugee camp in the Sinai Desert and a survey of public relief needs in Athens. He then became Director for Displaced Persons in UNRRA’s Mission to Czechoslovakia.

From 1947 he was Director of the Refugee Division of the World Council of Churches, in Geneva. In the early 1950s – and for the ensuing twenty years – he switched to the post of Representative in Europe of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, with special responsibility for relations with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and UNRWA. He helped draft the mandate of UNHCR. He was one of the first Presidents of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with ECOSOC, and a President of the Standing Committee of Voluntary Organizations working for refugees. In 1958 he chaired the International Committee for the UN World Refugee Year, and wrote *We Strangers and Afraid*

(Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1959, ASIN B0006AVUIU) for use during that Year. In 1962 he was one of the first recipients of the Nansen Award for meritorious service to refugees. Finally he served as a close adviser to Maurice Strong in organising the UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm. The UNCRP holds an obituary tribute to him and a partial CV. He was the father of Garth ap Rees (*qv*).

Accession CMD12183

174 Sir John Shaw Rennie, 1917–2002, (1968–1977).

A Scotsman, he came to UNRWA after a distinguished career in the British Colonial Service. Following postings in Tanganyika, Mauritius and the New Hebrides Condominium (now Vanuatu), he had been appointed Governor of Mauritius in 1962.

He served UNRWA from 1968 to 1977, first as Deputy Commissioner-General and then, from 1971, designated by SG U Thant as Commissioner-General. It was a decade of upheaval, politically and financially. Even before the 200,000 Palestinians displaced from the West Bank and the Golan Heights by the Arab-Israeli conflict of June 1967 had been provided with housing, infrastructure and schools in emergency camps in Jordan and Syria, UNRWA was again called on to mount emergency operations. “Black September” in Jordan, the Israeli crack-down on *fedayeen* activities which left thousands homeless in Gaza, the descent into civil war in Lebanon, Israeli bombardments of Palestinian-controlled camps in south Lebanon – the early 1970s experienced a grim succession of political and humanitarian crises. At the same time, UNRWA was on the brink of financial disaster. By the end of 1975, headquarters operations had ground to a halt and the Agency made a ‘temporary’ move to Vienna which was to last, bar a few months in 1978, into the mid-1990s. Increasingly, Sir John was preoccupied with fund-raising. The Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA, established by the General Assembly in 1970, was unable to put the Agency on to a sounder financial footing. Twice in 1976, he was compelled to announce the imminent termination of services



Sir John Rennie. Courtesy *lifeinlegacy.com*

and staff. Twice special contributions brought an eleventh-hour reprieve; but it was not lasting. The budgetary deficits of the 1970s reached, even in absolute terms, the levels which have continued to plague the Agency in recent years, with a damaging impact on services from which it is still struggling to recover. He authored the Commissioner-General’s Reports to the General Assembly from 1968 to 1976.

He is remembered by those who worked with him in those difficult days as a relentless champion of UNRWA’s mandate. He never spared himself in the struggle to surmount the enormous challenges confronting the Agency and the Palestine refugees. He held the organization together through one of its most stressful periods. MS. Eng. c. 4724; Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary.

175 Winifred Saunders, 1916–2015, (1944–1950).

Wife of John Saunders (*qv*). She worked for UNRWA, first in London and then in Czechoslovakia from 1945 to 1947 as personal assistant to the chief of mission. When the mission closed, the resettlement work having been taken over by UNICEF, she moved to UNESCO in Paris, where she worked on liaison with voluntary organizations. There she met John and married him in 1950, giving up work when she accompanied him on his first assignment, to Yugoslavia for UNTAB.

UNCRP has the transcript of an interview recorded when she was 99, shortly before she died. She was saddened by what she felt was the absence in present-day staff of the idealism which had motivated her and her husband’s generation to undertake international work. Accession CMD 12075/21

176 Andrew Whitley, b. 1949, (1995–2011). He was brought up in India and Iran. Early in his career he worked as a foreign correspondent with the BBC and the *Financial Times* in the Middle East and Latin America. He was active in human rights, with Human Rights Watch, from 1990-1994 and had short spells as an academic, in Teheran and New York. Previously he had worked for sixteen years with the UN in East Timor, Kosovo, Gaza, Jerusalem, Geneva and New York, concluding his UN career as Director of the Representative Office of UNRWA in the United States. He is Policy and Advocacy Director for The Elders, the international NGO of elder statesmen, peace activists and human rights advocates brought together by Nelson Mandela in 2007.

He was a panellist at the third UNCRP Witness Seminar, in January 2016 – see the report of that event.

Accession CMD12199

United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)



HEADQUARTERS: ROME



177 Julian Lefevre, b. 1949, (1974–2008) was assigned by the British NGO International Voluntary Service to Lesotho as an aid administrator. His job was to monitor the use of UN resources being provided for rural development, mountain road construction, school feeding and maternal-child health, and to oversee the preparation of accounts. After a period as the first General Secretary of the Lesotho Council of Churches, he joined WFP in Malawi, beginning a career of thirty-five years with the UN system.

His postings were in Malawi, also covering Zambia (work with Angolan refugees in north-west Zambia); on mother and child health and on forestry development in Malawi; in Bhutan, based on New Delhi (school feeding); Comoro Islands (rural development); Bangkok and then Aranyaprathet, Thailand (food procurement) and latterly to manage the UN Border Relief Operation for Cambodian refugees.

He interrupted his service to take a graduate course in Development Economics and on return to WFP was assigned to Ghana. A further two years in Thailand were followed by seven at headquarters as Chief of the Resources Programming Branch. He found these times of significant change for the agency, as it had to face numerous new emergencies, including Rwanda-Burundi, a drought in southern Africa, the split-up and civil war in former Yugoslavia, etc. Juggling resources worth some US\$ 1.5bn. for some fifty separate emergency and relief/rehabilitation food pipelines proved challenging.

From Rome he was transferred to Vietnam in mid-1995 and stayed for over five years, closing down WFP's operations there in 2000, as the country was by then developing well economically and receiving as much aid as it could effectively manage. He was also called upon to undertake missions of varying durations in the Asian region – to the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Nepal and East Timor. In DPRK in 1995 it was clear that there was a 'structural deficit' of food. His emergency food needs assessment report led to the opening of the WFP office there in December 1995, and to an operation eventually delivering over 250,000 tons of food a year. Back at headquarters, he had a final eight-year assignment, from 2001 to 2008, as Chief Evaluation Officer, with the task of helping to evaluate, *inter alia*, the efficiency and effectiveness of the Programme's policies and operations. He was elected President of WFP's new Professional Staff Association. He participated in UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 and contributed a short autobiographical memoir which summarises his extensive experience. Accession CMD12199

178 Kim J. Loroach, 1923–2010, (1969–1974). A United States citizen of Polish background, he had extensive naval experience in World War II. Graduating in London he emigrated and worked for Bethlehem Steel and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. He wrote *Vessel Voyage Data Analysis* (Cornell Maritime Press, 1966) and several other studies. He was appointed Director of Transport with the FAO/World Food Programme, with responsibility for the transportation of food to some 500 projects in eighty countries.

To UNCRP he contributed a copy of his strongly worded application to an Administrative Tribunal for review of the termination of his employment after five years in that position; and two versions, running to four and eight pages, of an equally vehement statement, written thirty years on, 'Working for the United Nations – The Story of a Singular Ordeal'. The extent of his disillusionment is reflected in the

opening line: “The only thing right with the United Nations is the ideals that have led to its establishment.” The statement details every stage of the separation and appeal process.

He had limited success, noting stress at work and claiming compensation for service-incurred illness, and that “At the age of 51 my health and career were ruined.” Thereafter he obtained only short-term consultancies in connection with, for example, setting up the container facility at Marsaxlokk in Malta and the Baltic Container Terminal in Gdynia, and as a food aid coordinator in eastern Europe, from Albania to Estonia. MS. Eng. c. 4717 and 6037

179 John Murray, b. 1946, (1968–2001). Another UNA UK volunteer, posted to the Sudan in 1968, his career was spent in support of humanitarian assistance, both developmental and in emergency operations. Besides appointments as WFP Representative and Country Director, he has specialised in programme and emergency management and coordination, project identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting, food security and related logistics, and civil-military humanitarian coordination. Following five years for UNDP and FAO in Sudan (including Darfur) and the Yemen Arab Republic, he undertook ten successive assignments over twenty-six years for WFP, whether based at headquarters or in the field in China, Somalia, Georgia, Turkey, Albania and Syria. These included the South Caucasus crisis in 1994-1997, the Albania (Kosovo) crisis in 1999 and establishing the food pipeline through Turkey for northern Iraq in 2002.

Since taking early retirement at 55, he has worked as an independent consultant for the UK DfID and for WFP in India, Turkey and Pakistan. He provided a detailed summary of his career for the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015. Accession CMD12199

180 D. John Shaw, 1934-2016, (1963–1994). An agricultural economist, he had lectured in Rural Economy at the University of Khartoum, and was a fellow and founder member of the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. He held a number of positions for WFP: Senior Evaluation Officer; Senior Economist and Head, Policy Unit, in the Office of the Executive Director; Liaison Officer to UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and US NGOs at UNDP headquarters in New York; Economic Adviser; and Chief, Policy Affairs Service. He was a Consultant to FAO, the World Bank and the Commonwealth Secretariat, and a member of the International Editorial Board of the journal *Food Policy*.

When he died he left, besides a CV, a list of the books and articles he had written, the former (all published in Basingstoke and New York by Palgrave Macmillan) including: *The UN World Food Programme and the Development of Food Aid*. (2001, ISBN 978 0333676691); *World Food Security: A History since 1945* (2007, ISBN 978 0230553552); and *The World's Largest Humanitarian Agency: The Transformation of*

the UN World Food Programme and of Food Aid, (2011, ISBN 978 0230580992). In Chapter 7 of the last-named, entitled “The Way Ahead: Challenges and Opportunities”, he identified some major challenges facing WFP. The UNCRP’s holding also contains a chapter from the book on which he was engaged when he died. Accession CMD 12075/4

181 Peter Lewis Simkin, b. 1934, (1971–2004) came to the World Food Programme from the British Colonial Service, where he had been a District Commissioner in Swaziland. His thirty-three-year UN career began with ten as Country Director for WFP successively in Swaziland, Malawi, Ethiopia and Bolivia. Then for a further seven he was Chief of the Programme’s Staffing and Training branch at headquarters. His last position with WFP was as Area Director for Southern Africa, based on Harare from 1987 to 1989. Moving to UNDP, he was RR and RC in Mozambique, 1990-1992 and in Ethiopia 1992-1995, when he formally retired.

In retirement he was Director and Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs for UNOCHA in Angola, 1995-1996; Officer in Charge for UNDP in Tajikistan, 1996-1997 and then Uzbekistan, 1997-1998; and finally in 1999-2003 UN Area Coordinator in Southern Serbia, based on Vranje.

To the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 he contributed some brief thoughts. He noted the proportionate decline in the number of British nationals working in the UN system, partly “because the British government does little to promote” such recruitment. He had encountered very differing perceptions of the UN and its neutrality at different points in time in Mozambique and Ethiopia. And “government insistence on implementing all UN programmes as ‘national execution’ has eroded donor confidence in UN agency effectiveness and neutrality”. He also felt that “there must be a possibility of finding common ground for the organization’s humanitarian agencies to intervene in the way that the ICRC’s [International Committee of the Red Cross’s] internationally recognised Geneva Protocols authorise intervention. Could similar protocols . . . be drawn up for UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF if the UN is to retain its relevance in this increasingly dangerous world?” Accessions CMD6848 and CMD12199

182 Broniek Szynalski, b. 1937, (1969–1999). He joined the World Food Programme in Rome after a career in the City of London, Monte Carlo and Lausanne. Beginning in the Resources and Transport Division, and then in the Project Management, Evaluation and Emergency Divisions (the last of which he directed between 1986 and 1994), his final post was as Manager of the Central Asia Cluster (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan). He has continued consulting occasionally for WFP and FAO, and served as the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator for the Horn of Africa in 2001, with headquarters in Addis Ababa.

In a short note to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May

2015, entitled 'A bait to help development', he offered an example of an initiative to attract girls to enroll and continue attendance in school. In countries where both social attitudes and religious prejudice combine to deny education to girls, a way forward was to use food as an incentive to enroll and to maintain girls in schools. The particularity of Pakistan was that people's diet was highly dependent on edible oil, which was expensive and thus highly prized. WFP provided each girl a 5 litre can of oil every month as long as she attended school. It was hoped that once the practice of going to school was established and families came to understand the value of education, the incentive could be discontinued and either the

government would step in or families would willingly send girls to classes. Some thirty countries which had school feeding programmes supported by WFP in 1970 have since taken over this responsibility on their own account. He briefly outlined some of the potential snags and the beneficial outcomes of this approach, for example that school attendance would delay marriage and delay first pregnancies, as well as the immediate access to edible oil in case of natural disaster, such as floods or earthquakes, with replacement of stocks being managed later. He also contributed a brief to Witness Seminar 2, on the subject of 'WFP response to unprecedented food crisis'. See the Reports of these Seminars. Accession CMD12199

United Nations Women, previously UNIFEM



HEADQUARTERS: NEW YORK

183 Marilyn Carr, b. 1947, (between 1975 and 2002). She holds a D. Phil. in Development Economics. She was initially seconded in 1975 from the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) in the UK to the African Training and Research Centre for Women of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. In what she describes as “an amazing experiment” and with funds from the Regional Office of UNICEF in Nairobi, she travelled to more than twenty countries to work with governments and local NGOs to develop and implement programmes and projects to help increase women’s productivity in farming and business. Back with the ITDG as Chief Economist from 1979, she undertook frequent consultancies for UNIFEM, which had been founded in 1978. She moved in 1988 to set up UNIFEM’s first regional office in Africa, based on Harare (later relocated to South Africa) for the nine countries of the Southern African Development Community. By the time she left in 1990, she had increased the office’s budget to \$3 million. From 1990 until 2002 she worked for UNIFEM in New York, initially as Chief of its Technical Advisory Section, later as Chief, Economic Empowerment. Its remit was to support the four geographically-based Sections in areas such as micro credit, small business development, international trade, rural technology, human rights and publications.

Her contribution describes several of the key innovations to result, including Women’s Ink; the Gender Advisory Board to the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development; and work with the International Federation of Women Inventors. She also contributed two papers to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015, both on ‘Promoting women’s economic empowerment’. The first, a synopsis

and talking points, notes *inter alia* that UN staff working on technical programmes can be more effective if they have a close link with, and are backstopped by, a technical centre of excellence outside the UN. The second describes the experience in this regard of the UNECA African Training and Research Centre for Women, and UNIFEM: it gives a detailed account of “how we have gone from a situation in the mid-1970s, in which African women were given their first chance to voice their needs for assistance from the UN in supporting their livelihood efforts, to one which in 2015, sees hundreds and thousands of rural and urban poor women worldwide participating fully in global value chains where they earn significant and sustainable incomes and control their own work and lives”. She regrets that there is no longer an “innovative” and “catalytic” fund for women within the UN and makes some recommendations to address this gap. Detailed CV on Accession CMD6258, and CMD12199

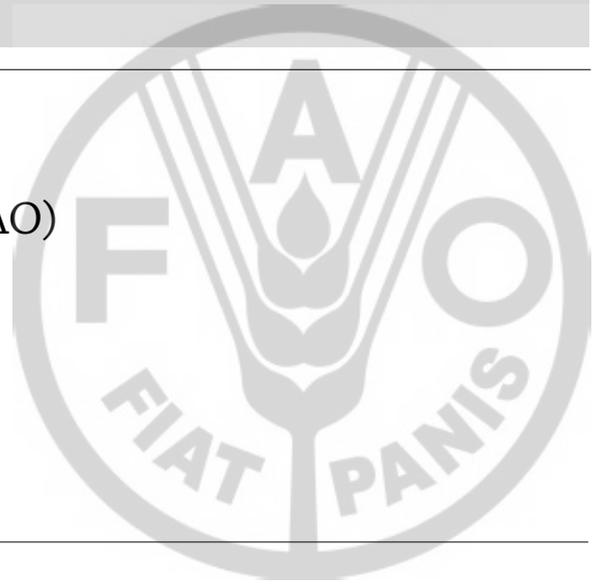


Marilyn Carr. Courtesy www.radcliffe.harvard.edu

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



HEADQUARTERS: ROME



184 J. E. Michael Arnold, b. 1931, (1958–1986). His career spanned three areas related to the forest sector: outlook studies, policy analysis and development, and planning, starting in Geneva when FAO Forestry worked with the UN Economic Commission for Europe to address Europe's post-war reconstruction needs for timber. During a second posting to Geneva, following two years working for FAO on country forest sector studies in East Africa, he was team leader on the second European Timber Trends Study, covering the period 1950–1975. This was the first in a programme of such long-term regional supply and demand outlook studies. In 1966 the first global outlook study of the forest sector was completed, by which time he was head of the responsible unit in Rome.

He became Chief of the FAO Forestry Department's Plans Unit in 1974. This led to work to bring about a reorientation of forestry assistance programmes to address all the linkages between forest resources, rural poverty and rural development. In 1975 he became Coordinator of an inter-divisional Task Force for Forestry for Local Community Development, responsible for the initial work on this, and then head of a special unit created in 1979 to start implementing its findings. In 1981 he was appointed Chief of the Policy and Planning Service. The final stage of his time with FAO included responsibility for assisting UNCTAD in the negotiations that led to the International Tropical Timber Agreement.

After retiring he took on a senior associate position in the newly formed CGIAR Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), where he helped set up its Forestry and Livelihoods unit and programme. Accessions CMD6422 and CMD6561, including detailed documentation on the work of the Task Force, correspondence with SIDA Sweden and leading to the final report.

185 Robert A. Bishop, b. 1921, (1952–1977) served as an Economist at headquarters, including seven years in the DG's office, and as FAO Country Representative in Turkey. He completed his career with thirteen years as Economic Adviser and then Deputy Director of the FAO/World Bank Investment Centre. In a typed three-page letter to the UNCRP he observed that the Organization did not recruit the best available people and suggested that recruitment should be undertaken by competition, except for a limited number of appointees at the DG's discretion, who would depart at the end of his mandate. He took early retirement with feelings of disappointment and frustration. MS. Eng. c. 4714

186 Shelagh Cassidy, 1924–2003, (1955–1986). After four years with WHO she moved to FAO in Rome. She started as a secretary and ended on a professional appointment, mostly in Disaster Relief. She also spent three years with WFP. She considered that the achievements of UN and FAO in Bangladesh and in Africa were inadequately recognised by the media, and that the great majority of FAO personnel were devoted to their jobs. A weakness was the failure of officers (not secretaries) to learn languages. MS. Eng. c. 4714

187 Ann Chaplin, b. 1936, (1963–1995). Following secretarial training and some years in the private sector, she began work with FAO's Statistics Division in Rome in 1963. She carried out various assignments for the Office for Special Relief Operations in Kampuchea between 1981 and 1984. Two years (1985–1987) were also spent in the FAO office in Khartoum, Sudan. She returned to headquarters between

and after these assignments where she worked until her retirement in 1995. She has contributed three short anecdotal pieces arising from her time in Kampuchea and Sudan – which also appear in *Travellers' Tales* – see under Bernadette Rivett. Accession CMD12198

188 * W. Ross 'Bill' Cockrill, 1913–1999, (1953–1975).**

A Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. In addition to twenty-two years as a staff member of FAO, latterly as Assistant to the Director of the Animal Health and Production Division, he was an author, playwright and accomplished raconteur. He was one of the first people in the West to describe the techniques of acupuncture as applied to animals that he saw on visits to China, where they were used to anaesthetise cattle undergoing surgery. Editor *inter alia* of *The Health and Husbandry of the Domestic Buffalo* (FAO, 1976), still a standard text. MS. Eng. c. 4723

189 Ian Constantinesco, 1905–2013, (1963–1974) had first worked for fourteen years as an Agricultural Officer with the colonial government in Tanganyika. In 1963 he was appointed to the Agricultural Engineering Branch of FAO, initially with responsibility for research and development of mechanization on the Ganges-Kobadak irrigation project in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. Due to shortages of staff and the war with India in 1964–1965, he had to assume three other jobs as well: Leader of the FAO team on the Ganges-Kobadak project, Senior Agricultural Adviser to the East Pakistan Water and Power Authority, and Project Manager of the Hydrological Survey. He also ended up in charge of the FAO Mission Office in Dacca. His next assignment was to headquarters, with the Operations Branch of the Land and Water Development Division, appointed Technical Editor to lead a Reports and Evaluation Unit. In 1974 he retired and, working as a freelance consultant, continued to review, edit and write for the organization. He was commissioned to write Soils Bulletin No. 30 – 'Soil Conservation for Developing Countries', published in 1976.

His UNCRP contribution includes the transcript of a 1993 interview about his work in Bangladesh and at headquarters. MS. Eng. c. 4714, cassette in 4733, and 5229 for the transcript; see also Accession CMD12219 for his ten-page article 'Reflections of a career in agricultural development worldwide' carried in *Landwards: Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Environment Amenity* (Winter 2005).

190 John W. Dewis, b. 1914, (1958–1972) worked as a Soils Chemist in Iran, Nigeria, Tanzania and Thailand and was author/co-author of several relevant journal articles. In a paper on 'Life in the Field with FAO', he dwells on the element of change in this kind of career, where continuation always depended on whether there happened to be another post

available at the end of each contract. His recollections were also of helpful and considerate support from Rome. The paper and an appendix of correspondence give a useful picture of the work and life of an FAO Expert. In conclusion, he considers that he benefited greatly from the experience and that the work was financially "vastly rewarding". The results were mixed – more successful in training counterparts in Thailand and Northern Nigeria than in Iran and Tanzania. Finally he wrote "all U.N. people I met have worked with enthusiasm and a sort of missionary zeal." MS. Eng. c. 4666 to 4669.

191 George V. Everett, b. 1942, (1975–2004) was assigned by UNA of the UK in 1965 to the Universidad Tecnica del Altiplano in Puno, Peru: he worked on the trout fishery of Lake Titicaca. Following a spell in Zambia and work with Messrs Hunting Surveys in various countries, he was recruited by FAO in 1975 for a three-year assignment, and eventually had some twelve contract extensions in field/project positions.

From 1975 to 1985 he was with the UNDP/FAO Project for Development of Fisheries in the Eastern Central Atlantic, based at Dakar, Senegal: first as a Planning Officer and then as Director from 1980. In 1985 he served on a project in Bangladesh to restructure the fisheries department. Then, from 1985 to 1991, he was director of the programme for integrated development of artisanal fisheries in West Africa, based on Cotonou, Benin. The area ranged from Mauritania to Angola. Finally he worked at headquarters from 1992, as Senior Fishery Planning Officer in the Fishery Policy and Planning Division. He has contributed a detailed CV with comments and a list of numerous articles and papers written. Accession CMD12219

192 Anthony C. Frith, 1925–2006, (1965–1978).

Following twenty years with the British Colonial Service in Sierra Leone, The Gambia and British Honduras he served as a Project Manager and Forestry Expert in Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Fiji. He contributed an anecdotal and candid eight-page note – 'An International Experience'. He comments on the anxieties resulting from uncertainty as to renewal of contracts and the "ritual" of the stream of consultants who visited projects. His wife was able to work as a nurse in some countries but was much frustrated in being prohibited from doing so in others. MS. Eng. c. 4715

193 Brian G. Goodier, 1918–1989, (1964–1976). He had been an engineer with the Colonial Service in Malaya from 1947 to 1963, rising to State Engineer and Assistant Director. He served as an Expert and Project Manager of FAO's Land and Water Use Division in Venezuela, Peru and Indonesia. In ten pages of 'Reflections on overseas service' he criticised the failure of the Organization to put pressure on its personnel in Latin America to learn Spanish, and the World Bank for

recruiting key people from developing countries to posts in Washington, to the detriment of their countries' progress. In Indonesia, he found the Government confused by so many offers of aid from various sources. His assessment of results was mixed, but he made many permanent international friendships. MS. Eng. c. 4716

194 Patrick D. L. Guilbride, 1919–2012, (1963–1982).

A veterinarian and bacteriologist, he had worked in Northern Rhodesia and Jamaica – in the latter on measures to protect the Caribbean from foot and mouth disease – and from 1957 in Uganda. He then became, under FAO auspices, International Co-Manager of a project to develop a Veterinary Institute for High Altitude and Tropical Research in the Peruvian Andes. Research centres were set up at high points in the mountains and in the Amazon basin, together with successful breeding programmes of alpaca and vicuña. After ten years he moved to work on animal health and productivity problems in north-east Brazil. He finally moved to Mozambique in 1975 to help restore some order to veterinary research and livestock development in the wake of the civil war. He was the author of *Far Away Cows – Veterinary Vignettes from the Third World* (Transatlantic Publications, 1998, ISBN 1-85776-234-7). These appear in six books, dealing in turn with each of the countries mentioned above. Completed UNCRP Questionnaire, only, in MS. Eng. c. 4723; also 4735-4737.

195 John A. Gulland, 1926–1990, (1966–1984) spent fifteen years with the UK Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' Lowestoft laboratory before serving as Chief of FAO's Fish Stock Evaluation Branch. He was Chief of its Marine Resource Service when he retired. Author *inter alia* of *Fish Stock Assessment* (John Wiley & Sons, 1983, reprinted 1989, ASIN: B003YGQ7RW). He was described as the world's leading fisheries scientist, introducing Virtual Population Analysis, now the standard method for assessing stocks of long-lived fishes. When called upon by the International Whaling Commission in the 1960s, he demonstrated in quantitative terms that the whaling fleets of the IWC member countries were grossly over-exploiting the resources that they depended upon. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. UNCRP's holdings on him are limited to two newspaper obituaries. MS. Eng. c. 4716

196 Alan S. M. Hall, b. 1925, (1963–1980) came to FAO from the British Colonial Service in Tanganyika, where he had been a Principal Co-operative Officer. He served in FAO as a marketing adviser in Mauritius (1963–1964) and Project Manager in Iran (1971–1975), with two intervening stints at headquarters. From 1975 to 1980 he continued at headquarters on the Asia and Far East side. From 1980 to 1986 he was Deputy Director of the Centre for International Briefing at Farnham Castle in Surrey.

In a particularly reflective contribution of some one hundred pages including useful appendices, he suggested that help in the cultural assimilation of unfamiliar techniques might be more important than actual technical assistance. He considered that the changes which followed the Jackson Capacity Study stifled professional initiative in FAO. MS. Eng. c. 4716

197 Basil Hoare, b. 1927, (1964–1985). Prior to FAO, he had worked under UK auspices in Ghana and The Gambia, as well as with private sector companies and others in Tanzania, Malaysia and Indonesia. Four years followed as an agronomist for ILO in Nigeria, with a Rural Employment Promotions project based on Ibadan. For FAO he was an agronomist in Western Samoa for two years, tasked with implementing extension and farmer training activities. He then had six years of formal teaching at agricultural colleges in Botswana and Lesotho, geared to the training of future field staff and farm advisers at the village and small farmer level. Later, eighteen months at headquarters were followed by two further field assignments, in the Philippines and Nepal. He has contributed *My Story*, a privately published book of memoirs covering all aspects of his career and superbly illustrated with photographs. Some of his postings suffered from unsuitable project managers, selected, he felt, for political reasons on the basis of nationality, connections, or considerations unconnected with personal merit and integrity. His happiest project was in the Philippines where he was working as the sole expert with the country's Coconut Authority in support of the training of five hundred field staff. He was given constant support and his work was appreciated. This was much in contrast to his experiences in some African countries "where one was often very much taken for granted". In retirement, besides involvement in the Tropical Agriculture Association, he has undertaken consultancies, much of the activity involving monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes with emphasis on agronomy, horticulture, extension, education and training. Accession CMD6258 for his completed Questionnaire, and Accession CMD12183

198 David F. Howson, 1926–2005, (1980–1986) was an expert in agricultural machinery, serving in Bhopal, India with ESCAP (1980–1981) and then with FAO in Thailand and Ethiopia. His contribution of five pages deals mainly with problems of persuading agriculturalists to adopt new methods, but also offers personal comments on UN organization and the standard 'Project Document'. In India and Thailand the work was successful. In Ethiopia there was poor support from the government, and he terminated his contract because the living conditions made it impossible for his wife to join him. He was nevertheless disappointed that FAO could not find a further assignment for him. He suggested that FAO's motto should be

“Fiat papyrus” or “The pen is mightier than the ploughshare”. MS. Eng. c. 4716 and Accession CMD6258. His widow **Evelyne Howson** contributed two short anecdotal pieces and sketches recalling events in Nazareth (Adama), Ethiopia.

199 Vera Iannace née Klein, b. 1924, (1951–1984), of Czech background and a long-serving official, was an Economist, Statistician and Commodity Specialist (in cotton, wool, jute, hard fibres, rubber, synthetic materials, hides and skins, and tobacco) at FAO headquarters. In a thoughtful and very frank eight-page note she stated that at the beginning her colleagues were mostly young, idealistic and hardworking. The B.R. Sen era “saw great expansion, in numbers, goals, effectiveness and job satisfaction”. Afterwards staff morale suffered because salaries were no longer attractive and the Organization became more politicised. She suggested that FAO was more effective when its work was mainly in information, analysis and technical assistance rather than when, later, it tried to become a development agency. She added comments on FAO’s staff training and development. MS. Eng. c. 4717

200 T. Alun Jones, b. 1919, (1967–1980) provided a memoir which covered a colonial and overseas business career before describing his work over thirteen years with the FAO-World Bank Co-operative Programme, as an Agricultural Adviser at headquarters. The memoir, of seventy-one pages, is titled ‘Recollections after 1945 and Predictions after 1992’. FAO’s field teams “displayed a tremendous sense of purpose” and the work was the most satisfactory of his career. He criticises the Bank’s preference for large project loans which were beyond the capacity of some governments to absorb. MS. Eng. c. 4716

201 Salem Hanna Khamis, 1919–2005, (1949–1953 and 1958–1981) was born near Nazareth when Palestine had just become a British mandate. He was a mathematics lecturer at the American University of Beirut. He had four years as



Salem Hanna Khamis. Courtesy pinterest.com

Statistical Clerk with the UN in Lake Success. Joining FAO in 1958 under P. V. Sukhatme, he eventually retired as Chief of the Statistical Development Service. Amongst many assignments he had been Regional Statistician for the Near East, based on Cairo & Rome from 1958 to 1963. He was involved in FAO’s Freedom from Hunger Campaign from 1961. He helped set up the Institute of Statistics & Applied Economics at Makerere University, Uganda in 1970–1972; and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics in Baghdad, Iraq from 1976 to 1978. He had responsibility for preparing the World Census of Agriculture in 1980. He was Statistical Consultant for the UN’s Economic Commission for Western Asia, reviewing the retail price statistics and the index of retail prices in Sana’a, Yemen in 1984.

He made a lasting contribution to economic analysis by developing, along with his Irish UN colleague Roy C. Geary, the Geary-Khamis index for calculating international purchasing power parities (PPPs), which has been used extensively by international agencies such as the World Bank and OECD to make international comparisons of prices, real incomes, output and productivity. MS. Eng. c. 4723 for UNCRP Questionnaire. Also cassette in MS. Eng. c. 4733

202 Ernest Knew, 1908–2003, (1959–1972). With a father in the leather industry and himself schooled at the Worshipful Company of Leathersellers’ Technical College, he was an Expert who described his career as most satisfactory. He worked for FAO as a Hides and Skins Specialist in Sudan, where he had excellent counterparts. He also served as a UNIDO Adviser and Project Manager in Fiji on the development of a leather industry. His contribution includes a career narrative, with comment on relationships with governments including counterparts; also reports, textbooks and photographs relating to travels in the Sudan, conducting surveys as part of the development programme for the tanning industry. MS. Eng. c. 4697, 4698, 4797

203 Anthony Loftas, 1940–2014, (1982–1997). With a degree in Zoology and Marine Biology, he began his career in 1962 in editing, publishing and writing. He was successively Editor of the popular science magazine *Discovery*, Managing Editor of *World Medicine*, Life Science Editor of *Science Journal*, Editor of *Hydrospace*, Editor of the Mitchell Beazley’s *Atlas of the Earth*, Marine correspondent for the *New Scientist*, and a founder of *Marine Policy* and long-term member of its international editorial board. He wrote many booklets and was the editor of *Dimensions of Need*.

He wrote articles for FAO for use at the UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm, and drafted two reports for the UN Economic and Social Council, on Marine Pollution and on Uses of the Seas. He wrote two books, *The Wealth of the Oceans* (Phoenix House, 1967) and *The Last Resource – Man’s Exploitation of the Seas* (1969, Hamish Hamilton, ISBN

0241015251), the latter being described as a balance sheet of the uses and known and attainable resources of the oceans. In 1982 he formally joined FAO where he was responsible for a team producing a wide variety of public information materials in various media formats. He assisted the development of FAO's media policy and drafted speeches for the DG. He took early retirement from FAO in 1997 and was a very active member of BAFUNCS, editing its bi-annual Newsletter. He was married to Dr Chan Ling Yap (*qv*), a former FAO colleague. He contributed a short memoir entitled 'Why I joined the Food and Agriculture Organization'. Accession CMD 12075/36.

204 Richard Longhurst, b. 1947, (between 1971 and 2011) has worked with and for a variety of UN family organizations since first he was a research assistant with the World Bank in 1971. He has had a close association over some thirty years with the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition, working on it as an FAO staff member or consultant at different points. An agricultural economist and latterly a Research Associate at the Institute of Development Studies in Sussex University, his thematic interests cover Agriculture, Food Security and Child Nutrition, Child Labour, Seasonality, Integrating Humanitarian Relief and Development, Evaluation and Impact Assessment, and Results-based Procedures. He has worked as a staff member also for ILO, most recently as Senior Evaluation Officer, on the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. He has also been a consultant to many UN-system organizations, such as IFAD, IMO, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

He was co-author with Sir Richard Jolly (*qv*) of a paper put to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 on 'Roles for Britain in Strengthening the UN and global governance in the 21st Century'. On that occasion he also gave a brief interview (transcribed) in which he called for the UK to return to support for placing young interns in UN agencies: see the Institute of Development Studies' Evidence Report No. 205 'The UN at 70, and the UK' in Accession CMD12199

205 David M. Lubbock, 1911–1992, (1946–1951). As the Personal Assistant (and son-in-law) to FAO's founding Director-General, Lord Boyd-Orr, and simultaneously Acting Director of FAO's Nutrition Division, he amplified in two important pages of 'Reflections' the account given in the published autobiography of the latter's election and his period of office. Lubbock commented on the origins of FAO and on the hostility of the UK Government to Boyd-Orr's proposals for a World Food Board. Lubbock later worked in Indonesia, Mexico and Zambia for FAO and UNDP and was much involved in retirement in Scotland in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Author with Boyd-Orr of *Feeding the People in Wartime* (Macmillan & Co., 1940, ASIN B000LG5T11). MS. Eng. c. 4717

206 Peter McLean, (1980–1985). An Assistant Secretary in the Overseas Development Administration, he was seconded in 1980 to be UK Minister and Permanent Representative to FAO and the World Food Programme from 1980 to 1985, based in the Embassy in Rome. In addition he was UK Director on the Board of IFAD and responsible for liaison with the World Food Council. To UNCRP he contributed ten pages of notes. His arrival had coincided with the unwillingness of the UK to endorse Edouard Saouma's re-election as FAO DG for a fourth term, and the UK's advocacy at the time of budgetary restraint within the UN system. The notes address aspects of the Saouma era in some detail, as seen from the standpoint of the UK and other members of the 'Geneva Group'. The role of the FAO secretariat is also examined, and the organization's relations with WFP. MS. Eng. c. 4729

207 Keith Meecham, b. 1930, (1967–1990) had previously served as a Fisheries Officer in Ghana and Chief Fisheries Officer in Sierra Leone. For FAO he was Project Manager in Malawi, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Programme Director in the South Pacific. In a four-page letter of useful comment to UNCRP on issues such as performance assessment and staff training, he suggested the need for more decentralization and follow-up. Despite some disappointments, he found the work extremely satisfying. MS. Eng. c. 4717

208 Karl Olsen, 1914–1990, (1946–1970s). He was an American who had studied in Cambridge and travelled the world as a young man, but whose initial buoyancy was snuffed out by his experiences in World War II in the Pacific. For some thirty years he was the key headquarters figure in FAO's technical assistance programme and guide to the hundreds of experts who were employed by the Organization. His family contributed both his son's moving obituary of him, and a copy of Volume 1 of his privately published *Selected Writings*. MS. Eng. c. 4719

209 Antonio Gomez Orbaneja, 1912–1986, (1945–1972). Spanish, with a Doctorate in Laws from Bologna, Italy and a Master's in Economics from the University of London. He served in ICAO from 1945 to 1950, in charge of Inter-Agency Liaison. Transferring to FAO, he carried out a number of roles over twenty-two years, including Assistant to the Director of Technical Assistance Coordination in the DG's Office; Inter-Agency Liaison (1953–1967); FAO Representative in Pakistan; and Secretary-General to FAO's Council and Conference. Husband of Jean M. Fairley de Gomez Orbaneja (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4719

210 Jean M. de Gomez Orbaneja née Fairley was *inter alia* Chief of the Budget Branch of FAO between 1959 and

1964. Wife of Antonio Gomez Orbaneja (*qv*). They contributed a valuable ten-page essay which she wrote in 1966, 'The International Civil Service', reprinted from a *Liber Amicorum* published by the Council of Europe and issued as homage to Don Salvador de Madariaga, a former League of Nations official. Covering the evolution of the concept of the service from the days of the League, she noted that 'Both the spirit and the honour of the international civil service are in peril today'. MS. Eng. c. 4719

211 Arthur J. Peckham, b. 1920, (1977–1980) was UK Representative to FAO in Rome between 1977 and 1980. In a five-page typescript note he comments on the unfortunate consequences of bad relations between FAO and the World Food Programme, the use of patronage by DG Saouma and the declining role of British staff – despite all of which some departments continued to do good work. Representing the UK in WFP and in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was more agreeable than doing so in FAO. MS. Eng. c. 4730

212 Barbara M. Purvis, b. 1927, (1964–1985). For the better part of two decades a schoolteacher and then Senior Lecturer in a College of Education with a degree in Human Nutrition from Michigan State University, she joined FAO in 1964. Her assignments included: acting as coordinator of a multi-disciplinary team of specialists in human nutrition and home economics and in small-scale fisheries, horticulture, dairy and poultry production – advising on a government of India development project to benefit rural populations; advising on the development of a Home Economics Programme in West Malaysia; and advising on the establishment of a Home Economics/Human Nutrition department within a new Agricultural University in Malaysia. She gained a Master's in Agricultural Sciences (Extension Education) from the University of Malaysia in 1975. She retired in 1985 as Senior Officer (Nutrition Education) at FAO headquarters.

Besides reports on the above-mentioned initiatives, her publications include, 'Family Nutrition and Women, Activities in Rural Africa', in *Food and Nutrition*, Vol. 11 (2), pp. 28–36, 1985; and 'Information for Women in Agricultural Extension in ACP Countries', CTA Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, Wageningen, March 1987.

She represented the Associated Countrywomen of the World at the 88th Session of FAO's Council. The UNCRP holds a career résumé, with a few reflections.

Accession CMD 12075/17

213 Reginald Charles Rainey, 1913–1990, (1960–1967). An entomologist, he was awarded a PhD from the London School of Tropical Medicine for his thesis on the sheep blowfly. Time in South Africa allowed him to apply aspects of

meteorology to his field, for example on locust flight patterns. He became familiar with weather and its interaction with topography throughout eastern Africa and Madagascar. He was seconded to the Anti-Locust Research Centre at the UK Natural History Museum. He returned to the Desert Locust Survey based on Nairobi, which FAO equipped with four aircraft to be used for control and research. FAO and WMO recognised the importance of his 1951 hypothesis that the major movement of desert locust swarms is downwind. An outcome was WMO Technical Note no. 54, which provided a unique picture of desert locusts as a single population in motion across one fifth of the world's land surface. Among his later work was application of his aircraft-based techniques to researching the blackfly, *simulium damnosum*, which through onchocerciasis has wrought such havoc in extensive blindness in West Africa. He was author of *Migration and Meteorology* (Oxford University Press, 1990, ISBN 978-0198545415). He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1975 and was President of the Royal Entomological Society for the year 1979–1980. The Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society contain a very full article on him (Vol. 38, November 1992, pp. 289 *et seq.*). MS. Eng. c. 4732 for *The Times* obituary, only

214 Clifford Ratcliffe, b. 1933, (1976–1983). He had six years' experience as a deep-sea trawlerman before assignment by the UK Overseas Development Administration to Malawi in 1966 as a Senior Fisheries Technical Officer. He spent six years there and a further four for the ODA as Fisheries Adviser in the Seychelles. From 1976 he undertook similar assignments for FAO in Sri Lanka (on Small Scale Fisheries in West and South Asia), Pakistan (the Baluchistan coast) and Tonga (management of the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture). He has worked since as Fisheries Adviser for a private sector firm, in Somalia (for FAO), Liberia (for the EEC), at UNIDO headquarters in Vienna, Oman (for Government), Yemen (for the World Bank) and Tonga (for the Asian Development Bank). Accession CMD6258 for CVs.

215 Jean A. S. Ritchie, 1913–2003, (1944–1978). A nutritionist, with UNRRA from 1944 and FAO from 1947 as Regional Nutrition Officer, first for Europe, then for Asia and the Far East; followed by a UNICEF-funded project based in Ibadan University. Later she was Project Manager in Tanzania, Uganda; and FAO Regional Adviser on Programmes for Better Family Living with UNECA, Ethiopia. Author *inter alia* of *Nutrition and Families*, (Macmillan Education, London, 1983, ISBN 978-0333357675). Winner of the B. R. Sen Award, 1977. She undertook consultancies for WHO and the World Bank in retirement. MS. Eng. c. 4724

216 David W. Sanders, 1938–2015, (1965–1995) grew up in Australia and worked for seven years as a Field Officer

with the Victoria Soil Conservation Authority. Recruited by FAO, he worked for five years in Jordan on a dryland farming project as Soil Conservation Specialist and later as Project Manager. He was transferred to Lesotho in 1970, where he worked successively on two large-scale integrated agricultural development projects in the severely eroded cropping area of the country, Leribe and Khomokoana; first as Watershed Management and Soil Conservation adviser and then as Team Leader. Various approaches were used to involve the farmers and innovative 'food-for-work' programs were introduced, through which village people were able to plant woodlots, construct access tracks and roads, build water supplies and fish ponds, control grazing, and increase their income through improved farming practices.

In 1978 he was appointed to headquarters, where he set up and ran the Soil Conservation Section (subsequently the Soils Service). His work here involved promoting the need for soil conservation world-wide and advising member governments on all aspects of the subject. Major studies and reports included developing the FAO strategies 'The Conservation and Rehabilitation of African Lands' and 'The Conservation of Lands in Asia and the Pacific', and helping draft FAO's contribution to Agenda 21 for the Rio Conference.

In retirement he has been President of the World Association of Soil and Water Conservation. He comments frankly on the successes and dangers of his work in the field and on developments at headquarters. Accession CMD6258 for detailed CV, comments and personal memories.

217 Kenneth Sargent, b. 1924, (1968–1982). He took an early interest in tropical forestry and served in Kenya with the Colonial Forest Service from 1945. He spent eleven years there, assuming increasing levels of responsibility, while learning much on the need to ensure that forestry forms part of an integrated approach to development. A fellowship at Harvard followed, to study forestry and integrated land use management, involving extensive travel and consultations in the USA.

He was transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources in



Kenneth Sargent

Malawi in 1958, and played a pivotal role during the transition period to Independence in 1964. He stayed on as Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Development and Planning. After nine years he was approached by FAO for an assignment in Malaysia, which led to him becoming in 1968 Manager of a large Forest Industries Development Project there. The tasks included compilation of a comprehensive inventory of forest resources, particularly of Sarawak; identification of investment possibilities, and strengthening of institutional and management capacity. The results were included in the Malaysian Development Plan. FAO recognised his substantial contribution by awarding him the prestigious B.R. Sen Award for 1973/74, the first forester to have received it. He spent four years at headquarters, from 1975 to 1979 as Coordinator of a major FAO/UNDP/World Bank global investigation of the Pulp and Paper Industries Development Programme, to identify new areas where these industries could be developed. The last phase of his career was in Portugal where he spent three years from 1979 as Manager of a major World Bank/FAO/UNIDO-assisted project to prepare a Strategy for the Development of the Forest Sector.

In retirement he has written of all these experiences and more in a substantial and very readable privately published memoir, *Beyond the Trees*, contributed to UNCRP. It manifests his professional passion for forestry and the need to link it to broader economic and social development concerns. MS. Eng. c. 4720 and Accession CMD12183

218 J. Kenneth Smart, 1923–2016, (1968–1986). He was born into a fish wholesaling family in Hull. After World War II service in India, Burma and Malaya he returned to the trade. Prior to working for FAO/UNDP, in 1964 he went for the Crown Agents as Fish Marketing Officer to the Federation of South Arabia, based in Aden and Khormaksar and acting as counterpart to a UN Special Fund/FAO project. Its purposes were to appraise the size and distribution of fish stocks in the Gulf of Aden, to train fishermen, and to relieve the shortage of protein in the local diet. Various initiatives were undertaken to upgrade both internal consumption and the Federation's fish exports to Sri Lanka and elsewhere. The security situation there required termination of his work in 1967. He contributed some twenty-five pages, together with photographs and appendices, which give a comprehensive picture of life and work in the Federation at that time.

His subsequent assignments for FAO included Egypt, East Pakistan, Nigeria, Tanzania, Liberia and the Yemen. MS. Eng. c. 4724 for detailed CV, which notes several commendations for courageous service in crisis situations; Accession CMD 12075/19 for the twenty-five pages, and CMD 12185

219 Kenneth E. Snelson, b. 1924, (1964–1983) was a Technical Officer (Irrigation) in the FAO-World Bank Co-operative Programme in Rome which helped Governments

to identify and execute World Bank-funded projects. He contributed a manuscript letter and “partial log of duty travel” which shows that much of his time was spent in Latin America, where he was happiest – “I felt free of any sense of national guilt for their problems”. This particular programme was subject to fewer bureaucratic and financial constraints than FAO’s other work, but being constantly on mission (he undertook about eighty of them in some twenty-five countries) was stressful and eventually affected his health. MS. Eng. c. 4721

220 Alan Sykes, b. 1923, deceased, (1967–1981) had spent fourteen years in Tanganyika, finishing as Regional Agricultural Officer. After a short stint for FAO in Swaziland he spent the next nine years at headquarters, mostly in the Reports Unit, although interrupted for a two-year secondment to head up an irrigated agriculture initiative in Hungary’s Tisza River valley. He drafted FAO’s Field Programme Reporting Manual. Following retirement he carried out some eleven short-term consultancies in Africa and the Near East. He contributed brief observations on the Hungarian project, together with a copy of a fifty-one-page Interim Report on it. MS. Eng. c. 4721

221 *Charles van Santen, b. 1935, (1966–1995).** Born in Groningen, the Netherlands, he is presently living in Bogor, Indonesia. A remarkably comprehensive website, <http://www.cvsanten.net>, chronicles his career and wide interests. Most of his professional work was for FAO and similar organizations involved in development of traditional tropical food crop agriculture. From 1966 to 1969 he served in Iraq, as a lecturer and socio economic researcher at the Institute for Cooperatives and Extension. From 1970 to 1974 he was agricultural economist, preparing a pre-feasibility study for a Rice Development Project in Liberia. Then he was project director of a nation-wide study for Ethiopia’s Settlement Authority, from 1975 to 1979. The years 1979–1980 saw him engaged in project design with a view to improving mixed farming systems for small farmers in southern Sumatra and West Java, Indonesia. He has had responsibility for coordination of multi-country study projects and workshops in China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam for UN ESCAP. He has since undertaken many short-term assignments all over the world as an independent consultant.

222 David John Waterman, b. 1933, deceased, (1970–1991). He had been a management consultant for nine years, three of them spent in Chile, before joining FAO as a Senior Network Officer. From 1974 for the remainder of his career he was Chief of the Operations Information and Analysis Unit. In a trenchant ten-page typed note entitled ‘Enhancement of Institutional Memory – A Terminal Report on Resignation’

he expressed frustration with “the laxness within FAO in defining what its employees are meant to do”. He refers to “an insidious problem which affects all organizations having to respond to politicians and to the public: that of catch phrases”, ‘government execution’ being one such. He suggests that being more interested in quality than quantity can be an “attempt to excuse deficient planning”; and that “rather more attention should be given to ensuring that Project Documents plan and do not just describe that to be done”. He contrasts FAO’s approaches unfavourably with those of the private sector or the World Bank. MS. Eng. c. 6037

223 Robin Leon Welcomme, b. 1938, (1968–1997). A PhD from Makerere University on the effects of climatic change on the biology and ecology of fishes of the Lake Victoria basin, National Service and four years with the UK Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, led to four years as Scientific Officer with the Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization at Jinja (Uganda).

In 1968 he joined FAO as Biologist in Benin to survey the inland fisheries resources of the country and formulate a plan to manage them. At headquarters from 1971 to 1978 he was Fishery Resources Officer with duties including technical servicing of regional inland fishery bodies and advising Member Governments on policies for inland fisheries development, management, conservation and research. He spent a further eleven years there as Senior Fishery Resources Officer and in 1989 became Chief of the Organization’s Inland Fishery Resources and Aquaculture Service. He was also Secretary to the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission and assisted with FAO’s programme on biological diversity as Chairman of the interdepartmental working group. In this capacity he assisted in the development of the International Convention on Biological Diversity. He also contributed to an understanding on the functioning of river fisheries and the multi-species, multi-gear fisheries so common in the tropics.

In retirement he has been associated for fifteen years as a researcher with Imperial College. He is also an Associate Editor of *Fisheries Management and Ecology*, and a Member of the Editorial Board of *Revue d’Hydrobiologie Tropicale*; *Journal of Fisheries Biology*; *Regulated Rivers*; and *Journal of African Zoology*, and referee for several other journals; also Secretary to the UK Institute for Fisheries Management.

In a brief submission to the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 he linked the various stages of his career to depict the evolution of the inland fisheries industry, where in the 1960s “fishermen were treated with some distrust and even disdain”, through to today’s “greater attention to the human dimensions of fisheries management and to the development of aquaculture” – a period in which FAO took a leading role. Accession CMD12221 for his detailed CV and list of numerous academic papers, and Accession CMD12199

224 Frank Westerduin, 1925–2003, (1959–1987).

A Dutch national, he read Mechanical Engineering at Delft University and specialised in installing food processing equipment. In India and Egypt he helped launch major UNICEF-assisted dairy plants. In 1959 he was recruited by UNICEF and FAO to advise on the establishment of a very large dairy plant (at the time the biggest in Asia) in the then Bombay. He spent the next twenty-eight years on the staff of FAO, based on New Delhi, headquarters and Bangkok. He visited some forty countries in all in the course of building up their processing industries: Bhutan, Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia featured among them. He was opting for early retirement when the European Union requested his help in following through on a huge dairy project in China which had outgrown the scope of production. Over several years he saw a project originally conceived for six Provinces expand to twenty.

His widow **Grace Westerduin** has contributed twenty-eight pages of lively and informative 'Impressions of WFP Mission to Bhutan, Feb-March 1983'. Accession CMD12198

225 Fergus Wilson, b. 1908, deceased, (1964–1970).

From 1952 to 1964 he was Professor of Agriculture and Dean of the Faculty at Makerere University College, Uganda. For FAO, which he served for seven years, he was Chief of the Agricultural Education and Extension service, based in Rome. His contribution contains in the first instance a two-part account of his career, 'An Agriculturist in East Africa, 1933-1964', written in 1998 and running to some 300 pages in all, with excellent illustrations. He contributed also articles by him from the 1940s through to the 1960s, written in his time as District Agricultural Officer in Zanzibar ('Emergency Food Production'); and original documents from the 1950s relating to the establishment of the Faculty at Makerere (e.g. 'Education in East Africa'); also the manuscript of a lecture he gave there in 1964, 'A Faculty in the Making', some Faculty of Agriculture Handbooks and a selection of excellent early photographs of the University campus. MS Eng. c. 4722 and Accession CMD12196

226 Yap, Chan Ling (Mrs Anthony Loftas), b. 1947, (1978–1997). Born in Kuala Lumpur, she was educated in Malaysia and the UK and holds a PhD in Economics. She lectured at the University of Malaya, writing two economic textbooks in Malay and publishing many papers on small-scale



Chan Ling Yap. Courtesy BucksHerald.co.uk

fisheries development. She then joined FAO at headquarters, where she worked for nineteen years on the economic and policy aspects of producing and trading rice. She was author of 'A Comparison of the Cost of Producing Rice in Selected Countries', an FAO economic & social development paper, in 1991, and in 1997 of 'Price Instability in the International Rice Market: Its Impact on Production and Farm Prices', in the journal *Development Policy Review*. Her last post was as Senior Rice Commodity Specialist and Secretary to the Intergovernmental Group on Rice. She was responsible for reports and policy papers on rice and contributed to the *Financial Times*.

She was married to Anthony Loftas (*qv*) and in retirement has become a successful historical novelist.

The holdings consist of eight binders of statistical and narrative data which she authored, on all aspects of the commodity, and based on all producing countries, from the mid-1990s onward, such as Revised Rice Export Price Index 1995; Rice Situation Update starting 1996; Rice Export by destination 1997; Rice Calendar; Country Rice Policy; and Special Rice Policy. Accession CMD12183

227 Antonio Zagni, b. 1933, (1979–1989). A civil engineer specialising in irrigation and hydrology, he had worked in Iraq, Cyprus and Indonesia before joining FAO. He worked in Bangladesh, then at headquarters, and finally in India. He found the work rewarding professionally "before the 1987 'reorganization'" but the uncertainty of tenure made it unsuitable for someone in his fifties. MS. Eng. c. 4722

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)



HEADQUARTERS: MONTREAL

228 Kenneth Brian Blezard, b. 1929, (between 1979 and 1996). A Chartered Engineer, Member of the Institution of Engineering and Technology and Senior Lecturer in civil aircraft radio maintenance, he had undertaken missions of two to three years for the UK Overseas Development Administration in Singapore, Jordan and Egypt before working with ICAO from 1979. Nearly ten years of the ensuing sixteen were spent in assignments mostly of similar length under the Technical Co-operation Department of ICAO, advising and instructing in electronics (including communications and air traffic control), navigational aids and in the provision of training. These took him to Jordan, Sudan, Vietnam, Mongolia, India and Syria. In notes to his UNCRP Questionnaire he remarks that in all these countries it was the first time that syllabuses and practical programmes had been written in objective form. He was gratified to find on revisiting some of them in subsequent years that the materials he had designed were still being used. He came away with very pleasant memories of all the local staff he had worked with. "It has been a privilege to work with the UN . . ."

Accession CMD 12075/37

229 Jochen Erler, b. 1932, (1968–1989). Dr. jur. (Heidelberg), Assessor (München), LL.M. (McGill, Montreal). He contributed correspondence from between 1976 and 1980 concerning his work for the UN International Civil Service Commission and the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), relating to pay, allowances and costs of living for employees of international organizations, including correspondence with the Department of State, Washington D.C. Some of the correspondence uniquely relates

to the controversial "supplementary payments" made by some Governments at the time to their nationals in service at the UN.

His publications are to be found in the McGill Law Journal ('Notes – Regulatory Procedures of ICAO as a model for IMCO' in Vol. 10); the Canadian Yearbook of International Law; the American Journal of International Law; Zeitschrift für Luft- und Weltraumrecht, University of Cologne; *Ruperto Carola* (University of Heidelberg); and the International and Comparative Law Quarterly ('The Legal Problems of ICAO: the International Civil Aviation Organization and its member States' in Vol. 17), also the book *Rechtsfragen der ICAO* (Heymann, 1967, ASIN B0000BQW55). He has written his political memoirs *Jahrgang 32 Dreimal deutsche Beschattung* (Lithaus, 2006, ISBN 978-3939305132), the story of his and his family's conflicts with the Nazi and Communist regimes and his being under surveillance by Western secret services during his time as an international civil servant.

MS. Eng. c. 6037

230 A. Colin J. Everard, b. 1930, (1971–1992). Following Army service, he worked from 1952 for eighteen years in a variety of posts with the East Africa High Commission. This included being Head of Operations of the Desert Locust Control Organization in several countries successively in north-eastern Africa (the main work was carried out in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somaliland and the Somali Republic); Head of Administration with the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization; and Chief Supplies Officer for the East African Community. He also established the East African Mission to the then EEC, in Brussels.

In 1971 he joined ICAO, where he was Chief of Procurement, Supply and Contracts for ten years, involving world-wide technical procurement (\$50m plus p.a.) for two hundred civil aviation flight safety projects in ninety developing countries. For his last ten years he was Chief of Field Operations, Asia and Pacific, overseeing development and co-ordination of seventy-five air safety projects in the region.

He retired in 1992 as a Director of ICAO and subsequently undertook consultancy work as a Civil Aviation Management Adviser. He has been published widely in professional journals, and is also a successful writer. The first half of his

non-fiction *The Guardian Angel* (Minerva Press, 1996, ISBN 978-1858639062) narrates experiences of his earlier career and the second deals with those during his time with ICAO. Of his novels, *Safe Skies* (Troubadour Publishing, 2005, ISBN 978-1904744559), follows the progress of a pilot working for the 'Trust for Air Safety Support' and ranges from Bhutan in the 1950s to modern-day Chicago. To the UNCRP – see CMD 12075/24 – he has contributed a detailed CV, a list of his publications, and a transcription of a talk he gave on 'Safe Skies in Bhutan – Reality and Fiction'. Copies of the two books may be found on the Bodleian's SOLO catalogue.

International Labour Organization (ILO)



HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA



231 Francois Agostini, 1928–2014, (1961–1986). French by birth, Chilean by adoption. Translator's degree, Paris, 1955. After six years with OEEC, ICEM and NATO, he joined ILO in 1961 and worked with it until retirement. First as Translator and then Personnel Officer in Geneva. Thereafter for half his career in 'decentralised' Regional Offices: in Personnel, Administration and Finance in the office in Peru from 1969 till 1973, returning to headquarters to work on the personnel side again; and finally moving to the Chile office where he was Director for ten years till 1986. He contributed three documents prepared at the request of the Regional Office for the Americas in 1978 and 1979, entitled 'Decentralization'; 'The Regional Department for the Americas'; and 'Field Service conditions', the last reviewing the main problems experienced by field staff and suggesting remedial action. MS. Eng. c. 4797

232 Vincent Austin, b.1929, (1969–1991). Formerly a lecturer at the National College of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe. He has contributed eighty-nine anecdotal pages of 'Recollections for my grandchildren', based on his recently published book of the same name (ISBN 978-1-907938-43-6), detailing his more than twenty years in employment promotion. Beginning briefly in Panama as an ILO Industrial Economist to a small industries development project, his career took him to Ceylon (for UNIDO, investigating the feasibility of local manufacture of tractors and implements); Nigeria with some of his family (for ILO as manager of a large rural employment promotion initiative); Pakistan (rural employment, for ILO/UNDP); Bangladesh (with the Small and Cottage Industries Corporation, for ILO/UNDP); Greece

(Hellenic Industrial Development Bank, for ILO); Papua New Guinea (small scale industry in the Highlands, mission funded by the World Bank); Ethiopia (leading a seminar for ILO); the Philippines (Vocational Training Mission funded by the World Bank); Lesotho (small enterprises for refugees from South Africa, for ILO/UNHCR); and other missions. He is author of several related books: *Workshop Theory for Metalwork and Engineering* (3rd edition, Macmillan, 1975, ISBN 978 033315773 7); *An Approach to Design in Metal* (Macmillan, 1966); *Rural Industrial Development: A practical Handbook* (Cassell, 1981, ISBN 978 0304307319); and *Rural Project Management* (Batsford, 1984). Accession CMD 12075/22

233 John L. Burbidge, 1915–1994, (1962–1977) began his time with ILO on the Management Development side, assignments in Poland, Cyprus and Egypt occupying the first five years. By this time he had twenty-six years' industrial experience in all and had written two text books on Production Management. He was posted to ILO's Turin International Centre at its very outset, and in four anecdotal pages gives an account of the eleven years he spent there until retirement in 1977. He became Professor there in that same discipline, seeking to train Third World nationals at the equivalent of university level to take on senior management posts in their industries. MS. Eng. c. 5229

234 Ron Chamberlin, 1920–2016, (between 1966 and 1987). He joined the UK Civil Service in 1939, transferring to the Ministry of National Insurance in 1946. In a contribution

of a few pages he described how after World War II interest in social security systems was expressed by smaller countries emerging from the break-up of colonial empires. Funds for technical assistance in drafting the necessary laws and setting up the administrative machinery would come from UNDP, with ILO providing the expertise and often turning to the UK to assign appropriate people on secondment. A year in Iraq was ended with the Six Day War in 1967; two years in Sri Lanka followed, and then two in each of Sudan, Indonesia, Swaziland and Vanuatu – this last from 1985 to 1987. He gave brief comments on these assignments, and his wife **Edwina Chamberlin** added a short piece, 'First Impressions of a UN Wife'. MS. Eng. c. 4723 and Accession CMD6258

235 Vernon T. Chivers, 1928–2008, (1954–1988) rose from the position of Clerk to become Secretary of ILO's Staff Insurance Fund. He served mainly at headquarters, but was for several years in New York and Bangkok. His paper of fifty-nine pages is called '*A Career in Administration in the ILO*'. He reflected critically on the lack of decentralization of decision-making from Geneva, the lack of financial incentive to work outside headquarters, and the poor career prospects of local staff in the field. He also commented on the competition between UN agencies for projects. Despite these criticisms he enjoyed his career and felt that in ILO personal qualities and hard work counted for much more than academic qualifications. MS. Eng. c. 4714 and 4723

236 William C. Churchward, 1914–2003, (1963–1978) served as an Expert and Adviser on vocational training and as Deputy or Project Manager in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kuwait. In a covering letter and brief notes as part of his UNCRP Questionnaire he stated that he found this work "very productive and worthwhile": "99% of my experts were first class and the officials I dealt with highly supportive"; and that, despite the difficulties, "a great number of well-trained individuals in their respective fields have been produced". MS. Eng. c. 4714

237 Peter P. Colborne, b. 1921, (1966–1981), an Industrial Training Expert, he contributed brief descriptions of missions in Thailand, Malaysia, Liberia and Bangladesh, with accompanying sketches. He considered all the initiatives successful. MS. Eng. c. 4714

238 James S. D. Dey, 1914–2015, (1960–1988) was an Expert in Management Accounting, serving with the UN in Egypt. Subsequently he transferred to ILO, which took over responsibility for advice on management. He had applied to join the UN system after reading an inspiring article about UN technical assistance in the *Readers Digest*. He worked in the

Management Development Branch at headquarters and also carried out missions in South Korea and Turkey which he felt had been successful because of the enthusiasm and diligence of the counterparts.

In a fifteen-page narrative, he stated that he found the briefing given by the UN Technical Assistance Administration in Geneva superficial by contrast with that given later by ILO. There was over-staffing and virtually no assessment of performance. One of his colleagues as an expert in Egypt spoke no Arabic, English or French and the Egyptian government vetoed the extension of the contract of another colleague. The results of the project were disappointing except for the Fellowships element, but even in this a number of the fellows, on returning, left the project to work for UN agencies elsewhere or in the private sector. Reflecting on technical co-operation, he commented on the unfortunate results of the poaching of key local staff to work at salaries attractive to them in international organizations, as well as on lack of follow-up after termination of projects. He regarded the productivity of ILO staff as having decreased because of the recruitment of unqualified or unsuitable staff for geographical reasons, or in response to pressure from national officials to employ their friends and relations. MS. Eng. c. 4715

239 Harold Dunning, 1919–2013, (1966–1977) had been an active member of the UK UN Association in the late 1940s. Following taking a Diploma in Economics and Political Science at Ruskin College, Oxford, he had been appointed an assistant in the International Department of the UK Trades Union Congress. In 1966 he moved to become Head of the Workers' Relations Service of ILO in Geneva, which, in a four-page manuscript note, he says he regarded as one of the most interesting posts in the UN system. It involved advising trade unions worldwide and fostering the movement in newly independent countries. He considered that the staff of ILO were by and large devoted to their organization, and competent. There was, however, a tendency to waste resources on unnecessary travel and unmerited promotion, and on an enormous output of documents. Following retirement in 1976 he undertook consultancy assignments for ILO over some ten years, and was for many years BAFUNCS' link with the UN Association. MS. Eng. c. 4715

240 William Farr, b. 1924, (1957–1982), who worked at headquarters, mainly in the Personnel Department of which he became Chief, contributed a particularly informative paper. He pointed out that ILO was at that time the only UN organization which recruited its staff by competition. The calibre of the staff was very high when he joined, but became diluted with the great expansion of the technical assistance programme. He considered that ILO legislation had immeasurably improved the lot of workers in the developed world. Technical assistance was more successful in Asia than in Latin America and Africa,

partly because of the large number of military regimes in the latter regions. When he first joined ILO, about 90% of international staff acted as true international civil servants. By the time he left, the percentage was about 70%. The core of the Secretariat remained cohesive and dedicated, with some appointments being made at the periphery under political pressure. Despite the frustrations, the writer records his career as very satisfactory. MS. Eng. c. 4715



C. Wilfred Jenks, sixth Director-General of the ILO, 1970-1973.
Courtesy ILO

241 C. Wilfred Jenks, 1909–1973, (1931–1973). In the papers of D. B. H. Vickers (*qv*), the UNCRP acquired the undated typescript of a book by Jenks, apparently unpublished, entitled *International Organizations in the Conflict of Laws*. At the time he was ADG of ILO: he was DG from 1970 to 1973. He had been President of the Cambridge Union and Treasurer of the British Universities League of Nations Society. Upon finishing his studies, he had joined the ILO in Geneva as an adviser in the Legal Division. He won the Cecil Peace Prize in 1928 for a study on international arbitration. He carried for many years the main responsibility for ILO's work in international labour standards and human rights. He was one of the most prominent and prolific writers on international law of his time: Wikipedia lists twenty-three publications by him. MS. Eng. c. 4678 and 4679

242 Derek Lockwood, 1925–2011, (1967–1984). Mechanical Engineer and metallurgist. Following thirteen years in engineering and management education he joined ILO's Turin International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training. He became its Assistant Director. One of his interests revealed in a detailed CV was the development of training and employment systems for the disabled. MS. Eng. c. 4717

243 E. Basil Loveridge, 1918–2007, (between 1952 and 1981). Originally an adult education officer, he was assigned by ILO to Ceylon in 1952 as an Expert in Cooperatives. Over nineteen years he served the Organization in similar capacities

in Burma, the Philippines, Uganda, Botswana, Indonesia and the Caribbean; and FAO for four years (1966–1970) in Iraq. He criticised lack of continuity in projects and considered that there ought to have been more planners in the UNDP offices, which should also have made more use of local nationals as professional staff.

MS. Eng. c. 4699 and 4700 for reports on aspects of co-operatives from Botswana, Ceylon and Iraq; and a very frank five-page chapter of Conclusions, beginning with dictionary definitions of 'development' and recommending *inter alia* to UNDP greater attention to management and greater devolution of decision-making from headquarters. A booklet *One hundred thousand miles in the Kalahari – A History of Cooperative Development in Botswana, 1970–75*, written by him and running to eighty-two pages plus photographs, is to be found in the Bodleian's SOLO catalogue. Accession CMD12220 contains the above-mentioned Conclusions.

244 George R. Lunt, 1912–2002, (1960–1978), a mechanical engineer, was an ILO Adviser helping to establish management training centres in Poland, India, Bulgaria and Cyprus; he also worked for two years for UNESCO in Iraq. In a five-page letter to the UNCRP he was candidly critical of UN agencies' weakness vis-à-vis requesting governments, and of other aspects of technical assistance projects: of seven on which he worked he felt that only two were successful. He criticised planning and execution and the poor preparation and briefing of experts. Looking back, however, he found the work "most rewarding". MS. Eng. c. 4717

245 Jack P. Martin, b. 1936, (1960–1996). He was the first person to be recruited to the International Institute for Labour Studies. After four years in the Special Research and Reports Division he was appointed to the Office of the DG. Thereafter he held a number of senior posts, including, from 1968, Chief of the Policy Reports Branch; from 1975 Chief of the Bureau of Programming and Management; from 1981 Director of the Employment and Development Department; from 1988 Director of the Office for Inter-Organizational Relations; from 1989 Director of the Relations and Meetings Department and from 1991 Co-ordinator of Interdepartmental Projects. In 1994 he became Assistant Director-General, from which position he retired.

He participated in (and from April 1968 supervised) the preparation of numerous DG's reports to the ILO Conference, beginning with those on Programme and Structure of the ILO for the 1963, 1964 and 1965 sessions, the report launching the World Employment Programme for the 50th Anniversary session in 1969, up to the Report entitled 'Dilemma of the Informal Sector' for the 1991 session; *idem* Director-General's reports to Regional Conferences. He assisted in the preparation of David Morse's (*qv*) lectures to Cornell University on "The Origin and Evolution of the ILO and its Role in the

World Community' in 1968, and in his Nobel Prize lecture in Oslo in 1969. He also helped DGs Jenks (*qv*) and Blanchard in adjusting ILO programmes to uncertainties due to non-payment of US contributions, and subsequently to withdrawal of the USA in 1977 (involving a 25% reduction in budgetary resources). As ADG he was responsible for the substantive programmes of the ILO and represented it in the preparatory work for the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen 1995).

To the UNCRP he has contributed a detailed CV including comment on his main management, substantive and political concerns as Director of the Employment Department; and a nine-page essay entitled 'The International Civil Service: 90 Years on – A view from the engine room'.

Accession CMD 12075/18

246 *Christine Oppong, b. 1940, (1979–1996).** She holds a PhD in Social Anthropology from Cambridge and is a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute. From 1965 to 1976 she was Research Fellow, then Senior Research Fellow, at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana; later, from 1999, she would be Professor of Applied Anthropology there. In 1979 she moved from academia to take up one of the UN agency posts established to employ professional women to work on Women and Development issues, following the 1975 World Conference in Mexico: she joined a team of economists and demographers in the UNFPA-funded Population Program in the Employment and Development Department of ILO, Geneva. From 1985 to 1996 she was also Collaborating Agency Scientist and Member of the Steering Committee of the Task Force for Social Science Research on Reproductive Health, of the Human Reproduction Program at the WHO. She has acted as Consultant and Technical Adviser on Population, Development and Gender issues to the Africa Division of UNFPA; WHO; the Ford Foundation, West Africa; UNECA; UNFPA and National Population Council, Accra and the Ghana National Council on Women and Development. She has advised on the same issues as a UNFPA/ILO specialist, to the governments of Albania, Botswana, Ghana, Indonesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland and Uganda. She was a member of Expert Group Meetings held by the UN in Delhi on the Family, and in Gaborone on Women, Population and Development, to prepare for two world population conferences; ILO delegate to the World Conference on Women and Development held in Nairobi; member of a colloquium (presenting a paper on women's roles and reproductive dilemmas) held by the Pontifical Academy of the Vatican. In 1996 she took early retirement to go back to academia, eventually returning to Cambridge as Smuts Fellow, where she is currently a senior member and student mentor at Wolfson College. She is the author of many publications which mainly focus on links between micro dynamic aspects of changing, gendered familial roles and relationships and development outcomes – human, economic and demographic.

247 Liam Pickett, 1924–2010, (1963–1986) was a specialist in Co-operatives who, following twelve years in Tanganyika served as an Expert, Regional Adviser in Africa and the Middle East, and later at headquarters. He began by revising an ILO study on Developments and Trends in the World Co-operative Movement. He found the attitude of the Third World "to us ex-colonialists surprisingly positive and sympathetic". Except for the anxiety caused by spending fifteen years on successive one-year contracts, he saw himself as lucky, "visiting and working with great satisfaction in some 60 countries for ILO before returning to Geneva". He noted the unique tripartite constitution of ILO (governments, employers and workers) and the role of its Governing Body in stabilising its work. He made some detailed criticisms of technical co-operation. Author for ILO of several related handbooks. MS. Eng. c. 4719

248 David Richardson, b. 1928, (1982–1991). Previously Director of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service in the UK. For ILO he was Director of its London office (since closed), the functions of which were representational, information gathering on labour matters, operation of a fellowship programme and the sale of ILO publications. In four pages of anecdotal yet informative 'Random Memories' he recalls that he had had earlier contact with the Organization, when in 1959 he had acted as secretary ("Delegation dogsbody") to the UK delegation to its Conference in Geneva. He notes that "The Thatcher Government, I believe, was responsible for the first denunciation of a ratified convention by the UK since 1919." – [no. 26, on wage regulation]. It had been promoted by Britain in the first place. There are interesting sidelights about political figures such as Blair and Prescott. Accession CMD6258

249 Klaus Samson, 1926–2010, (1956–1987). He was born in Hamburg of Jewish background, moved to England and became a solicitor of the Supreme Court. Appointed to ILO, he served throughout in the International Labour Standards Division, previously the Application of Conference Decisions Division. He became Chief of the Application of Standards Branch and completed his career as ILO's Coordinator for Human Rights Questions. Col. J. P. Montgomery (*qv*) notes that Samson refused promotion in order to accept this latter post.

He contributed several documents which provide unusually detailed background to the ILO of the time, including his remarks to a reception for his retirement; comments prepared in 1982 on a paper on the ILO from the Heritage Foundation, which he considered "severely biased criticism of the Organization"; a letter (in French) addressed to the incoming DG in 1989; a fifty-five-page chapter he wrote for *The United Nations and Human Rights – A Critical Appraisal* (ed. Philip Alston, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1992, ISBN 9780198298373);

and some 160 pages of typed letters to a friend dating from 1977 until his retirement. See also Klaus Samson/Kenneth Schindler, *The Standard-Setting and Supervisory System of the International Labour Organization*, in Raija Hanski/Markku Suksi (Hrsg.), *An Introduction to the International Protection of Human Rights: A Textbook*, Turku, 2002. MS. Eng. c. 4720

250 D.R. 'Bill' Stuart-Williams, 1926–2008, (1972–1981) was an Expert and Project Manager in the field of Social Studies, serving in seven duty stations, covering sixteen countries. He begins six very candid typed pages entitled 'Selection and Survival of UN Agency Project Managers' by stating "I foolishly imagined that people who chose to work for the UN did so for reasons of dedication to humanity, or interest in helping to solve international problems. My expectations were unreasonably high ...", and continues in that vein. He makes a number of criticisms of technical assistance programmes, including poor procedures for selection of project managers, and vested interests, such as excessive efforts of UN agencies to obtain any kind of technical assistance in order to earn overhead costs from UNDP. MS. Eng. c. 4721

251 Kyril Tidmarsh, b. 1931, (between 1955 and 1993). As a postgraduate at Nuffield College, Oxford, he was encouraged to apply for the UK place on the UN Internship scheme by Alexander Loveday, Warden of the College, who had been an economist on the staff of the League of Nations from 1919. Tidmarsh had three stints at ILO; after the first he was a research fellow at St Antony's. He was also a journalist who worked as Leader Writer and Moscow Correspondent of *The Times*. For ILO he was *Chef de Cabinet* to DGs Morse and Jenks (*qv*); Director of activities in the Middle East and Europe; and Director of Information, in which capacity he was spokesman

for ILO. Author for the Soviet Affairs seminars at St Antony's of a paper on the Soviet Union and the ILO – see the St Antony's Papers series. "There was an interesting discussion there on the Soviet motive in reversing policy and joining the Specialized Agencies." Author also of many articles to be found on the Internet, dealing with aspects of Russian history.

He contributed a twenty-five-page paper based on an address he had given (while still in ILO employ) at the Free University, Berlin, entitled 'Europe's emerging social problems give fresh impetus to oldest global agency's action'. It suggested that ILO might be "taking on a new lease of life from the impact on social policy of the process of structural adjustment and *perestroika*." MS. Eng. c. 4721

252 Geoffrey Macman Ward, b. 1933, (between 1986 and 1995). A Lecturer, Senior Lecturer and Head of Department in Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, he undertook assignments in Ghana and Botswana. Whilst a Senior Adviser on Technical Education to the British Council he had set up projects with the UK National Board for Technical Education and four Polytechnics. In 1986 he was consultant to a World Bank mission in Nigeria. From 1988 he was Chief Technical Adviser for ILO to a major National Vocational Training Project in Pakistan, based on Islamabad but travelling widely in the country. He completed his work there in 1994, having been Officer in Charge for the two prior years. He then for a further year led a World Bank project preparatory mission to Sri Lanka. Since that time he has been active in the UK, in the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Whitworth Society and the Pakistan Society. He has contributed his final report on his work in Pakistan, notebooks, a CD of photos – slides and negative film, grouped in folders by Province; and impressions of his time there. Accession CMD12183

International Maritime Organization (IMO), previously the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)



HEADQUARTERS: LONDON



253 Sir Colin Goad, 1914–1998, (1963–1973) came from Whitehall to serve with IMCO and was its SG from 1968–1973. He wrote a thirty-one-page Note for UNCRP, which also interviewed him and transcribed the tape. IMCO/IMO is of special interest in being the only UN agency to be based in the UK. Its relations with the UK government were described as “proper rather than cordial”. Sir Colin’s Note traces the origins of IMO and the reasons for locating it in Britain; also its evolution from being a small body whose activities mainly consisted of arranging meetings of experts into one which expanded into the Third World through Technical Assistance programmes. The loss of the *Torrey Canyon* and consequent popular and governmental concern about pollution is seen as “the making of IMCO”. He also reflected on the problems of running an international Secretariat. Cassette in MS. Eng. c. 4733; and MS. Eng. c. 4716

254 Michael Harold Higgins, b. 1908, (1949–1963) contributed a copy of the record of the case which he brought before the Administrative Tribunal in 1964, against the SG of IMCO, for wrongful termination (on budgetary grounds) of

his secondment from the UN – which he had served for the ten years 1949–1959 in New York. He had been IMCO’s Director of Administration and External Relations from 1959. MS. Eng. c. 4716

255 Sir Donald Logan, 1917–2009, (1976–1977).

Following a distinguished diplomatic career, he was Ambassador and Permanent Leader of the UK Delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference. He was described in an obituary as “the last civil servant privy to most, if not all, of the secrets of the Suez *débâcle* of 1956.” MS. Eng. c. 4729 for a thirty-four-page transcription of an interview given by him in 1991 on the same topic, beginning with Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd’s meeting with Prime Minister Nasser of Egypt. Accession CMD6266 contains “A consolidated record of discussions between British, French and Israeli Ministers prior to the conference of Sèvres, 1956, leading to the attack on Egyptian forces on the Suez canal in September of that year”, accompanied by two explanatory papers ‘Eden’s dilemma’ and ‘Background to the Sèvres Conference’.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

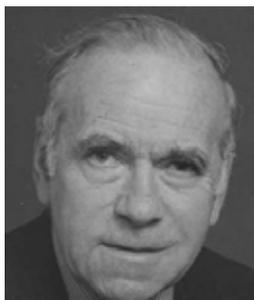


HEADQUARTERS: WASHINGTON D.C.



256 John Alves, 1922–2006, (1958–1985) originally joined the staff of the Bank of England. In 1957 he was seconded to the IMF for three years. After a short time back in London he re-joined the IMF in a permanent capacity and remained there until he retired in 1979. He authored, and Palgrave Macmillan published in ‘IMF Staff Papers 1951 – 2010’, (1967, volume 14, issue 3, pp. 541–570), ‘Progress toward Uniformity in Balance of Payments Presentation’. Also in the same series, a glossary of terminology in accord with the practice of the Fund, of which an earlier version had been published in the IMF survey in 1973. To UNCRP he contributed a copy of his Saudi Arabian diary, April 1978, which gives an amusing account of the background to his negotiations there. MS. Eng. c. 4714 and Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary.

257 Frank Cassell, 1930–2011, (1988–1990). A career as a journalist began in 1953, when he joined the *News Chronicle*,



Frank Cassell

rising to be Assistant City Editor. In 1958 he moved to *The Banker* as Deputy Editor and in 1965, the year he joined the Civil Service, he published *Gold or Credit? The Economics and Politics of International Money* (Pall Mall, ASIN B000O9EP26). At the Treasury he was an economic adviser in the area of ‘home finance’ and balance of payments forecasting, before being briefly seconded to the Federal Reserve in Minneapolis in 1970. He returned to become head of the Treasury’s monetary policy division during the difficult years from 1971 to 1974 – a time of rising inflation and interest rates, followed by a stock market crash and a banking crisis. He was promoted to Under-Secretary in 1974.

From 1988 to 1990 he was economic minister at the British embassy in Washington and UK Executive Director of the IMF and the World Bank. He contributed to the UNCRP a five-page typescript note ‘The Fund and the Bank 1998–1990 – A Personal View’ which he himself described, given that he had never been a staff member of either, as “well away from the mainstream”. “Britain’s historic role ... has been to preserve the independence of those institutions. The fear within the Fund and (with more reason) the Bank has been of American domination. Britain provided a useful counterweight on the boards.” MS. Eng. c. 4714

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA

258 Adrian G. David, b. 1912, (1948–1960 and 1960–1974). Solicitor of the Supreme Court. He was Economic Affairs Officer, ECOSOC and later Assistant to the DG of the UN Office in Geneva; then Secretary to the UN Narcotics Commission. Later he was Head of Conference Services and Legal Adviser to the ITU. In a letter accompanying his UNCRP Questionnaire he wrote of how badly he felt successive UN SGs had let down the staff of the Secretariat and of the Agencies; he felt frustrated at staff selection in ITU and at his receiving one promotion in twenty-five years of service. Yet he fully appreciated his luck in having been able to work there. MS. Eng. c. 4723

259 Dennis J. Musk, b. 1920, deceased, (1946–1980) had worked at the Post Office Engineering Research Station at Dollis Hill. In a very informative six-page note for UNCRP he reflected on a career on the technical side, which had begun at the former Consultative Committee for Telephony in Paris,

later combined in the ITU and within the UN common system with the similar Committees on Telegraphy and on Radio. After twelve years he felt he had fallen into the “specialist trap” and became more involved in staffing and related matters, leading to his being Chairman of the Staff Association. Later he was a Technical Editor on the Radio side, and finally moved to the Local Recruitment Section of the Personnel Department. MS. Eng. c. 4718

260 John Willmot, b. 1917, (1964–1974) was a Chartered Engineer and lecturer in telecommunications. For ITU he first served for four years as an expert in South Korea; then for three as a Training Adviser in Indonesia; and finally as Project Manager in Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. He contributed several short anecdotal “essays” on episodes as a background to technical assistance in Korea; and four pages relating to Brunei. He later worked for the Universal Postal Union from 1971 to 1974. MS. Eng. c. 4721

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)



HEADQUARTERS: PARIS



261 Celia P. Berry, b. 1938, (between 1964 and 1987).

She was a General Service staff member at headquarters from 1964, working for UNESCO 1964–1965, then in UN New York 1965–1966, and back again in Paris from 1967 to 1979. She was a UK Delegation intern to UNESCO in 1981.

Her contribution consists of her completed UNCRP questionnaire and a six-page typescript narrative of her career on which a restriction remains in force. MS. Eng. c. 4714

262 George Bishop, d. 2001, (1970–) contributed an entertainingly written 261-page autobiography, *The Hibiscus Years - Travels of a UN Man* (1995 Fisher Miller Publishing, Basingstoke, ISBN 1 899077-01-4), which will be found on the Bodleian's SOLO catalogue. It was written for the 50th anniversary of UNESCO and includes a brief but excellent statement of the organization's *raison d'être*. He had worked in Lesotho, and as a lecturer in the Department of Education of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. Establishing a B.Sc. in the then University College of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania was the aim of a further assignment. From 1970 he was Director of a regional project for Secondary School Curriculum Development based on the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji. Then, in Swaziland, his brief was to look at the education system with reference to the implementation of Universal Primary Education. He also published mathematics, science and history books, including *Experimental Science for Tropical Schools* (Collins, Glasgow, 1963, ISBN 0003279529). MS. Eng. c. 4714

263 John Bolton-Maggs, 1920–2015, (1972–1979).

Following a colourful Second World War, work in education for

some twenty years in the north of Nigeria, and five years as Senior Tutor at Doncaster College of Education, he undertook two assignments for UNESCO. These involved four years in Liberia and three in Bangladesh, respectively as Rural Education Adviser and Senior Education Adviser. In Liberia some fifty-four rural schools were upgraded and new buildings added to Kakata Teacher Training Centre, while a school feeding programme was also well under way. But at this point UNDP suffered a financial crisis and the projects it funded were abruptly shut down and staff contracts terminated. In Bangladesh political upheavals on independence delayed a UNESCO project to assist in the development of an effective education planning and administrative system. It finally started in 1977 with Bolton-Maggs as project chief. The original objectives were unrealistically wide and were consequently revised to advising on the re-organization of the education system and preparation of the 2nd Five-Year Plan, including introduction of universal primary education and a system of non-formal and literacy education.

He commented on the inadequacy of preparatory briefing by UNESCO, the short-termism of contracts, and the shaping of projects by donor governments rather than recipients. Accession CMD 12075/38

264 Jeffery Burley, b. 1936, (1965–1968). For those four years as a UNESCO expert in forest genetics, he headed the Tree Improvement Research Centre of the Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa, living in Zambia whilst assisting Government research programmes in Malawi and Zimbabwe also. He spent his subsequent career at Oxford in three almost equal periods, as Senior Research Officer for

Forest Genetics and Tree Improvement in the Commonwealth Forestry Institute; Lecturer in Wood Structure and Properties; and, lastly, Director of the Oxford Forestry Institute before it was incorporated in the Plant Sciences Department of the University. He is Emeritus Fellow of Green Templeton College.

He has undertaken scores of consultancies, including for FAO, the World Bank and the UN University. His first mission for the Bank was to review a major forest and pulp mill project in Sao Hill, Tanzania. Then over several years he acted as the research consultant for a large forestry and pulp mill preparation project in the Bastar District of central India. For three months spread over three years in the early 1970s he acted as consultant in forest genetics to an FAO project in Cuba, managed in the National Forest Research Institute in Havana. Another set of his consultancy activities was for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), largely with the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF, now the World Agroforestry Centre, in Nairobi), but also with the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR, in Bogor, Indonesia). He became President of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations. He was Editor-in-Chief of the four-volume *Encyclopedia of Forest Sciences* (Academic Press, 2004, ISBN 978 0121451608), and with others of *A Global Perspective on Forest Policy* (World Bank, 1992). Also single or joint author of more than 200 related articles.

He has contributed a detailed CV, a four-page 'Personal Report' and a list of his publications. MS. Eng. c. 4723 and Accession CMD 12076/26

265 Edwin K. Townsend Coles, 1922–2003, (1971–1982)

had first directed the Institute of Adult Education at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for four years. For UNESCO he served as an Adult Education Specialist in Greece, Afghanistan, Botswana and at headquarters. He has provided detail on each of these assignments. He was also a consultant to the World Bank in six countries between 1976 and 1978. He was author of four books including *Adult Education in Developing Countries* (Pergamon Press, 1969, ISBN 978-0080132327).

In a letter to UNCRP he identified several failings in UNESCO. He considered that there was a decline in professional calibre at headquarters because of use of short-term contracts, lack of rotation between headquarters and field, and politicization of appointments. His most satisfactory experience was as an UNESCO OPAS official, directly responsible to the Botswana Government. MS. Eng. c. 4721

266 Cecil T. Crellin, 1924–2012, (1968–1985) spent seventeen years with UNESCO. He began in the Republic of Korea; then worked for the Ministry of Education and later the University of the Philippines; and subsequently for the Ministry of Education in Indonesia. From 1977 to 1985



Cecil Crellin (on right) in the course of his work.

he was Senior Education Adviser to UNESCO's Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, with responsibility for aspects of technical education: he contributed a four-page typed note on this topic.

The UNCRP also holds a great deal of other related material from him. The following is a brief selection, arranged in chronological order and giving some idea of the range of his concerns and expertise: The Preparation of a Purchase List of School Science Equipment for Junior High Schools and Senior High Schools in Indonesia, 1974; Physics Curriculum Development in Asia, Report of a Regional Seminar, 1978; Asian Symposium on Low-Cost Equipment for Integrated Science Education, Philippines, 1979; New trends in school science equipment, UNESCO, 1983; UNESCO – UNICEF Co-operation in Asia and the Pacific, 1986; Innovation in Primary School Construction – Maldives Community Schools, 1986; country articles on education in Bhutan and in Myanmar, for the *International Encyclopaedia of Education*, 2nd edition (Pergamon, Oxford, ca. 1994); and Information Technology and Technical and Vocational Education, being a short paper for the Second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education, Seoul, 1999. Searching the internet for his name reveals many more diverse publications.

He observed that UNESCO officials were often influenced by the governments of their countries because they had less security of tenure than those of most other UN Agencies. He also pointed out that UNESCO, unlike UNICEF, did not recruit young officials with a view to developing their careers. Over a period of twenty years UNESCO salaries became less attractive. MS. Eng. c. 4715 for his UNCRP Questionnaire and the four-page typed note.

267 William Dodd, b. 1923, (1983–1985). He was the UK member of UNESCO's Executive Board during the contentious period when the UK withdrew from the Organization. He contributed what constitutes an unusually full collection

outside government of related documents, amounting to three boxes. These include a dossier of press cuttings on the subject which Dodd himself believed to be unique; miscellaneous booklets and detailed reports, among which those he made to the UK National Commission for UNESCO, and his evidence to the Foreign Affairs Select Committee of Parliament; also ministerial correspondence with DG-General Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow. MS. Eng. c. 4725-4727

268 Alan J.A. Elliott, 1919–2007, (1952–1980).

Following graduation in Cambridge and war service on the Burma/Thailand railway, he was posted to Baghdad as Middle East Area Manager for the publishers SPCK. During postgraduate research in Anthropology at LSE in 1952 he was invited to join UNESCO's Exchange of Persons Service in Paris, the unit responsible for the Organization's scholarship and fellowship programme. Much of his work involved organising documents and research for UNESCO meetings worldwide. This phase of his twenty-eight year UNESCO career culminated with the drafting in 1964 of the Declaration of the Principles of International Co-operation, and the publication of the *UNESCO Handbook of International Exchanges*. When the International Exchange Service was discontinued he was made Deputy-Director in the Division of Free Flow of Information and International Exchanges. In 1968, he became Chief of Mission in UNESCO's Ethiopia office. There he was Manager for two large-scale projects: Secondary Teacher Training, and Work Orientated Adult Literacy. Returning to Paris, he was made Director of the Reports and Documentation Division.

He contributed a twenty-two-page account of his career, written as much for his family as for UNCRP. He saw deterioration in the Organization from the time when members of the Executive Board came to speak for governments, instead of as individuals. This decline was accentuated by the McCarthy witch-hunt of 1954 and later by an increasing politicization. The note also discusses the broader political problems of the Specialized Agencies during the Cold War. A measure of his sardonic outlook can be found in a series of humorous pieces for *Opinion* magazine sub-titled 'Cautionary Tales for International Civil Servants', under the pseudonym Casimir; and in the title of the account of his life – *Notes from the departure lounge*. MS. Eng. c. 4715 and Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary.

269 H. Lionel Elvin, 1905–2005, (1950–1956) was

Director of UNESCO's Education Department. He gave UNCRP a typed three-page account of this early time at the Organization's headquarters. He discussed the relative arguments for concentration or decentralization of UNESCO's resources and contrasted the role of a senior international official with that of a national civil servant. He considered that the long sessions of the Conference and Executive Board hampered the work, and that there was too little devolution of

responsibility. Nevertheless "the record is one in which those concerned can take some pride". A somewhat fuller account of his years in UNESCO is to be found in his *Encounters with Education* (University of London Institute of Education, 1987, ISBN 978 0854732715). A man of the left, Elvin was active in the Workers' Educational Association; he was also the first Chairman of Amnesty International. MS. Eng. c. 4715

270 Duncan Forbes, 1921–2011, (1972–1977) contributed

his autobiography *The Wheel of Life* (Woodfield Publishing, Bognor Regis, 2007, ISBN 1-84683-037-0), which will be found in the Bodleian's SOLO catalogue. In the course of a twenty-five-year military career he had travelled widely in Asia, and for the British Council had advised on the teaching of English in Ethiopia. A chapter of the book entitled 'British Council and United Nations' covers his periods as an educationist with UNESCO in Somalia and then Qatar. In Mogadishu he taught English at a school for animal health assistants in the socialist times of Siad Mohammed Barré. Four years followed in Doha, lecturing and planning curricula for Qatar's teacher training colleges. He describes colourfully and anecdotally something of the lives of locals and expatriates in both places. He also wrote some twenty further books, of which eight on travel and topography, four on historical research and the remainder poetry and fiction.

271 A. Nicholas Gillett, 1914–2008, (between 1954 and 1965).

He was an educator whose parents had been active supporters of the League of Nations. He contributed three boxes of letters, diaries and papers from his career in rural teacher training and community schools in the Philippines, Thailand and Iran. From 1965 he lectured at Bristol University and gave generously of his time and money to various peace and development groups and especially Oxfam and the UNA. From 1975 to 1977 he and his wife Ruth represented Quaker Peace and Service in Northern Ireland where they supported the Peace People. Three years after their return to Bristol from Belfast, they went off to serve QPS again, in the Quaker UN office in Geneva. He received the International Gandhi Peace Award in 1999. He was author of *Men Against War* (Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1965, ASIN no. B008JH3MVU), and *Dag Hammarskjöld* (in The Great Nobel Prize Series published by Heron Books, 1970). MS. Eng. c. 4664-4674.

272 Richard Hoggart, 1918–2014, (1970–1975) was

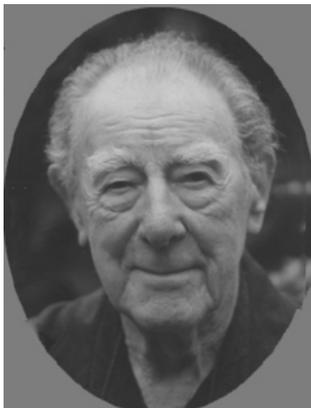
ADG of UNESCO. His UNCRP Questionnaire directed one to *Who's Who* for biographical details, noting only that all of his section's publications "went thro' my hands" and that he had resigned to take up an academic position. Several UNCRP contributors have referred with approval to his book *An Idea and Its Servants* (Transaction Publishers, new edition 2011, ISBN 1412842131). A review in *Foreign Affairs* wrote that "His

judicious analysis shows a hard cutting edge as he deals with the inescapable political dimension of 'cultural' activities, the pressures of governments, the deficiencies of the secretariat, the temptations and dilemmas of the Secretary-General, and the whole tissue of life in and around UNESCO." He had a career of great distinction in the UK and was a President of BAFUNCS. MS. Eng. c. 4723

273 Rex Keating, 1910–2005, (1956–1971). He was a founder member and then Director of the European Programmes Division of Egyptian State Broadcasting. He was a World War II correspondent and commentator for *War Pictorial News*, reporting from the Desert in North Africa. From 1945 until 1948 he was Deputy Director of the Palestine Broadcasting Service. From Jerusalem he went to Cyprus where he was Deputy Director of the Near East Broadcasting Service. He was then first Director of the Cyprus Broadcasting Service, returning briefly to London in 1955 as one of the first Independent Television News newscasters.

In 1956 he moved to UNESCO in Paris where he headed the English language radio division, working in the Lebanon, Syria, Sudan, Iraq, Iran, Africa and South East Asia. His major undertaking was to cover the Campaign for the Safeguard of the Monuments of Nubia, between 1960 and 1969, when much of Nubia disappeared under Lake Nasser with the rebuilding of the Aswan Dam. His knowledge of archaeology and Egypt from his youth proved invaluable for this task.

Author of *Man and the Biosphere, a Review of the First Ten Years of the UNESCO MAB Programme*; and co-author with Lord Ritchie-Calder of *Science, Peace and Survival* (UNESCO, 1968). He also produced numerous articles and radio documentary programmes broadcast in many countries, and documentary films for UNESCO, the World Bank and UNDP. His film and written archives are held by the Imperial War Museum; those for his Second World War years in the Middle East, Palestine 1945–1948 and Cyprus (1948–1954) by the Middle East Centre, St. Antony's College, Oxford; and selected broadcasts and recordings are held by the National Sound Archive at the



Rex Keating. Courtesy E. Keating

British Library, and others by UNESCO. His photographs of the Nubian Campaign are held by UNESCO and the Société des Cultures Nubiennes. After retiring in 1970 he was Mass Media Consultant to the International Planned Parenthood Federation, organising regional training courses in South East Asia. He also undertook filming assignments for UNDP and the World Bank in West Africa.

In three pages of notes for the UNCRP he was highly critical of racism, nepotism and staffing policies which he felt had appeared in the Organization in the time of DG Amadou Mahtar-M'Bow; and questioned "whether the Agency's continued existence can be justified". Despite which "For me it was a time of fulfillment and the Organization's shortcomings were far outweighed by its virtues". MS. Eng. c. 4717

274 Philip Mawhood, 1924–2010, (1964–1967). He held a D. Phil. on decentralised government in Africa, and had previously been Dean of Faculty at Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria. He contributed a critical account in some seventy pages of the UNECA-founded African Training and Research Centre (CAFRAD) in Tangier, where he was an UNESCO expert in public administration and Deputy to the Scientific Director. He was author of *Local government in the Third World: the experience of tropical Africa* (John Wiley & Sons, Australia, 1983, ISBN 9780471105107) and of articles in several journals. He later undertook assignments for the World Bank. MS. Eng. c. 4717

275 Colin Newbury, b. 1929, (1959), a New Zealander, contributed copies, running to some eighty pages in all, of detailed reports written whilst a Research Officer in Social Sciences at headquarters. The subject was the teaching of Social Sciences in Africa, with appendices, for example, on the history of universities in Africa. Later, as an academic at Oxford University, he was author of *Patrons, Clients and Empire: Chieftaincy and Over-rule in Asia, Africa and the Pacific* (Oxford University Press, 2003, ISBN 9780199257812), "a wide-ranging comparative study of relationships between the indigenous leadership of traditional states and colonising Europeans from the seventeenth to the twentieth century." MS. Eng. c. 4718

276 Leslie H. Palmier, 1924–2012, (1962–1967) held an LSE doctorate in social anthropology. He worked in New Delhi at the UNESCO Research Centre for Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, and later (1966–1967) at the UNRISD in Geneva. His specialist field was Indonesia, on which he was author of *Social Status and Power in Java* (London School of Economics Monographs on Social Anthropology, Berg, 1969, ISBN 978-0485196207) and *Communists in Indonesia: Power pursued in vain*, in *The History of Communism* series, (Anchor Press, 1973, ISBN 978-0385033732). He was

on the staff of the University of Bath for twenty years from 1969 and was Founder Director of its Centre for Development Studies. To UNCRP he contributed impressions from his Delhi and Geneva assignments, noting, in the former, maladministration, altered objectives and failed initiatives; and in the latter a degree of incompetence, and research calculated to support established policies. MS. Eng. c. 4719

277 Frank T. Russell, b. 1906, (1965–1972), a statistician, was director of the Central Statistical Office in Southern Rhodesia. From 1964 to 1970 he continued his work in Northern Rhodesia/Zambia, Basutoland/Lesotho and Swaziland, and in St. Lucia in 1973.

His contribution to the UNCRP contains a memorandum on UNESCO evaluation and a chapter on his service in St. Lucia. See also no. 612 in Manuscript Collections in the Rhodes House Library. He made interesting comparisons between his work under UN or UNESCO auspices and his previous experience in the British Colonial Service. MS. Eng. c. 4724 for the UNCRP Questionnaire

278 C. Michael Townsend, b. 1927, (1961–1982) had taught in the Bahamas and Libya. UNESCO seconded him to UNRWA as an English language specialist in Jordan, based in Jerusalem and he continued with two years in the same capacity in the Lebanon. From 1963 to 1981 he worked in the Arab States Division of the Education Department at headquarters. He contributed two typed pages of comment. He saw African aspirations, and conflict over geographical distribution of posts, as responsible for the 'débâcle' when the USA and UK withdrew from UNESCO. In spite of the difficulties, he "always felt privileged to serve the Organization". He quotes with approval Richard Hoggart's (*qv*) description of the role of UNESCO, and of DG René Maheu in particular, in reminding the rest of the UN system of the social implications of development programmes. MS. Eng. c. 4721

279 William E. F. Ward, b. 1900, (1945–1966). He had been Director of Education in Mauritius from 1941 to 1946. He contributed 'Early Days in UNESCO and the United Nations 1945–1957', eighteen valuable pages of typed recollections of service as a member of the British delegation to the Organization. Such celebrities as Bertrand Russell

and J. B. Priestley were members of the UK delegation at the constituting conference in Westminster. There is an amusing aside on how the organization's name came to include the word 'Scientific'. He had the task of expounding and defending Britain's colonial education policies, which he also undertook in the UN Trusteeship Council. This contribution is part of a wider account of his career, which had been deposited in Rhodes House, Oxford. MS. Eng. c. 4730

280 Habib Ahmed Zuberi, b. 1928, (1961–1984) holds an MSc in Entomology from Aligarh University in India, lectured in Delhi College and then took a doctorate in Science at the Sorbonne, before commencing an international career of some twenty-three years.

In 1961 he was assigned as a UNESCO/UNDP Expert in Biology at the Teacher Training Institute in Leopoldville, Congo, preparing its syllabus, setting up the laboratory, ordering the equipment, etc. In 1965 he was appointed Expert in Natural Resources at the UNESCO Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Africa in Nairobi. In 1968 he moved to the post of Biology Expert and Head of Department at Milton Margai Higher Teacher Training College in Sierra Leone. He was then appointed Senior UNESCO Expert at the Centre Pédagogique Supérieur in Bamako, Mali in 1971. There was no university in the country: to redress this, UNESCO proposed a novel project whereby Malian students could do research for master's degrees and doctorates on topics relevant to the country's needs under the guidance of some resident professors (Experts) and short-term visiting professors. The work in this project was very rewarding in terms of job satisfaction. From 1974 he was Acting Director of the project until the UNDP funding for it ran out in 1976.

Thereafter, in the 1980s, he undertook several consultancies for UNESCO in science and technology education and one for the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP). He has numerous publications to his name, covering entomological and educational subjects. *Inter alia* the holdings include 'Education and Rural Development in the 31 Least Developed Countries' – a paper based on a text prepared by him for UNESCO's Division of Educational Policy and Planning, Report no S.97, 1982; 'Elimination of illiteracy in Malawi – Present situation and future prospects' – a Joint UNESCO-Malawi Government Technical Report from 1983; an Executive Summary of Project Evaluation in Technology, being a review of twenty UNEP projects in technology (1973 – 1980); and a few photographs. Accessions CMD6789 and CMD12183

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



HEADQUARTERS: VIENNA

281 Barry Crowston, d. 2011, (1967–1995), a technical adviser in metallurgy, was an Industrial Development Officer at UNIDO, based at headquarters and later Country Director in China and Jamaica. His contribution consists of fifty-seven reports on short-term missions he undertook for the Organization between 1970 and 1989. These touched on every continent and ranged from ore extraction and steel and tinplate production, to the promotion in general of transfer of know-how in the field of metal transforming, and contacts between “technology-makers” and “technology-takers”, with UNIDO playing a catalytic role. Accession CMD12183

282 Riaz A. Khan, b. 1924, (1973–1986). An Indian research chemist, he had worked in many countries before becoming a WHO Scientist in Lebanon and Syria in 1973. He served as a Scientific Consultant for WHO in some ten countries and, from 1977, as Project Manager and Adviser Expert for UNIDO in five countries until 1986. He commented very briefly that most were apathetic towards the objectives of the projects, notable exceptions being Cape Verde,

Vietnam and Zambia. Whilst administrative support was usually adequate, and briefing “courteous but routine”, the “lofty diplomatic stance” of a few UNDP RRs was unhelpful. Evaluation of results was rarely undertaken, though WHO did more on this than UNIDO. MS. Eng. c. 4717

283 Stanislav Skoumal, 1920–2005, (1970–1980), originally from Czechoslovakia, was a specialist in electronics industry. Between 1970 and 1974 he undertook expert missions in Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Greece. From 1974 and for the ensuing four years he was a Scientific Industrial Development Field Adviser based in Pakistan and responsible for UNIDO work in several other countries of the region. For his remaining two years he served as an expert on innovation in Greek industry. He found the UNIDO Secretariat difficult to work with because of bureaucratic obstructions, low efficiency and low morale due to insecurity of tenure. His subsequent experience in the limited role of expert was more satisfying. MS. Eng. c. 4720

The World Bank/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development



HEADQUARTERS: WASHINGTON D.C.



284 Rex Alan Browning, 1930–2009, (1973–1976).

As a junior diplomat he had earlier (1958–1960) attended the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council. From 1971 to 1973 he was head of the department of the then Overseas Development Administration (ODA) which dealt with the World Bank, UNDP and UNIDO. Posted by the Foreign Office to Washington, he was an Alternate UK Director of the Bank from 1973 to 1976. He retired as Deputy Secretary to the ODA, in which capacity he had attended meetings on IDA replenishment, on FAO and UNDP. He contributed an “idiosyncratic” view in seventeen manuscript pages on the establishment of the UN Development System; and a twenty-six-page transcript on the World Bank. MS. Eng. c. 4729; Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734

285 Sir Alexander Cairncross, 1911–1998, (1955–1956)

contributed a seventeen-page account entitled “The Economic Development Institute 1955–1956”: he was the first Director of the Institute when the Bank set it up. He had been *inter alia* a lecturer in economics, as Wikipedia puts it, “under the considerable influence of John Maynard Keynes (author of *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* and one of the leading lights of the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, which saw the founding of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund).” The object of the Institute was to train senior administrators from developing countries. Its teething troubles are frankly described as well as its success. MS. Eng. c. 4714

286 William D. Clark, 1933–1985, (1973–1980).

As does the World Bank itself, the Bodleian Library holds extensive papers of this experienced *Observer* journalist and former first Director of the Overseas Development Institute in London. In 1968 he became Director of Information for the World Bank Group; in 1973 he became the Director and in 1974 Vice President for External Relations under Robert McNamara. In 1977 he helped organize the Brandt Commission. In 1980 he resigned and returned to London to become President of the International Institute for Environment and Development. His copious papers in the Bodleian lie outside the UNCRP as such. They are seen as an indispensable source for the study *inter alia* of the history of postwar politics in Britain and the US and of Third World issues. A very full listing and description of the diaries, notebooks and correspondence will be found on <http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/online/modern/clark/clark.html>

287 Michael Davies, b. 1944, (1966–1999).

He commenced his international career with two years in Khartoum as a UNA UK volunteer. In 1969 he joined FAO as an Administrative Officer in Darfur. Between 1970 and 1974 he was Shipping and Payments Officer and then Purchasing Officer with the Purchasing and Control Branch at FAO’s headquarters. Six years followed as the Organization’s Administrative Officer for Kenya, based in Nairobi and directing all the office’s management functions. After a further two years at FAO headquarters he moved to New York to be Pay Research Officer, Salaries and Allowances Division, with the

International Civil Service Commission, from 1982 to 1986. For the remainder of his career he specialised in compensation, benefits and human resources in general, with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, in Washington DC. This involved introducing revised base compensation systems, determining salaries and allowances for international and local staffs, re-engineering human resources processes, merit pay, position evaluation, benefits, insurance programmes and personnel records.

Since retirement he has been an independent consultant on pay reform for international organizations as diverse as the Aga Khan Development Network, the European Free Trade Association, the European Investment Bank, INTERPOL, the World Trade Organization, the OPEC Fund for International Development, WHO and the Bank for International Settlements. In 2006 he was appointed by the Council of FAO to lead the administration, management and organizational structure component of a comprehensive independent external evaluation of the Organization. He has until recently been Chairman of BAFUNCS. He has published *The Administration of International Organizations*, (Ashgate Publishing, Aldershot, 2002 ISBN 0-7546-0905-7), and *International Organizations - A Companion* (Elgar, Cheltenham, 2014, ISBN paperback 978 1 78347 416 5) co-authored with Richard Woodward. He has contributed to the UNCRP an important collection of documents ranging over many of the above bodies and concerns, including the external evaluation of FAO referred to (currently subject to an embargo until 2023); also end-of-assignment notes on Darfur, Kenya, ICSC and World Bank. He also contributed to UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 a paper entitled 'Keeping the system going – human resources compensation'.

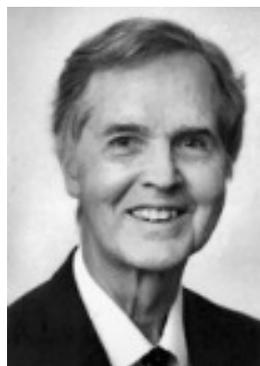
Accessions CMD6748, 6759, 6790, CMD6258 for CV, CMD 12075/2 for end-of-assignment notes, and CMD12199

288 Lionel J. C. Evans, 1916–1996, (1961–1973) had been a senior lecturer at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. He worked for twelve years in the Bank's Agricultural Department, of which he eventually became Director. He contributed to UNCRP the twenty-seven-page text of his 1987 Melville Lecture to the Tropical Agriculture Association, on 'Forty Years of Development Aid' (1988), describing the Bank's activities in the agricultural field. Successes were higher in the 'sixties and early 'seventies than later, when he felt activities were perhaps too rapidly extended in Africa. MS. Eng. c. 4715

289 Anthony J. L. Faint, b. 1942, (1986–1989). He was UK Alternate Executive Director of the Bank for that period. From 1991 to 2002 he was a civil servant with the UK DfID, first as Director, Eastern Europe/Latin America, and later Director, International. In 2002 he became a freelance consultant. In 2003 he prepared a Report for the International

Development Association on Selectivity and Accountability in IDA's Replenishments; and in 2006 conducted an Evaluation of the UN Country Coordination Fund. He also took part in a Peer Review of the UNDP Evaluation Office in 2005, and made a report to DfID on Funding Options for the UN Development System in 2006.

He contributed to UNCRP a fifteen-page note with annexes, entitled 'The World Bank Reorganization of 1987 – a Retrospective'. He saw the method of implementing the reorganization as a disaster, although the Bank rapidly recovered from its shocks. MS. Eng. c. 4715



Mikael Grut. Courtesy www.stellenboschwriters.com

290 Mikael Grut, b. 1932, (1977–1981 and 1981–1994).

A Danish national with a doctorate in forest economics from the Royal Swedish School of Forestry, he worked with FAO for four years till 1981, and then with the World Bank in Washington DC until 1994. Since retirement he has been an independent writer and consultant based in London.

With the FAO-World Bank Cooperative Programme at FAO headquarters he helped prepare forestry projects for Bank financing, involving missions in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Sri Lanka, Nepal and India. The reports and recommendations were peer-reviewed before dispatch to the Bank. On joining the staff of the Bank, he was a Senior Forestry Specialist variously with the East Africa, Technical, Francophone West Africa and Energy Divisions. In the Energy Division, to which he was seconded for eighteen months, he worked on fuelwood and charcoal, including in Thailand. He has contributed a detailed CV with comments, in which he expresses trenchant views on the morale and workings of FAO and, particularly, of the Bank. He has published a number of forestry-related books. Accession CMD12219

291 Huw M. Jones, 1932–1978, (1969–1988). He had had twelve years' prior experience with the British Colonial Service in Swaziland. He was a Population Programme Officer for the UN Population Division in Western Asia, based in Delhi for two years; and then Senior Population Specialist with the World

Bank for eighteen. He regarded the UN's back-up from New York as ineffective and was off-put by the need for repeated contracts. Author of *A Population Geography*, (Guilford Press, ASIN: B000MV83LU). MS. Eng. c. 4723

292 Ian Malcolm David Little, 1918–2012, (1976–1978 and 1984–1985). He held a D. Phil. in Economics and Philosophy. Following war service and work with the UK Treasury and OECD, he was a Special Adviser to the Bank on Small & Medium Enterprises. The Open Library lists many books written or co-authored by him, including *Aid to Africa*, 1964; *International aid*, 1965; *Industry and trade in some developing countries*, 1970; *Small manufacturing enterprises*, 1987; *Project appraisal and planning for developing countries*, 1988; *Macroeconomic analysis and the developing countries 1970–1990*, pub. 1993; *Picking winners*, 1996; and *Ethics, Economics and Politics*, 2002. MS. Eng. c. 4723

293 Denis Perfrement, b. 1926, (1973–1989). He was a civil and mechanical engineer with twenty-two years' experience of the Nigerian Ports Authority and the Port of London before joining the Bank. In 1984 he participated in an appraisal of a third port project for Turkey. He contributed eleven thoughtful and candid pages of observations on the setting of objectives by international agencies, the roles of the secretariat and the international official, and the composition and organization of the secretariat. MS. Eng. c. 4719

294 Donald C. Pickering, 1931–2014, (1967–1968 and 1973–1989) came from the British Colonial Service to work in the Agriculture Department of the Bank in Washington and in the Africa region. After a year, his frustration with the organization of work at headquarters led to his resignation but he re-joined after a few years in England. He contributed thirty-two pages of personal reflections on his career with the Bank. He regarded Black and McNamara as the most effective of the Bank's Presidents. In agriculture, the Bank was inclined to have too much faith in the application of new technology without due consideration for local traditions. Expansion led to a decline in communication between Bank staff and Executive Directors; also to differences of approach between "grizzled ex-Colonials" and "young Turks" – the latter being economists recruited under the Young Professionals scheme. The impact on Bank staff of the drastic reorganization of 1987/88 he described as an exercise acceptable to Americans, disconcerting for Europeans and traumatic for Asians; it led to tensions between central projects staff and those responsible for lending operations. Despite frustrations, the writer summarised his career as interesting, challenging, and rewarding. Husband of Susan Pickering (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4719

295 Susan Pickering, (1978), a teacher and communications specialist, contributed a Cassette, 'The Work of the World Bank' by way of an example of the work she carried out for the Bank when she and her husband, Donald C. Pickering (*qv*) were in Washington.

296 Stanley Please, 1923–2011, (1963–1983). From 1963 to 1972 he was responsible for a significant part of the Bank's work on domestic resource mobilization. Later he successively held the positions of Chief Economist and of Program Director in East Africa, and subsequently in East Asia and the Pacific. From 1980 he was Senior Adviser to the Senior Operations Vice President, with responsibility for helping develop the Bank's programmes of Structural Adjustment Lending. He published essays entitled *The Hobbled Giant – Essays on the World Bank* (Westfield Press, 1984, ISBN 978-0865318724).

To the UNCRP he contributed copies of unpublished papers, mostly concerned with economic and fiscal policy; an article 'Saving Through Taxation – Reality or Mirage?' which the Bank appears to have declined to publish; and a thirty-page transcript of an interview with him in 1986 for the Bank/IFC Archives. The latter devotes some time to the respective roles and mutual relationships of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund. See also his valedictory article in *The Bank's World* of September 1983, pp. 6-8. MS. Eng. c. 4719

297 Alan Roe, b. 1942, (1979–1982 & 1992–2000). An academic economist and policy adviser, he was a research economist at the Universities of Dar-es-Salaam and then Cambridge. Between 1979 and 1982 he was Country Economist for Portugal and Iran at the Bank's headquarters. Returning there in 1992, he was in 1994 appointed Principal Economist and worked for seven years to design and implement large reform projects in the economies of the Former Soviet Union, concentrating mainly on Ukraine, Belarus and Armenia.

Retiring in 2000, he joined Oxford Policy Management as Principal Economist and a Board member. He was the lead author of the Toolkit now employed by the International Council of Mining and Metals and its corporate members for analysing the economic and social impacts of large mining projects in low and middle-income countries – ten country case studies have been completed, including Brazil and Zambia. He was also Chairman of the British Chapter of the 1818 Society (the Association of World Bank retirees).

For the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 he contributed talking points as 'Reflections from a World Bank perspective'. They addressed two topics: first, donor agencies and reform in the Former Soviet Union. Here he noted that "The World Bank had lots of conditional-adjustment financing to throw at the problems ... and for that reason was able to buy a lot of 'reform'. But much of this reform was illusory or readily reversed because the supposed beneficiaries lacked

either the capacity or the will truly to adopt the necessary changes . . .” Second, interactions between the “hard” and “softer” agencies: “The central lesson I believe is that international agencies that are tasked to defend the basic economic stability of poor countries . . . still struggle to co-exist and collaborate collectively with those agencies that are tasked to deliver on specific social agenda such as reduced levels of child poverty.” Accession CMD12199

298 Andrew Seager, 1920–2014, (1960–1985). Born in Hungary, he worked as an Agricultural Adviser for both FAO and the World Bank after the termination of his career in the British Colonial Service. Contributing six typed pages of thoughts for UNCRP, he criticised UN Agencies for “reinventing the wheel” and paying inadequate attention both to previous studies and to the reasons for the practices of local cultivators. He was also critical of the Bank, from which he retired in 1985, for not studying previous records and reports of the colonial era when initiating work in newly-independent countries; also for failing to give attention to the reasons for traditional agricultural practices. MS. Eng. c. 4720

299 Jack Spencer, 1916–1999, (1967–1978) was a Chartered Accountant who had previously served in Nyasaland and Peru. For the Bank he was a Financial Analyst in eight countries and made appraisal reports on the transport sector. He observed and deplored the fact that in Asia and Africa, World Bank loans indirectly enabled governments to spend a disproportionate amount of their resources on armaments, to the benefit of Western industry. The economic rate of return projected for Bank loans was “to say the least – very unrealistic”, and he agreed with its admission in 1990 “that much of its financing of projects in African countries had produced little or no alleviation of poverty”. He considered that Bank staff were well paid “but never seem to be satisfied”. MS. Eng. c. 4721

300 Sir Herbert Ray Stewart, 1890–1989, (1955–1962). An Ulsterman, Sir Herbert had been Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India, Professor of Agriculture at the University of the Punjab and then Director of Agriculture for that region, and Agricultural Adviser to the British Middle East Office in Cairo. He headed Bank missions to several countries, first to Colombia in 1955, later Pakistan, Italy, Yugoslavia, Uganda and Kenya. Previously he had served with UNRRA. **Lady Stewart** had worked on the Personnel

side at the Bank for six years before her marriage. She contributed a copy of the short biography of Sir Herbert which she had written and had published. MS. Eng. c. 4721

301 Herbert Sydney Thriscutt, 1921–2009, (1977–1983). He had previously been a member of the Colonial Service and a lecturer and a partner in firms of consulting engineers. He had also served UNESCO for a year in Colombia in 1966. For the Bank he worked as a Senior Highway Engineer in South Asia. He was co-author of the Bank’s Technical paper 141 on ‘Rural Roads in Sub-Saharan Africa’.

To UNCRP he contributed four pages of thoughts about his experience. He regarded as a mixed blessing the replacement of ex-colonials in the Bank by young professional economists. The latter brought in new ideas, but lacked experience of working in the developing world. Though he had worked in many countries, he and his family found social interaction in Washington more difficult than anywhere else. He enjoyed his work and felt that some useful things were accomplished. Much of his time was spent on mission, with consequent difficulties for family life. He concluded “to be an effective Bank staff member one does not need to be a genius: one needs only to be professionally competent, to be unfrustratable and to have the digestive system of a yak”. It was essential to guard against the self-importance resulting from being buttered up by borrowers. He presented UNCRP with a photo album of a rural road project in India. MS. Eng. c. 4704 and 4705 (for the album).

302 Gavin E. Wyatt, 1914–2001, (1965–1976). An electrical and mechanical engineer, he had been Managing Director of the East African Power and Lighting Co. and had worked in Nigeria, before joining the Bank in the Public Utilities Department and later becoming Director of the Projects Department for Europe, Middle East and North Africa. He found the environment and debates delightfully stimulating though he was not in agreement with McNamara’s methods of management. Most people in the Bank had a sense of mission, but he felt that morale and efficiency plummeted under later Presidents.

He contributed two substantive articles, on ‘The case for setting up autonomous corporations to operate the executive arms of government’, and ‘Some management problems in running an autonomous government corporation in a newly independent African country’. He spent “the happiest working days of my life” with the Bank. MS. Eng. c. 4722

World Health Organization



HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA



303 Mary O. Abbott, d. 2011, (1951–1980). She contributed 'An account of the experiences of a WHO nurse from 1959 to 1980, Part 1, 1959–1961', second printing 2007'. In fifty-seven pages it describes anecdotally her assignment to a medical college hospital in Cuttack, Orissa, India, as a nurse tutor to assist in expanding and upgrading the nursing and midwifery training programmes and the introduction of public health teaching and practice. Accession CMD6194

304 Elizabeth Barton, b. 1921, (1953–1979). Following registration in the UK in nursing, midwifery and public health, she graduated Bachelor in Nursing at McGill University, Montreal. Her nearly twenty-six years with WHO took her to many parts of South-East Asia, with longer stints in East Pakistan (from 1953), Vietnam and Cambodia, primarily in maternal and child care. She was then reassigned to WHO's Regional Office in Brazzaville, covering countries south of the Sahara as Regional Nurse Advisor, working often in multi-disciplinary programmes including education and training of nurses and other health personnel.

Her next assignment took her to headquarters as a member of an Inter-Regional Team working through the Regional Offices of WHO and national staff in programme and project development and evaluation. Co-author of *On being in charge: a guide to management in primary health care*, WHO, 1951, a popular training guide designed to help all levels of health workers improve their managerial skills.

She has contributed a copy of a reflective article 'Maternal and child health in the 1950s and 1960s' which she wrote for *WHO Forum* on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Organization in 1998. She is also quoted in a booklet, *Stories*

from the Field: Former WHO Nurses Remember, published on the same occasion. She has written of "the sheer humanity of the actual field experience and the wonderful contact with national/local people, particularly those with whom one worked closely, as well as the camaraderie between WHO and other UN Agencies, the team work with colleagues of so many different nationalities. I often felt we gained from the experience more than we were able to give." Accession CMD6258 and see under that same reference, under Kenneth-Sinclair-Loutit (*qv*), her short anecdotal article, 'The Reluctant Nomad'.

305 Eveline E. Bennett, 1914–2011, (1954–1974). A Public Health Nurse who had previously worked in Kenya for two years with the Save the Children Fund, she contributed detailed reports on her nursing and child health work in Libya, Western Samoa, Nigeria and India, and a lighter account of incidents in Afghanistan. MS. Eng. c. 4664

306 Arthur Brown, 1917–2005, (between 1946 and 1974). A substantial contribution of broad interest was received from this long-serving doctor. He remembered his astonishment at being appointed as the Chief Medical Officer of UNRRA's mission in Hungary at the age of 28. He served in the Congo from 1962 to 1964 as Deputy Chief of Mission and was virtually Director of Health Services there. In the course of his career with WHO he was Health Adviser and WHO Representative in Cambodia (from 1953), Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines and Ethiopia, and worked also in the Organization's Regional Office in Alexandria. He completed his

career with five years as Assistant Director, Health Services for twenty-four countries of the Eastern Mediterranean. His contribution consists mainly of reports, including 190 pages on the health services and situation in the Congo as of October 1960, and others from Cambodia and Vietnam. Copies are included of many of his letters, describing not only his professional work but the political and social background: "Our families suffered and, like my own, broke up under the strain. There was no security of employment. ... Some were seconded . . . But others like myself resigned from permanent posts . . ." He also wrote "vignettes" – descriptions, often entertaining, of particular episodes. In 2006 he privately published an autobiography, entitled *A Public Health Odyssey – Prevention is better than cure - and much cheaper*. It covers effectively the first twenty-five years of WHO's existence. MS. Eng. c. 4664-4665

307 Frederick Augustus Christal, 1921–2006, (1950–1982). He had worked in Germany for the British Red Cross Society from May 1945 until December 1948, when he was sent by the Society to Jordan to help with the refugee problem. In May 1950 UNRWA took over the Red Cross staff there and he was assigned as Camps and Sanitation Officer, building three further camps to bring the total to seven, of which he was in charge until October 1952.

In November 1952 he joined WHO, to supervise spraying operations for a malaria demonstration and control project based on Suleymaniya in Iraq. In 1954 the project's area was tripled to take in all of northern Iraq, with headquarters in Baghdad. This lasted until the revolution of June 1958. He was transferred to Ethiopia, where he assisted with surveys for the Malaria Control Project, working out of the Malaria Training Centre in Nazareth. Subsequent assignments for WHO included four years to May 1970 on malaria surveillance, operations and training in Dacca in the then East Pakistan (interrupted for an urgent three-month stint to address an epidemic in Ceylon); two years in Somalia; and ten years with the Malaria Eradication Programme in Afghanistan.

He was co-author of 'An epidemiological assessment of the residual effect of DDT on *Anopheles hyrcanus sensulato* and *A. Pulcherrimus (Theobold)* in the North eastern Region of Afghanistan', published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Volume 69, Issue 2, 1975, pp. 236–242.

His widow **Nevart Christal** has made available to UNCRP a résumé of his working life and an unique record of a malariologist's work, in the shape of his twenty-three diaries and a file on each of the above countries, containing early and detailed field findings. Accession CMD12191

308 James R. Cullen, 1922–2006, (1956–1982) joined the British Colonial Service and began work as a sanitarian in the Malaria Eradication Programme. After eight years on assignments in Mauritius and Tanzania he was recruited in

1956 by WHO as a Biologist (Medical Entomology) to work on an anti-malaria project in Zaire. In five manuscript pages he described the total failure of a WHO malaria research team there because of lack of co-operation from the government. There followed assignments in Ghana, Uganda, Nigeria and Togo. He was appointed as an instructor in Malaria Eradication Training Centres in the latter two countries. Instructing in French in Togo led to assignments in the Lebanon and Tunisia. In 1972 he moved to Afghanistan, where he worked until 1978. In his final years with WHO he changed from long assignments to short missions. Briefly he forsook the anopheles mosquito in favour of the tse-tse fly, with assignments in Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast. In 1980, he returned to his first love as a Research Officer on Malaria in Thailand.

Training as a pilot led to him being volunteered as an observer for aerial surveys and spraying missions. Frequently he needed to establish colonies of the local vector mosquito to further his studies. Unfortunately, the female mosquito requires a blood meal to develop her eggs and this job often fell to him. He would disappear two or three times a night, between dinner and bedtime, and put an arm into a cage with 400 or more hungry female mosquitoes in and sit there for half an hour or so. When some of the mosquitoes in Afghanistan proved difficult feeders, he even resorted to taking the cages into bed and setting them against the backs of his thighs.

He retired in 1982. Afterwards he did some follow-up missions; the last in 1986 to Viet Nam, the country being interested in the Epidemiological Early Warning System which he and Thai associates had developed – see the WHO Bulletin 1984: 62(1), pp. 107–114 for his co-authored paper, based on the examination of parasitological data for the years 1973–81 for every district of northern Thailand, to determine the years of 'acceptable' or 'normal' transmission of the disease. MS. Eng. c. 4715 and Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS' obituary.

309 V. Marye Fearn, b. 1916, (1971–1973). Her moving 188-page memoirs related her family's dismay and opposition when she left a secure clerical post in the Bank of England to train as an occupational therapist, and how her work with WHO as a short-term consultant in rehabilitation in Iran, Ceylon and Burma gave her the self-confidence which she had lacked. It also conveys something of the evolution of that profession in the 20th century. MS. Eng. c. 4670

310 Joseph Galea, 1926–2013, (1962–1986). A medical doctor of Maltese background, he served in African and Asian countries, mostly as Senior Public Health Administrator, in Somalia, Uganda, Nigeria, India and Bangladesh; and as WHO Country Representative in Burma. On cassette he discussed the merits and disadvantages of the delegation of authority in WHO to its regional offices. He contributed a completed UNCRP Questionnaire, some twenty pages of personal recollections and a detailed CV, and a thirty-seven-page

'Personal View' of WHO; also an interview he had given to UN Radio when in Burma. Whilst proud of WHO's achievements, he made constructive criticisms of its procedures. He saw its influence in guiding progress in the health sector as decreasing. MS. Eng. c. 4715 and Cassette in MS. Eng. c. 4733; also Accession CMD6258

311 Sir George Godber, 1908–2009, (1961–1973) was one of two Chief Medical Officers of the UK Government– see also Sir John Reid – who served on the WHO Executive Board and represented the UK in the World Health Assembly, to contribute detailed impressions of the Organization. A taped interview with Sir George has been transcribed in thirty pages. It dealt with some of the political questions which arose, as well as substantive questions such as malaria eradication, family planning, and smoking. There are comments on the styles of DGs Dr. Marcelino Candau and Dr. Halfdan Mahler – both seen as great men who steered WHO's principal effort into the promotion of basic health services and the avoidance of "glittering hi-tech programmes" – and on the consequences of WHO's decentralised structure. MS. Eng. c. 4729; Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4733.

312 Donald Griffith, b. 1918, deceased, (1961–1976) had served as a doctor and hospital superintendent with the Colonial Medical Service in Malaya before joining WHO as a Medical Officer in India in 1961. He went on to be Regional Adviser on Community Health Services based on New Delhi, until 1967. Five years in Bangkok followed, attached to the Asia Institute of Economic Development and Planning. He completed his service with two assignments over four years at WHO's European Region office in Copenhagen. He contributed thirty-five manuscript pages of notes on his career. MS. Eng. c. 4716

313 Richard S. Harrison, b. 1938, (between 1962 and 1998). Beginning with short stints as Translator/Editor/Précis Writer with ILO and then WMO in Geneva, he went on to a thirty-three-year career with WHO. A defender of the role of Language staff, he finished as Head of the Official Records Section of the Editorial and Reference Service. He wrote a guide for précis writers and editors. To the UNCRP he contributed a short manuscript reminiscence on the contemporary trends in international cooperation affecting the UN system, not least as influenced by US foreign policy. Accession CMD6258

314 David Macfadyen, b. 1935, (1968–1996). Before joining WHO, he had served as a District Medical Officer in Swaziland for three years, and then for a further four as Research Coordinator for the British-East Africa Medical Research Council. In 1968 he began the first of three field

assignments over eight years for WHO, in Singapore (TB research), Australia (teacher training) and Vanuatu (as Country Representative), followed by two in the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific in the Philippines as Research Secretary. From 1979 onward he was based at WHO's European Office in Copenhagen, successively as Manager of the Global Aging Programme (to 1987), in External Coordination (to 1993), and as Director of Programme Management (to retirement in 1996). Since then he has undertaken consultancy assignments in Kosovo, Russia and Geneva, and in 2014 completed an MD thesis for his *alma mater* the University of Glasgow, entitled 'The Genealogy of WHO and UNICEF and the Intersecting Careers of Melville Mackenzie (1889–1972) and Ludwik Rajchman (1881–1965)'. It traces the antecedents of WHO back to the League of Nations, beginning with relief and reconstruction in Russia in 1921–1923, technical assistance to Greece and Bolivia in 1928–1930 and cooperation with China between 1930 and 1941. Policy documents drafted by the League's Health Organization defined the prime objective of a new world body as 'the promoting of health for all'. WHO's 1946 Constitution specifies two prime functions, technical assistance to countries and cooperation with governments to strengthen national health services.

To the UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 in May 2015 he contributed a paper entitled 'The initiation of WHO co-operation in China and its historical antecedents'. Accession CMD12199

315 A. Raymond Mills, b. 1916, (1969–1977) served with WHO as Regional Adviser in Medical Education, based on Delhi, and later as WHO Representative in Nepal. He contributed to several textbooks. He found his work interesting and rewarding but considered that communications between field workers and heads of divisions could be improved. MS. Eng. c. 4718

316 Nancy M. O'Brien, d. 2015, (1959–1985). She was from Ireland. She is quoted several times in a booklet, 'Stories from the Field: Former WHO Nurses Remember', published on the occasion of WHO's 50th anniversary in 1998. She was critical of excessive verbiage in the statement of WHO project goals. However, "There was some success, in as much as the training of health workers ... was carried out ..." Anecdotally she mentioned the villager who shot at the College Landrover: "Before you people came some of my children died. Now they all live and I cannot feed them! Something was happening – was it success?" Accession CMD5997

317 David C. Pitt, b. 1938, (1978–1983) contributed a valuable typed eighty-three-page social and organizational essay, 'Towards an Anthropology of the WHO', dated 1983. He intended it to be "a kind of ethnographic account", less of a history, and had future historians in mind. It begins by

analysing “the central myth in WHO, the Health for All by the year 2000 strategy”. He also contributed a sixteen-page article entitled ‘Power in the UN Superbureaucracy: a new Byzantium?’, being Chapter Two of *The Nature of the United Nations Bureaucracies* (David C. Pitt and Thomas G. Weiss, Westview Press, 1986, ISBN 978 0813303864). A prolific academic author. MS. Eng. c. 4797

318 Sir John Reid, 1905–1994, (1973–1987) had followed Sir George Godber (*qv*) as Chief Medical Officer in the UK National Health Service. In succession to Sir George he became a member of the WHO Assembly and its Executive Board (the latter for eleven years). He served as Vice-Chairman and later Chairman (including during the Alma Ata Conference on Primary Health Care) from 1978 to 1979. He was said to have been particularly effective at a time when the organization was developing its policies on primary health care as the key to its goal of ‘Health for All by the Year 2000’. At an earlier stage he had concentrated on the socio-medical aspects of *diabetes mellitus* – a topic for which he had received a WHO Fellowship to study in the US and which subsequently became the basis of his MD thesis.

He contributed Personal Comments on WHO in a twelve-page note written ‘In confidence’, and the texts of two speeches. Additionally, in a taped interview transcribed in twenty-four pages, he covered many of the same questions as his predecessor, over the later period. He saw WHO as having moved from being a somewhat paternalistic donor type of body into an international health co-operative. MS. Eng. c. 4730; MS. Eng. c. 4734 for cassette.

319 Bernadette Rivett, b. 1924, (1955–1983). She joined as a clerk-stenographer, in the English typing-pool for the first two years. She was then assigned to the new Dental Health Unit, supporting the Dental Health Officer over the next four years. Their first expert committee was on the controversial subject of the fluoridation of water supplies to prevent caries in children’s teeth and for a while it was the best-seller of all expert committee reports.

In seven lively pages of memories of WHO she notes that “We were ... often in partnership with our bosses and entrusted with more challenging work which exceeded the normal secretarial duties. As a G3, the lowest secretarial level, I wrote an article over my boss’s name for a major British dental journal on the history of the cooperation of WHO with an international dental association.” In 1960 she was loaned to the new Division of Health Protection and Promotion and stayed for three years. It was then suggested that she apply for the post of Personal Assistant to the ADG: she was appointed at G7 level, the top General Service grade and occupied this post for the next thirteen years, working at first with Dr Fred Grundy, then with the talented Sierra Leonean Dr John Karefa-Smart, and with Dr Halfdan Mahler, who before going on to be DG co-formulated the idea of primary health care as

the basic step in realising the main objective of WHO – the attainment of all peoples of the highest possible level of health. She also worked with ADG Dr. Chang Wei-Hsun before devising a briefing programme for incoming General Service Staff. This led to her being appointed to the Directorate of Staff Development and Training. As she describes it, “This move was ground-breaking; the new post was at P3 level and I was still at General Service. I was of an over-subscribed nationality and did not have a university degree. Dr Mahler, however, rode over these objections and allowed my promotion and that of several staff members in the same situation.” In 1979 she was asked by the Director of the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (based in Manila), Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, if she would like to apply for the new post of Programme Manager, Staff Development and Training. This took her on missions to China, Fiji and Papua New Guinea. She took retirement a year early and went on to conduct management training courses for support staff in all the WHO Regional Offices over the following six years.

She edited *Travellers’ Tales, Stories of Life in the United Nations Family*, published by BAFUNCS’ Surrey Region in 2003. It contains anecdotal pieces by fifteen colleagues, half of whom also appear in this Guide. *More Travellers’ Tales* appeared in 2014. Accession CMD 12075/3 for her memories.

320 Joan E. Roberts, d. 2008, served WHO as a nurse for seventeen years in Burma and the Regional Office in New Delhi. She contributed two documents she had written in 1958: the bound seventy-eight-page dissertation she submitted to the Graduate School of Nursing at Yale University ‘A Study of some aspects of World Health Organization nurses’ work in the field and the degree to which their need for support is met by the Nurse Administrators’; and a seventeen-page paper ‘A study of the development of independent thinking and action of a group of public health nurses in Burma’. Accession CMD6258

321 Mary Roll-Vallanjon, b. 1951, (1978–2006). From a bilingual family and with a European Studies degree, she began on the finance side of WHO and moved to the Secretariat proper of the European Office in Copenhagen. She also became a member of the Staff Committee there. In 1982 she moved for two years to help set up the Organization’s office in Athens. In 1984 she was appointed assistant editor of *World Health Statistics Quarterly* and *World Health Statistics Annual*, based at headquarters. Here again she was much involved in the Staff Association, becoming its President from 1986 to 1988.

From 1989 onward until 1998 she held posts of increasing responsibility on the secretariat of the World Health Assembly and of WHO’s Executive Board. When Director General Dr Hiroshi Nakajima decided to issue a *World Health Report*, she coordinated all the required inputs, technical, editorial and translational for its publication in six languages. Promoted to the Professional grades, she was then appointed Editor of



Mary Roll-Vallanjon addresses the World Health Assembly at the 1988 40th anniversary session for the staff: Director-General Dr Halfdan Mahler looks on.

the important bilingual *Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire*, which dates back to 1918. This was a stressful time, caught between the competing demands of top-level and lower level staff, at a period when, under DG Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, the organization was opening up to new sources of private sector funding and to the necessity for advocacy. Finally, from 2002, she worked for two years in conjunction with FAO on the reform of the *Codex Alimentarius*. Since then she has undertaken many freelance assignments for WHO.

She had worked under four DGs and in comments for the UNCRP (in both French and English) speaks candidly of their respective styles. She offers many insights into the Organization's evolution over nearly three decades, and notes that language professionals such as interpreters, translators and editors are "the unseen oil in the machine, keeping all the cogs functioning". Accession CMD 12075/20

322 Hugh B. L. Russell, b. 1916, (1956–1969), a New Zealander, joined WHO after serving with the UK Overseas Medical Service in Ghana from 1947 to 1955. He undertook an epidemiological survey throughout Ethiopia from 1956, conducting censuses in every village, and went on to be Public and then Rural Health Adviser at the organization's Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office in Alexandria and South East Asia Regional Offices in New Delhi respectively till 1965; and then became WHO Liaison Officer with the UN Economic Commission for Africa till 1969. He found that the political control of this position from headquarters was excessive and that his advice was not taken, so resigned to teach at Edinburgh University. Despite some waste of money in supporting projects which governments failed to continue, he considered WHO to be one of the most successful UN agencies. Editor with others of *Epidemiology and community health in warm climate countries* (Churchill Livingstone, 1976, ISBN 9780443013034).

He contributed carbon copies of two of the detailed reports (several score pages each) of his surveys, carefully signed 'Team leader'. MS. Eng. c. 4701, and 5229 for Ethiopia.

323 Mohammed Sharif, 1912–2014, (1963–1977). A Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, he was a military surgeon. He provided a very full description of his service in the Second World War, and then of three assignments he undertook for the UN and WHO. Briefly WHO Representative in Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1963, he went on to be Director of Health and WHO Representative to UNRWA in Beirut for eleven years, to 1975. His final posting, at the request of Sir John Rennie (*qv*), was as Director of UNRWA Operations on the West Bank, until 1977. He was afterwards a consultant to WHO's European Region Office. MS. Eng. c. 4720

324 Kenneth Sinclair-Loutit, 1913–2003, (1944–1973).

Of this remarkable, colourful man the UNCRP holds only a letter from him to Elizabeth Barton (*qv*) with a three-page extract attached, from his unpublished book *Very Little Baggage*: (written in 2009, there is a copy in the WHO Archives). However a very full 2005 article by John Simkin about him together with extensive extracts from the book, which appeared in *Spartacus-Educational.com*, may be found on the Internet; and a further article, by Carole Modis in the magazine of the Association of Former WHO Staff, is also on file in the Bodleian. He had left the politically active Cambridge of his day and was appointed Administrator of the British Medical Aid Unit for victims of fascism in Spain and, as a volunteer, directed medical operations on the front lines of the Spanish Civil War. Completing his studies at St Bartholomew's Hospital he took up a post in 1944 in Cairo *en route* for the Balkans: it was in Allied Military Liaison and there was a clear perspective towards the post-war implantation of UNRRA there. In Cairo he had worked closely with Lord Moyne who "had shown me new perspectives within the nascent United Nations."

He was appointed Director of UNRRA in Belgrade. He went on to WHO in 1950 as Medical Adviser to the South East Asia Office of UNICEF in Bangkok. His next posting was as WHO Medical Advisor to UNICEF's office in Paris, responsible for programmes in Africa, Europe and the Middle East. In Eastern Europe, he helped Ministries of Health to set up maternal and child health services. In 1961, he was asked to take over the WHO office in Rabat. Over the next eleven years he implemented a wide variety of public health programmes in Morocco. He also served as WHO's liaison with the newly independent government in Algeria. Accession CMD6258

325 E. Christopher C. Wren, 1921, deceased, (1958–1969), a public health engineer, had a field career in several countries, taking part in malaria eradication campaigns in Zanzibar, Liberia, Southern Rhodesia, Colombia and Surinam. In cassettes he comments on his experiences in each country and derives both particular and general conclusions. MS. Eng. c. 4722, Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734

World Meteorological Organization



HEADQUARTERS: GENEVA



326 Oliver Ashford, 1915–2016, (1952–1977). He had served the UK Meteorological Office from 1937 to 1952, prior to his twenty-five years with WMO. With WMO he held successively the posts of Chief of the Research Section; Chief of Programme Planning; and Director of Programme Planning and UN Affairs; he was also Editor of the WMO Bulletin for most of those years, and was briefly President of the WMO Staff Association. His contribution consists of *For Family Eyes Only*, a 336-page memoir in which his time with WMO is covered in chapters 8-16, (pp. 105–251). He was closely associated with the World Weather Watch and with the Global Atmospheric Research Programme. He had marked his 100th birthday in 2015. MS. Eng. c. 4723 and Accession CMD12183

327 David N. Axford, b. 1934, (1989–1995). Chartered Engineer and Chartered Meteorologist. He joined the UK Meteorological Office in 1958, and spent his first two years as a National Service weather forecaster in the Royal Air Force. In 1972 he was awarded a Cambridge University PhD in Natural Sciences (Meteorology), his thesis being on clear air turbulence. In 1976, he became Assistant Director of Operational Instrumentation in the Meteorological Office. He held several further senior posts there, including Deputy Director-General from 1984 to 1989. He served with a number of WMO Technical Commissions during his time with the Office, representing the UK on the Commission for Basic Systems, and on the Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation.

In 1989 he was appointed DSG of WMO, where he was responsible for the direction, supervision and coordination of activities in the scientific and technical fields. He also acted

as the SG's Representative at various international meetings. His two main contributions to the Organization consisted in overseeing the administrative and financial difficulties of the Second World Climate Conference in 1990 and the ensuing UNEP/WMO-run Conferences of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), leading up to the Climate Change Convention; and pushing through the modernization of the WMO's IT system. He conceived of and edited the first five editions of 'World Climate News'. In retirement he was Chairman of BAFUNCS' Executive Committee and was much involved with the revival of the UNCRP in 2003. MS. Eng. c. 6037, Accession CMD6258 for detailed CVs, and CMD 12075/6 for contemporary photo of him with Stan Cornford (*qv*) and John Rodda (*qv*).

328 *Margaret Bushby née Atkins (d. 2008)** found her niche in the UK Meteorological Office's team of early workers on mathematical models for numerical weather prediction, headed by Frederick H. Bushby. She described the UK's first operational model (used in the Central Forecast Office from 1965) in an article in the *Meteorological Magazine* in 1970. By then the Met Office was working towards its next supercomputer and a more detailed Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model. In 1971, for example, Bushby and colleagues carried punched Hollerith cards on the weekly Royal Air Force flight to Washington *en route* to the IBM facility in Poughkeepsie, NY, to develop the model on their newest supercomputer. Later that year the IBM 360/195 was installed in the newly-built Richardson Wing at Bracknell.

In this way, first as a scientist in the Forecasting Research Branch and then, by the early 1980s, in the group adapting

the operational model of the atmosphere to the needs of the Central Forecast Office at Bracknell, she helped the forecasters there meet not only national needs but also their obligations as a WMO Regional Meteorological Centre and as one of the two World Area Forecast Centres for aviation. She was an essential part of the team which continually improved the accuracy of NWP products from 1967 to the present day – the team which, it was said, “had helped bring about a total transformation in the way weather forecasting is carried out”.

In the mid-1980s she joined the UK Met Office’s international affairs branch and quickly made her distinctive mark. When she became its Director in 1990, she also became the first woman to reach that level in the Office. Sometimes supporting the DG, Sir John Houghton, and often alone, she contributed to many international meetings, including the World Meteorological Congress, WMO constituent bodies and the Council and Finance Committee of the European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecasts.

In the modern way, her *de facto* memorials are on the world-wide web: a random sample of the activities she was involved in during her later years includes reports on the Automated Shipboard Aerological Programme Panel, and on the Tenth Session of the Co-ordinating Group for the Composite Observing System for the North Atlantic. All scientists leave behind them foundations and building bricks on which others construct the fabric of their particular speciality: in the online catalogue of the UK’s National Meteorological Library she is shown as author or co-author of some twenty titles over the period 1970–1988. She received no particular notice by the world at large but knew that she had been lucky to be able to contribute to the benefit of humankind and to have enjoyed the camaraderie of international meteorology.

329 Stanley G. Cornford, b. 1930, (1990–1992). For much of his career he served in the UK’s Meteorological Office as observer, forecaster, instructor, researcher and manager. His last two posts there were as Principal of the Office’s College and then Director for International Affairs. During his seven years as Principal he advised on fellowships arranged through WMO’s Voluntary Cooperation Programme (VCP) for meteorologists from developing countries, and was responsible for their training in the UK. In his seven years as Director for International Affairs, on occasions he served as alternate to the UK’s Permanent Representative at World Meteorological Congresses and as UK delegate to many WMO meetings, including those of the Executive Council. Contacts made with leading meteorologists at meetings of European or Commonwealth concern and with senior staff of countries sending students to the College proved useful in the real negotiations taking place in corridors. Also as Director, he was responsible for the UK’s contributions to the segment of the VCP which provided services and hardware to Members in developing countries.

In 1990 he joined the staff of the WMO in Geneva and

represented the Organization at the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and at the General Assembly of the UN, mostly in the Second Committee. Then, as Director (Special Duties) of WMO, he served as Principal Officer (Science) in the UN team which worked towards the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) signed at the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. Later in 1992 as a consultant he opened discussions on climate change within governments in six southern African countries.

He also ran seminars for potential delegates from developing countries who were about to take part in multilateral negotiations for the first time. This became very satisfying when they were later putting their states’ views during the negotiations, especially when they were representing some of the countries likely to suffer most from the expected changes in climate, such as members of the Association of Small Island States. He made one particular personal contribution in connection with the need for delegates to Conferences of the Parties to be kept informed of advances in scientific knowledge of global climate change: with the agreement of the UNFCCC and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, he suggested the mechanism of a Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. His career in the Secretariat of WMO was brief, but his experience of it as an organization lasted directly for another fifteen years, and indirectly for all his working life. Throughout all that time he had the highest respect for the work of WMO and was proud to become a staff member.

His contributions consist of papers evolved for the seminars for delegates to the UNFCCC and of reflections attached to his completed UNCRP Questionnaire. It lists dozens of articles which he published on meteorological topics; he also conducted interviews with important colleagues for the archives of the Royal Meteorological Society. Accessions CMD6535, 6585, 6258 and 12185

330 Sir Arthur Davies, 1913–1990, (1951–1979). During the Second World War he had served as Senior Meteorological Officer of the air component of the British Expeditionary Force. In 1949 he joined the British Colonial Service in East Africa as Director of the East African Meteorological Office. He participated in the African regional association of the nongovernmental International Meteorological Organization (IMO). The IMO had been founded in 1873 to facilitate the exchange of weather information between countries and was composed of the directors of national meteorological services. In 1950 the organization reconstituted itself as the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva. In 1951 the WMO was recognised as a specialised agency of the UN. In 1955, after five years in East Africa, Davies was chosen to serve as Secretary-General by the delegates at the Organization’s second Congress. He served six consecutive terms.

Under his leadership the WMO secretariat helped to develop



Sir Arthur Davies. Courtesy www.portalestoria.net

expertise and to provide scientific equipment, financial support and meteorological training to countries in the global South whose meteorological infrastructure was underdeveloped. His signature achievement was the World Weather Watch Programme, created in 1963.

He contributed lively memoirs of his career in East Africa from 1951 to 1955, and then as SG in Geneva, 1955–1979. The UNCRP's holdings also include a copy of his 120-page unpublished memoir, 'World Weather Watch: the Memoirs of a Welsh Scientist'; and some thirty pages relating to a 1985 Study Group on UN Agencies and Programmes. MS. Eng. c. 4667

331 John Rodda, (1987–1995). Before joining WMO he had filled a number of positions in the UK. He had headed a Department of the Environment unit promoting environmental research, servicing the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution and representing the UK on several committees in Brussels concerned with the EU's research in this field. Later he was responsible for national water data collection in that Department. He was then Assistant Director of the Institute of Hydrology, Wallingford, where he led a team of about seventy scientists and engineers conducting long term research into the hydrological impact of land use change. He served the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) as its SG from 1979 to 1987.

He held the position of Director, Hydrology and Water



John Rodda. Courtesy brightwellcumsotwell.co.uk

Resources Department of the WMO for nearly eight years. His global responsibilities included planning and managing a comprehensive programme to assist WMO's 185 member countries counter the threat of floods, droughts and pollution and to assess and manage water resources. Specific projects included were: 'Improving the flood forecasting system in Bangladesh', 'Instituting measures to reduce water pollution from mining in Papua New Guinea' and 'Setting up a diploma course on hydrology in Nairobi'. In 1991 and 1992 he chaired the United Nations ACC Sub Committee on Water Resources – the top-level committee co-ordinating the activities of the twenty or more UN bodies with programmes in water. In this position he played a leading role in organising the Dublin Conference on Water & the Environment, which prepared the fresh water input to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, June 1992) that produced the Agenda 21 Report. He represented WMO on the Scientific Committee for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990-1999). Since 1995 he has acted as a consultant to the European Commission's Directorate General XII, to UNESCO, the UK DfID and a number of other bodies. He was elected President of IAHS in 1995 for a six-year term. He has published nearly one hundred scientific papers, together with nine books concerned with hydrology and water resources. In July 2015 he was made a Fellow of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

To the UNCRP he has contributed a detailed career summary and a list of his publications. Accession CMD12252

Related Organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

HEADQUARTERS: VIENNA



332 Oliver Lloyd, 1918–2004, (1952–1976) had worked for five years with the Colonial Office. In seven pages of anecdotal memoir he recalled that he was mainly hired for his drafting skills in English. He served for seven years in the Office of the FAO DDG and remembered the then DG, B. R. Sen, as a brilliant administrator, fearless and sometimes ruthless. He went on to serve with the IAEA for sixteen years, to set up its technical assistance programme. His memoir includes some interesting sidelights on the USSR's Ambassador Molotov. MS. Eng. c. 4717

333 F. Peter W. Winteringham, 1918–2009, (between 1961 and 1980). Before joining IAEA, he had worked with WHO from 1961 to 1962 and FAO from 1967 to 1969. He came in 1969 to the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture at IAEA in Vienna, from FAO in Rome where he had been a pesticide specialist in the

Plant Production and Protection Division. He wrote journal articles on topics such as 'The peaceful uses of isotopes in food and environmental quality protection', 'Isotope techniques in agricultural research', and 'Foreign chemicals and radioactive substances in the environment'. He prepared FAO Soils Bulletin no. 61, on 'Radioactive fallout in soils, crops and food', for the FAO Standing Committee on Radiation Effects and the FAO Land and Water Development Division.

To UNCRP he contributed a copy of an article 'Nuclear Power and Environment', written in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, reprinted from *Endeavour*, New Series, Volume 12, no. 4, Pergamon Press, 1988 (0160-9327/88). He expressed the view in 1989 that "On the basis of a lifetime's study, international experience and travel as a scientist, I believe the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies represent, by far, the most important international institution created this century". MS. Eng. c. 4722

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

HEADQUARTERS: THE HAGUE



334 Dame Rosalyn Higgins, b. 1937, (1995–2009). Following education at Cambridge and Yale, she was a practising barrister and became a Queen's Counsel in 1986. She has been Specialist in International Law at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1963–1974; Visiting Fellow, London School of Economics, 1974–1978; Professor of International Law, University of Kent at Canterbury, 1978–1981; and Professor of International Law, University of London (London School of Economics), 1981–1995.

She was elected to the International Court of Justice in 1995, re-elected in 2000 and ended her second term in February 2009. She was the first female judge to be appointed to the Court, and was elected its President in 2006. She was

awarded the Hague Prize for her extraordinary contribution to the study and practice of international law, given that for more than fifty years she had distinguished herself as a legal scholar, barrister, judge and arbitrator.

Among many other publications she is author of *The Development of International Law through the Political Organs of the United Nations* (1963); *The Administration of the United Kingdom Foreign Policy through the United Nations* (1966); *United Nations Peacekeeping: Documents and Commentary*, Vol. I, Middle East, 1969, Vol. II, Asia, 1970, Vol. III, Africa, 1980, Vol. IV, Europe, 1981; and *Problems and Process: International Law and How We Use It* (1994). Other subjects which she has addressed include United Nations law, the use

of force, state and diplomatic immunities, human rights and international petroleum law.

The UNCRP holds a report of her address to the Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS in 2013, entitled ‘The International Court of Justice – an Anomalous Principal Organ of the United Nations’. Accession CMD12197



Dame Rosalyn Higgins. Courtesy Peace Palace Library

Other auspices

Ad hominem

335 Sir Adam Roberts, b. 1940. A lecturer in International Relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, 1968–1981, he later became Montague Burton Professor of International Relations at Oxford University from 1986 to 2007. His academic interests lie in civil resistance, international law, the UN, and strategic studies. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1990 and was its President for four years to 2013. He served on the Council of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (2002–2008); on the Council for Science and Technology (2010–2013); and on the United Kingdom Defence Academy Advisory Board (2003–2015).

He is the author of many articles and books, among the latter (with Vaughan Lowe, Jennifer Welsh and Dominik Zaum) (ed.) *The United Nations Security Council and War: The Evolution of Thought and Practice since 1945* (Oxford University Press, 2008. ISBN 978-0-19-953343-5); and with Benedict Kingsbury (ed.) *United Nations, Divided World: The UN's Roles in International Relations*, (2nd edn., Oxford University Press, 1993, ISBN 978-0-19-827926-6, paperback).

He was actively involved in the establishment of the UN Career Records Project, which holds a report of his address to



Sir Adam Roberts. Courtesy www.st-andrews.ac.uk.

the Annual Reunion of BAFUNCS in 2005 – ‘United Nations: divided world: an update’ and the discussion which followed. He chaired and summed up the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, on UN Humanitarian Action, held in Oxford in October 2015 – see the Report on that event. Accessions CMD12195, CMD12197 and CMD12199 including the Institute of Development Studies’ Evidence Report No. 205 ‘The UN at 70, and the UK’

The Anti-Slavery Society

336 Colonel J. R. Patrick Montgomery, 1913–2008, (1967–1980). After a military career, he was Secretary (i.e. director) of the Society from 1963 to 1980. He attended debates in Geneva and New York of the Social Committee of ECOSOC, and the Commission and Sub-Commission on Human Rights and spoke there on slavery and the protection of threatened aboriginal rights. During his time the Society adopted the issues of trafficking in women and child labour exploitation. It also compiled data on the issues of bonded labour in South Asia, slavery in Mauritania and child labour from across the globe. That work helped move the government of Mauritania to some action against slavery and ultimately the UN to adopt the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

He contributed three pieces he had written, “fairly representative of different aspects of the work” in which he was involved: ‘Is slavery important? If so, how important?’ (Geneva, 1966); ‘Mission to Brazil, 1972’; and ‘Once is enough’ (the last relating to Zanzibar). Also in the holding is a further eight-page piece ‘The Human Rights contribution of NGOs at the United Nations’. MS. Eng. c. 4732

The Association of Former International Civil Servants (AFICS, NY)

337 AFICS produced in 1999 and 2000, and shared with the UNCRP, two short volumes of collections of vignettes – from some forty contributors in all – entitled ‘*Remembering the United Nations: Memorable Experiences Recalled by Former UN Staff Members*’. Long out of print, these contain some gems of memories and quotations about the very early days and later crisis moments. Titles abound such as ‘The UN as it was’, ‘Hunter College moving day’, ‘Encounters with the Emperor of Ethiopia’, ‘Shoe banging’ and ‘The Cuban missile crisis’. Among those to have contributed and who are also listed in this present Guide were Paul Berthoud, Myer Cohen, Comte Jehan de Noüe, Thomas B. Kirkbride, John Saunders and Bill Tanzer. Accession CMD12194

The Council for Arab-British Understanding

338 Sir Cyril Townsend, 1937–2013. A ten-year career in the British Army was followed in 1968 by his becoming personal assistant to future Prime Minister Edward Heath. He was elected as a Conservative MP in 1974, but frequently found himself opposed to legislation moved by governments of his party, including the ‘Fortress Falklands’ policy. He was pro-European, advocating Britain’s membership of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism. He was a member of the Council for Arab-British Understanding, serving as joint chair during the 1980s, and became its joint president in 1996. After retiring from Parliament he took this role on full-time until stepping down in 2002. He had served as an observer for the European Union at the 1996 Palestinian elections. As a journalist he wrote for several Middle Eastern newspapers. In 2006 he joined the Liberal Democrats in support for European integration.

UNCRP holds a report of his address to the BAFUNCS Annual Reunion of 2003, on ‘The Middle East and the United Nations’. Accession CMD12197

Oxfam

339 Ed Cairns. At the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, held in Oxford in October 2015, a brief was submitted entitled ‘For Human Dignity: The World Humanitarian Summit and the challenge to deliver’. It was based on a July 2015 paper of that name by Ed Cairns of Oxfam which sought that the Summit in 2016 demand that states are held to account for their international obligations on assistance and protection; and that it set out genuinely new ways to support local humanitarian action, to reverse the growing gap between the

amount of aid needed and given, and to reduce the risk of future disasters. See the Report of that Seminar. Accession CMD12199

The Ralph Bunche Institute

340 The Institute facilitated the research for the UN Intellectual History Project carried out by Thomas Weiss, Tatiana Caryannis, Louis Emmerij and Sir Richard Jolly (*qv*). The outcome was a fourteen-volume history of the UN’s contributions to economic and social development. Bloomington, Indiana University Press also published *UN Voices: The Struggle for Development and Social Justice* in 2005, (ISBN 978-0-253-21788-2) presenting in their own words the experience of seventy-nine individuals from around the globe who had spent much of their professional lives engaged in UN affairs, such as Kofi Annan, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Javier Perez de Cuellar and Amartya Sen. The interviews deal with a wide range of issues, including human rights, the environment, poverty and gender. Accession CMD6174 for the CD carrying them. It is also available as a CD-ROM from UNESCO, catalogue no. 191838.

The Religious Society of Friends

341 Sydney D. Bailey, 1916–1995. A pacifist, he had served with the Friends Ambulance Unit in Burma and China during World War II. He devoted his life to the cause of the UN, running the Quaker Office at the UN in New York from 1954 to 1958 and writing some sixteen books on the subject. Returning to London in 1960 he became actively involved in peace negotiations for the Middle East, Northern Ireland and elsewhere. His works included *The United Nations – A Short Political Guide* (Intl Specialized Book Service Inc, 1989, ISBN 9780333461464) and *The Procedure of the UN Security Council*, most recently revised by Sievers and Daws (Oxford University Press, 2014, ISBN 978-0-19-968529-5). His widow presented to the UNCRP his annotated copy of *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly* (1957), together with letters written to him between 1961 and 1971. MS. Eng. c. 6037

342 Duncan Wood, 1910–2006, (1952–1977). He interrupted his teaching career during the Second World War to serve with the Friends Ambulance Unit in China. In 1952 he and his wife Katharine became the Quaker Representatives to the European Office of the UN in Geneva, in which service they continued for twenty-five years until their retirement in 1977. He was chairman of the NGO Disarmament Committee. With others he had raised the issue of cluster weapons at the first meetings to negotiate a Convention, in 1979. The Cluster Weapon Ban came in 2010. He was author *inter alia* of



A Quaker delegation including Duncan Wood (third from right, front) was received by Chou En Lai in 1955. Quakers were later active in promoting admission of the People's Republic of China to the UN Security Council. Courtesy FAU.

Building the Institutions of Peace (Allen and Unwin, 1962, ASIN B008X8HBJY).

To UNCRP he contributed a seventeen-page typescript note written in 1992, 'United Nations: A Quaker Perspective'. It describes Geneva's internationalist ethos, devoting several pages each to Quaker concerns at the UN – refugee issues, human rights, economic and social development, and peace and disarmament. MS. Eng. c. 4732

Syria Relief

343 Lamees Hafeez was a volunteer in Ghana in 2008, after which she worked mainly with young people in the UK on campaigns and advocacy. A short placement in the Philippines inspired her to gain a Masters in Humanitarianism and Conflict response from the University of Manchester, after which she became involved with the Syria Response with Syria Relief, a UK-based diaspora Syrian charity. In this context she was based on the Turkey/Syria border for two years working on cross-border issues.

She was a panellist and discussant at the second UNCRP Witness Seminar, held in Oxford in October 2105, on UN Humanitarian Action. Reflecting on her experience working with national NGO partners to both the UN and INGOs, she observed that currently, the UN is failing in its responsibility to both support local groups to build their capacity on the ground and help them to develop the skills to respond adequately to the expectations of donors. In her view, this has had a damaging impact on the UN's humanitarian mission and, in some cases, she argued, has had an impact on the number of lives saved in the region. See the Report of that Seminar. Also transcription of an interview she gave on that occasion. Accession CMD12199

The Supplementary List

The following persons have contributed completed UNCRP questionnaires or curricula vitae, but have not attached or subsequently sent additional reflections or other material for the use of researchers.

United Nations

344 **Charles E. Brackenbury, b. 1910, (1945-1970)**. He held various posts with the Internal Audit Service in New York and Geneva, with occasional secondments to other UN undertakings. MS. Eng. c. 4723.

345 **Barrie N. Davies, b. 1914, (1948-1978)**. He had worked for seven years in the UK's Central Statistics Office/Cabinet Office. He was Senior Statistician in the UN Statistical Office and then, over twenty-five years, successively Chief of Unit, Section and Branch and finally Director of the Statistical Division of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. "It was completely satisfying, professionally, personally and materially." See mention of him also under entry 59 in the Main Guide. MS. Eng. c. 4723 and see also MS. Eng. c. 4730; Cassette MS. Eng. c. 4734.

346 **Joan Day, 1926-2014, (1947-1989)**. She retired as Chief of Conference Services at the UN's European Office. A Geneva colleague has written "She would have loved to move to Washington early on in her career to work with the International Monetary Fund but felt she had to stay near [the UK] for her mother's sake. She moved through the ranks of the UN to a high position but had to fight her way through the maze of what is called 'geographical distribution'. She more than merited the position she finally held. She was demanding of her staff but was also very protective of them and would come out like a lion rampant at any suggestion of criticism of us." Accession CMD 12075/40

347 **James Douglas, b. 1913, (1946-1957)**. He was successively English Editor (UN), Radio Consultant (UNESCO), Information Officer (UN), Political Affairs Officer (UN) and again English Editor (UNESCO). He wrote *World Communication* (UNESCO, 1947/1948). He left to become Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. MS. Eng. c. 4723

348 **Menna Ellis-Jones, d. 2007, (1960s-1982)**. She had served in the Women's Royal Nursing Service during World War II, and in the Foreign Office. She joined the UN in New York in the early 1960s and was posted to the UN Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip in 1964, also spending time with the UN Truce Supervisory Organization in Jerusalem in 1965. Later she worked with UNDP in Afghanistan and with GATT in Geneva. Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS' obituary only.

349 **Andrew J. Flatt, b. 1946, (1967-2005)**. Assigned as a volunteer by the International Service Department of the UN Association of the UK, he began his thirty-eight-year career as Statistical Assistant at the UN Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa. After five years there he moved to the UN Statistical Office in New York for a similar period. From 1977 and for the remainder of his career he served with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in Bangkok, successively as Economic Affairs Officer, Chief of the Statistics Development Section, and finally as Director of the Statistics Division from 1990 till 2005. He was the first chair of the inter-agency Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities, and served on the Statistical Advisory Panel of the Human Development Report.

Since retirement he has undertaken many consultancy missions, including supporting development of national statistical systems in Asia and the Pacific, and reviewing aspects of the statistical work of FAO, the World Bank, the Caribbean Community, the Philippines authorities, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, and Laos. He has conducted missions to over forty countries and has written some three hundred substantive and administrative papers. To the UNCRP he has contributed a detailed CV. CMD 12075/39

350 **Hugh Foot, Lord Caradon, 1907-1990, (between 1961 and 1970)**. He was Colonial Secretary of Cyprus from 1943 to 1945. After World War II, he served as Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, 1945-1947, Chief Secretary for Nigeria, 1947-1950 and Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica, 1951-1957. He returned to Cyprus as the last colonial Governor and Commander in Chief, 1957-1960. In 1961, he became British Ambassador to the UN Trusteeship Council. After the Labour Party won the 1964 general election, he was appointed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and British

Ambassador to the UN from 1964 to 1970. MS. Eng. c. 4732 for *The Guardian's* obituaries, only, one of them by George Ivan Smith (*qv*).

351 **Ian Fraser, b. 1918, (1957-1976)** He had been a barrister and advocate in Scotland, and Director and Chief of Mission with the Imperial Institute of Public Administration, Ethiopia. Later Head of Public Administration Division, and Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary, UNECA (to 1965); Inter-Regional Adviser at UN headquarters; and Chief of Mission to Suriname, 1972-1976. MS. Eng. c. 4723

352 **J. R. G. Harrop, b. 1918, (1963-1976) with FAO, and (1967-1976) UNOTC.** Surveyor. After War service he had worked in Cyprus for thirteen years, including as Director of Lands and Surveys; also in Egypt. For FAO he served in Cyrenaica (Libya), Nepal (UNOTC) and Liberia as an Expert in Land Registration and Surveying. MS. Eng. c. 4723

353 **Sir David Hildyard, 1916-1997, (between 1968 and 1976)** was Minister and Alternate UK Representative to the UN from 1968 to 1970, and from 1973 the UK's Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva. MS. Eng. c. 4729

354 **General Sir Frank Kitson, b. 1926, (1967-1968)** was Chief of Staff of UNFICYP in Cyprus. As Wikipedia puts it, "He saw active service in counter revolutionary operations in post war colonial conflicts. He is one of the leading theorists of counterinsurgency to have emerged from the British military." He drew UNCRP's attention to relevant chapters in his books published by Faber and Faber in 2010, *Low Intensity Operations* (ISBN 0571271022), and *Bunch of Five* (ISBN 0571271359). MS. Eng. c. 4731

355 **Archibald Mackenzie, 1916-2012, (1940s and 1973-1975).** An obituary in *The Independent* saw him as probably the last surviving UK delegate to have been at the founding conferences of the UN at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco in 1945. At the British Embassy in Washington from 1940 he was *amanuensis* to Isaiah Berlin. In 1944 he was at Dumbarton Oaks where the blueprint for the UN was prepared, and in 1945 he set up the press office for the San Francisco conference. Later that year he was called to London to work on the UN Charter, the UN Headquarters Commission and the First General Assembly, in London, becoming First Secretary at the British Mission in New York. He went on to a diplomatic career and for his last three years of service, 1973 to 1975, was British Minister for Economic and Social Affairs to the UN. On retirement he worked with the Brandt Commission as assistant to the former Prime Minister Edward Heath. MS. Eng. c. 4729

356 **Miss M. A. McAfee, b. 1916, UNECE (1947-1951), UN (1951-1977).** Librarian, UN Information Centre, London from 1962 to 1977. Her father had worked for the League of Nations. MS. Eng. c. 4723

357 **Sir Frederick Mason, 1913-2008, (1971-1973).**

Before becoming Ambassador and Permanent UK Representative to the UN in Geneva he had been British Consul in Colón, Panama, and Ambassador to Chile. In a letter to the UNCRP he stated that his Valedictory Despatch (on retirement) of 22 May 1973 – Diplomatic Report no. 291/73 (UM 53/6) – if it could be accessed, would give a fairer picture of his time in Geneva than his letter. Geneva he remembered as a "whirl of meetings and a torrent of words", which left him "with few agreeable official memories" and little job satisfaction. MS. Eng. c. 4729

358 **Sir James Murray, 1920-2008, (1974-1979).**

Following four years as Deputy Permanent UK Representative to the UN in New York, where he was the career professional back-up to the politician Ivor Richard, Lord Richard (*qv*), "to whom I became greatly attached", he was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva from 1978 to 1979. He was associated with the UN's efforts to bring about independence for Namibia. MS. Eng. c. 4730

359 **Ronald George McLean, b. 1925, (1968-1976).**

A geologist who had first worked in Libya, Trinidad and elsewhere. For UNOTC/UNDP he was Project Manager for a Potassium Exploration project in Poland, and then International Director for a Petroleum Exploration project in Chile for some six years. MS. Eng. c. 4723

360 **William P. Paterson, b. 1923.** Educated in Canada. Planning Officer. UNCHS (Habitat) Physical Planning Expert; also Social Affairs Officer at headquarters. He served in Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Uganda, Philippines, Nigeria and the Solomon Islands. MS. Eng. c. 4724

361 **Dame Mildred Riddelsdell, 1913-2006, (1953-1956).**

Under Secretary to the UK Ministry of National Insurance when she was seconded to be Secretary to the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund. Returning to Britain, she went on to be Second Permanent Secretary in 1971 and Chairman of the Civil Service Retirement Fellowship. MS. Eng. c. 4724

362 **Warren Edward Sach, b. 1946, (1968-2013)** began his UN career as a Junior Professional Officer with the UN Development Programme in Kenya between 1968 and 1970. From 1974 he served first as Recruitment Officer and later as Budget Officer at UN Environment Programme headquarters in Nairobi. From 1979 to 1988 he served in the Budget Division at UN Headquarters, first as a Budget Officer and later as Chief of the Data Analysis and Systems Control Unit. He was then for seven years Chief of the Salaries and Allowance Division of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). Between May 1997 and his appointment as Assistant Secretary-General, Controller in 2005, he had been Director of the Programme Planning and Budget Division. In 2008 Secretary-General

Ban Ki-moon appointed him Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services. The post carried responsibility *inter alia* for procurement, which had expanded greatly in view of the increased number of UN operations in many parts of the world. He also continued in his role as Representative of the Secretary-General for Pension Fund investments. Accession CMD6258 for press release of his appointment as ASG-Controller, only.

363 **John Sankey, b. 1930, (1985-1990)**. He joined the Colonial Office and later transferred to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office: his diplomatic career began in the British Mission to the UN in New York, where he was involved with Trusteeship matters, followed by several postings including Guyana, Singapore and Malta. After a spell in London as Special Counsellor for African Affairs, his last two posts were as High Commissioner to Tanzania and Ambassador to the UN Office in Geneva from 1985 to 1990. He wrote a chapter on decolonization for the book *Britain and the United Nations* edited by Erik Jensen (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4730

364 **Sir Peter Scott, 1917-2002, (1963-1966)**. He was Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva. MS. Eng. c. 4730

365 **Robin A. Sellers, b. 1955, (between 1994 and 2013)**. From 1994 until 2001 he served in positions linked to the former Yugoslavia, first as a contractor and thereafter as Budget Officer with UNPROFOR, and then in the same capacity with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia at The Hague. Tours of duty of three and then two years followed, respectively with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations/UNTAET in Dili, East Timor, again as Budget Officer, and with DPKO/UNIFIL in Naqoura, Lebanon as Chief of Administrative Services. From December 2009 to April 2012 he was Chief of Mission Support with UNAMI in Baghdad, Iraq and finally until October 2103 with the same designation, for DPKO/MINURSO in Laayoune, Western Sahara. Accession CMD 12075/35

366 **J. M. Stewart, b. 1920, (1948-1979)**. Précis writer and translator with the UN Office in Geneva 1948-1959; Chief of English Translation Section, IAEA in Vienna 1959-1969; and similar position in UNESCO, Paris 1969-1979. MS. Eng. c. 4724

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

367 **T. G. Allan, b. 1927, (1970-1986)**. A forester who had served in the Colonial Service in Fiji and Zambia, he worked with FAO, almost always in the field, in Nigeria, Jamaica and the Bahamas. MS. Eng. c. 4723.

368 **Peter G. Bagshaw, b. 1923, (1969-1983)**. He served with FAO as Principal of Botswana Agricultural College and as Rural Institutions Officer at the Rome headquarters. MS. Eng. c. 4723

369 **Robert Baltaxe, 1927-2003, (1963-1983)** served as a Forestry Expert, first in Lebanon and then in Iraq. In Nigeria he advised the government on planning forest resources development and was instrumental in laying the foundations for the first forestry survey of a complete country using Side Look Airborne Radar technology. In 1973 he returned to FAO Headquarters where he continued to work on West African forestry, as well as providing training and services in remote sensing technology for forestry in developing countries. Accession CMD6258 for obituary only.

370 **Terence Davis, b. 1922, (1969-1982)**. He had worked in Africa, the Caribbean and the Arab world before joining FAO in 1969 as a hydraulics engineer. He served as a Senior Hydrologist in Swaziland, Iran and Bangladesh. MS. Eng. c. 4723

371 **Noeh E. Deveria, b. 1915, (1968-1976)**. He was an Expert in Plantation Mechanization, who also carried out a number of consultancies in retirement. MS. Eng. c. 4723

372 **Robert W. Fishwick, b. 1926, (1967-1977 and 1977-1984)** was Senior Forestry Specialist for FAO in Iran and then Brazil, who had previously worked for seventeen years in Nigeria. He was later Senior Forestry Specialist for the World Bank's West Africa Division, for seven years. MS. Eng. c. 4723

373 **P. V. D. Foster, b. 1917, (1963-1980)**. An agricultural adviser on the coconut industry in the Caribbean, on citrus in Somalia, on cocoa in Ghana and on citrus again in West Irian, Indonesia. MS. Eng. c. 4723

374 **Arthur Hamersley, 1923-2005, (1970-1983)**. He had first worked with the Colonial Service for some fourteen years, and for the World Bank for three years in Tanzania. For FAO he was Senior Agricultural Adviser, Project Manager, and Project Coordinator in Ethiopia (seconded to UNDP) and then Syria. MS. Eng. c. 4723.

375 **R. N. Henry, b. 1899, (1951-1960)**. Co-operatives Expert and, at the point of retirement, Head, Rural Institutions and Services Branch at FAO headquarters. He had previously worked in Cyprus and as a Deputy Head of Education for the Colonial Service. MS. Eng. c. 4723

376 **Eric S. Holliman, 1915-2014, (1961-1977)**. A Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. He was Chief of FAO's Fisheries Economics Branch for five years, then Project Manager of Fisheries initiatives in Brazil and the Bahamas; and finally Coordinator of FAO's Antarctic Study. Author

of *Financial Assistance Policies and Administration for Fishing Industries* (Rome: FAO, 1962). MS. Eng. c. 4723

377 **Charles Richard 'Dick' Horrell, b. 1930, (between 1967 and 1987)**. Before joining FAO/UNDP he was for eleven years in the British Colonial Service in Uganda at Serere Research Station, participating in pioneering investigations to develop tropical pastures. These included legumes to improve soil fertility and the protein intake of cattle. They formed the basis for proposing farming rotation systems to replace 'slash and burn' in eastern Uganda. From 1967 to 1972 he was Project Manager of an FAO/UNDP pasture and livestock development project in Panama. This established the technical parameters which enabled the founding of a dairy industry that flourished in later years. In 1972 he returned to work with the British Overseas Administration as an adviser to the Brazilian national beef cattle production institute of EMBRAPA in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso. Then in 1975 he returned to work in Bolivia as Head of the British Mission in Tropical Agriculture in Santa Cruz. Rejoining FAO/UNDP in 1982, he led a livestock project near Juba, Sudan, which had been misconceived at the outset and could claim little success. He transferred to Jos, Nigeria in 1984 for three years to lead a project to assist in converting nomadic cattle producers to a settled and more intensive style of farming. The nomadic system was disturbing settled cultivators and was considered undesirable. He is author or co-author of several publications related to tropical pasture legumes, pastures and grassland in Uganda and Bolivia. He has contributed a Personal History form. Accession CMD12253

378 **Richard D. B. Hughes, b. 1930, (1975-1981)**. Prior to assignments for FAO and the World Bank he had had twenty-four years' experience in plantation management, including in southern Sudan and Cameroon. For FAO he was a tropical agronomist and for the Bank an adviser on agricultural projects. MS. Eng. c. 4723

379 **Alec Landymore, (1966-1971 and 1973-1977)** was UK Permanent Representative to FAO and the World Food Programme. He served on the Interim Committee for the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. MS. Eng. c. 4729

380 **Anthony G. Leeks, b. 1927, (1952-1983)** was Chief of the Rice Section of the Grains Branch of FAO; he also worked in the Cereals and Livestock Service, and from 1976 as Director of the Commodities & Trade Division. Later a Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. MS. Eng. c. 4723

381 **Neil Stuart Malcolm, 1936-2001, (1967-1997)**. A convinced internationalist, he moved following a period in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, to FAO headquarters, where most of his career was to be based. His first field assignment was in

Iran. He then spent three years in Madagascar. He remained in technical assistance when back in Rome, administering the programme of fellowships for training specialists from developing countries, before moving to the Administrative Services Department. He also carried out further missions, including one in Algeria. His final posting was as Field Emergencies Programme Officer.

He wrote or co-authored and had published some 130 articles on his specialist areas. In Rome he had been active in the Field Staff Association, particularly to protect and promote the interests of those on short-term contracts, and similarly the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations. In retirement he was much involved in UNA and BAFUNCS. Accession CMD6258 for obituary only.

382 **Alexander McCallum, 1926-2011, (1966-1986)**. He had worked for the Colonial Service in Tanzania for twelve years. He had four assignments for FAO over twenty years as Rural Institutions Officer, then Senior Agricultural Officer, Rural Development Branch, Economic and Social Department. He was closely involved with several expert consultation reports including 'Unsnarling the bureaucracy', in *Ceres*, vol. 13, no. 2, 1980. He wrote a Preface to the account of the career of Fergus Wilson (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4723

383 **Peter O. Park, b. 1926, (1971-1982)**, Pest Control Operations Specialist, Entomologist (tsetse research), *phytopharmacien*, Tchad, Niger and Algeria. MS. Eng. c. 4724

384 **J. E. Portauborde, b. 1913, FAO (1954-1970) also UNDP, UNCTDC (1970-1980)**. French. Prior experience of Morocco. Irrigation Expert; Technical Adviser and Project Manager, Water Resources, in Iraq and then widely in Latin America. MS. Eng. c. 4724

385 **Maurice Purnell, d. 2015**, a soils scientist, was among those closely associated with FAO's publication in 1993 of FAO Development Series 1, Guidelines for Land-Use Planning, prepared by the Soil Resources, Management and Conservation Service under the guidance of the Inter-Departmental Working Group on Land Use Planning, which he had chaired. He also reviewed and edited 'Soils of Russia: Correlated with the Revised Legend of the FAO Soil Map of the World and World Reference Base for Soil Resources' by Vladimir Stolbovoi.

386 **Anthony John Smyth, b. 1927, (1962-1974)**. Geologist with ten years' work in Nigeria and thirteen as Director of the UK ODA's Land Resources Development Centre behind him. Soil Correlator and Technical Officer, Land Classification at the Rome headquarters. Author of several articles in FAO Soils Bulletin. MS. Eng. c. 4724

387 **Clive A. Spinage, b. 1933, (1971-1985)**. Ph. D. and D. Sc. from London University in African ecology. Prior experience in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and later Botswana. For

FAO, Forestry Officer (Senior Wildlife Adviser) successively in Tanzania, Central African Republic and Burkina Faso. Author *inter alia* of *Cattle plague [rinderpest]: a History*, Springer Science & Business Media, 2003, ISBN 978 1461347125 and *African Ecology Benchmarks and Historical Perspectives*, Springer, 2012, ISBN 978-3-642-22871-1. MS Eng. c. 4724

388 Edward Szczepanik, 1915-2005, (1963-1977).

Ph. D. in Economics. For FAO, Agricultural Policies and Planning. Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile from 1986. MS. Eng. c. 4724

389 David Winter, 1923-1999, (1966-1976).

He had worked for fifteen years as an Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika and Zanzibar. For FAO he served as Rural Institutions Officer in Iran; and as Senior Agricultural Adviser in East Pakistan, carrying on following its independence as Bangladesh, as Country Representative. MS. Eng. c. 4724

International Labour Organization (ILO)

390 Arthur Albert Bennett, 1918-2003, (1952-1965). He was Chief of ILO's Vocational Rehabilitation Section. MS. Eng. c. 4723.

391 Gerald Cooper, b. 1925, (1965-1983 and 1985). A Member of the Chartered Institute of Building who had first worked in Somalia, Scotland and Iraq, he was assigned by ILO as an Expert in Building Trades Training and Certification successively to Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, Malaysia, Swaziland and Uganda, with intervals at headquarters in Geneva and at ILO's Turin Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training. He contributed a detailed CV of this extensive career. MS. Eng. c. 4715

392 Archibald A. A. Evans, 1906-1988, (1929-1940 and 1947-1966). In 1930 he was appointed to the Cabinet of the first ILO Director General, Albert Thomas. After the Second World War he served in the Economic Section, at that time in Montreal, and then in the Liaison Office of ILO with the UN in New York. For seven years he was Counsellor in the Industrial Committees Section and for six in the Industrial Workers Division, finishing as Chief of the General Conditions of Work Branch. He chaired the meeting which set up the Federation of International Civil Servants Associations (FICSA). He was author of several papers under ILO auspices which can be accessed on the Internet. MS. Eng. c. 4723

393 George Fisher, 1915-2002. He worked with the ILO office in London for many years. Accession CMD6258 for obituary only.

394 Norton N. Franklin, 1915-1990, (1948-1973).

Of South African background, formerly Acting Head of the Economics Department at Rhodes University, he had worked with the South African Government's Research and Planning Department. From 1962 Economic Adviser to the Director General of ILO; member and then Head, Economic Research & Planning Department. MS. Eng. c. 4723

395 Charles Fraser, 1922-2003, (1970-1982). He was an Apprentice and Journeyman plumber and lecturer in further education. Over twelve years he worked for ILO in vocational training, first in Saudi Arabia and Fiji, on plumbing, sheet metalwork and welding; and then on implementation of the Industrial Law Project in Iran. He described each of these initiatives in a detailed CV. MS. Eng. c. 4715

396 Thomas Goddard, 1920-2010, (1963-1977). He had first worked under Crown Agents funding for nine years in Uganda. For ILO he was an Expert in Carpentry and Joinery who served in Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Zambia, Sudan and Bahrain. MS. Eng. c. 4723

397 George D. Green, 1932-2015, (between 1966 and 1987). Lecturer in Building. For ILO he was an Expert in Building and Construction in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kenya and Regional Adviser in Eastern and Southern Africa. MS. Eng. c. 4723

398 Edward P.K. Hansom, b. 1914, (1964-1971). Works manager and consultant. Expert in Industrial Engineering, with assignments in Iran, Syria and South Korea. MS. Eng. c. 4723

399 Diana Hartnell, 1931-1994, (between 1960 and 1987). She worked successively for ILO from 1960 to 1971, UNDP 1971 to 1979 and UNHCR 1979 to 1987. She was an administrative secretary in Geneva for ILO and then for UNDP in Lesotho, Ethiopia and Mauritania; and finally for UNHCR back in Geneva. She felt she had suffered from these moves, in grade and pension terms. In retirement she worked closely with Richard Symonds (*qv*) on the UN Career Records Project. MS. Eng. c. 4723

400 Harold Hastings, 1916-2000, (1964-1972). A mechanical engineer. Adviser in Management Development, Apprentice Training and Railway Engineering respectively in Burma, Egypt and Zambia. MS. Eng. c. 4723

401 Ethel Heathcote née Harrison, 1911-1997, (1938-1940 and 1945-1959). Until 1959 she was a secretary at ILO. She became a freelance interpreter later that year, and worked in that capacity until 1985. MS. Eng. c. 4723

402 Daphne Henwood née Schroeder, b. 1931, (between 1962 and 1975). She had previously worked for eighteen

years in the Press Library of Chatham House. For ILO she undertook short-term contracts and then moved to the Professional staff of the Industrial Committees Branch; and finally worked in the Editing & Translation Branch on the *International Labour Review*. MS. Eng. c. 4723

403 **Michael W. Holder, b. 1926, (1962-1965 and 1969-1981)**. A mechanical engineer. He had had some previous overseas experience in The Gambia. For ILO he was assigned as an Expert, Motor Vehicle, Diesel and Electrical, to India, Sudan, Iraq and Libya. MS. Eng. c. 4723

404 **Hugh S. Jones, 1929-1978, (1960-1978)**. Translator, interpreter. MS. Eng. c. 4723

405 **Raymond Manning, 1914-1991, (1938-1975)**. ILO parliamentary reporter 1938-1940. After RAF War service he was from 1946 to 1951 an assistant member of the ILO division dealing with relations with other international organizations. Later Registrar & Chief, Records Management and Communications Division; and ILO Archivist. MS. Eng. c. 4723

406 **Hilary Marquand, 1901-1972, (1961-1965)**. As an MP he had been Secretary for Overseas Trade from 1945-1947, Paymaster-General 1947-1948, Minister of Pensions 1948-1951, and Minister of Health in 1951. He resigned his seat in Parliament in 1961, to take up the post of Director of the International Institute for Labour Studies in Geneva, with the rank of Assistant Director-General. The Institute was established in 1960 as an autonomous facility of ILO, with the mandate to promote policy research and public discussion on issues of concern to the Organization and its constituents – governments, business and labour. MS. Eng. c. 4732 for a letter to UNCRP from a close colleague, only.

407 **C. C. Dudley Miller, 1915-2004, (1967-1979)**. His association with ILO had started long before he became a staff member. For many years he had worked for the Employers Confederation of British Industry, becoming its International Assistant Secretary. He was a member of the UK Employers' delegation to the ILO Governing Body and the Conference. From 1967 he worked in the ILO Training Centre in Turin before becoming Legal Adviser to the ILO Office in London. MS. Eng. c. 4723 and Accession CMD6258 for obituary only.

408 **David Morse, 1907-1990, (1948-1970)**. An American citizen, he spent twenty-two years as Director-General of the ILO, a period during which the Organization saw continual change. As he later recalled, "My task was to rebuild an organization which had run down during the Second World War. It had survived, which was a feat, but it had not yet found a firm footing in the post-war world." During this period, the membership of the Organization grew from 52 to 121 countries and the staff grew from about 600 to five times

that number. The annual budget increased from about US \$4 million to \$60 million. The work also took on new dimensions: technical cooperation became a major and integral part of ILO activities; a network of regional and field offices was set up and programmes decentralised; education and training received new impetus; the International Institute for Labour Studies was established at Geneva headquarters, and the International Training Centre in Turin was set up in 1965. MS. Eng. c. 4732 for two obituaries, only.

409 **John M. Palmer, 1931-2013, (1969-1982)**. An engineer who had worked in Nigeria. ILO Project Manager Solomon Islands; Chief Technical Adviser, Bahrain; Regional Vocational Training Adviser in Africa and then Arab States. Undertook consultancies for ILO, 1983-1991. MS. Eng. c. 4724.

410 **Norman Phillips, 1915-2000, (between 1962 and 1985)**. An Expert who served in nineteen countries in employment services, disablement resettlement, and research into labour supply. Regional Adviser in Latin America and, later, the Caribbean. MS. Eng. c. 4724

411 **Arthur L. Prandle, 1913-1993, (1949-1973)**. Administration Officer in Pakistan, Purchasing Officer 1955-1973. MS. Eng. c. 4724

412 **Hamish Richards, 1933-2008, also (1961-1963) UN Statistical Office; and (1975-1988) ILO**. Head, Population Education Unit, ILO, Geneva. Author of five books for ILO including *The family welfare programme of the ILO*, 1988, a collection of case studies on improving workers' welfare. Also in 1988 and with the same aim, *Population/family welfare education through cooperatives*. In retirement he was Director of the Sir David Owen Population Centre at the University of Wales College of Cardiff. MS. Eng. c. 4724

413 **Bernard Louis Shepherd, b. 1916, ILO (1972-1978) also UNIDO (1982-1983)**. Expert in Management Consultancy and Co-operatives. MS. Eng. c. 4724

414 **Peter John Sherman, 1928-1994, (1970-1978 and 1986-1987)**. Quantity surveyor, builder. Eleven years' prior experience as a Senior Education Officer in Nigeria. Expert in Construction Occupations for ILO in Kenya, Jamaica and Sierra Leone, and in Building/Civil Technology, Sudan. MS. Eng. c. 4724

415 **James Taylor, 1930-2007, (1966-1978)**. A member of the Chartered Institute of Building and a lecturer, he undertook assignments for ILO successively in Saudi Arabia, Mauritius, Nepal, Jordan and Egypt. These involved instruction in stonemasonry and concrete work, trade testing and certification in building and civil engineering. MS. Eng. c. 5229

416 **Ralph Turvey, 1927-2012, (1975-1989)**. Economic Adviser; Chief Statistician; Director, Department of Information and Statistics. He was responsible for ILO's Convention on Labour Statistics and in 1989 produced the manual on Consumer Price Indices, on which he was acknowledged as a leading authority. MS. Eng. c. 4724

International Monetary Fund

417 **Richard S. Latham, 1924-1991, (1967-1987)**. Following War service he worked in Nigeria and East Africa for the Colonial Service. Commencing as Senior Tax Administration Analyst for the Fund, he was Assistant Director from 1986 onward. MS. Eng. c. 4723

418 **Alwyn Lockwood, b. 1916, (1966-1973)**. An accountant with prior experience in East Africa and Malaysia. He was Adviser on taxation fraud and evasion to the government of Pakistan, and then Senior Adviser on Taxation in Somalia and Indonesia. He was dissatisfied with "the fact that IMF appeared to be the only UN agency not applying pensionable employment provisions to remuneration of advisors in the field." MS. Eng. c. 4723

419 **Reginald J. C. Wait, (1969-1986)**. War service was followed by eighteen years in the Malayan Civil Service, and subsequent service in Malawi, Afghanistan and Antigua. Member of IMF Panel of Fiscal Experts in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Also for UNDTIC in Sri Lanka and 1979-1981. MS. Eng. c. 4724

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

420 **Lawrence Roy Jones, b. 1931, (1971-1978)**. A Telecommunications Generalist with a Master's in Business Administration and previous experience on a technical assistance project in Ceylon funded by the British Government. Expert for ITU in administration and tariffs management in the Caribbean. In an e-mail of 2006 he mentioned that he had served in the Caribbean over seven and a half years for ITU, although reporting equally to UNDP. He noted tensions between the two organizations at that time. Later, in 1991 and 1992, he served on short-term assignments in Lesotho and Indonesia. He worked largely on administrative and managerial issues and on the relationships between governments and the operating telecoms companies. MS. Eng. c. 4723 and Accession CMD6258

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

421 **Cecil M. Bolt, 1922-2005, (1968-1983)**. A Senior Irrigation Engineer who was involved with many irrigation and flood project appraisals in Iran, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Thailand and Nepal.

422 **Wilfred Fishwick, b. 1918, (1972-1977)**. A professor of Electrical Engineering. Chief Technical Adviser to university faculties in Kenya and Uganda. Edited 'Structures of Technological Education and Contributing Social Factors'. MS. Eng. c. 4723

423 **Ronald W. Forrest, b. 1934, (1963-1973)**. A teacher of English language and linguistics. He was a UNESCO Expert in English Teaching & Training in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Papua New Guinea and the Yemen (Aden). Resigned so that his children could be educated in Europe. Wrote textbooks for students of English as Foreign Language. MS. Eng. c. 4723.

424 **Joan D. Kidd née Clarke, b. 1921, (1947-1981)** was a translator and reviser; and Director of UNESCO's English Translation Service from 1966 until her retirement. In a letter she mentioned "the gradual transition from a small, fledgling secretariat, where everyone knew everyone else, to a very large, and far more ethnically and nationally varied one, and the changes which came about in the use of our working languages, partly as a result of this expansion ..." MS. Eng. c. 4723

425 **Roy Martin, 1924-2001, (from 1955-)**. Theologian, economist and international civil servant, his professional life as a geologist took him to the Punjab University in Lahore, Pakistan in 1955, where in 1952 the University had opened an independent Department of Mineralogy under a UNESCO-Pakistan Government collaboration. For six years he was head of a mission for UNESCO there and is regarded by many as the founder of geological studies in Pakistan. Further assignments took him to Turkey, Nigeria and Kenya where he was UNESCO Advisor on Science and Technology Policy. His completed his career with a posting at headquarters in Paris. In retirement he was an active Chairman of BAFUNCS and a founder of the Association's Benevolent Fund. Accession CMD6258 for obituary only.

426 **John Overton, 1920-1992, (1966-1980)**. Of Dutch background. Textbook Production Manager in Ethiopia and Pakistan; Director, Regional Office for Culture and Book Promotion, Asia. Undertook textbook-related consultancies for the World Bank after retirement. Specialist in the history of printing and paper. Was President of the UN Association of Former International Civil Servants, Washington D.C. Chapter. MS. Eng. c. 4724

427 **Cyril E. H. Saunders, (1952-1955)**. He was assigned by UNESCO as a library development consultant in Iraq, to reorganise libraries in Baghdad university colleges; and in Indonesia to establish new such libraries. His widow **Edith M. Saunders** contributed brief anecdotal accounts of these assignments.

428 **William J. Smith, (1969-1972)**. He was UK Representative to UNESCO. MS. Eng. c. 4730

429 **Peggy E. Solis, b. 1927, (1958-1983)**. Secretary, General Services in the Paris headquarters. MS. Eng. c. 4724

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/GATT/ITC

430 **J. L. F. 'Ian' Buist, 1930-1982, (1976-1990)**. Following time in the Colonial Service with involvement in Kenya and Uganda, he moved to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. As an Under Secretary there he was UK Representative to UNCTAD, being closely involved in UNCTAD IV and V. He led the UK delegations to the FAO General Conferences in 1981, 1987 and 1989. He chaired a meeting of the UNDP donors' group and was a British Governor of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). MS. Eng. c. 4729

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

431 **Nigel Bradshaw, b. 1947, (1969-2004)** had a thirty-five year career in international co-operation, of which the last fifteen were with the IMF. For the previous twenty years he had worked with the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific of UNDP, in Pakistan (as a UK JPO), Bangladesh (initially under secondment to the UN Relief Operation for Bangladesh, UNBRO) and Sri Lanka, with intervals at headquarters. Moving to the International Monetary Fund in 1989, he served for eleven years as an Adviser in the Managing Director's Office in Washington D.C. on technical assistance matters. During this period the Fund worked closely with UNDP and bilateral donors in financing and delivering large country-based programmes of fiscal, monetary and statistical technical assistance for new and emerging market economies in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. In addition several regional Centres, starting with the Fiji-based Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre, were established: it was designed to implement fiscal and monetary management reform and statistical improvement in fifteen countries of the region. From 2001-2003 he was Barbados-based, setting up and managing the IMF's Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre. He returned to the Washington HQ as Senior Adviser in the Office

of Budget and Planning, before retiring in 2004. Accession CMD6258 for his UNCRP questionnaire.

432 **Gordon Havord, b. 1924, (1966-1985)**. A soils scientist with prior experience in Trinidad and Costa Rica, he was for eleven years Senior and then Principal Technical Adviser, and then from 1978 Director of the Technical Advisory Division. MS. Eng. c. 4723

433 **Bryan Locke, (1966-1996)**. A year as a UNA volunteer teacher in the Ivory Coast was followed by his joining UNDP as a Programme Officer in Zaire. He then served in two further such posts, in Zambia and Indonesia. Next he became Assistant Resident Representative (ARR) in Nigeria, for the better part of six years. Some seven years followed at headquarters, as Senior Programme Officer working on Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries (TCDC). In mid-1987 he was Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) in Trinidad and Tobago, also covering programmes in Surinam and the Dutch West Indies. DRR was also his next assignment, in Somalia. He completed his career with three Geneva-based postings: Deputy to the Chairman of the Water and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSC); Senior Relief Coordinator with the UN Disaster Relief Organization; and back to the WSSC as Deputy Executive Secretary. He participated in UNCRP Witness Seminar 1 – see the Report on that Seminar. Accession CMD12199

434 **Timothy Painter, b. 1938, (1962-1997)**. Starting as a UK UNA volunteer assigned as a JPO to the UN Technical Assistance Board in Bolivia, his subsequent career with UNDP focused largely on the Latin American region. He was for two years ARR in Paraguay, followed by a spell in New York as Financial Management Officer. He returned to Bolivia as DRR and was then between 1973 and 1981 Resident Representative (RR) in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Four years ensued as Deputy Director of UNDP's office in Geneva, responsible for programmes in Eastern Europe; and a similar period again in Bolivia as Resident Coordinator (RC). For three years from 1989 he was Special Representative of the Secretary General for Emergency Operations in Ethiopia. He returned to Latin America as RC in Argentina in 1992; and his final post was as Adviser to UNDP's Regional Bureaux in New York for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for Africa. Since retirement he has undertaken consultancies for UNDP in Honduras, Paraguay and Bolivia.

435 **Christopher Ronald, b. 1945, (1969-2003)**. Two years as a JPO in UNDP's Botswana office were followed by a further two in headquarters as an Area Officer. The next seven years saw him as ARR in Madagascar and then Afghanistan. Back in New York from 1981 to 1988, he was Programme Officer and Deputy Division Chief in the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. Moving to the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (now the UN Office for Drugs and Crime), he was Chief of its Asia Section in Vienna and then Regional Director for

South Asia, based in New Delhi. He finished with two further assignments with UNDP in New York as Deputy Director of the Operations Support Group and Acting Director of the Capacity Development Group. Accession CMD6258

436 **Michael D. Smith, b. 1946, (1969-2002)**. His thirty-two-year career began as a UNDP Programme Officer in Haiti. This was followed by four years with UNDP's Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean in New York. From 1977 to 1980 he was Technical Assistance Officer with the World Bank's External Relations Department in Washington D.C. Returning to UNDP's Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, he served successively as ARR in Thailand and then DRR in India and Nepal. He finished his career with five years as a Division Chief with the UN Volunteers programme in Geneva and seven in the same capacity with the Regional Bureau for Arab States in New York. In retirement he undertook consultancies for UNDP in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Libya, Geneva and New York. Accession CMD6258 for CV.

437 **Allen Williams, b. 1917, (1968-1980)** had worked on topographical modelling and special mapping during the Second World War. Joining the UN system in 1968, he served in Jamaica for six years, designing and producing a new 1/12,500 map series; and then in Guyana as manager of an institution-strengthening project in survey, photogrammetry, cartography and map printing. MS. Eng. c. 4724

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

438 **Tad Palac, b. 1950, (1972-2008)**. Beginning as a UNA UK volunteer in Indonesia, he went on to make a career with UNICEF, starting with a second assignment as a volunteer, in Paraguay. Postings in Mozambique, Bangladesh and India followed. In India, as Chief of Education for almost seven years (1987-1994), he was in charge of what was then UNICEF's largest programme of cooperation in education in the world. Three years on UNICEF's Asia desk in New York followed. From 1997 to 2000 he was head of the Latin America and Caribbean desk in the Programme Division. A further three years in the Programme Division involved work on inter-agency coordination and UN reform, including seminal work on policies and practices related to UN Development Assistance Frameworks, the Common Country Assessment, Simplification and Harmonization and other key coordination mechanisms. In 2004 he returned to the field and became UNICEF's Representative in the Dominican Republic, a post he held until early retirement in 2008. He has since served in short-term assignments as Acting Representative in both Honduras (2011) and Ecuador (2014) and is often called upon to give training for UNICEF staff in programme policy and procedures. Accession CMD12199

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East (UNRWA)

439 **Elizabeth Flexner née Wrey, b. 1917, (1944-1946)**. Administrative Officer with UNRRA. Worked at sending relief supplies to Europe. MS. Eng. c. 4723

440 **Eileen Hull, b. 1920, (1944-1948 and 1955-1980)** first served with UNRRA in London (Recruitment and Placement Officer 1944-1948) and then the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in administration and budgeting. After an interval of five years accompanying her then husband who had been assigned by UNRWA to Beirut, she worked in ILO's Personnel, Field and Human Resources Departments and was for a time Director of its Bangladesh Office. MS. Eng. c. 4716

441 **Geoffrey Shakespeare, d. 2013**. He served UNRRA in Beirut, prior to the outbreak of civil war there. He was said to have been the first official to enter the Shatila refugee camp in Lebanon after the massacre by Christian Phalangists in September 1982. A few years later a death threat obliged his immediate departure and he was reassigned to the then UNRWA headquarters in Vienna. Obituary in BAFUNCS Newsletter 64 of September 2013. Accession CMD12197

442 **John W. Tanner, b. 1923, (1955-1983)**. Previously four years as Town Planning Officer in Nairobi. For UNRWA successively Architect Planner, Chief, Technical Division and Director in Jordan. "UNRWA's work whilst its HQ was in Beirut was efficient, practical and economic. After forced transfer to Vienna it became bureaucratic and too much attention was directed inwardly – personnel, job descriptions, etc." See references to him on the Internet, including under Friends' Ambulance Unit. MS. Eng. c. 4724

World Food Programme (WFP)

443 **Paul Buffard, b. 1949, (1971-2011)** was assigned to UNICEF as a volunteer JPO by the UK UN Association: he served for three years in Bolivia. He remained with UNICEF for a further two years, as an Assistant Programme Officer in Bangladesh. Most of the remainder of his career, from 1976 until 2013, was spent with WFP in various capacities – Assistant Project Officer, Project Officer and Evaluation Officer, based variously in Peru, Bolivia again, Pakistan, and Headquarters in Rome. He interrupted his service with the UN system to work from 1989 to 1993 for the NGO, Action Aid. Returning to WFP, he worked as an Adviser in Georgia, as Project Officer in Angola, and as Senior Adviser in Rome. He undertook three short consultancies between 2013-2014

for the Programme's North Africa and Middle East Region.
Accession CMD6258

444 Desmond H. Taylor, 1923-1999, (1976-1986).

War service followed by twenty-eight years with the British Overseas Service culminated in his becoming Director of Community and Rural Development in Lesotho. For WFP, Adviser in Botswana, Senior Adviser in Zimbabwe and Director of Operations in Ethiopia. MS. Eng. c. 4724

World Health Organization

445 Sir Donald Acheson, c. 1927-2010, (1987-1990). A physician, epidemiologist and Foundation Dean of the Medical Faculty at Southampton University, he went on to be the UK government's Chief Medical Officer in England. He represented the UK on WHO's Executive Board from 1987 to 1991. MS. Eng. c. 4729

446 Donald R. Alagiah, 1925-2013, (1971-1984). British nationality, of Sri Lankan background. He served in Ghana as a Public Health Engineer; he wrote on the International Drinking Water & Sanitation Decade.

447 Alfred George 'Fred' Beer, 1928-2013, (1958-1992). In a career of thirty-four years with the Organization, the first sixteen were spent on tuberculosis-related initiatives in Kenya, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh – the latter also involving smallpox. For the remaining period he specialised in medical supply roles, with three years between 1978 and 1981 also spent as President of the South East Asia Region Staff Association in India, followed by assignment to Headquarters in Geneva. Afterwards very active in BAFUNCS. Husband of June Hargreaves-Beer (*qv*). Accession CMD6258 for completed questionnaire.

448 Henry J. L. Burgess, b. 1930, (1965-1985) served with WHO and FAO. Consultant & Regional Adviser on nutrition in Africa and Western Pacific Regional Offices; Executive Secretary to the UN Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) Sub-Committee on Nutrition. He was author with **Ann Burgess** of frequently cited books and articles dealing with child malnutrition.

449 Joyce Chapman, b. 1920, (1949-1963). Clerical & Secretarial, Geneva and Copenhagen. MS. Eng. c. 4723

450 Ann Margaret Elter, b. 1927, (1951-1987). A General Service secretary and then Assistant Editor, she became Editor/Management Officer on the Professional staff. MS. Eng. c. 4723

451 Charles Garrett-Jones, 1912-1992, (1951-1955 and 1958-1970). With nearly forty years' experience in

various aspects of entomology, he served with WHO's Malaria Eradication teams. He was author of numerous articles on malaria which can be found on the Internet, one such being a WHO technical paper, 'Epidemiological entomology and its application to malaria'. Author also of *Where the Cricket Sings*, Outposts Publications Modern Poets series, 1975, ISBN 978-0720504309. MS. Eng. c. 4723

452 June Hargreaves-Beer, b. 1939, (1962-1996).

Beginning as a secretary in the Finance Section in the Regional Office in Brazzaville, she moved to the Malaria Eradication Programme, first in Brazzaville then in 1968 to Headquarters in Geneva. In 1969 she became Personal Assistant in the Office of the Assistant Director-General. For the remaining years she worked as Administrative Officer in the Division of Communicable Diseases and spent the last four as Conference Officer with the Global Programme on AIDS. Afterwards very active in BAFUNCS. Wife of Alfred George 'Fred' Beer (*qv*). Accession CMD6258 for questionnaire.

453 Elizabeth Heber, b. 1924, (1967-1972 and 1974-1978). A public health nurse with prior experience in Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria. Project team leader for WHO in Nursing Education and Administration in Libya, Afghanistan and the Yemen Arab Republic (tuberculosis). MS. Eng. c. 4723

454 Harry Hopker, d. 2006, (1956-1976). He was a Medical Rehabilitation Manager successively in Sri Lanka, Indonesia (Java, on a project dealing with prostheses), Thailand and India. He coordinated BAFUNCS' efforts in support of the World Assembly on Ageing in 1982. Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary.

455 Jean Humphries, 1933-2007, (1960s). Born in Scotland, she joined WHO in Geneva in the early 1960s, attracted by a plan to develop a global database on adverse reactions to drugs. It transpired that the Swedish government was also interested in this and her early hopes to work on the topic were dashed. However, with hallmark determination and courage she progressed through the ranks to become a much-valued Administrative Assistant to the work of a WHO Secretariat Committee which led to the publication of International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects. Accession CMD6258 for BAFUNCS obituary.

456 Ilfra M. Lovedee, 1920-2001, (1955-1980). A Health Visitor, she served first for fourteen years in four different projects in India and thereafter in Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and Sri Lanka, to help set up the first public health nursing course for All India and part of Southeast Asia. She was afterwards connected with Quaker Peace and Service, London. MS. Eng. c. 4723

457 Desmond Nugent, 1921-2007, (1959-1981). With a

Diploma in Public Health and degree in Tropical Medicine, he had worked in the then Gold Coast for ten years before joining WHO, posted to Nigeria as a Senior Medical Officer. Four years later he became WHO Representative in Liberia and thereafter in Nigeria, Indonesia and India. In retirement he was active in BAFUNCS. Accession CMD6258 for obituary only.

458 **Alfred Roman Saleeb, 1919-2000, (1956-1979).** Egyptian, he had been Station Manager for BOAC in Cairo. He joined the Administration Branch of WHO in the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office in Alexandria. In 1976 he was transferred to become Chief of Conference Services at the Regional Office for Europe in Copenhagen. Accession CMD6258 for obituary only.

459 **Kenneth S. Seal, 1910-2008, (1964-1971).** Prior experience in Aden and eastern Nigeria. WHO Medical Officer, Leprologist, Thailand; Assistant Director, Health Services, South East Asia Region, based New Delhi. MS. Eng. c. 4724

460 **Alec Smith, 1927-2014, (1973-1986).** Doctorate in medical entomology and Doctorate of Science. Served WHO in South Africa, Nigeria and at headquarters. Author of *Insect Man: A Fight against Malaria in Africa*, St. Martin's Press, 2000, ISBN 978-1850435976, and of many papers. Awarded the Ademola Medal in 1982 by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine for outstanding achievements. MS. Eng. c. 4724

461 **Richard Harold Strudwick, 1921-2015, (1963-1980).** Prior medical work over seventeen years in Nigeria, Hong Kong and Kenya. For WHO, Public Health Adviser in Ghana and Afghanistan; Regional Adviser, then Assistant Director, Health Services, South East Asia; and finally a Senior Medical Officer at headquarters, 1972-1980. He was the officer responsible for the Alma Ata Conference Report and Declaration. MS. Eng. c. 4724

462 **Ludwig Wertheim, 1923-1999, (1975-1983).** Of German background, he had served previously in Tanganyika, Hong Kong and Malawi. For WHO he was a Public Health Administrator successively in Bhutan, Nepal, Thailand and Bangladesh. MS. Eng. c. 4724

463 **Aubrey M. Woolman, 1916-2006, (1957-1975).** Ph. D., research chemist. Editor/Senior Editor, WHO Technical Publications. MS. Eng. c. 4724

464 **E. J. 'Norine' Wright, 1924-2016, (1968-1972).** She grew up in India. State Registered Nurse and State Certified Midwife. Previous service had included stints in Kenya, Tanganyika and Nigeria. For WHO she was a Community Health Nurse successively in Libya, East Pakistan, Somalia, Iraq and the Western Pacific, the projects ranging from basic health services to nutrition and tuberculosis. MS. Eng. c. 4724

The World Bank (IBRD)

465 **Yvonne Allen, b. 1920, (1964-1984).** A Canadian, she was on the secretarial and administrative staff. MS. Eng. c. 4723

466 **Sir John Anson, b. 1930, (1980-1983),** formerly a Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was Economic Minister at the British Embassy in Washington D.C. and UK Executive Director of the Fund and the World Bank. MS. Eng. c. 4723

467 **Jack Beach, 1920-2002, (1965-1985).** A Chartered Engineer with prior experience in India, for the Bank he was Senior Power Engineer in the Public Utilities Department, and then Chief of Power Section and Chief of Energy Division, East Asia and Pacific Region. MS. Eng. c. 4723

468 **Thomas W. Berrie, 1924-2002, (1968-1976).** Previously a consultant engineer economist to the UK Overseas Development Administration, he was successively IBRD Senior Economist and Economic Adviser on Public Utilities, and then a Division Chief within the Operations Evaluation Department. MS. Eng. c. 4723

469 **John Bowen-Ashwin, d. 2013, (-1980).** A merchant banker in London, he was asked by the World Bank to lead a team of accountants, engineers and surveyors to oversee financial control of a loan to build a deep-sea port in Mogadishu, Somalia. Other UN assignments followed, in Iran, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, St Lucia, Korea and Nigeria. Obituary in BAFUNCS Newsletter 64 of September 2013 in Accession CMD12197

470 **Victor E. M. Burke, 1920-1998, (1967-1985).** He was a member of the Bank's Agricultural Service till 1980 and thereafter Project Officer, Nigeria Desk at headquarters. MS. Eng. c. 4723

471 **John G. Bush, 1936-2008, (1977-1985).** Chartered Accountant; Financial Controller, Cotton Lint & Seed Marketing Board, Kenya. Seconded to the Bank's Agricultural Service. MS. Eng. c. 4723.

472 **John Clive Collins, b. 1926, deceased, (1972-1988).** Prior service in Cameroon, Guyana and for Hunting Technical Services in six further countries. For the Bank, Senior Agricultural Adviser, Principal Agriculturalist; advised on irrigated field crops. MS. Eng. c. 4723

473 **David B. Cook, b. 1930 (1974-1988).** He qualified in Municipal and Civil Engineering, and National Service took him to Korea and Suez. Overall he had some forty-five years' experience in over fifty cities and thirty countries. He was Deputy City Engineer for Nairobi and then Director

of a Special Programme in Urban Development Planning at University College, London. A stint as Chief Field Consultant to the UNDP-supported Master Plan of the Karachi region was followed by five positions over fifteen years for the Bank, as Senior Urban Professional and Engineering Adviser, identifying, appraising and supervising projects notably in Calcutta, Manila, Bangkok, Cairo, Lagos, China and Albania. On leaving the Bank he became a visiting lecturer at Harvard University's Graduate School of Design and an independent consultant. In 2004 he was awarded the George Stephenson Medal by the Institution of Civil Engineers, for his role as lead author of a paper entitled 'Urban Poverty – Addressing the Scale of the Problem'. MS. Eng. c. 4715

474 **Raymond Cook, 1924-1998, (1974-1980)**, IBRD Engineer, previously with the Colonial Service and the UK Overseas Development Administration. MS. Eng. c. 4723

475 **Christopher Douglas, 1925-2010, (1967-1984)**. He had served in Kenya and was on the staff of the Ministry of Overseas Development for three years. In the World Bank's Personnel Department he was successively Personnel Officer, Chief of the Recruitment Division and later of the Staff Development Division. MS. Eng. c. 4723

476 **Robert J. Dewar, 1923-2014, (1969-1984)**. He had served in Nigeria and Malawi for twenty-five years with the British Colonial Forest Service. For the Bank he was Senior Agriculturist for five years and then for ten Chief of Agriculture in the Resident Mission in East Africa. See also the Colonial Records Project. MS. Eng. c. 4723

477 **Elizabeth Donaghy, 1918-2013, (1957-1977)**. Following a varied career, she worked for the Bank in Records Management. The highlights for her were assembling and classifying the documents of the Indus Basin Negotiations, and assisting the authors of a history for the Brookings Institution entitled *The World Bank since Bretton Woods* (Eds. Mason and Asher, Brookings Institution Press, 1973, ISBN 9780815720300). In a letter to UNCRP she stated "The Bank was small but had a tremendous air of dedication – it was a truly exciting place to work." MS. Eng. c. 4715

478 **Ginette Gervais-MacWilliam, b. 1938, (1970-1986)**. Canadian, wife of Robert G. MacWilliam (*qv*). Administration and then Procurement Assistant. She worked on the irrigation side of the Agriculture Department on Europe, the Middle East and Africa. MS. Eng. c. 4723

479 **Brian S. Gray, b. 1931, (1970-1980 and 1982-1987)**. Ph. D. in oil palm agronomy. Director of Research, Harrisons and Crosfield, Malaysia, 1954-1970; Adviser on Smallholder Tree Crops to the Federal Land Development Authority, Malaysia, 1965-1970. Director of Plantation Crops Research, Unilever, London 1982-1984. For the Bank, Senior Tree Crops

Adviser, specialist with missions in some fourteen countries; also resident assignments in Indonesia (five years) and Ivory Coast (three years). His specialism was the development of best demonstrated practices (bench-marking) for tree crop enterprises. MS. Eng. c. 4723

480 **Alan H. Green, 1924-2013, (1977-1980 and 1981-1984)**. He had previously worked for Unilever in Zaire, Nigeria, Cameroon and the Solomon Islands. Agriculturist for the Bank in its West Africa Region, later tree crops adviser. MS. Eng. c. 4723

481 **John M. Hall, b. 1929, (1975-1989)** had first been an agricultural/soil and water conservation officer for the British Colonial Service in Malawi. With the Bank he was successively Project Officer/Manager/Senior Programme Officer in Nigeria, Bangladesh and India. MS. Eng. c. 4723

482 **Alexander D. Knox, 1925-2014, (1963-1987)**. Reader in Economics at LSE, with special reference to developing countries, up to 1963. His work with the Bank was mainly concentrated on Latin America and the Caribbean, where he started as Loans Officer in Argentina and, having directed the Public Utilities and Transportation Departments, went on to be Vice President for the region. For eight years from 1976 to 1984 he was successively Director of the Projects Department for Europe, Middle East and North Africa and then Vice President for Western Africa. MS. Eng. c. 4723

483 **Sir Timothy Lankester, b. 1942, (1966-1973 and 1985-1988)**. An economist and former VSO volunteer, he worked for the World Bank first in Washington, D.C., then in New Delhi (1970-1973). He later became Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Deputy Secretary to the Treasury and Permanent Secretary to the Overseas Development Administration, the last from 1989 until 1994. From 1985 to 1988 he was UK Executive Director of the Bank and IMF. Author *inter alia* of 'International Aid Experience, prospects and the moral case' in *Cultura*, 2, pp. 131-153. UNCRP questionnaire on MS. Eng. c. 4723

484 **John C. Lithgow, b. 1916, deceased, (1959-1975)**. Australian, Consultant Engineer (Power transmission), and Procurement Officer. MS. Eng. c. 4723

485 **Robert G. MacWilliam, b. 1927, (1973-1986)**. Prior experience in engineering capacities in Tanganyika and Scotland. Served the Bank as Senior Sanitary Engineer in nine countries of Europe, Middle East and Asia. Husband of Ginette Gervais-MacWilliam (*qv*). MS. Eng. c. 4723

486 **Cyril John Martin, 1919-2007, (1961-1980)**. He had previously worked with the Central Statistics Office and as an economist with the Kenya Treasury. For the Bank he was Economist, Loan Officer and Adviser over nineteen years. MS. Eng. c. 4723

- 487 **Christopher Melmoth, 1917-2006, (1962-1975).** Chartered Secretary and Cost Accountant. Division Chief, Far East and Asia, 1962-1972; then Assistant to Director, Asia Department. MS. Eng. c. 4723
- 488 **Hanns Peter Muth, b. 1939, (1967-1971 and 1974-1976).** German, Ph. D. from Columbia University in Political Science. Worked for McKinsey and as self-employed consultant operating a venture capital group working internationally out of London. Joined the Bank's Young Professionals Program. Became Investment/Senior Investment Officer for the International Finance Corporation/World Bank in Turkey and Greece, and Manager in Indonesia. He has written on French agriculture and the closer integration of Western Europe. MS. Eng. c. 4723
- 489 **Peter E. Naylor, 1929 -1984, (1967-1984).** An agricultural economist who had worked with Hunting Technical Services for eleven years before two years for the Bank in Washington. He then served in the Bank's Resident Mission in New Delhi from 1969 to 1976. Following a year on an advisory mission in Iran he returned to headquarters where he worked for a further seven years as Division Chief and Economic Adviser. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 490 **Donald S. Pearson, 1927-2006, (1977-1984) World Bank; also (1975-1977) UNIDO, and (1984-1986) UNDP.** Prior experience in Rhodesia, Malawi, Malaysia. For the Bank, Economic Adviser, Nepal; Sudan; Agricultural Planning Adviser, Sierra Leone. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 491 **John F. A. Russell, b. 1938, (1972-1988).** He had been a Farm Management Officer in Zambia and an Agricultural Survey Officer in Pakistan before joining the Bank. He served in four capacities: as an agriculturist in its East African representation (1972-1976) and then at headquarters; as rain-fed crops adviser in Washington; and principal agriculturalist in Indonesia (1985-1988). His key experience lay in research of extension linkages and farming systems, including at Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); poverty-oriented rural development; land and wildlife conservation; seed industry development; and farm management and crop production. He contributed a detailed CV and list of publications. MS. Eng. c. 4719
- 492 **Cyrus Samii, b. 1927, (1962-1969).** Iranian, doctorate in politics and economics. A former Deputy Director of the Central Bank of Iran. For IBRD, Loan Officer & Deputy Chief of Mission, East Africa. Returned to Government service. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 493 **Harry Sasson, 1932-1999, (1983-1986).** Prior experience in engineering, management consultancy and merchant banking. Co-financing Adviser at the Bank. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 494 **William H. Spall, 1917-1997, (1968-1979) World Bank, also (1962-1968) FAO.** Ten years' prior experience in Uganda. Agricultural Credit Specialist for FAO 1962-1968, including two years as Country Representative in Zanzibar. He was later a Division Chief for the Bank. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 495 **Alexander Storrar, 1921-2010, (1964-1983).** Twenty-one years' prior work in Kenya. For the Bank, Head of Agricultural Development Service for Eastern Africa; later Project Officer in Washington DC; Agricultural Adviser, Indonesia; Chief of Mission, Bangladesh, and Senior Adviser back in Washington. See the World Bank/IFC Archives Oral History Program for interview transcript. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 496 **D. M. I. Thomas, 1925-2001, (1970-1988).** War service in the RAF followed by eighteen years with the Colonial service in Gold Coast and Hong Kong, and two as a Public Finance Specialist in Vietnam. For the Bank, Loan Officer, Senior Loan Officer, then successively Resident Representative in Nepal and Sri Lanka. Co-author of *Export Prospects for the Republic of Vietnam* (Praeger, 1971, ASIN B000K08136). MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 497 **Cecil Harry Thompson, 1918-2004, (1960-1979).** War service followed by time with the British Military/Civil Administration in Malaya. For the Bank, Senior Country Economist; Economic Adviser; Chief Economist, Europe, Mediterranean and Near East, also Indonesia. Author of several Bank publications. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 498 **E. Bevan Waide, 1936-2003, (1962-1969) World Bank; also (1976-1988) International Finance Corporation.** Had first spent four years with the Ford Foundation in Tanzania. Economist, later Senior Economist. Successively consultant to IFC; Chief Economist; Director, Development Policy; Director, Country Policy Department; Director, New Delhi office. Author of *India - An Industrialising economy in Transition*, World Bank, 1987, ISBN 978-0821314210. MS. Eng. c. 4724
- 499 **Nigel M. Walsh, 1925-2015, (1967-1979).** Prior work had included sixteen years in soil conservation in Kenya, on land use planning on Bank-funded projects in Sudan, Ethiopia and Nigeria and, later, eight years as a Desk and Field Officer for Oxfam. His twelve years for the Bank included land use initiatives in Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia and Nigeria. MS. Eng. c. 4724 and MS. Eng. c. 5229
- 500 **Charles Henry White, 1906-1998, (1958-1972).** Electrical Engineer. Had worked previously in Singapore and Malaya. For the Bank, Engineer, Technical Operations Department; Division Chief; and Engineering Adviser. MS. Eng. c. 4724

501 **Eric R. Williams, b. 1919, (1969-1978) World Bank; also (1965-1969) UNDP.** His prior experience included seven years as Secretary/Treasurer to the Water Board in Uganda, and he carried on in a similar role there for UNDP. For the Bank he was an Expert in Municipal Finance, and Financial Analyst based mainly in Washington D.C. but undertaking missions in sixteen countries. For his final three years he was a Division Chief at headquarters. MS. Eng. c. 4724

International Atomic Energy Agency

502 **Ernest Hugh Belcher, 1920-2005, (1963-1981).** He served in IAEA's Medical Applications Section and was Director of its Division of Life Sciences. Co-editor of *Radio-isotopes in medical diagnosis* (Butterworth-Heinemann, 1971, ISBN 0407384006). MS. Eng. c. 4723

503 **Stuart G. Rison, b. 1918, (1959-1979); also (1951-1959) UN/TAA, UNCTAD/GATT/ITC.** Prior experience had included the UK Atomic Energy Research Establishment. Programme Officer; Chief of IAEA's UNDP Programming Department, Technical Assistance. And at GATT, Director, Division of Administration and Common Services. MS. Eng. c. 4724

International Maritime Organization

504 **Annie Kean, b. 1944, (1977-2005)** was successively French Translator, then Reviser, Head of the French Translation Service, and Deputy Director, Translation Services. She introduced training in technical matters for translation staff. She was the first Chairperson of the IMO Women's Association and first female President of the Organization's Staff Union. She was author of a book published in 1998 by the Union in several languages to raise money for needy children in IMO Member States – entitled *Little 'Mo, The Brave Little Boat* (ASIN B0017DBL6Q). In retirement she has been honorary Secretary to BAFUNCS. Accession CMD6258 for Questionnaire.

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International Court of Justice

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Index to Names

NB that the figures relate to entry numbers in the Main Guide (bold face) and the Supplementary List (ordinary face), and not to page numbers.

A

Abbott, Mary O. **303**
Abhyankar, Major M. G. **1**
Abrahamian, Shahen **118**
Acheson, Sir Donald 445
Agostini, Francois **231**
Alagiah, Donald R. 446
Alexander, Bernard **100**
Alexander-Sinclair, John **101**
Allan, T. G. 367
Allen, Mark Echazal **2**
Allen, Yvonne 465
Alves, John **256**
Anson, Sir John 466
Anstee, Dame Margaret Joan **3**
ap Rees, Garth **126**
Arnold, J.E. Michael **184**
Ashford, Oliver **326**
Askwith, Michael **127**
Askwith, Thomas **128**
Association of Former International Civil
Servants (AFICS, NY) **337**
Austin, Vincent **232**
Axford, David N. **327**

B

Badcock, Jacqueline C. **129**
Bagshaw, Peter G. 368
Bailey, Sydney D. **341**
Baltaxe, Robert 369
Barber, Martin J. P. **4**
Barton, Elizabeth **304**
Baster, Nancy **5**
Beach, Jack 467
Beer, Alfred George 'Fred' 447
Belcher, Ernest Hugh 502
Bennett, Arthur Albert 390
Bennett, Eveline E. **305**
Berrie, Thomas W. 468
Berry, Celia P. **261**
Berthoud, Paul **6**
Bishop, George **262**
Bishop, Robert A. **185**

Blezard, Kenneth Brian **228**
Blythe, Alan **7**
Bolt, Cecil M. 421
Bolton-Maggs, John **263**
Bottomley, Sir James **8**
Bouri, Janet 506
Bowen-Ashwin, John 469
Brackenbury, Charles E. 344
Bradshaw, Nigel 431
Brown, Andrew G. **9**
Brown, Arthur **306**
Browne, Stephen **130**
Browning, Rex Alan **284**
Bruce, Margaret 'Molly' **10**
Buffard, Paul 443
Buist, J. L. F. 'Ian' 430
Burbidge, John L. **233**
Burgess, Henry J. L. 448
Burke, Victor E. M. 470
Burley, Jeffery **264**
Burley, John **119**
Bush, John G. 471
Bushby, Margaret *née* Atkins **328**

C

Cairncross, Sir Alexander **285**
Cairns, Ed **339**
Callow-Miles, Irene **165**
Carr, Marilyn **183**
Carter, Peers Lee **11**
Carver, Michael, Field Marshall, Lord **12**
Cassell, Frank **257**
Cassidy, Shelagh **186**
Caustin, Harold E. **166**
Chamberlin, Ron **234**
Chaplin, Ann **187**
Chapman, Joyce 449
Chivers, Vernon T. **235**
Christal, Frederick Augustus **307**
Churchward, William C. **236**
Clark, William D. **286**
Cockrill, W. Ross **188**
Cohen, Myer **131**
Colborne, Peter P. **237**

Coles, Edwin K. Townsend **265**
Collins, John Clive 472
Colman, Juliet **13**
Constantinesco, Ian **189**
Cook, David B. 473
Cook, Raymond, 474
Cooper, Gerald 391
Cornford, Stanley G. **329**
Cottrell, William F. **14**
Crellin, Cecil T. **266**
Crowston, Barry **281**
Cullen, James R. **308**

D

Dahrendorf, Nicola **15**
David, Adrian G. **258**
Davies, Sir Arthur **330**
Davies, Barrie N. 346
Davies, Michael D. V. **287**
Davies, T. Glanmor **106**
Davis, Colin M. **107**
Davis, Terence 370
Daws, Sam **16**
Day, Joan 347
Delavenay, Émile **17**
Dell, Sidney **18**
de Mowbray, Patricia **132**
Denton, Christopher 475
de Noüe, Comte Jehan **19**
Deveria, Noeh 371
Dewar, Robert J. 476
Dewis, John W. **190**
Dey, James S. D. **238**
Dodd, William **267**
Donaghy, Elizabeth 477
Doss, Alan **133**
Douglas, James 347
Drucker, David **160**
Duckworth-Barker, Vernon 'Tod' **20**
Dunning, Harold **239**

E

Egger, Charles A. **108**
 Elkan, Peter G. **120**
 Elliott, Alan J. A. **268**
 Ellis-Jones, Menna 348
 Elter, Ann Margaret 450
 Elvin, H. Lionel **269**
 England, J. K. Robert **134**
 Erler, Jochen **229**
 Evans, Archibald A. A. 392
 Evans, Lionel J. C. **288**
 Everard, A. Colin J. **230**
 Everett, George E. **191**

F

Faint, Anthony J. L. **289**
 Farr, William **240**
 Fearn, Viola M. **309**
 Ferrari, Gilbert **21**
 Fisher, George 393
 Fishwick, Robert W. 372
 Fishwick, Wilfred 422
 Flatt, Andrew J. 349
 Fletcher, H. Granville **22**
 Flexner, Elizabeth *née* Wrey 439
 Foot, Hugh, Lord Caradon 350
 Forbes, Duncan **270**
 Forrest, Ronald W. 423
 Foster, Brian **135**
 Foster, P. V. D. 373
 Franklin, Norton N. 394
 Fraser, Charles 395
 Fraser, Ian 351
 Frith, Anthony C. **192**

G

Galea, Joseph **310**
 Garrett-Jones, Charles 451
 Gautam, Kul Chandra **109**
 Gervais-MacWilliam, Ginette 478
 Gibbs-Peart, Angela **102**
 Gillett, A. Nicholas **271**
 Gilpin, Anthony C. **23**
 Gladwyn Jebb, Lord Gladwyn **24**
 Goad, Sir Colin **253**
 Godber, Sir George **311**
 Goddard, Thomas 396
 Golt, Sidney **25**
 Goodier, Brian G. **193**
 Goodwin-Gill, Guy **103**
 Goulding, Sir Marrack **26**
 Gray, Brian S. 479
 Green, Alan H. 480
 Green, George D. 397
 Greenstock, Sir Jeremy **27**

Griffith, Donald **312**
 Grut, Mikael **290**
 Guilbride, Patrick D. L. **194**
 Guillebaud, Philomena **136**
 Gulland, John A. **195**

H

Hafeez, Lamees **343**
 Hall, Alan S. M. **196**
 Hall, John M. 481
 Hamersley, Arthur 374
 Hannay, David, Lord Hannay of Chiswick **28**
 Hansom, Edward P. K. 398
 Harbottle, Brigadier Michael, and Mrs Eirwen **29**
 Hardy, Michael J. L. **30**
 Hargreaves-Beer, June 452
 Harland, David **31**
 Harris, Charles **32**
 Harrison, Richard S. **313**
 Harrop, J. R. G. 352
 Hartnell, Diana 399
 Harwood, Air Vice Marshal ret'd, Michael **33**
 Hastings, Harold 400
 Havord, Gordon 432
 Heathcote, Ethel *née* Harrison 401
 Heber, Elizabeth 453
 Henry, R. N. 375
 Henwood, Daphne *née* Schroeder 402
 Heraty, Maggie **104**
 Higgins, Michael H. **254**
 Higgins, Dame Rosalyn **334**
 Hildyard, Sir David 353
 Hill, D. W. R. **34**
 Hill, Martin W. **35**
 Hoare, Basil **197**
 Hoffmann, Walter **36**
 Hoggart, Professor Richard **272**
 Holdaway, Peter **167**
 Holder, Michael W. 403
 Holliman, E. S. 376
 Holmes, Sir John **37**
 Hopker, Harry, 454
 Horrell, Charles Richard 'Dick' 377
 Howson, David F. and Mrs Evelyn **198**
 Hughes, Richard D. B. 378
 Hull, Eileen 440
 Humphries, Jean 455

I

Iannace, H. Vera *née* Klein **199**
 Irwin, Michael H. K. **38**
 Ivan Smith, George **39**

J

Jackson, J. W. 'Bill' **161**
 Jackson, Sir Robert **40**
 Jenks, C. Wilfred **241**
 Jensen, Erik **41**
 Jezeph, David **42**
 Johansson, K. Torsten I. **137**
 Jolly, Sir Richard **110**
 Jones, Hugh S. 404
 Jones, Huw M. **291**
 Jones, Lawrence Roy 420
 Jones, T. Alun **200**
 Jones, Terence D. **138**

K

Kahane, Matthew **139**
 Kapila, Mukesh **43**
 Kaser, Michael **44**
 Katzin, Alfred **168**
 Kean, Annie 504
 Keating, Michael **45**
 Keating, Rex **273**
 Kent, Randolph **46**
 Khamis, Salem **201**
 Khan, Riaz A. **282**
 Kidd, Joan D. *née* Clarke 424
 Kirkbride, Thomas B. **47**
 Kitson, General Sir Frank 354
 Knew, Ernest **202**
 Knowles, Oliver **121**
 Knox, Alexander D. 482
 Krishnamurti, Rangaswami **122**
 Kuentler, Peter **48**

L

Lam, Martin Philip **123**
 Landymore, Alec 379
 Lane, Kenneth Winton **163**
 Lankester, Sir Timothy 483
 Latham, Richard S. 417
 Ledwidge, Sir Bernard **49**
 Leeks, Anthony G. 380
 Lefevre, Julien **177**
 Leigh, Robert **162**
 Leitner, Kerstin **140**
 Lithgow, John C. 484
 Little, Ian Malcolm David **292**
 Lloyd, Oliver **332**
 Locke, Bryan 433
 Lockwood, Alwyn 418
 Lockwood, David E. **141**
 Lockwood, Derek **242**
 Loftas, Anthony **203**
 Logan, Sir Donald **255**

Longhurst, Richard **204**
 Loroach, Kim J. **178**
 Lovedee, Ilfra M. 456
 Loveridge, E. Basil **243**
 Lowes, Peter D. **142**
 Luard, Evan **50**
 Lubbock, David M. **205**
 Luckett, Joan **169**
 Luff, Richard D. **111**
 Luke, Kenneth D. **143**
 Lunt, George R. **244**
 Lynn-Meaden, Sylvia **170**
 Lyons, Frederick **144**

M

Macfadyen, David **314**
 Mackenzie, Archibald 355
 MacMillan, S. Ann **146**
 Macrae, Sheila **164**
 MacWilliam, Robert G. 485
 Maitland, Sir Donald **51**
 Malcolm, Neil Stuart 381
 Malloch Brown, Mark, Lord Malloch-Brown
145
 Manning, Raymond 405
 Mark, James **124**
 Marquand, Hilary 406
 Marshall, Sir Peter **52**
 Martin, Cyril John 486
 Martin, Jack P. **245**
 Martin, Roy 425
 Mason, Sir Frederick 357
 Matthews, Paul **147**
 Mathieson, William A. **53**
 Mawhood, Philip **274**
 Maxwell, Simon **148**
 McAfee, Miss M. A. 356
 McBean, George **112**
 McBean, Sara Cameron **113**
 McCallum, Alexander 382
 McCreery, Rosemary **114**
 McLean, Peter **206**
 McLean, Ronald George 359
 Meecham, Keith **207**
 Melmoth, Christopher 487
 Metcalfe, C. Peter C. **149**
 Midwinter-Vergin, Kathleen Margaret **54**
 Millard, Sir Guy **55**
 Miller, C. C. Dudley 407
 Mills, A. Raymond **315**
 Mollett, Geoffrey and Mrs Imogen **56, 57**
 Montgomery, Col. J. R. Patrick **336**
 Morey, Roy **150**
 Morris, Nicholas **105**
 Morse, David 408
 Mortimer, Edward **58**
 Moser, Sir Claus **59**
 Mosselmans, Michael **60**

Murdoch, Dame Iris **171**
 Musk, Denis J. **259**
 Murray, Sir James 358
 Murray, John **179**
 Muth, Hanns Peter 488

N

Nash, Nina **61**
 Naylor, Peter E. 489
 Neath, R. W. **62**
 Newbury, Colin **275**
 Newton, Donald C. **172**
 Nicol, Davidson S. H. W. **63**
 Novi, Carlos 505
 Nugent, Desmond 457

O

O'Brien, Nancy **316**
 Olsen, Karl **208**
 Oppong, Christine **246**
 Orbaneja, Antonio Gomez **209**
 Orbaneja, Jean *née* Fairley **210**
 Overton, John 426
 Owen, Sir A. David K. **64**

P

Painter, Timothy 434
 Palac, Tad 438
 Palmer, John M. 409
 Palmier, Leslie H. **276**
 Park, Peter O. 383
 Parsons, Sir Anthony **65**
 Pascoe, General Sir Robert **66**
 Paterson, William P. 360
 Patten, Anthony R. **151**
 Pearson, Donald S. 490
 Peckham, Arthur J. **211**
 Perfrement, Denis **293**
 Phillips, Norman 410
 Pickering, Donald C. and Mrs Susan **294, 295**
 Pickett, Liam **247**
 Pilkington, Maurice **67**
 Pinheiro, Susana Frazao **152**
 Pisarski, Jerzy Bogumil 'Peter' **68**
 Pitt, David C. **317**
 Please, Stanley **296**
 Pourtauborde, J. E. 384
 Prandle, Arthur L. 411
 Prendergast, Sir Kieran **69**
 Purnell, Maurice 385
 Purvis, Barbara M. **212**

R

Rainey, Reginald Charles **213**
 Ralph Bunche Institute **340**
 Rashed, Nazri Muhammad **70**
 Ratcliffe, Clifford **214**
 Raven-Roberts, Angela **115**
 Rayment, Paul **71**
 Rees, Elfan **173**
 Reid, Sir John **318**
 Rennie, Sir John **174**
 Rhodes James, Sir Robert **72**
 Richard, Ivor, Lord Richard **73**
 Richards, Hamish 412
 Richardson, David **248**
 Riddelsdell, Dame Mildred 361
 Ringrose, Nigel **153**
 Rison, Stuart G. 503
 Ritchie, Jean **215**
 Rivett, Bernadette **319**
 Roberts, Sir Adam **335**
 Roberts, Joan E. **320**
 Robertson, James Orr **74**
 Rodda, John **331**
 Roe, Alan **297**
 Roll-Vallanjon, Mary **321**
 Ronald, Christopher 435
 Rose, General Sir Michael **75**
 Russell, Frank Thomas **277**
 Russell, Hugh B. L. **322**
 Russell, John F. A. 491

S

Sach, Warren E. 362
 Saleeb, Alfred Roman 458
 Samii, Cyrus 492
 Samson, Klaus **249**
 Sanders, David W. **216**
 Sankey, John 363
 Sargent, Kenneth **217**
 Sasson, Harry 493
 Saunders, Christopher T. **76**
 Saunders, Cyril E. H. and Mrs Edith M.
 427
 Saunders, John M. **77**
 Saunders, Winifred **175**
 Scott, Sir Peter 364
 Seager, Andrew **296**
 Seal, Kenneth Stanley 459
 Sellers, Robin A. 365
 Sen, Sudhir **154**
 Shakespeare, Geoffrey 441
 Sharif, Mohammed **323**
 Shaw, D. John **180**
 Shepherd, Bernard Louis 413
 Sherman, Peter John 414
 Shirley, Martin **155**

Simkin, Peter Lewis **181**
 Sinclair-Loutit, Kenneth **324**
 Singer, Sir Hans **78**
 Singh, Parmeet **79**
 Skeldon, Ronald and Mrs Grania **80, 81**
 Skoumal, Stanislav **283**
 Smart, J. Kenneth **218**
 Smieton, Dame Mary Guillan **82**
 Smith, Alec 460
 Smith, David E. **156**
 Smith, George Ivan, *see* Ivan Smith
 Smith, Michael D. 436
 Smith, William J. 428
 Smyth, Anthony John 386
 Snelson, Kenneth E. **219**
 Solis, Peggy E. 429
 Spall, William H. 494
 Spencer, Jack **299**
 Spinage, Clive A. 387
 Sroka, Stanislaw 'Stanley' **116**
 Stark, Sir Andrew **83**
 Stephen, David **84**
 Stewart, Sir Herbert Ray **300**
 Stewart, J. M. 366
 Storrar, Alexander 495
 Strudwick, Richard Harold 461
 Stuart-Williams, D. R. 'Bill' **250**
 Sydenham, Richard **85**
 Sykes, Alan **220**
 Symonds, J. Richard **86**
 Szczepanik, Edward 388
 Szynalski, Broniek **182**

T

Tanner, John W. 442
 Tanzer, William 'Bill' **87**
 Taylor, Desmond H. 444
 Taylor, James 415
 Thomas, D. M. I. 496
 Thompson, Cecil Harry 497
 Thruscutt, Herbert Sydney **301**
 Tickell, Sir Crispin **88**
 Tickner, Winifred, Mrs **89**
 Tidmarsh, Kyril **251**
 Townsend, Charles M. **278**
 Townsend, Sir Cyril **338**
 Turvey, Ralph 416

U

Unwin, Thomas M. **157**
 Urquhart, Sir Brian **90**

V

van Santen, Charles **221**
 Vickers, D. Burnell H. and Mrs Jeanne **91, 92**

W

Waide, E. Bevan 498
 Wait, Reginald J. C. 419
 Walsh, Nigel M. 499
 Ward, Geoffrey Macman **252**
 Ward, William E. F. **279**
 Waterman, David John **222**
 Welcomme, Robin Leon **223**
 Wells, Jeremy **99**
 Wertheim, Ludwig 462
 Westerduin, Frank and Mrs Grace **224**
 Whaley, J. David **158**
 Whitaker, Ben **93**
 Whitchurch, Lt. Col. Matthew W. **94**
 White, Charles Henry 500
 Whitley, Andrew **176**
 Williams, Allen 437
 Williams, Douglas **125**
 Williams, Brigadier Sir Edgar **95**
 Williams, Eric R. 501
 Williams, Michael, Lord Williams of Baglan
96
 Willmott, John **260**
 Wilson, Fergus **225**
 Wilson, Lt. General Sir James **97**
 Winter, David 389
 Winteringham, F. Peter W. **333**
 Witham, Peter **159**
 Wood, Duncan **342**
 Wood, William **98**
 Woodhouse, Steve **117**
 Woolman, Aubrey M. 463
 Wren, E. Christopher C. **325**
 Wright, Norine L. 464
 Wyatt, Gavin S. **302**

Y

Yap, Chan Ling **226**

Z

Zagni, Antonio **227**
 Zuberi, Habib Ahmed **280**

Index to Keywords

NB that the figures relate to entry numbers almost exclusively in the Main Guide, and not to page numbers

A

Aborigines 336
Aden 218
Adiseshia, Malcolm 53
Administration 98, 140, 235, 274, 287
Administrative Committee on Coordination
 see UN ACC
Adult education 265
Advocacy 4, 113, 321, 343
Afghanistan 4, 49, 128, 141, 305, 307
Africa *passim but especially* 15, 23, 39, 53,
 63, 86, 104, 112, 121, 133, 135, 158, 166,
 183, 225, 274, 280, 302
Africa Training and Research Centre
 (CAFRAD) 274
'Agenda 21' report 216, 331
Agricultural economics 154, 180, 204
Agricultural education 225
Agricultural engineering 189
Agricultural extension 491
Agronomy 197
Aid 40, 78, 130, 147, 149, 177, 193, 288, 292,
 339, 483
Aid management 107, 129, 130, 243
AIDS, *see* HIV/AIDS
Albania 105
Amazon region 113, 194
Ambassador of the UK to the UN: *see*
 Permanent Representative
American security policy at the UN 95
Angola 3, 26, 136, 152
Animal Health 188, 194, 270
Animation in film 112
Annan, Kofi 16, 58, 69, 84, 133, 340
Anthropology 41, 113, 115, 246, 276, 317
Appointment of Executive Heads, *see*
 Executive Heads, election of
Arab-Israeli War (1948) 39
Armaments 299
Association of Former International Civil
 Servants (AFICS) 10, 47, 87, 337
Association of South East Asian Nations 121
Atomic energy 22, 332, 333
Australia/Australians 36, 39, 40, 138, 164,
 216

Austria 86, 171, 172
Autobiographies in UNCRP 3, 262, 270
Autonomous government corporations 302
Aviation 228, 229, 230, 327, 328
Azimuths, UNDP television reportage 161

B

Bangladesh 3, 40, 141, 189, 237, 263, 310
Ban, Ki-Moon 96
Belize 113
Benin 140, 144, 158, 191, 223
Bhutan 138, 141, 147, 224, 230, 266
Biological diversity 203, 223
Black, Eugene R. 78, 294
Blue Berets/Helmets 29, 90, 97
Boerma, Addeke 53
Bolivia 3, 314
Bosnia-Herzegovina 4, 15, 26, 31, 75
Botswana 243, 265
'Bottom up' versus 'top down' 160
Boutros Ghali, Boutros 26, 84, 340
Boyd-Orr, Lord John 205
Brandt Commission/Report 25, 286
Brazil 194, 297, 336
Breast-feeding 113
Bretton Woods framework 18, 78, 285
Briefing and preparation 67, 238, 244, 263,
 282, 319
Britain and the UN 27
British Colonial Service 34, 62, 74, 98, 121,
 126, 128, 157, 174, 181, 189, 192, 193,
 196, 200, 217, 277, 291, 294, 298, 301,
 308, 312, 330, 332
British foreign policy and the UN 334
Britons in the UN system 84, 99, 181, 211
Broadcasting 70, 273
Brundtland, Gro Harlem 321
Brunei 260
Budget, UN, etc 36, 47, 158, 174, 206, 245
Bunche, Ralph 39, 90, 340
Bureaucracy 23, 38, 111, 317
Burma/Myanmar 160, 309, 310, 320

C

Cambodia/Kampuchea 16, 26, 77, 96, 114,
 133, 147, 306
Cameroon 14, 132
Candau, Marcelino 311
Capacity development 147
'Capacity Study'/Jackson Report (UNDP) *see*
 Jackson Report
Cape Verde Islands 40, 132, 282
Career prospects 127, 178, 235, 266
Caribbean 108, 109, 112, 113, 194
'Catchphrases'/buzz words 222
Cecil Peace Prize 241
Central Asia 44, 139
Chernobyl 3, 333
Childers, Erskine B. III 90
Child abuse 112
Child health 305
Child labour 80, 204, 336
Child mortality 110, 112
Child protection 114
Children's rights 112, 117, 336
Child soldiers 103, 115
China 140, 150, 281, 314, 324
China, Republic of/Taiwan 64
Church House, Westminster 10
Civil/military coordination 3, 96, 179
Civil society 158, 160
Climate change, *see also* UN Framework
 Convention, and Intergovernmental Panel,
 on 88, 110, 140, 148
Cluster weapons 342
Coconut 197
Codex Alimentarius 321
'Cold War', the 3, 11, 28, 30, 71, 73, 268
Colonial Service, *see* British Colonial Service
Commodities 199, 226
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
 127
Communications technologies, 140, 141
Community health 312
Conference of NGOs in consultative status
 with the UN (CoNGO) 173, 336
Conferences (major UN) 10, 22, 30, 92, 109,
 216, 246, 255, 285, 318, 327, 329, 331

Conflict resolution 15, 90
 Congo/Democratic Republic of/Zaire 15, 23,
 77, 89, 133, 306, 308
 Consultants 192
 Co-operatives 221, 243, 247
 Coordination of the UN system 35, 40, 76,
 79, 117, 124, 126, 127, 129, 132, 133, 134,
 137, 209, 235, 289, 297
 Copper mining 68
 Counterinsurgency 94, 354
 Cuba 337
 Cultural considerations 159, 196, 272
 Curriculum development 262, 266
 Cyprus 12, 28, 29, 32, 66, 97, 273
 Czechoslovakia 61, 87, 175

D

Dairy industry 224
 Darfur 43, 69, 287
 Debt 18
 Decentralization, of government 32
 Decentralization/devolution, to the field 102,
 207, 231, 235, 269, 310, 311
 Declaration of Principles of International Co-
 operation 268
 Decolonization 41, 53, 90, 363
 de Cuellar, Javier Perez 65, 340
 Dehydration 112
 Dell, Sidney 118, 122
 Dental health 319
 Department of Peace-keeping Operations
see UN Department of Peacekeeping
 Operations
 Desalination 74
 'Development', definitions of 243
 Development economics 78
 Development planning 110
 Diabetes mellitus 318
 Diplomacy, diplomatic law 19, 28, 30, 33, 51,
 52, 58, 86, 97, 255, 282, 334
 Disabled persons 242
 Disaster preparedness/relief 3, 46, 107, 115,
 129, 182
 Displaced persons 4, 45, 133, 165, 169, 171,
 172, 174
 Documentation 17, 222, 239, 268
 'Domestic resource mobilization' 296
 Donor expectations 104, 153, 164, 181, 263,
 297, 343
 Draftsmanship 10, 27, 30, 31, 84, 109, 166,
 173, 203, 216, 268, 332
 Dress-making 170

E

East Africa 53, 112, 121, 225, 230, 330
 Eastern Europe 44, 127

East Pakistan, *see* Bangladesh
 e-commerce and development 119
 Economic adjustment 110, 251, 296, 297
 Economic Community of West Africa
 (ECOWAS) 121, 135
 Economic Development Institute 285
 Economic versus social development 3, 5, 44,
 48, 106, 110, 113, 217, 276
 Economics 9, 34, 44, 59, 71, 76, 78, 118, 120,
 201, 292
 Editing 17, 22, 81, 102, 161, 203, 313, 321
 Education, of girls 113, 182
 Education, rural 263, 271
 Education, technical/vocational, in science
 and technology 183, 252, 262, 266, 280
 Efficiency/inefficiency 34, 147, 177, 283, 302
 Election, *see* Executive Heads
 Electronics 228, 283
 El Salvador 26
 Emergency relief 15, 37, 46, 60, 77, 105, 107,
 115, 174, 177, 179, 182
 Employers 247
 Employment promotion 78, 118, 197, 232,
 242, 245
 Engineers/engineering 42, 74, 99, 107, 189,
 224, 228, 232, 259, 260, 301, 327
 English, teaching of 270, 278
 Entomology 213, 280, 308, 451, 460
 Environment 88, 110, 140, 280, 333, 340
 Epidemiology 307, 308, 322
 Equatorial Guinea 127
 'Equitable geographical distribution' 57, 82,
 87, 101, 238, 278
 Eritrea 127
 Ethiopia 46, 181, 198, 221, 307, 322
 'Ethnic cleansing' 31, 69, 84
 Eurasia 44
 European Coal and Steel Community 18
 Evaluation 111, 127, 130, 147, 177, 277, 280,
 282, 287, 292
 Executive Heads, s/election, appointment of
 3, 24, 53, 65, 119, 205, 206, 330

F

Falklands/Malvinas War 65, 338
 Family life 23, 39, 89, 99, 192, 198, 301
 Family planning 311
 Family welfare, 412
 Federation of International Civil Servants'
 Associations (FICSA) 10, 159, 392
 Fellowships 238, 329
 Field service conditions 126, 190, 216, 231,
 235, 315, 320
 Fiji 141, 159, 202, 262
 Film/video 85, 161, 273
 Fiscal policy 296
 Fisheries 191, 195, 207, 214, 218, 223, 376
 Flooding 331

Fluoridation 319
 Food aid 180
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 184-227
incidental references to 42, 53, 54, 59, 80,
 101, 129, 138, 169, 243, 284, 290, 298,
 321, 332, 333
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
 independent external evaluation of 287
 Food crops 221
 Food processing 224
 Food security 119, 148, 179, 180
 Fellow of the Royal Society 195, 213
 Foot and mouth disease 194
 Forestry 84, 192, 217, 264, 290
 Former Soviet Union 297
 Founding conferences of the UN 10, 355
 Fragile states 15, 84, 130
 Friends Ambulance Unit, Friends Relief
 Service 77, 86, 341, 342
 Future of the UN, and FutureUN.org Project
 40, 130, 147

G

Gambia River Basin 136, 197
 Gandhi, M. K., Mahatma 86
 Gaza Strip 91, 170, 174
 Gender, and gender violence 13, 183, 246,
 340
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 (GATT) 25
 General Service staff 102, 146, 186, 261, 319
 Geneva Conventions and Protocols 181
 Geneva 8, 11, 20, 41, 48, 61, 73, 102, 146,
 276
 Genocide 43
 Geographical distribution *see under* 'Equitable
 geographical distribution'
 Germany 18, 165, 169
 Gibraltar 51
 Global Ageing Programme 314
 Global Alliance for Vaccines and
 Immunization (GAVI) 109, 113
 Global Atmospheric Research Programme 326
 Global governance 88, 110, 204
 Governance 147, 158
 Grant, James 108
 Greece 77, 232, 265, 283, 314
 Guatemala 84
 Guinea-Bissau 84

H

Hammarskjöld, Dag 19, 23, 39, 55, 89, 90,
 271
 'Health for All by the Year 2000' 314, 317,
 318

Hides and skins 199, 202
 Highway engineering 301
 Hill, Martin 35, 41, 146
 HIV/AIDS 112, 140, 152
 Home economics 212
 Horn of Africa 115, 230
 Human Development Report 110
 Humanitarian assistance 3, 4, 10, 29, 31, 43, 45, 46, 60, 69, 103, 105, 107, 111, 112, 115, 152, 159, 174, 180, 181, 339, 343
 Humanitarian and security actors 15, 104
 Human Resources/Personnel 14, 62, 82, 83, 114, 135, 137, 163, 231, 240, 287
 Human rights 10, 13, 45, 84, 93, 105, 110, 114, 147, 158, 249, 336, 340, 342
 Hungary 220, 306
 Hunter College 17, 22, 337
 Hydrology 331

I

ICT, *see* Information & communications technologies
 Illiteracy 280
 India 18, 74, 86, 106, 198, 301, 303, 305, 498
 Indonesia 42, 117, 151, 193, 197, 221, 266, 276
 Industrial training 237, 252, 281
 Information and communications technologies 162, 266
 Information, *see* UN Department of Public Information (DPI)
 Insulin 63
 Integrated agricultural development 216, 217
 Inter-Agency Standing Committee 46
 Inter-American Development Bank 18, 287
 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 327, 329
 International Atomic Energy Agency 332, 333
incidental references to 22, 156
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) 228-230
 International civil service, the 83, 84, 210, 245
 International Civil Service Commission 156, 229, 287
 International compared with national civil service 163, 269
 International Co-operation, Principles of, *see* Declaration of
 International Council of Mining and Metals 297
 International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) 331
 International Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation Decade 142
 International economics 118, 120
 International exchanges 268
 International Labour Organization 231-252

incidental references to 8, 59, 80, 137, 197, 204, 313, 392
 International law 30, 229, 241, 334, 335
 International Law Commission 30
 International Monetary Fund 256-257
 International Organization for Migration 80
 International Refugee Organization 54, 91, 131, 163, 165, 169
 International secretariat, problems of running 253, 293
 International Trade Centre (ITC) 99, 130, 172
 International Tropical Timber Agreement 184
 International Women's Year 10
 Internships 204, 251
 Interpreting 321
 Iodine deficiency disorders 112
 Iran 65, 101, 190, 196, 271, 273
 Iran-Iraq War 26
 Iraq 26, 27, 33, 69, 75, 88, 94, 113, 129, 243, 307
 Irrigation 42, 189
 Isotopes in food, agriculture, environment 333, 498
 Israel 39, 51, 90, 143, 174
 Ivory Coast 133

J

Jackson Report/'Capacity Study' 3, 40, 64, 126, 166, 196
 Jackson, Sir Robert 3, 40, 146
 Jamaica 194, 262, 281
 Japan 87
 Joint Inspection Unit 2
 Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 152
 Jordan 167, 170, 174, 216, 228, 307

K

Kampuchea, *see* Cambodia
 Kashmir 86
 Kenya 34, 79, 113, 121, 217, 287
 Keynes, John Maynard 78, 118, 285
 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of 134, 139, 177
 Korea, Republic of 67, 94, 238, 260, 266
 Kosovo 31, 46, 176, 179
 Kuwait 26

L

Labouisse, Henri 108
 La Guardia, Fiorello H. 40, 166
 Laissez-passer (UN) 22
 Lake Success 14, 17, 22, 36, 39, 47, 57, 67, 201

Languages, importance of 17, 22, 186, 193, 238, 321
 Laos 4, 143
 Latin America 3, 18, 54, 108, 113, 193, 219, 240
 Latin American Free Trade Area 18
 Law of the Sea 30, 255
 League of Nations 11, 17, 22, 35, 54, 61, 64, 210, 241, 251, 271, 314
 Lebanon 91, 167, 174
 Legal affairs 6, 30, 91, 103, 229, 241, 334
 Lehman, Herbert H. 40
 Lesotho 177, 197, 216, 262
 'Less Developed Countries' 18
 Liberation movements 91
 Liberia 98, 104, 133, 237, 263, 325
 Lie, Trygve 22, 39, 40, 61, 90, 168
 Lithuania 160
 Local government 32, 62, 158, 274, 275
 Local/national staff 30, 228, 235, 238, 287
 Locusts 213
 Luard, Evan 16, 50

M

Madariaga, Don Salvador de 210
 Maheu, René 53, 278
 Mahler, Halfdan 311, 319, 321
 Makerere University 201, 223, 225
 Malaria 152, 307, 308, 311, 325, 451, 460
 Malawi 138, 140, 177, 217, 280
 Malaysia 197, 212, 217, 237
 Management accounting 238
 Management training 135, 244, 319
 Marketing 196, 218
 Mauritania 126, 336
 M'Bow, Amadou-Mahtar 267, 273
 McCarthy, Senator Joseph 22, 78, 268
 McNamara, Robert 294, 302
 'Measuring' development, results 5, 154
 Mechanical engineering 224, 252
 Medical education 63, 315
 Mekong River Commission 133, 134
 Metals, metallurgy, metalwork 232, 281, 297
 Meteorology 213, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331
 Micro credit 183
 Middle East 26, 39, 73, 91, 96, 273, 334, 338
 Midwifery 303, 304
 Migration 80, 103
 Military operations (UN) 1, 3, 12, 29, 33, 66, 67, 75, 96, 104, 179
 Military Staff Committee of the UN 33
 Military, role of the 29
 Millennium Development Goals 130, 133
 Minerals and mining 68, 297
 Mine clearance 4, 94
 Minorities 72
 'Mohicans', the 36, 57, 87

Molotov, Ambassador Vyacheslav 332
 Money, monetary policy 18, 78, 118, 257, 285, 296
 Morale 47, 199, 283, 290, 302
 Morgan, General Frederick 40
 Morocco 324
 Mother and child health 177, 304
 Motivation 120, 157, 250
 Mozambique 26, 115, 152, 181, 194, 262

N

Nakajima, Hiroshi 319, 321
 Namibia 26, 90, 91, 129, 358
 Nansen Award 173
 Narcotics 3, 142, 258
 'National execution', 'national ownership' 117, 144, 181, 222
 Nepal 109, 112, 113, 141, 197
 'Networking' 222
 Neutrality of the UN 37, 105, 132, 181
 New York on '9/11', 16, 141
 NGOs in consultative status with the UN, *see* Conference of
 Nigeria 190, 305
 Nigerian civil war 41
 Northern Rhodesia *see* Zambia
 'North-South dialogue' 9, 122
 Nubia, monuments of 273
 Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation 28
 Nuclear energy, peaceful uses of 90, 333
 Nuclear fallout, radiation 3, 333
 Nurses, nursing 303, 304, 305, 316, 320
 Nutrition 110, 115, 204, 205, 212, 215

O

Objective-setting, *ir/realism* of 62, 263, 276, 282, 293, 314, 319
 Occupational therapy 309
 Official records of the UN 17, 22, 81, 313
 Oil 51, 101
 Onchocerciasis (river blindness) 213
 OPEX scheme (operational & executive personnel) 9, 30
 Opium 101
 Organization, organizational analysis 119, 135, 222, 272, 317
 Owen, Sir A. David K. 17, 54, 64, 78, 126, 166
 Oxfam 15, 109, 111, 161, 271, 339

P

Pacific region 14, 42, 80, 126, 129, 141, 150, 151, 159, 164, 262
 Pakistan 4, 40, 70, 86, 134, 141, 182, 189,

252, 307
 Palais des Nations, Geneva 19, 20, 161, 251
 Palestine 6, 167, 174, 273
 Papua New Guinea 32, 80, 129, 141, 159, 331
 Participatory development 160
 Pastoral communities 112, 115
 Pate, Maurice 108, 116, 168
 Peace-keeping 3, 4, 12, 15, 31, 41, 67, 75, 90, 96, 133, 334
 Peace-building, -making 26, 29, 84, 342
 Pension Fund, *see* UN Joint Staff Pension Fund
Perestroika 251
 Performance assessment 62, 130, 135, 207
 Permanent Representative of the UK to the UN in Geneva 8, 11, 52
 Permanent Representative of the UK to the UN in New York 27, 28, 51, 52, 65, 73, 88
 Persistent organic pollutants 140
 Personnel *see* Human Resources
 Peru 3, 193, 194, 231
 Philippines, The 107, 129, 138, 197, 266, 271, 306
 Photographs, in the UNCRP 14, 16, 23, 39, 64, 116, 197, 202, 218, 225, 243, 280
 Planning 78, 110, 119, 222, 244, 292, 312
 Political Affairs 3, 4, 23, 26, 39, 41, 45, 62, 69, 84, 89, 95, 121, 133, 134, 149, 159, 268, 306, 311, 334, 341
 Pollution (marine) 30, 203, 253
 Population, censuses, 5, 59, 80, 86, 164, 246, 291, 322
 Ports 293
 Poverty 18, 78, 127, 130, 148, 154, 299, 340
 'Prebisch/Singer hypothesis' 78, 122, 124
 Preparatory Commission of the UN 17, 24, 35, 54, 90
 Primary health care 108, 304, 318, 319
 Private financing of development 42, 109, 130, 158, 321
 Privileges and Immunities 30, 334
 Procurement 177, 230
 Production management 233
 'Programme approach' 147
 Proliferation of UN agencies 124
 Protection 15, 31, 45, 72, 75, 96, 105, 336, 339
 Protocol 19
 Public administration 98, 274
 Public information 39, 70, 76, 168, 203
 Public perceptions of the UN 130
 Public utilities 302
 Publications, UN 17, 56, 57
 Pulp and paper 217, 264
 Purchasing power parities 201

Q

Quakers, *see* Religious Society of Friends

Quality of UN staff 49, 137, 163
 Qatar 167, 270

R

Radioactive fallout 333
 Radio 39, 67, 70, 85, 228, 259, 273, 310
 Recruitment, selection, staffing 14, 34, 52, 61, 62, 82, 120, 185, 197, 238, 258, 273
 Reform of the UN 3, 16, 40, 83, 110, 119, 130, 148
 Refugee law 103
 Refugees 4, 40, 91, 96, 100, 101, 104, 105, 167, 173, 174, 177, 232
 Religious Society of Friends, Quakers 16, 23, 77, 86, 271, 341, 342
 Renewal of contracts 192
 Research 44, 50, 63, 76, 80, 103, 112, 113, 148, 183, 194, 204, 213, 223, 246, 264, 297, 308, 326, 328, 331, 333
 Rhodesia, Northern *see* Zambia
 Rice 156, 226
 Rinderpest 387
 Roosevelt, Mrs Eleanor 10, 54
 Rotation between headquarters and field 265
 Rule of Law 147
 Rural development/education/technology 54, 112, 177, 183, 184, 197, 212, 232, 263, 271, 280, 301
 Russia/Russian Federation/USSR 18, 44, 59, 171, 251, 314
 Rwanda 15, 46, 177

S

St Lucia 277
 Salaries, pay, allowances 62, 199, 229, 235, 266, 287, 299
 Samoa 141, 151
 Sanitation and hygiene 107, 110, 307
 Saouma, Edouard 53, 206, 287
 Sarawak 41, 217
 Saudi Arabia 32, 256
 Saunders, John 77, 146, 175, 337
 School feeding 177, 182, 263
 Science 22, 203, 266, 279, 280, 327, 329, 331
 Science education 262
 Seas and oceans 203
 Secretarial 54, 146, 186, 187
 Security Council, *see* UN Security Council
 Sen, Binay Ranjan 53, 215, 332
 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) 140
 Sexual violence 15
 Shevardnadze, Eduard 109
 Short-term contracts, insecurity of 99, 111, 247, 263, 265, 281, 291, 306
 Short timescales of projects 149, 243

- Sierra Leone 63, 104, 133
 Silk Road, the 87
 Slavery, involuntary servitude 91, 336
 Small and medium business, enterprise, industry 232, 292
 Small Island States, Association of 329
 Smoking 311
 Social affairs 5, 6, 48, 54, 142
 Social security systems 234
 Social sciences 275
 Social versus economic development 3, 5, 44, 48, 106, 110, 113, 217, 276
 Social welfare 54, 160, 412
 Soils, erosion, conservation 189, 190, 216, 333
 Somalia 26, 32, 45, 46, 69, 84, 270, 307, 310, 385, 386
 South Africa 85, 91, 158, 183
 South Arabia, Federation of 218
 Southern Africa 23, 86, 106
 South Korea *see* Korea, Republic of
 South Pacific 126, 150, 262
 Soviet-type economies 44, 297
 Spanish Civil War 324
 Special Representatives of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) and Deputies 3, 4, 18, 23, 35, 39, 41, 45, 77, 84, 96, 105, 129, 133
 Speech-writing 58, 84
 Sri Lanka 58, 134, 158
 Staff Assessment 'taxation' on salary 22
 Staff Associations 22, 135, 156, 177, 259, 321, 326, 381
 Staffing 72, 76, 82, 95, 102, 238, 273
 Staff training and development 62, 199, 207
 State boundaries 30, 84
 State of the World's Volunteerism Report 162
 Statistics 34, 59, 79, 201, 321, 345, 349
 'Structural adjustment' 110, 251, 296, 297
 Sudan 14, 43, 46, 94, 126, 179, 187, 202
 Suez crisis 50, 55, 90, 168, 255
 Sustainable Development Goals 119
 Swaziland 262
 Syria 45, 91, 129, 343
- ## T
- Taiwan/Republic of China 64
 Tanganyika/Tanzania 53, 113, 151, 190, 262
 Taxation 296
 Teacher training 263, 268, 270, 271, 280
 Technical assistance/co-operation 49, 86, 99, 196, 130, 157, 199, 208, 234, 238, 240, 244, 250, 253, 260, 314, 332, 381
 Technical Assistance Board, *see* UN Technical Assistance Board
 Telegraphy, telephony 259
 Television 85, 161, 273
 Tenure, insecurity of 163, 190, 192, 227, 266, 283, 291, 306
 Termination of employment 178, 254
 Terminology 256
 Thailand 40, 101, 134, 150, 151, 177, 190, 198, 237, 271, 308
 Thant, U 39, 47, 83, 87, 174
 Timber 184
Torrey Canyon, the 253
 Trade 18, 25, 78, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 130
 Trades unions 239
 Trafficking, human 134, 336
 Translation 56, 102, 313, 321
 Transport 104, 299
 Trieste 95
 Tropical agriculture 197, 288
 Trust in the UN 141, 144, 149, 164
 Trusteeship/Trust Territories 14, 53, 279, 284
 Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) 230
 Tunisia 86
 Turin International Centre (ILO) 233, 242
 Turkey 91, 238
- ## U
- Uganda 137, 157, 194, 225
 UK Government representatives other than Permanent Representatives 53, 82, 125, 206, 211
 Ukraine 297
 UK recruitment to the UN 127, 144, 181, 204
 UN Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) 35
 UN Association of the UK 13, 16, 27, 28, 38, 239, 271
 UN Association of the UK, former International Service Department of 117, 127, 133, 138, 139, 147, 148, 149, 151, 158, 159, 162, 179, 191, 287
 UN Border Relief Operation 133, 177
 UN Centre for Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) 18, 118
 UN Charter 90, 149
 UN Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) 10, 93, 336
 UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs 3, 142
 UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) 183
 UN Conferences on the Environment 30, 173, 203, 329, 331
 UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 118-125
incidental references to 6, 18, 25, 44, 99, 184
 UN Convention on Refugees 101
 UN Coordinating Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) 117, 156
 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs 78
 UN Department of Field Support 67
 UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) 3, 4, 15, 26, 31
 UN Department of Public Information (DPI) 20, 22, 39, 70, 85, 87
 UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UNDTCD) 79
 UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) 127, 132, 138, 158
 UN Development Programme (UNDP) 126-159
incidental references to 3, 6, 23, 34, 38, 40, 44, 45, 64, 77, 79, 80, 86, 106, 110, 119, 160, 162, 163, 166, 179, 180, 181, 234, 243, 250, 263, 273, 282, 284, 289
 UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) 102
 UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) 5, 34, 78, 79, 183, 215, 246, 322
 UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East/ Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ECAFE/ESCAP) 23, 42, 80, 81, 121, 122, 221
 UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 44, 59, 62, 71, 76, 120, 184
 UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLA) 6, 18
 UN Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 261-280
incidental references to 17, 53, 59, 77, 82, 127, 175, 244
 UNESCO, UK and US withdrawal from 267, 278
 UN Environment Programme (UNEP) 6, 280
 UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) 12, 29, 56, 66, 67, 97
 UN Framework Convention, and Intergovernmental Panel, on Climate Change 327, 329
 UN Fund for Population Affairs (UNFPA) 163-164
incidental references to 86, 159, 246, 291
 UN General Assembly 10, 11, 13, 17, 36, 41, 50, 51, 56, 85, 87, 109, 119, 162, 167, 174, 329, 341
 UN Headquarters Building, New York 116
 UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 100-105
incidental references to 15, 101, 105, 145, 173, 181
 UN Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) 84
 UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) 106-117
incidental references to 15, 38, 40, 44, 59, 77, 101, 129, 132, 160, 172, 181, 183, 224, 266, 314, 324
 UN Foundation 16
 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) 281-283
incidental references to 78, 147, 172, 202, 217, 232, 284

UN Information Centres *see* UN Department of Public Information (DPI)
 UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) 6, 18, 35, 63, 86
 UN Intellectual History Project 6, 110, 340
 UN International Year of Volunteers (2001) 161
 UN International Women's Year 10
 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 10
 Universal Postal Union 260
 Universal Primary Education 262, 263
 Universities in Africa 275
 UN Joint Staff Pension Fund 7, 21
 UN Legal Service 30, 91
 UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) 4, 15, 26, 31
 UN Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) 85, 176
 UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) 41
 UN Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) 85
 UN Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) 4, 181
 UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan 4, 45
 UN Office of Technical Cooperation (UNOTC) 68
 UN Office in Vienna 3, 147, 156, 167, 174, 214, 333
 UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) 84
 UN Postal Administration 36
 UN Protection Force in Former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) 75
 UN Publications Board 56, 57
 UN Radio 70
 UN Relief and Works Agency/UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRWA & UNRRA) 165-176
incidental references to 40, 47, 54, 77, 86, 91, 101, 105, 124, 131, 215, 278, 300, 306, 307, 323, 324
 UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) 5, 18, 44, 63, 78, 276
 UN Resident Coordinator, duties of 129
 UN Security Council 3, 16, 17, 18, 22, 27, 33, 51, 63, 65, 88, 95, 115, 119, 129, 335, 341
 UN Special Fund (UNSF) 64, 77, 78, 143
 UN staff college 86
 UN Statistical Commission 59
 UN system co-ordination, *see* Co-ordination of the UN system *and* UN Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC)
 UN Technical Assistance Board (UNTAB) 23, 39, 48, 64, 77, 86, 128, 166
 UN Temporary Executive Authority in West Irian (UNTEA) 91, 154
 UN Transitional Administration in Cambodia (UNTAC) 96
 UN Truce Supervisory Organization 6
 UN Volunteers programme (UNV) 160-162

incidental references to 114, 127
 UNV/Domestic Development Service 160
 UN World Food Programme 177-182
incidental references to 60, 78, 132, 156, 186, 206, 211, 224, 226

V

van Heuven-Goedhart, Gerrit 101
 Vanuatu 234
 Veterinary medicine 188, 194
 Vienna, UN Office, *see* UN Office in Vienna
 Vietnam 133, 138, 150, 156, 164, 177, 282, 306, 496
 Visual images and communication 85, 112
 Vocational training 232, 236, 242, 252, 266
 Volunteers/Volunteerism 160, 161, 162

W

Wage regulation, convention on 248
 Waldheim, Kurt 47, 65, 72, 73
 Waste of resources 38, 239, 323
 Water buffalo, domestic 188
 Water resources 42, 74, 189, 216, 331
 Weather, forecasting 213, 326, 327, 328, 330
 West Bank 170, 174, 323
 Western Sahara *see* UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
 Western Samoa 197
 West Irian, *see* UN Temporary Executive Authority in (UNTEA)
 Whaling 195
 Wives 77, 89, 175, 192, 198, 234
 Women, advancement/participation of 5, 10, 92, 113, 128, 170, 183, 212, 246, 346
 Women's Ink 183
 Women in the UN system 3, 10, 54, 62, 82, 102, 114, 328
 Women's rights 13
 Workers 239, 240, 247
 World Bank/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 284-302
incidental references to 38, 43, 110, 130, 144, 145, 193, 200, 217, 222, 252, 257, 290
 World Bank loans, rate of return on 299
 World Bank reorganization (1987) 289, 294
 World Bank retirees (The 1818 Society) 297
 World Census of Agriculture (1980) 201
 World Conferences on Women 10, 92, 246
 World Council of Churches 173
 World Economic Survey 18
 World Food Programme *see* UN World Food Programme (WFP)
 World Health Organization (WHO) 303-325
incidental references to 43, 140, 142, 246

World Humanitarian Summit (2016) 15, 43, 339
 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 35
 World Meteorological Organization 326-331
incidental references to 213
 World Refugee Year 173
 World Summit for Children (1990) 109
 World Weather Watch 326, 330

Y

Yom Kippur War 51, 102
 Young Professionals (World Bank) 294, 301
 Youth 48
 Yugoslavia 31, 91, 100, 105

Z

Zambia 40, 68, 282, 297
 Zimbabwe (ex Southern Rhodesia) 73, 91
 Zanzibar 225, 325, 336

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The Institute of Contemporary British History (ICBH) at King's College, London organises a programme of Witness Seminars – some of which have been held in partnership with BAFUNCS – which seeks to capture oral testimony of British politicians, diplomats, civil servants and other key individuals involved in significant events in recent British history. Contact: ICBH, King's College, Level 2, Virginia Woolf Building, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NR; Telephone: 020 7848 7044.

The Overseas Service Pensioners' Association (OSPA) has also organized a series of witness seminars and conferences, the transcripts of which add to the public record and are available to purchase through the OSPA office, 138 High Street, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1AX; Tel: 01732 363836; e-mail: mail@ospa.org.uk; and from the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London.

The Section of Former Officials of the ILO was created within the framework of the ILO Staff Union. It includes about 800 members from all over the world. A history of the Section was published in 2007 under the title *Former Officials' Section, Origin and Aims, 1982 – 2006*. Contact: Section of Former Officials, Office 6-8, International Labour Organization, CH 1211 Geneva 22; Tel: +41 22 799 64 23; e-mail: anciens@ilo.org

The United Nations Intellectual History Project began operations in mid-1999 and finished in 2010. It had two main components: a series of books on specific topics, and a series of seventy-nine oral history interviews. The secretariat of the Project was located at the

Ralph Bunche Institute of The Graduate Center of The City University of New York. For more information, see the UNIHP website: NB also entries 6, 110 and 340 in the present Guide. Contact: The Ralph Bunche Institute, 365 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5203, New York, New York 10016 – 4309; Tel: (212) 817-1920; e-mail RBInstitute@gc.cuny.edu

World Bank/IFC Archives Oral History Program. The Archives protect the institutional memory of the World Bank Group and provide public access to records of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). Their website offers a variety of

online historical resources and information products, such as finding aids, transcripts of oral history interviews, and exhibits featuring the Archives' collection and World Bank history. One may browse interview transcripts by country, President tenure, collection, and by interviewee's last name; or search all full length interview transcripts, notes and audio clips.

A number of contributors pointed out that the contemporary editions of **Who's Who** provide concise details of their careers. And the UN itself of course has archives in New York and Geneva.

The British Association of Former United Nations Civil Servants (BAFUNCS) is an association for all United Nations system civil servants, whether retired, still working with the United Nations, or still working but not any longer with the United Nations, who wish to maintain links with each other, the UN and the UK. Please see website www.bafuncs.org. For administration and related matters, contact The Secretary, BAFUNCS, c/o International Maritime Organization, 4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR; e-mail secretary@bafuncs.org

The mission of the Bodleian Libraries is to provide an excellent service to support the learning, teaching and research objectives of the University of Oxford; and to develop and maintain access to Oxford's unique collections for the benefit of scholarship and society. Among the many resources of its Special Collections Department is the United Nations Career Records Project, much of which was catalogued by Martin Jennings in 1995.

**The conversion of the UNCRP holdings to EAD is supported by the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation.
See the UNCRP website: <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/online/modern/uncrp/uncrp.html>**



THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY LISTENS TO AN ADDRESS BY SOVIET GENERAL SECRETARY MIKHAIL GORBACHEV IN 1988.

UN photo 828797

In the United Nations Career Records Project, Oxford University's Bodleian Library has for a quarter century been conserving unpublished memoirs, autobiographies, reports, papers and letters contributed by men and women who have served the UN Secretariat and the Specialized Agencies, commanded UN military operations or represented Britain at the UN. This Guide is intended to make the Project's holdings better known to students and researchers.

Official histories often read as though the organizations had no human beings in their service – “There was nothing of the fears, the ambitions, the virtues and the vices, which were part of us”, said one contributor. By contrast, in just over 500 short biographies and summary descriptions of the material contributed, together with an index of upwards of 650 keywords, the Guide seeks to distil both the formal and the colourful from this wealth of experience. The serious political, social and economic reflections of some of the great are alongside those of the ‘foot-soldiers’.

From ‘Mohicans’ to those who have retired only recently, these men and women internationalists shared a perception of nationalism as an outmoded historical force. In publishing the Guide, the British Association of Former United Nations Civil Servants is confident that researchers will increasingly want to study what, following the League of Nations, were the first moves to advance global governance, in the shape and under the aegis of the UN system.

The Editor, Bill Jackson, is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who retired in 1999 from a career with Oxfam, the Irish public service and the United Nations Volunteers programme.

