

Although trained as a research chemist at Oxford, she was called to the bar in 1953 and became a successful tax lawyer. At age twenty-four she ran for Parliament and lost, but she ran again and was elected in 1959.

She grew up in Grantham, a hundred miles north of London, the daughter of a grocer who was a Methodist lay preacher.

Helmut Schmidt

Helmut Schmidt has been professionally equipped to analyze economic conundrums since his youth. In 1949 he graduated from the University of Hamburg with an economics degree and became an economic adviser in the City of Hamburg government.

By 1953 he was the head of Hamburg's Department of Economics and Transport, and in the same year he was elected to the German Bundestag.

He has been active in Social Democratic Party politics since college and in 1968 was elected the Party's Deputy Chairman. He served successively as Minister of Defence, of Economics and Finance, and of Finance. He was elected Chancellor in 1974 and reelected in 1976 and 1980.

Zenko Suzuki

Zenko Suzuki was born on January 11, 1911, in the small fishing port of Yamada, on the Sanriku coast facing the Pacific Ocean. For generations, the Suzuki family had been *amimoto*, owners of fishing boats.

After finishing his studies at the Imperial Fisheries Institute (now Tokyo's University of Fisheries), in March 1935, Mr. Suzuki went to work for the Greater Japan Fishery Association, spearheading efforts to organize fisheries cooperatives in various parts of the country.

After World War II Mr. Suzuki was elected chairman of the labour union of the Central Fisheries Federation. He joined the Japan Socialist Party and in April 1947 ran successfully in the second postwar general election for the House of Representatives.

He was named Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in the first Ikeda Cabinet in 1960. In 1964 he was appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary, making him the Cabinet's chief spokesman and coordinator. He also served as Minister of Health and Welfare in the first Sato Cabinet, formed in 1965, and as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the first Fukuda Cabinet, formed in 1976.

Prime Minister Suzuki's political philosophy is based on the concept of harmony, a principle of political philosophy revered since ancient times in Japan. He concluded his first policy speech as Prime Minister before the National Diet in 1980 by saying: "From ancient times it has been said that opportunity from Heaven is no match for an impregnable castle, but even an impregnable castle is no match for harmony among people. With the wisdom and judicious adaptability of the Japanese people, I intend to carve out the future of Japan in the spirit of harmony."

Arnaldo Forlani*

Arnaldo Forlani was born December 8, 1925, in Pesaro where he still resides.

He was elected Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party for the Province of Pesaro at the age of 23.

In the 1958 elections he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the constituency of Ancona-Ascoli, Piceno-Macerata-Pesaro. He was reelected in 1963, and in 1968 he was elected Deputy National Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party.

He served as Minister of State Participations and as Minister for United Nations Affairs. He was Minister of Defence in the fourth and fifth Moro governments and was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Andreotti government.

Last year he served as President of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, and on October 18th, as Prime Minister, he formed the present four-party coalition government.

* At press time the Italian Cabinet had resigned, and Mr. Forlani had been asked to form a new Government.



Helmut Schmidt



Zenko Suzuki



Arnaldo Forlani