Hn 0332

MISS L DRUMMOND (No 10, Press Office)

COPY FOR

c Mr Scholar (for info) - No 10
Mr Courtney
Mr Norman

PRIME MINISTER'S RECEPTION FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPUTER INDUSTRY ON 2 NOVEMBER

We spoke briefly about press handling of this occasion. Since it was decided not to invite journalists, I think your view was that no publicity should be sought before the occasion.

2. Clearly, however, we ought to try to publicise the occasion afterwards as a demonstration of the keen interest being taken by the Prime Minister and the Government in the computer industry and the development and application of information technology in the UK generally. This is particularly so as the reception will take place on the same day as the launch earlier in the day by Government and industry jointly of IT Year 82 (Mr Kenneth Baker from DOI and Mr Barney Hayhoe from CSD will be taking part in the launch).

3. I therefore attach as background information for you a copy of the brief I am submitting for the Prime Minister. As you will see, this contains a full list, with short biographical notes, of those (at the time of going to press) expected to attend. Also attached are summary notes providing a framework for discussion of the following three topics:-

- present strengths/weaknesses of computer industry in the UK;
- the applications, uses etc on which we should be concentrating in the UK;
- other problems/consequences (social, environmental etc) to which we should be paying particular attention.

If the Prime Minister follows the form recommended these will be introduced by Mr Robb Wilmot (Managing Director of ICL), Mr Tony Davies (Chief Executive of Information Technology Ltd), and Mr David Fairbairn (Director of the National Computing Centre) respectively.

4. I leave you to judge how far to make use of any of this material. Since gossip is spreading rapidly throughout the trade, however, I see no reason why you should not draw on it freely. So far as the guests are concerned, you should stress that

invitations were sent on a purely personal basis; in other words, guests had been invited as individuals and not as representatives of particular companies or organisations (this is important in order to minimise the inevitable feelings on the part of some companies that they have been missed out). You might also want to stress that on an occasion like this numbers have to be restricted for purely physical reasons and to make the occasion manageable.

5. General points that might be worth stressing are:-

- the occasion is a demonstration of the great importance the Prime Minister personally attaches to successful development and application of computing and related technology in this country;
- this is a genuine working session to enable the Prime Minister and some of her colleagues to hear at first hand the views of those at the sharp end on the problems and opportunities facing the UK in computing and information technology;
- the occasion follows a similar (and very successful) reception/seminar held for inventors earlier in the year. As on that occasion, relevant points of importance that arise will be vigorously followed up by the Government;
- it is particularly appropriate that this occasion should be held on the same day as the launch of IT Year 82 - it help give a flying start to the year by bringing together for a discussion with the Prime Minister an impressive selection of key individuals in the computing industry or closely related to it.

6. I should not object also if you indicated that the arrangements for the occasion had been made for the Prime Minister by the IT Unit here in the Cabinet Office.

7. Do not hesitate to get in touch if you wish to discuss any points with me. I shall in fact be away tomorrow, but Roger Courtney will be available and I shall be back here on Monday morning.

J B UNWIN
29 October 1981

I T Unit
Cabinet Office

RESTRICTED

Hn 0383

MR SCHOLAR (No 10)

cc Mr D J Wright
Mr Gregson
Mr Courtney
Mr Norman
Mr Hoskyns (Policy Unit)

PRIME MINISTER'S RECEPTION FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPUTER INDUSTRY ON 2 NOVEMBER

This note contains briefing for the reception/seminar that the Prime Minister is giving for representatives of the computer industry from 6.30 to 8.00 pm on Monday 2 November.

Guests

Flag A 2. I attach at Annex A a list of outside guests and officials due to attend (as at the time of preparing this note) with brief notes. The following Ministers should also be present:-

Home Secretary
Secretary of State for Industry
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Minister of State, CSD (Mr Hayhoe)
Minister of State, DOI (Mr Baker)
Parliamentary Under Secretary, DOI (Mr Wakeham)
/The Chancellor has been invited but we do not yet know whether he will be able to be present/.

3. In selecting the outside guests we have gone for individuals rather than companies - especially those likely to make an active contribution. The list, however, covers most of the main companies and interests involved and gives a good spread of suppliers, users, consultants, and so on. There should, therefore, be no shortage of expertise (and willingness to express it) on a wide range of important issues likely to be of interest to the Prime Minister.

4. We have not invited all the members of the Government's IT Advisory Panel; we are in close and regular contact with them so that they have frequent opportunities to contribute their views. But two members of the Panel (Mr Mike Aldrich - Managing Director, Rediffusion Computers Ltd; and Mr Tony Davies - Chief Executive, Information Technology Ltd) will be among the guests.

Hn 0383

General arrangements and timing

5. On the assumption that the Prime Minister will only be free until about 8.00 pm, I think we should aim to start the discussion session in the dining room not long after 6.45 pm. There will then be time for an hour or so's discussion prior to informal continuation with refreshments in the Pillared Room. If the Prime Minister herself has to leave promptly, I hope nevertheless that guests if they wish might be allowed to stay on a little longer so that as many of them as possible have an opportunity to talk informally to the other Ministers present.

Discussion

Flag B 6. I have sent to each of those attending short notes on three topics. A copy of these is at Annex B. The notes are not intended to constrain discussion (and I have made this absolutely clear) but they cover briefly the main issues likely to arise and should provide a coherent general framework for the discussion.

7. As the main purpose of the evening is to enable the Prime Minister and other Ministers to hear at first hand the views of those in or closely connected with the industry, I have asked three of the outside guests to introduce the topics, as follows:-

Topic 1: Present strengths/weaknesses of the computer industry in the UK - Mr Robb Wilmot (Managing Director of ICL);

Topic 2: The applications, uses etc on which we should be concentrating in the UK - Mr Tony Davies (Chief Executive, Information Technology Ltd);

Topic 3: Other problems/consequences (eg social, environmental, regulatory etc) to which we should be paying particular attention - Mr David Fairbairn (Director of the National Computing Centre).

8. I have asked each of the above to introduce his topic very briefly (5 minutes at the outside). I think each will provide good value (the Prime Minister may, incidentally, care to glance at the excellent letter on technology and employment by Flag C Mr Fairbairn in the Times of 22 October - attached at Annex C). I suggest, therefore, that after a few general introductory remarks the Prime Minister should ask Mr Wilmot to lead off on the first topic. After discussion of 20 minutes or so, she should then invite Mr Davies to introduce the second topic; and so on. I am sure there

will be no shortage of speakers wishing to join in - I have talked already to a number of them who are unlikely to be reticent. But I will be at hand to give any help if the Prime Minister requires it.

Flag D 9. I attach at Annex D some brief speaking notes which the Prime Minister may wish to use as a basis for her introductory remarks.

IT Year 1982

10. As the Prime Minister knows, IT Year 1982 - a joint Government/industry sponsored enterprise - will be launched at a press conference (in which Messrs Baker and Hayhoe will take part) earlier in the day. The Prime Minister herself is recording a video tape message to be used at the launch. It would therefore be appropriate for the Prime Minister to refer to this, and I have included a reference in the speaking notes. The Chairman of the Information Technology 1982 Committee, Mr Alan Benjamin (formerly of ICL; now Communications Manager of the CAP Group, a software house) will be present and I think it would be very encouraging to him and his efforts if the Prime Minister felt able to refer to him.

Flag E 11. DOI have prepared a useful note on Government and IT for the 1982 Year launch. I attach a copy for general background at Annex E.

Follow up

12. We shall, of course, take notes on points of interest and importance raised and ensure that they are followed up where appropriate. Although the purpose of the evening is primarily educational, I hope that it may lead to some specific new actions being taken.

J B UNWIN
29 October 1981

IT Unit
Cabinet Office

ANNEX A

GUESTS ATTENDING PRIME MINISTER'S RECEPTION/SEMINAR FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPUTER INDUSTRY ON 2 NOVEMBER

MAINFRAMES:

R W Wilmot Esq
MD, ICL (aged 36). Joined ICL from Texas Instruments in May 1981. Has instituted major re-organisation programme, streamlined ICL's product range and already concluded important collaborative deals with US, Japanese and Canadian companies.

J Fairclough Esq
Director, IBM (UK) Ltd. (Turnover £954m; 14,700 employees) Head of main IBM laboratories at Hursley. IBM are supporting inner city IT centres in Glasgow and Portsmouth and are involved in the DOI sponsored Office Automation Pilot Scheme (Cambridge County Council).

B Long Esq
Vice-President and MD, Honeywell Information Systems Ltd. (Turnover £140m; 5,000 employees). Substantial exporters of large and mini computers from the UK.

MINICOMPUTERS ETC:

D Roberts Esq
Director of GEC, Hirst Research Centre since 1979. Has a particular interest in micro-electronics. Included in Sunday Times list of "Men of the 80's". Has visited Japan.

B de Ferranti Esq
Member of the European Parliament, Deputy Chairman, Ferranti Ltd. (Turnover £271.5m; 18,254 employees). Has taken active part in Economic and Social Committee - was first British President from 1976-1978. Ferranti heavily dependent on defence contracts.

C A Davies Esq
Chief Executive, Information Technology Ltd, manufacturers of office technology products. (Turnover c£10m; 373 employees). Member of Government IT Advisory Panel. Previously started company making automatic test equipment for computer industry. Attended inventors reception in January.

J Gow Esq
MD, Systime Ltd, which he set up in 1973. (Turnover now £33m). Company is about to start major development project, with DOI assistance, leading to creation of 1,000 new jobs, many in Leeds area.

OFFICE SYSTEMS:

M Bevan Esq
Chairman (and joint founder in 1978) of Xionics Ltd. (Planned turnover of £1m in 1981-2). Company was formed to develop an "automated office" integrated architecture and has been given DOI contract to install pilot automated office system in IT Unit in Cabinet Office.

(Key: MD = Managing Director)

M Aldrich Esq
MD, Rediffusion Computers Ltd. (Turnover £44m; 600 employees). Company recently launched new office automation project ("Teleputer") and has substantial business behind Iron Curtain. Member of Government IT Advisory Panel.

D Pitcher Esq
Director, The Plessey Co Ltd. (Turnover £844.5m; 36,000 employees). Has responsibility for Plessey Telecommunications Office Systems Ltd. Member of Electronics Industry EDC

A Sumner Esq
MD, Data Recall Ltd. (Turnover £4m; 125 employees). Company is participating in office automation pilot schemes, and Government is one of largest purchasers of Data Recall's Diamond word processor.

MICROS:

M D Fischer Esq
Chairman, Research Machines Ltd, which he founded in 1973 (Turnover c£5m; 88 employees). Company's microcomputer is being used in educational establishments and strongly supported by DES. Two new products - Local Area Network and Databar - to be launched this November.

Dr D Hauser
MD, Acorn Computers Ltd. Chosen by BBC to produce computer which is one of those available under Micros in Schools Programme. This will also feature in BBC series "Computer Literacy" starting next January.

C Sinclair Esq
Chairman and MD, Sinclair Research Ltd. Prolific inventor in electronics field, his most recent products being the wide selling ZX80 and ZX81 micro-computers and new flat screen minature TV sets. Has just announced remarkable deal with Mitsui to sell ZX-81 computers in volume in Japan.

UNIONS:

T Webb Esq
National Officer, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, which has taken active interest in effects of IT on employment. Mr Webb has been constructive member of several Sector Working Parties in this area.

PERIPHERALS, TERMINALS AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS

R Saar Esq
MD, Newbury Laboratories Ltd, manufacturers of visual display units (subsidiary of Data Recording Instruments Ltd). (Turnover £4.5m; 146 employees). Joined Newbury from IBM early this year and has reviewed and revived company's activities.

H H Brown Esq
MD, Lynwood Scientific Developments Ltd, of which he was joint founder in 1969. (Turnover £3.2m; 65 employees.) One of three independent UK visual display unit manufacturers.

J L A Selby Esq
MD, Trend Communications Ltd. Successful small company which supplies teletex teleprinters to British Telecommunication. (Turnover £6.5m - £2m in exports; 247 employees).

L Brownlow Esq
MD, Rodime Ltd. (Turnover c £2m; 39 employees). Left Burroughs in 1979 to set up this company to manufacture small disc drives in Scotland.

H Smeaton Esq
MD, Fortronics Ltd, of which he was joint founder in 1970. (Turnover £2.9m; 121 employees). Recently reached arrangement giving Burroughs exclusive sales rights, throughout Europe, Africa, and Fortronics banking equipment. Strong advocate of enlightened public procurement.

COMPUTER SERVICES AND CONSULTANCY

L Taylor Esq
MD, Logica Holdings Ltd. Logica's exports constitute over 50% of turnover and subsidaries have been established in USA, Benelux, Sweden and Australia.

M Reynolds Esq
Chairman, Micro-Focus. Has just won orders worth £400k from Japanese companies for programmes for micro-computers - probably first sale of its kind to Japan.

G M R Graham Esq
Chairman, The Altergo Group, founded in 1969. Successful in selling software for IBM systems to American companies including IBM.

Mrs V S Shirley
Chairman, F International Ltd. Left ICL in 1962 to form this software company, which employs women whose family commitments rule out full-time employment. Has taken a particular interest, through British Computer Society, in promoting interests of disabled people in computing and has recently become Vice President of professional section of the Society.

H Hunt Esq
MD, PA Computers and Telecommunications Ltd. (Turnover c £4.5m; 132 employees). One of UK's top five computing services companies which recently produce major IT strategy report for NEB.

ACADEMIC:

Prof B Randell
Prof of Computing Science, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Recently visited Tokyo with DOI team attending conference on 5th Generation Computers.

Prof J Alty
Head of Computer Laboratory University of Liverpool since 1972. Ex-IBM. Member of IT Year 82 Regional Committee

Prof Enid Mumford
Professor of Organisational Behaviour at Manchester Business School, and Director of Graduate MBA course (Master Business Administration) and Participation Research Unit. Widely know for work on impact of IT on clerical work.

USERS:

N Lewis Esq
Director for Systems, Ford Motor Company Ltd (since 1973). Responsible for systems development and implementation and data processing installations and operations for all Ford affiliates in Europe. Particularly interested in the role of systems, communications and data processing in multi-national organisations.

P Hermon Esq
Management Services Director, British Airways, who operate large computerised booking system. Executive member of Board keen to find ways of improving organisation of BA.

D Harris Esq
Management Services Director, Tesco Stores (Holdings) Ltd. Has special responsibility for distribution, computing, personnel and training, industrial relations, and administration. Tesco are major and innovative users of computers and IT. Mr Harris is member of National Computer Board for Universities, and chairman of Technical Working Party of the NEDO SWP for Distributive Trades.

OTHERS:

A A Benjamin Esq
Chairman, Information Technology 1982 Committee.
Responsible for co-ordination and management of IT82 Year. (The year will formally have been launched on the morning of the Prime Minister's reception). Communications Manager of the CAP Group (Software House).

D Fairbairn Esq
Director, National Computing Centre, whose prime role is to help maximise effective use of computers in UK. NCC are currently helping DOI administer Software Products Scheme and independent schools portion of successful Micros in Schools Scheme and related training programmes. Will also be responsible for running 4 mobile Information Technology Trailers during IT Year 1982.

B McCrirrick Esq
Director of Engineering, BBC. Wide interest in IT generally and in particular in future development of satellite broadcasting.

E Sharp Esq CBE
Chairman and Chief Executive, Cable & Wireless Ltd. Closely concerned in negotiations on C&W, BP, and Barclays Merchant Bank consortium on project Mercury.

G Pocock Esq
Senior Director, Marketing Executive, British Telecom. His responsibilities include marketing, pricing and commercial policy, with special emphasis on directing BT's response to competition as result of new legislation.

J P Dukes Esq
MD and Deputy Chief Executive, The Channel Four Television Co Ltd. Before coming to this post Mr Dukes was a MD at the Financial Times.

K E MacDonald Esq
MD, IPC Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd, which publishes some of UK's leading computer trade magazines, including Electronics Weekly, Computer, and Practical Computer. Also on board of IPC Business Bress whose publications cover wide range of industrial and commercial, ie practical user, interests.

G B Jackson Esq
MD, Jackson Associates (suggested by Mr Gow)

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Mr John Butcher (Coventry, SW)
Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings)
Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, N)
Mr Ray Whitney (Wycombe)
Mr Richard Page (Hertfordshire, SW)
Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central)
Mr Keith Wickenden (Dorking)
Mr Richard Shepherd (Aldridge Brownhills)
Mr Michael Grylls (Surrey, NW)

Officials

Mr John Hoskyns	–	No 10 Policy Unit
Mr A H Lovell	–	Under Secretary, H M Treasury Head of Industrial Policy Division. Heavily involved in ICL negotiations earlier this year.
Mr R H F Croft	–	Deputy Secretary, Department of Industry Responsible for Divisions dealing with IT, Posts & Telecommunications, and Space.
Mr G W Watson	–	Under Secretary, CSD (Director of CCTA)
Mr R G Courtney	–	Senior Principal Scientific Officer, IT Unit, Cabinet Office. Formerly Secretary of ACARD and responsible for ACARD report on IT.
Mr A R D Norman	–	Adviser, IT Unit Cabinet Office (transferred from CPRS). On loan to Government from Consultants, Arthur D Little.

1. How well placed is the computer industry in the UK to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the new technology? What are our major strengths and weaknesses and how should we be exploiting/tackling them?

A number of weaknesses have been pointed to. For example:

- industry in the UK is fragmented, and concentrated on the relatively small UK market, so that we cannot match the volumes, and hence prices, of our major competitors;
- there are a number of weaknesses in development and manufacture; for example:
  - we do not make very large computers; we have not competed effectively in the middle-sized computer businesses;
  - our presence in mini computers is even weaker (with a substantial trade deficit) and very small also in micros;
  - we supply only a tiny proportion of the UK word processing market, and have few sales abroad;
  - we manufacture few of the peripherals (eg data storage systems) attached to computers of any size;
  - in telecommunications, our share of the world market for switching equipment has contracted sharply.

But as against this:

- British software has a high international reputation, and this has helped to attract multinational computer companies to increase their investment in British software;
- Britain has a good technological capability in the main areas of information technology, although this has not always been matched by successful commercial exploitation;
- we also have considerable technical and manpower strengths in a variety of areas such as fibre optics, networking and viewdata/teletext.

Are these fair claims and assertions? How can we exploit our strengths and remedy weaknesses so as to be able to compete effectively in international markets and achieve the economies of volume production that the UK market alone cannot provide? Are there any building blocks we should give priority to maintaining or developing in the UK? Should we, for example, devote more resources to the development of software with the object of winning a greater share of the software required by other nations' hardware? What are the implications of this and any other shifts in priorities for the structure of the computer industry in the UK? What are the implications for the Government which have been active in the support of suppliers and the development of products and bearing in mind that the public sector as a whole represents nearly half the total UK market for information technology products and services?

2. What is the best way to ensure that the UK derives the maximum economic and social benefit from the new technology?

The Government have made it clear that they regard the effective development and application of information technology as a key element in the future industrial and commercial success of the United Kingdom. Accordingly a number of Government schemes are concerned with support of R&D, assistance in the development of new products, encouraging awareness of new technology in industry, commerce and the public generally, influencing the development of standards, and so on. This is against the background that at least half of all economic activity is in some significant sense concerned with handling information; and as the underlying technology continues to change rapidly, so the demand for better and cheaper techniques is likely to rise too.

But how do we ensure that industry in the UK and the nation generally, makes optimum practical use of the application of the new technology, whether or not the demand from the market exceeds the capacity of British industry to supply it? There are many important fields of application:

- in the office and in public and private sector management and administration in a wide variety of fields;
- in industrial manufacturing and production;
- in almost all service industries, particularly where the direct provision of information to the public is involved;
- in the provision of financial and related services;

and so on.

In some of these areas substantial progress has been made and UK application of new technology compares favourably with anywhere in the world. The City, for example, has demonstrated the ability to harness the new technology to improve the cost effectiveness of its own systems and communications. But in other areas - particularly manufacturing and production - Britain seems to lag well behind some of its main competitors.

Is this "curates egg" picture a fair one? Is it true that in important areas British commerce and industry is slower to adopt new technology than our competitors (or are we just more reticent about our activities)? If so, should we be seeking to promote applications of new technology across the economy generally, or should we be trying to specialise in particular processes (such as investment analysis, management consulting, medical diagnosis, software production etc) which add value to information and where we appear to have traditional strengths? What are the roles of private industry and the Government respectively in promoting more effective application?

3. What are the main social and environmental aspects of the new technology to which we must pay attention if its application is to spread in a harmonious and effective way?

It is asserted that the new technology will cause in half a lifetime a greater revolution than the steam engine and internal combustion engine technology achieved in two lifetimes. While precise comparisons can be fanciful, it is certainly true that the new technology will be pervasive and that many economic and social patterns will need to change radically in a short period of time. This will apply not merely nationally, but internationally. Information moves freely from one country to another, and, unless restrictions are placed on the international flow of information, the process of harmonisation and standardisation could tend towards a single global information system.

What are the main social and environmental aspects to which we must pay attention if the effective development and application of the new technology is not to be harmfully impeded? Among some obvious areas for consideration are:

- Education and training: Education at all levels is being increasingly geared to promote awareness of, and the acquisition of skills in, all aspects of the new technology. The Government have taken a number of initiatives here. Is the UK, private and public sector, doing enough in the right direction?

- Employment consequences: There is wide agreement that Britain must harness the new technology in order to compete successfully and so provide the basis for new market opportunities and jobs. But have we taken the necessary steps to promote full understanding of the issues involved, especially the fears of unemployment? Are there some people who will be unable to adapt and what do we do about them?

- Privacy: The Government have announced their intention to introduce data protection legislation, mainly to ensure that foreign countries do not restrict their trade in data and information services.

- Government regulation: Are there fields in which traditional regulatory concepts are likely to become obsolete if obstacles to the beneficial spread of the new technology are to be removed. What are their consequences (eg for traditional approaches to copyright or broadcasting)?

Which of these or other areas should command priority? What are the main obstacles? What are the main opportunities that can be channelled to the national advantage?

Annex D

Introductory speaking notes for the Prime Minister

Welcome to guests.

2. I am particularly glad that this occasion coincides with the launch of IT Year 1982, which industry and Government are promoting jointly. I am also especially glad that the Chairman of the IT Year 82 Committee, Mr Alan Benjamin, is present with us and grateful to him and his Committee for the work they are doing to make this a success.

3. The Government's support for IT Year is another mark of the crucial importance we attach to the successful development and application of computing and related technology in this country. Like you, I want to see a vigorous industry in the UK that can both meet our own needs and capture export markets abroad. Success here is vital if Britain is to compete successfully in an increasingly cut throat world. This is the real way to more jobs and more employment.

4. I am sure that IT Year 82 will do much to increase awareness of the opportunities that the new technology offers Britain. I hope also that it will lead to some practical and visible achievements. But what are the opportunities? How can we best identify and exploit them? What are the strengths and the markets that industry should be seeking to develop? What should Government be doing - or not doing! - to establish the right climate for success? We have many strengths; but we all too often fail to exploit them.

5. These are the kind of questions on which I want to hear your views this evening. We cannot deal with everything in a relatively short discussion. But I am sure we can cover a great deal. And I and my colleagues will be taking very careful note of what you say.

Mar. Under - capitalised Ind.

- Internation.

- Public Procurement. - - Brit Telecoms

More Trade - less aid.

Applaud Liberalisation. →.

Liberalise Broadcasting. Hunt

Collaboration. →

Distribution. 1 in 8 1 in 5

New Information. - Prestel - guided ways.

30%.

1982.

Mr Jenkins. - survey - Prison Jobs. Skills - Repair but not enough.

Got loss. Big hotel. Charge. -

Category 'B' applications.

Shortage of Trained Managers.

New Ventures are succeeding.

6. As a broad framework for our discussion we have identified three topics on which you have already received brief notes. These are:

First - the strengths and weaknesses of the computer industry in the UK;

Second - uses and applications;

and Third - the social, employment and other consequences.

I do not want to confine discussion to these, but I suggest we take them as our starting point. I propose, therefore, to deal with each of them in turn, and some of you have been asked briefly to introduce them. After [an hour or so's] discussion I hope we can then continue to talk informally again next door with the aid of some more light refreshments.

7. I should therefore like to begin by asking Mr Robb Wilmot to introduce the first topic on the strengths and weaknesses of the computing and related industry in the UK.

(1) Don't make money out of weaknesses

(2) Brit. Manufacturing in a state of change.

Displacement Electronics.

Because things large - with networks

≡ Dinosaurs - + quite large barons of weal.

Innovation, Creativity, - Marketing

In with a chance.

Govt - awareness. - vital.

Fast - changing world.

Bant. - No-[illegible] [illegible] do [illegible].

Holman [illegible] - User led

DOI CCTA. NEB/NRDC.

Marketing attitude - Commercial experience.

- French. - Planning.

Poor Management. Centralised Control

Authority - control.

Additionality.

Manufacturing - £200 - manufacturing:

Arms & long-term capital.

4:1.

ANNEX E

GOVERNMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Background

(1) A Minister for Information Technology (Mr Kenneth Baker) has been appointed with general responsibility for overseeing the development of coherent Government policies towards IT. An IT Advisory Panel, consisting of a number of senior industrialists and academics has also been appointed by the Prime Minister to provide the Government with a market-orientated input to IT policy. The Panel is available to advise all Departments and contact with it is provided by a small coordinating Information Technology Unit recently established in the Cabinet Office.

(2) Barney Heyhoe, as Minister of state in the Civil Service Department, has responsibility for the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency. The Agency has a Key role within central Government in the application of IT (computers, telecommunications and electronic office systems) to Government administration.

Objectives

The Government is implementing a number of initiatives to facilitate the development of IT in the UK. The cornerstones of this programme are:-

i) To provide a national telecommunications network capable of stimulating and meeting demands for new services efficiently and economically.

ii) To develop a statutory and regulatory framework in the UK which will favour the growth of IT products and services.

iii) To raise the awareness of all potential users of IT to its possibilities so that they can take full advantage of new services and equipment.

iv) To encourage the development of new products and techniques through direct support and enlightened public purchasing.

INITIATIVES TO DATE

Department of Industry initiatives already announced include:

IT in Education

The DOI "Micros in Schools" scheme which aims to put a microcomputer into every secondary school by the end of 1982. This scheme is being implemented in parallel with the Education Departments' Microelectronics in Education Programme (MEP). (The first phase of the scheme, announced in April is open to all secondary schools currently without a microcomputer. Already more than 1,800 secondary schools without a micro have taken advantage of the Department of Industry's 50% funding).

The Second Schools Computer Competition is another example of efforts to encourage our youth; last year's competition attracted well over 600 entires with the Department's prizes being matched by generous contributions from manufacturers; this year over 1000 schools have indicated they will enter the competition.

The Department is also supporting through the Council for Educational Technology the purchase of hardware for teacher training for the micros in schools and BBC computer literacy projects.

MAP

The Microelectronics Applications Projects (MAP), which was launched in 1978 with a £55m budget allocated to the three areas of awareness/ training, consultancy and project support. So far expenditure of more than £45m out of the budget has either been committed or is under active consideration.

- almost 160,000 people have attended workshops, seminars etc under the awareness programme.

- over 34,000 extra training places on short-term courses have been created.

- support has been provided for developing 2 Open University home study courses (1 for Managers - 3000 sold) and 1 for Engineer (about to be launched) with kits to give "hands on experience".

- assistance has been provided to the TUC for an education programme for shop floor workers

- 2,250 feasibility studies are being carried out

- some 600 new microprocessor development projects are underway involving a total investment of approximately £88m

The year's major MAP awareness event has been the Microtrain which since May has been making week-long visits to more than 20 major centres throughout Great Britain. About 25,000 people have visited the train so far; as well as being a mobile exhibition, the train is the venue for special seminars, presentations and practical demonstrations of the new technology. After its highly successful tour of Great Britain, the MAP Microtrain will be returning to London for 5 weeks; Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, will be launching its 2 week stay at Olympia from 9 November. From there it will move to Holborn Viaduct for a week of special events and then to Marylebond for its final 2 weeks.

4 low cost automation centres at Paisley, Belfast, Stockport and Bristol are with MAP support, developing demonstration rigs to show the application of microelectronics. Also, as an example of the shift in MAP emphasis towards industrial sectors, the Department is supporting an awareness programme with the British Plastics Federation.

MISP

The Microelectronics Industry Support Programme (MISP) is aimed at:-

a) helping to create a capability for the development, design and manufacture of the custom - and industry - specific microchips that will be needed by user industries.

b) encouraging the production of standard integrated circuits in the UK

c) supporting companies supplying equipment, materials and services for the manufacture of silicon integrated circuits (the infrastructure industry).

d) supporting other microelectronic processes and products important to industry.

IT82

A major IT Awareness campaign through 1982, which has been designated Information Technology Year.

Office Automation Strategy and Pilot Projects

The Department is working closely with the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency and other public sector bodies to carry through a wide-ranging strategy for promoting office automation with five main elements: increasing awareness of the availability and benefits of office automation; the use of consultancy where appropriate; product development support; increasing the use by the public sector of currently available office automation equipment; and the mounting of exploratory trials of advanced pre-production systems. This last element, the mounting of eight to twelve "office of the future" pilot projects has progressed well since it was first announced by Mr Baker in June of this year; he was able to announce the first three trials on 17 September, involving: Xionics at the Cabinet Office IT Unit;

Office Technology Ltd (OTL) at British Rail Engineering in London and Derby; and IBM (UK) Ltd at Cambridgeshire County Council.

IT Centres

A national network of IT centres are to be established in towns and cities around the UK as a joint initiative between the Department of Industry and the Manpower Services Commission. The centres will give unemployed young people training and work experience in microelectronics and computing skills which are increasingly important in enhancing permanent job prospects. The Centres will be closely linked with high technology companies, will develop technological products and services with a view to floating off small business ventures.

The response from potential sponsors has been excellent and MSC through their regions, along with a small consultancy team headed by Chris Webb, Director of Notting Dale Technology Centre, are developing and processing applications. We hope to announce details of the first locations very shortly.

Microsystems Centres

Following a successful trial with the National Computing Centre's own Microsystems Centre in London, the Department has agreed to provide a total of £600,000 in matching funds over three years towards the establishment of a national federation of centres at which advice and training will be available for business men and others who want to learn how to select and apply microcomputers. The NCC will be responsible, on behalf of the Department, for checking standards, producing course material and coordinating the development of the federation of centres.

IT Export Project

Following an approach by the Computing Services Association and the NCC the Department has agreed to provide financial backing of £250,000 for a one year project designed to improve the export performance of the UK IT industry, with particular emphasis on the services sector, and to provide it with a more coherent image overseas. The initial emphasis will be on inward and outward missions, promotional events, and the provision of briefing services. If the project is a success, a permanent Export Council may be established at the end of the year's trial.

National Teletext and Viewdata Promotion

Last January's Commitment Conference - involving television set and adaptor manufacturers, chip producers, the rental and retail trade, and the broadcasters - identified key areas for priority action aimed at promoting the more widespread awareness of Teletext and Prestel in the UK and accelerating their UK market establishment. Government has assisted by serving as a focal point for industry to initiate increased marketing activity, as well as helping to develop a teletext promotional campaign aimed at the consumer, culminating in National Teletext Month during October. Government has helped by amending legislation to enable

halving minimum HP and rental down payments required for teletext and viewdata sets, providing 3 million consumer leaflets explaining in simple terms the teletext and viewdata services, and producing and distributing a bi-monthly newsletter to industry to assist in communication between and within the various sectors of the industry and retail and rental trade. Unprecedented promotional efforts are being made by the television trade, and resources of £5m are being used by the industry to boost teletext sales. The aim is to achieve a total teletext set population in the UK of one million by the end of 1982.

CADCAM

A £6m programme to promote the awareness of computer aided systems for design and manufacture and the adoption of these techniques through seminars, and courses, demonstration and experience centres and support for consultancy advice.

Robotics

A Robot Support Programme designed to increase the use and manufacture of industrial robots by British industry. The Programme includes 50% grants towards consultancy studies and 25% grants towards the capital and other costs associated with new robot installation and towards the development and bringing to commercial production by UK manufacturers of new types of robot.

Fibre-Optics Scheme

This is a £25m 5-year scheme announced in July 1981 to assist the fibre optics and opto-electronics industries. The objectives are to:

a) build up an industrial capability able to meet the needs of equipment companies and end users for optical fibre system components.

b) build up the UK industrial competence in opto-electronic techniques and to produce a wider range of component products, with particular emphasis on critical components for novel systems.

Direct Support to the IT Industry

£80 million of direct support, which has been put aside by Government over the next four years to help research, develop and manufacture new products and processes in the IT field, and to raise awarenss of IT in all sectors of the community. This is in addition to the money provided under the schemes mentioned above. Government has also said that it will also use the power of purchasing by both central Government and other public bodies in order both to foster indigenous technology - such as Viewdata and Prestel - and to help "pull through" innovative products.

The Electronics and Avionics Requirements Board will also continue to provide financial support for research and development aimed at advancing standardization in computing, supporting design, and evaluating and evolving new materials and methods of processing for micro chips.

ICL

To help the company resolve temporary financial difficulties brought about by the recession the Government has given ICL substantial financial support through the provision of a loan guarantee of up to £200 million for a period of two years. Since the guarantee was given ICL has appointed a new top management team with the support of both HMG and its principal shareholders. The new management has moved swiftly to strengthen the company by measures of reorganisation and rationalisation and by the conclusion of collaboration agreements with other companies eg Fujitsu and Three Rivers Corporation to improve ICL's product range. It is now primarily for ICL to decide its own future. The Government has no stake in the company except as a user of ICL equipment.

British Telecommunications Act

An act enabling a substantial liberalisation of the Post Office's telecommunications monopoly was passed by Parliament in July this year. This will have a determining influence on the provision of the modern telecommunications that are so important to the application of information technology.

Telecommunications Liberalisation

As announced by the Minister for Information Technology on 30 July the Government intends to use the powers in the British Telecommunications Act to give the private sector much greater freedom to use the inland public network to provide value-added network services (VANS). Liberalisation will be phased to give British Telecommunications and UK industry time to prepare for the new regime and from early next year the private sector will be free to compete in the supply of all kinds of VANS that involve substantial elements additional to the main network.

Increasingly sophisticated equipment will be needed to make the most of these new opportunities and it is important to remove obstacles to innovation in telecommunication terminal apparatus. Over the next two years the Government is liberalising the supply of all telecommunications attachments, except the first telephone, subject to minimal technical standards to protect the network.

The Government also hopes to license shortly "Project Mercury" to provide an alternative national high-speed, digital network using optic fibre. This will help meet the growing demand from businesses for sophisticated transmission facilities.

Satellite Communications

Realising the large potential for growth in telecommunications, the UK government's expenditure on space has been concentrated over the last decade on satellite communications. Satellites have a vital role in meeting the immediate demand for advanced communications, before new terrestrial services are available on a wide scale, as well as in providing longer term services that exploit their unique characteristics. Through the UK's involvement in the European Space Agency, British Aerospace has been the prime contractor for the Orbital Test Satellite (OTS) launched in 1978, for the series of European Communications Satellites (ECS) first launch due next year, and for the MARECS satellites (first launch this December) which will form part of INMARSAT's global maritime system. The UK plans to continue its lead in communications satellites through the L-SAT programme referred to later. DOI has also sponsored the development of small ground stations and their use for demonstrations of new services such as television distribution and high speed data communications of the type needed for electronic offices.

INITIATIVES WITHIN GOVERNMENT

Civil Service Department initiatives include:-

Office Technology Exploratory Programme

CCTA is pursuing a programme of experimental work and monitored trials of office technology systems, with a view to being able to offer to departments firm guidance on its use. A report on stand-alone word processors has already been published, and another on electronic typewriters is due for publication next year. A portable text input device (the British "Microwriter") is also undergoing user trials in the Civil Service - this is likely to be of most value in out-of-the-office situations.

Microcomputer workshop

CCTA's microcomputer workshop has now been operational for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years and considerable expertise has been built up in the fields of hardware, software and systems applications. The workshop acts as a forum for the interchange of information about microcomputer applications. CCTA has negotiated call-off contracts for a standard range of 9 microcomputers for use in government: these are available for demonstration in the workshop, and, since July 1981, there have been some 140 visitors per month. The Minister of State, CSD, himself visited the workshop in March 1981.

Spearheads

CCTA provides assistance from its technical resources for a few "Spearhead" projects suggested, each year, by departments. These are typically development projects, examining a problem found in many departments. One example of a successful "Spearhead" project is the Grafix system at DHSS Newcastle, which was developed to allow direct input into machines of hand printed information.

Short document braille scheme

CCTA has started to provide, from August 1981, a service which transcribes short official documents into Braille, for use by visually handicapped civil servants.

INITIATIVES TO BE ANNOUNCED ON 2 NOVEMBER 1981

Department of Industry:-

Go-ahead of L-SAT programme

L-SAT is the major prospective satellite project for the UK. A joint announcement by Italy and the UK, the two major participants, of their decision to go ahead is expected shortly. Six other countries are involved in this programme of the European Space Agency. L-SAT will be a large satellite for telecommunications, including business services to small dishes and direct television broadcasting. British Aerospace will be prime contractors for the satellite and Marconi Space and Defence Systems will build the business services payload. Scheduled for launch in 1986, L-SAT will prove and demonstrate an adaptable design to meet the needs of the late 1980s and 1990s. It will also provide experiments and preoperational services.

Extension of Micros in Schools Scheme

Mr Kenneth Baker will announce an extension of the DoI Micros in Schools scheme to secondary schools which already have some micro equipment. He is able to do this since response to the first phase of the scheme has been so encouraging; since the scheme opened on 1 June nearly 1900 applications have been approved and processed. We estimate this is over half the secondary schools which were without equipment and puts us well on the way to our objective of having a micro in every secondary school by the end of 1982.

A mainsborne signalling system for meter reading and energy management

The Department is supporting the first stages of the development of a mainsborne signalling system using the electricity mains as a two-way information carrier. The development is being carried out by Thorn EMI Ltd with the help and co-operation of the electricity supply industry, British Gas Corporation and the National Water Council.

Office Automation Projects

The Information Technology Division of the Department has been chosen as the DoI pilot site for the next office automation pilot project. In addition, two more manufacturers, Rediffusion Computers and Aregon have been added to the list of suppliers, which brings the total up to eleven. Further announcements of supplier/host site trials will be made in the coming weeks.

Southwark Site Development Project

The Department is collaborating with Lysander Estates a consortium of commercial developers, in a project to provide an Information Technology Showplace on a 150 acre site in the Surrey Docks. The development provides a major commerical, industrial and residential complex on this site and the Department has engaged a leading firm of communications consultants, Logica Ltd, to identify ways in which examples of UK information technology products and services can be incorporated into this development.

Financial Times Demonstration

A demonstration of the transmission by satellite of newspaper facsimile for remote printing is planned for the first week in December 1981. The Financial Times will transmit from a 3 m diameter earth station positioned on the top of Bracken House in London to the European Space Agency's Orbital Test Satellite. The satellite will relay the signals for simultaneous reception in Frankfurt and Rome where supplements will be printed. Later in the demonstration the International Herald Tribune also will transmit from Paris.

The Financial Times already print their continental edition in Frankfurt, the facsimile being transmitted over land lines. The purpose of the demonstration is to draw attention to the greater suitability of satellites whose transmissions can be received simultaneously throughout Europe permitting local printing and saving high transport costs for distribution around Europe.

The Department assisted in the early planning of this demonstration until British Telecom and other European PTTs offered to carry it out on the newspapers' behalf. The earth station to be used at Bracken House is owned by British Telecom but was built by Ferranti.

Document Delivery System

The Department of Industry, National Physical Laboratory and the Printing Industry Research Association are collaborating in a project to develop a document viewing and delivery system - project HERMES. HERMES will be a substantial network of teletex terminals which will operate to internationally agreed standards on a data base of material of current interest which will be set up with advice from the Publishers Association. With HERMES it will be possible to input information, manipulate, store and transmit it to workstations on the network. HERMES will be operational next year and will it is believed, be an important demonstration of IT in action.

IT Stamp

An Information Technology Stamp is to be issued in September 1982.

Civil Service Department:-

Strategic study of Government administrative telecommunications

CCTA is to undertake a major study of Government administrative telecommunications. Much of the equipment at the heart of the present private telephone network will need to be replaced towards the end of the decade; the study will therefore be looking at departmental requirements, and the means for fulfilling them, over the next decade and beyond. The first stage of the study will begin in November 1981 and the whole study should be complete by the autumn of 1982.

Office Technology Film

CCTA is engaged with COI in the production of a film, for showing to civil servants, which will examine current and future development in office technology, and how these will affect staff and working practices.

CS College Awareness seminars

The College is mounting a series of 40 one-day seminars, running from November 1981 to summer 1982, to inform civil servants about office technology and its affects on them. The seminars will be held up and down the country and should cover 4000 civil servants. It is hoped to continue them beyond 1982.

OTHER GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY

CB Radio

The Home Office has recently announced the launch of the new UK Citizens Band radio service. The new service become legal today and licences to use CB will be obtainable over the counter at Post Offices for an annual fee of £10.

Government Response to ACARD Report on Information Technology

The Government publishes today its response to the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Developments (ACARD) report on Information Technology. The Government has welcomed the ACARD report and made clear that it regards the effective development and application of IT as a key element in the future industrial and commercial success of the UK. It also recognises the great potential significance of IT for both society and the individual.

IT Standards

A committee - the Focus Committee - chaired by Mr John Wakeham MP - Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry consists of ten influential people in IT with an interest in standards. Its function is to look at the IT standards scene and recommend any activities it feels either Government or other bodies should undertake. It includes in this review the activities of other bodies, such as BSI; BSI is represented on the Committee by its Director General.

Data Protection Legislation

The introduction of legislation governing data protection falls to the Home Office, which is responsible for personal privacy. The Department of Industry has, however a very lively interest in the subject because of the effect it will have on industry. We have discussed it widely with industrial interests and also wish the Home Office and other Departments.

UK is trying to work towards a system which is not unduely burdensome and expensive to run and which meets the demands of personal privacy, and we also sympathise entirely with the view, put by many parts of industry, that UK cannot afford to run the risk of having barriers to date flows put up by other countries, on the grounds that our data protection rules fall short of theirs. We see the moves by the Council of Europe and OECD to establish a set of rules acceptable to the bulk of countries, as a productive way of overcoming this problem, and UK has now subscribed to the instruments drawn up by these organisations. The legislation currently being considered will, as the Home Secretary has announced, reflect this fact.

MP

EXAMPLES OF GOVERNMENT IT PROJECTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Department of Industry:-

Project Universe

Project Universe (a contraction of Universities Expanded Ring and Satellite Experiment) is a major national demonstration facility in communication between computers via satellite, which is being established by a consortium involving Government, universities and industry. The project involves the development and demonstration of a working system of communication, via ESA's Orbital Test Satellite (OTS), between groups of computers and other devices at seven separate locations within the UK. At each location the equipment will be linked in a local area network using technology developed for local communication known as "ring technology", which will most commonly be a "Cambridge Ring". Those involved in Project Universe are British Telecom, Cambridge University, the Department of Industry, GEC-Marconi Electronics Ltd, Logica Ltd, Loughborough University of Technology, the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) and University College London. The cost of the project over three years will be approximately £3 million, shared between DOI, SERC, British Telecom, GEC-Marconi and Logica. DOI will contribute up to £800,000.

DOI In-house Viewdata Experiment

The Department is running a trial project intended to examine the use of viewdata in Government and to help promote the use of viewdata more widely in Government and Industry.

The system is running on a bureau. Currently there are 20 terminals installed in various locations throughout the Department (of which 9 are full editing terminals and a further three have message keyboards), with a database of about 1000 frames. It is anticipated that the database will grow to about 10,000 frames during the course of the project with up to 50 terminals connected (of which it is expected that 20-25 will be full editing terminals).

It is intended that a wide range of information will be maintained on the system, including selected statistics, press cuttings, sector profiles and a cumulative index to the Departments of Industry and Trades' weekly magazine "British business"

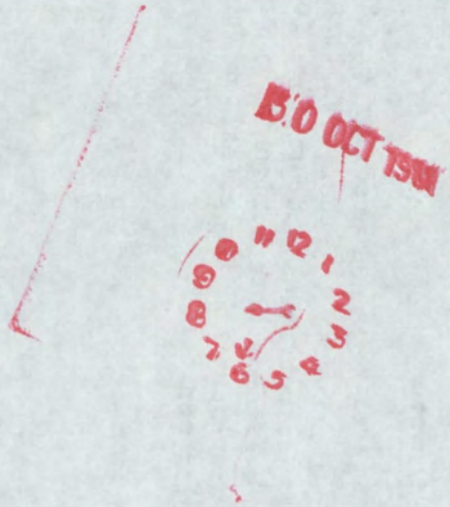
Civil Service Department

CCTA in-house viewdata

CCTA is setting up a private viewdata system on an experimental basis. The first database will be the Project Appraisal Status Matrix, currently held on paper: the system will allow enquiries to investigate whether items of hardware and software have been appraised by Technical Services division.

CCTA Zynar management aid system

This network is being tried in CCTA and provides electronic mail facilities in a local area network, together with text editing facilities, file storage and retrieval and printers for hard copy output. The network extends both horizontally and vertically through the management hierarchy and its effect on the pattern of information flows is being monitored.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Duty Clerk

Science & Technology

LIST OF GUESTS ATTENDING THE RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPUTER INDUSTRY ON MONDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 1981 FROM 6.30 PM TO 8.00 PM

The Prime Minister
and Mr. Denis Thatcher

The Rt. Hon. William Whitelaw, MP

The Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP

The Rt. Hon. Patrick Jenkin, MP

The Rt. Hon. Baroness Young

Mr. Barney Hayhoe, MP

Mr. Kenneth Baker, MP

Mr. John Wakeham, MP

Mr. John Butcher, MP

Mr. Kenneth Warren, MP

Mr. Robert Atkins, MP

Mr. Keith Wickenden, MP

Mr. Ray Whitney, MP

? Mr. Michael Grylls, MP

Mr. Richard Page, MP

Mr. Richard Shepherd, MP

Mr. Tony Grant, MP

Mainframes

Mr. R.W. Wilmot	Managing Director, International Computers Ltd.
Mr. J. Fairclough	Director, IBM (UK) Ltd.
Mr. B. Long	Vice President and Managing Director, Honeywell Information Systems Ltd.

Minicomputers etc.

Mr. D.H. Roberts	Director, General Electric Company. Hirst Research Centre
Mr. Basil de Ferranti	Deputy Chairman, Ferranti Ltd.
Mr. C.A. Davies	Chairman, Computer Technology Ltd.
Mr. J. Gow	Managing Director, Systime, Ltd.

Office Systems

Mr. M. Bevan	Chairman, Xionics Ltd.
Mr. M. Aldrich	Managing Director, Rediffusion Computers Ltd.
Mr. D. Pitcher	Director, The Plessey Co. Ltd.
Mr. D. Leighton-Davies	Deputy Managing Director, Racal Electronics Ltd.
Mr. A. Sumner	Managing Director, Data Recall Ltd.

Micros

? Mr. M.D. Fischer	Chairman, Research Machines Ltd.
Dr. H. Hauser	Managing Director, Acorn Computers Ltd.
Mr. C. Sinclair	Managing Director, Sinclair Research Ltd

Unions

Mr. T. Webb	National Officer, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs

Peripherals, Terminals and Data Communications

Mr. R. Saar	Managing Director, Newbury Laboratories
Mr. H.H. Brown	Managing Director, Lynwood Scientific Developments Ltd.
Mr. J.L.A. Selby	Managing Director, Trend Communications
Mr. L. Brownlow	Managing Director, Rodime Ltd.
Mr. H. Smeaton	Managing Director, Fortonics Ltd.

Computer Services and Consultancy

Mr. L. Taylor	Managing Director, Logica Holdings Ltd.
Mr. B. Reynolds	Chairman, Micro Focus Ltd.
Mr. G.M.R. Graham	Chairman, BIS Applied Systems Ltd.
Mr. R. Thomas	Chairman, The Altergo Group
Mrs. V.S. Shirley	Chairman, F International Ltd.
Mr. H. Hunt	Managing Director, PA Computers & Telecommunications

Academic

✓ Professor B. Randell	University of Newcastle
Professor J. Alty	University of Liverpool
Professor Enid Mumford	Manchester Business School

Users

Mr. N. Lewis	Director for Systems, Ford Motor Co. Ltd.
Mr. P. Hermon	Management Services Director, British Airways
Mr. D. Harris	Director of Computers, Tesco Stores Ltd.

Others

Mr. A.A. Benjamin	Chairman, Information Technology 1982 Ltd.
Mr. D. Fairbairn	Director, National Computing Centre Ltd.
Mr. G.J. Pocock	Senior Director, Marketing Executive, British Telecom
Mr. J.P. Dukes	Managing Director and Deputy Chief Executive, The Channel Four Television Co. Ltd.
Mr. K.E. Macdonald	Managing Director, IPC Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd.
Mr. G.B. Jackson	Managing Director, Jackson Associates
Mr. Bryce McCrirrick	Director of Engineering, BBC Broadcasting House
Mr. E. Sharp	Chairman, and Chief Executive, Cable & Wireless Ltd.

Officials

Mr. R.H.F. Croft	Deputy Secretary, Department of Industry
Mr. G.W. Watson	Director, Central Computer & Telecommunications Agency, CSD
Mr. A.H. Lovell	Under Secretary, HM Treasury
Mr. R.G. Courtney	Information Technology Unit, Cabinet Office
Mr. A.R.D. Norman	" " " " "
Mr. J.B. Unwin	" " " " "

10 Downing Street

Mr. Ian Gow, MP

Mr. John Hoskyns

Mr. Michael Scholar

Hn 0389

MR SCHOLAR

c Miss Drummond (No 10 Press Office)

PRIME MINISTER'S RECEPTION/SEMINAR FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMPUTER INDUSTRY
2 NOVEMBER

I have just heard that Mr Robb Wilmot (ICL) has succumbed to flu and will not be able to attend the reception this evening.

2. I have therefore spoken to Mr Mike Aldrich (Managing Director of Rediffusion Computers, and a member of the IT Advisory Panel) who has agreed to introduce the first topic himself vice Mr Wilmot.

3. The Prime Minister should therefore call on Mr Aldrich to introduce topic 1 at the start of the discussion.

J B UNWIN
2 November 1981

IT Unit
Cabinet Office