

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
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FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH**

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## NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, submits the present report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979.
2. The report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, 1/ covering the period from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978, was considered in the Second Committee 2/ after an opening statement by the Executive Director, Mr. Davidson Nicol. On the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/20 of 29 November 1978, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director and welcomed the continued concentration of the Institute's work in the sphere of economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on problems in the areas identified by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The Assembly also called upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to the Institute.
3. In accordance with this and previous resolutions, as well as the comments and suggestions offered by delegations during the session, the Institute has continued to focus its activities as appropriate on the issues and problems related to the establishment of a new international economic order. In formulating specific programmes, particular attention has been given to the requirements of the new theme in the light of the Institute's goal of promoting development and peace through the activities of the Departments of Training and Research and the Project on the Future. The refocusing of priorities and the identification of the most essential relevant projects have been facilitated greatly by regular consultations held by the Executive Director and his senior staff with delegates and other officials of Member States, senior officials of the United Nations system, scholars, and with members of research institutions and non-governmental organizations. It has thus been possible for the Institute to avoid wasteful overlapping of efforts and to concentrate its limited resources on projects of common interest for which there is a widespread demand.
4. The provisions of the UNITAR Statute concerning the term of office of members of the Board of Trustees has been amended by the Secretary-General after consultations with the members during May and June 1979. According to article III 1 (a) of the Statute, as amended with effect on 1 July 1979, a third of

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/33/14).

2/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 61, document A/33/395.

the total membership shall be appointed each year instead of the total membership, with the added proviso that no appointed member of the Board shall after 1982 serve continuously for more than two three-year terms. For the transition period, the amendment stipulates that "the terms of one third of the members appointed in 1979 shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of another one third at the end of two years". Only the remaining one third of the members shall serve for a full three-year term.

5. With effect from 1 July 1979, a new Board of Trustees for UNITAR has been appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council. The Board is now composed of 24 members and 4 ex officio members (see annex I). On behalf of UNITAR, the Executive Director wishes to place on record his profound gratitude to the retiring members of the Board for their outstanding contribution to the work of the Institute.

6. The seventeenth session of the Board was held in New York from 12 to 15 September 1978. In his statement to the Board, which was read by Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, the Secretary-General noted that in spite of the serious financial difficulties it had faced during the past year, the Institute continued to make significant contributions to the wisdom and welfare of the international community. It had been able to develop more comprehensive and sophisticated training programmes of longer duration and to place greater emphasis on major themes related to development. The Secretary-General was pleased to note that the three departments of UNITAR had responded fully to the General Assembly's request that UNITAR should develop its programmes with particular attention to the requirements of the new international economic order. Close co-operation was being developed between UNITAR and other members of the United Nations family. The Secretary-General hoped that such co-operation would expand to include all UNITAR training and research activities where areas of mutual benefit could be identified. A statement was also made by the President of the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Donald O. Mills, who noted that the international community seemed to be moving towards a crisis in terms of the development of positive ideas and a crisis in the capability of national and international institutions to cope with serious world problems. He believed that, as new approaches and ideas were so urgently required, the role of UNITAR was more vital than ever.

7. The Board expressed satisfaction with the direction and manner in which the programmes of the three substantive departments were developing in accordance with guidelines recommended by the Board. It was noted that the financial situation was still very serious; the Executive Director had prepared a balanced budget for 1979 where expenditure had actually been set slightly below expected income. Compared with the budget for 1978, the 1979 budget showed a reduction of about \$400,000 (an 18 per cent cut), which represented a considerable reduction in staff and services. It was stressed that, in the long run, such a drastic reduction was likely to affect the scope and momentum of the Institute's activities unless a remedy was found to the financial crisis. The special purpose grants for 1979 rose substantially, but this increase did not alleviate the financial situation as it did not reduce central overhead costs. It was recommended that a reasonable balance be maintained between the General Fund and the Special Purpose Fund; that Governments should be urged to make substantial general contributions; that they

should be persuaded to make available special funding to a broad programme area rather than to particular projects which might attract funds from non-governmental sources; and that a way should be found to allocate a segment of the special purpose funds for overhead costs, on the basis of an understanding reached with donors.

8. The Executive Director and his colleagues have continued their vigorous fund-raising efforts with the help of members of the Board in their respective regions.

## CHAPTER I

### TRAINING

9. The Institute continued to develop its training programmes in New York, Geneva and other locations for officials, primarily from developing countries, concerned with United Nations-related tasks and responsibilities. These programmes have proved to meet clearly identifiable needs of Member States, particularly with regard to delegates and members of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and at Geneva. Three significant trends have developed over the past years:

(a) A wider range of training programmes with increasing emphasis on more sophisticated subject-matters, particularly relating to the new international economic order;

(b) A growing number of training programmes organized jointly or in collaboration with other international organizations and national institutions;

(c) A growing number of training activities organized out of the UNITAR office at Geneva.

10. At the same time efforts were made to establish contacts and respond to specific requests from individual Member States or groups of Member States. In this connexion, preparations are well advanced to conduct in the near future a series of regional or subregional training programmes of longer duration for newly independent countries: Portuguese-speaking and French-speaking countries in Africa and the smaller island States of the Eastern Caribbean.

#### A. Courses for members of permanent missions in New York and Geneva

##### 1. Programmes on the work and organization of the United Nations

###### (a) Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York)

11. The annual seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly was held in New York from 20 to 22 September 1978. There were 116 participants from 54 Member States and countries with observer missions to the United Nations who took part in the three-day seminar.

12. The first day was devoted to presentations on the functions of the United Nations General Assembly, the changing role of the Secretary-General, and the major issues on the agenda for the thirty-third session of the Assembly. There were group discussions, led by experienced diplomats and United Nations Secretariat staff members, on the structure of the Assembly, its method of work, rules of procedure, formal and informal negotiating techniques and the process of resolution drafting.

13. The following day, participants were registered into teams of five, each team representing an imaginary country within a specified regional group which was determined at random. Each team drafted its own resolution with the aid, as required, of resource persons from the Secretariat and the delegations, and then proceeded to negotiate with other teams. Those draft resolutions which survived the negotiating process were then formally tabled in the mock meeting of the Second Committee which took place on the third day. This meeting followed the rules of procedure so that participants had a chance to work and act within the framework and set pattern of a Main Committee of the General Assembly.

(b) Seminar on negotiating procedures in the United Nations (Geneva)

14. The seminar on negotiating techniques and procedures in the United Nations system was held from 4 to 8 December 1978. Traditionally, this annual seminar is designed for new members of permanent missions with a view to familiarizing them with the complex multilateral scene at Geneva. This year the seminar focused on negotiating techniques and procedures as they evolved in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). As part of the seminar, a two-day simulation exercise was organized in the form of a mock meeting of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. The 49 participants were broken up into teams, each representing a specified regional group. The various groups drafted their own resolutions and then proceeded to negotiate with other groups. The draft resolution which resulted from the negotiating process was then formally presented and discussed in the mock meeting of the Trade and Development Board. The last day of the seminar was devoted to a briefing of participants on the structure and work of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

(c) Seminars on United Nations documentation (New York and Geneva)

15. These seminars are held annually for documents officers in permanent missions on the retrieval and use of United Nations documentation. In February 1979 the Geneva seminar was attended by 44 participants from 36 missions. These seminars, offered in both English and French, emphasize the interrelationship between the structure of the United Nations and the documentation of its organs. Case studies based on diverse subject-matter were used to test the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired. The use of reference tools published by the United Nations to retrieve information from the many United Nations sources was also explained. The numerous components of the United Nations system were studied in terms of their patterns of information flow. An evaluation sheet was handed to participants at the conclusion of the seminar to determine whether any improvements could be made.

(d) Seminar on the making of a resolution (New York)

16. The annual seminar on the making of a resolution was held in New York from 4 to 6 April 1979 with 40 participants from 35 permanent missions taking part. This seminar is scheduled prior to the spring session of the Economic and Social Council to enable the participants to become acquainted with its functioning. The first day of the seminar is devoted to a presentation by a senior Secretariat

official on the role and functions of the Council and by a briefing on the process of drafting and negotiating a resolution, followed by a discussion period. Films are also shown on the structure and functions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and on aspects of the new international economic order. The main part of the seminar is a two-day simulation exercise in which the participants learn the rudiments of drafting resolutions with the aid, as required, of resource persons drawn from delegations and the Secretariat as well as of available reference tools. Once resolutions have been drafted, the participants begin the process of negotiation aimed at reaching a consensus. The third day is devoted to a mock meeting of the Economic and Social Council, with the aid of Secretariat staff or members of delegations, where debate on various resolutions takes place. A critique and evaluation of the resolutions is made and negotiations may resume with a view to passing a single resolution.

17. Major repairs of United Nations conference rooms as well as a lack of interpretation services made it necessary to look elsewhere for conference facilities and to confine the seminar to English-speaking participants.

(e) Seminar for secretaries in permanent missions (New York)

18. This annual seminar was held in January 1979, twice in English and once in French. In three half-day sessions it offered 66 participants an opportunity to hear presentations from and put questions to experts from permanent missions and the United Nations Secretariat. The speakers discussed the structure of the United Nations system, the organization and functioning of United Nations meetings, the system of United Nations documentation and its distribution, the functions of the Secretariat's Protocol and Liaison Section, as well as the correspondence with the United Nations and liaison with the Secretary-General's office. A tour of the printing and documents distribution areas and of various conference rooms are part of the seminar.

(f) Seminar on the use of modern social science methods for diplomats (Geneva)

19. In October/November 1978, a one-week seminar on the practical use and relevance of modern social science methods was organized at Geneva for senior diplomats and international officials. The seminar included such topics as decision-making, statistical analysis, political, social and economic indicators, use of data handbooks and public opinion surveys. The course was directed by a leading Swiss expert and professor of political science. The seminar was attended by 38 participants.

(g) Seminar on financing the work of the United Nations (New York)

20. This year's seminar, held from 18 to 20 April 1979, was attended by 31 participants. Following the pattern of previous years, the seminar comprised a three-day briefing for heads of permanent missions and members of their staff on the financing of the United Nations system. An overview of United Nations financing was followed by discussions on the structure of the United Nations budget, the scope and problems of voluntary financing, the concept of medium-term planning and the role of the Fifth Committee and other subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, such as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). The seminar concluded with a participatory exercise on the functioning of ACABQ, based on an imaginary case.

(h) Course on the drafting of treaties and other international instruments (New York)

21. From 21 to 25 May 1979, UNITAR organized a drafting course, with one group working in English and another in French. Patterned after a similar course held at Geneva in 1978, the seminar was designed to acquaint diplomats from permanent missions with the drafting of treaties, resolutions and other international instruments. In five half-day sessions the 18 participants, led by an internationally known expert in the field, discussed the language and process of drafting, considered a number of case studies, and went through a series of exercises of increasing degree of difficulty so that they could test the application of previously acquired skills and knowledge.

2. Programmes on special aspects of the United Nations system

(a) Seminars on international economics for diplomats (New York)

22. This programme was designed for diplomats with little formal training in economics and whose work does not necessarily include regular involvement with international economic considerations. In four Monday afternoon sessions in October and November 1978, the lecturer, a university professor, surveyed issues of current concern in order to make their significance more understandable to participants. The four topics discussed were the balance of payments, foreign exchange, transnational corporations and international trade. Thirty-seven diplomats participated in the seminar.

23. The seminar was offered again in June 1979 with a different lecturer for 40 participants. Meeting in four consecutive afternoons, the group discussed the concept of economics and man, economic interdependency, international banking institutions, and the new international economic order.

(b) Seminar on the law of the sea (Geneva)

24. A two-day briefing and discussion seminar on the law of the sea was held at Geneva on 15 and 16 March 1979 immediately before the opening of the eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The seminar was designed for members of permanent missions and new delegates to the Conference. Members of the Law of the Sea secretariat and experts from national delegations served as seminar leaders. The discussions concentrated heavily on the unresolved core issues under consideration in three main committees. The seminar was attended by 53 participants.

(c) Seminar on international finance (New York)

25. From 29 to 31 May 1979, in collaboration with the International Study and Research Institute, UNITAR organized in New York a seminar on international finance. It was designed for diplomats without professional training in economics and finance in order to acquaint them, in a basic and non-theoretical way, with the elements of the international financial system and give them a better insight into issues which are currently receiving attention in the press and in daily discussions. The topics for discussion were the following: the balance of payments and how to interpret it; foreign exchange and the foreign exchange market; the international monetary system and the role of the dollar; and international financial institutions. Nineteen participants attended the seminar.

(d) EDI/UNITAR residential seminar on economic development and its international setting (Washington, D.C.)

26. From 19 to 30 March 1979 a seminar on economic development and its international setting took place in Washington, D.C., jointly organized by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) and by UNITAR. This seminar, following the successful experimental one held in 1978, was designed for senior diplomatic staff of permanent missions in New York to enable them to analyse and discuss major issues of international economic relations and development, particularly within the context of the new international economic order. Twenty-seven diplomats, responsible for or involved in economic and social affairs in their respective missions, were selected out of 59 applicants to attend this two-week residential seminar.

27. The group met at the World Bank for two working sessions each day, discussing topics grouped under the following broad categories: development objectives and the new international economic order; the present institutional framework; the role of the external sector in development; and the prospects for international co-operation. Presentations were made and discussions led by experts from international organizations, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, UNITAR and other United Nations bodies and departments, and from universities and research institutes. The seminar was bilingual this year, with interpretation in English and French.

28. The evaluation of the seminar showed a very high degree of satisfaction among participants, who felt that their expectations had been met adequately and that the seminar had been of direct relevance to their work at the United Nations.

(e) Residential course on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order (Vienna)

29. From 8 to 24 May, the diplomatic training course on major issues of the new international economic order took place for the third time at the Diplomatische Akademie in Vienna. This course for foreign service officers was conducted in English this year. Of the 26 participants, 18 were on UNITAR scholarships, two came at the expense of their Governments, and six were diplomats posted to their respective embassies in Vienna. The majority of the participants were from developing countries.

30. The objective of the course was to look at the new international economic order first in the historical context in which the concept appeared and then to survey the development of the idea and the key issues as they are being discussed in various international forums today. Special attention was paid to the topics of particular relevance in 1979, such as the role of science and technology in the new international economic order; the implications of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; and the approaches of regional groups. Particular emphasis was put on the workshop character of the seminar and its schedule provided ample time for discussions.

31. Participants were in agreement that there is a definite need for courses of this kind, and provisions are being made to have a similar programme next year.

(f) Seminar on the United Nations and the world order (Washington, D.C.)

32. UNITAR collaborated with the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University in organizing a diplomatic seminar on the United Nations and the world order. Held in Washington, D.C. from 13 to 15 June 1979, the seminar was designed for senior and mid-level diplomats from New York and Washington and had the following objectives: to generate greater understanding of key structural and substantive issues in the conduct of diplomacy; to analyse the structure and operation of the United Nations; and to examine the actual and potential role of the United Nations in creating and maintaining world order. United Nations senior officials and university professors analysed the functions and operations of United Nations agencies, and their effect on political-security affairs, preventive diplomacy, science and technology, disarmament, economic development and the quest for a new international economic order.

33. As part of the three-day seminar, participants visited the United States Congress, the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon for briefings and discussions. The seminar was attended by 14 diplomats from permanent missions in New York.

B. Training programmes other than for diplomats

1. Junior professional trainee programme (New York, Geneva and other locations)

34. This programme is planned for young nationals of developing countries who are responsible within their national administrations for programmes involving multinational co-operation, particularly those relating to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. UNITAR assumed responsibility for this programme upon the approval of the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

35. The programme is organized on a regional basis. The first two courses, of five months duration each, were organized for 21 participants from Africa, one for English-speaking trainees and the other for francophones. The next two courses, in autumn 1978 and spring 1979, were each four months long and were attended by 22 English-speaking participants from the Western Asian region and the Asian and Pacific regions. The courses took place mainly in New York and Geneva but also included study tours and short internships in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

36. Each of the trainees was requested to prepare a paper on problems of organizing an international co-operation unit within a national administration.

37. Since April 1978 the programme has been administered from New York, while previously it had been based in Geneva. In view of its importance and its success as a regional training project, the next programme was intended for young nationals from Latin American and Caribbean countries. However, the lack of financial resources may compel UNITAR to discontinue the programme in 1980.

## 2. International law training programmes

### (a) Fellowship programme in international law (The Hague and other locations)

38. UNITAR continued to administer the International Law Fellowship Programme, as a major part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. Twenty-two fellowships were awarded to legal advisers of Governments and teachers of international law, mostly from developing countries. The programme included participation in the courses on international law at The Hague Academy of International Law and in the special courses and seminars organized by UNITAR during this period. The fellows came from Canada, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Malaysia, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Seychelles, Papua New Guinea, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Uruguay. Apart from the six-week programme at The Hague, the fellows had the choice of attending the international law seminar organized at Geneva in connexion with the annual session of the International Law Commission at Geneva, or of spending three months of practical training at one of the legal offices of the United Nations or the specialized agencies.

### (b) Regional training and refresher courses in international law (Mexico City)

39. Under the same Programme of Assistance, UNITAR also organized jointly with The Hague Academy of International Law a regional training and refresher course in international law for Latin America. Held in Mexico City from 8 to 19 May 1979, the refresher course was generously hosted by the Mexican Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World. The main subject of the course was an examination of various legal aspects relating to the new international economic order, with special reference to Latin America. Some 50 participants from 14 countries of Latin America attended the course, including 21 sponsored by UNITAR. The seminar leaders were legal scholars and experts from Latin America and other parts of the world.

## 3. Advanced training course on international documentation (Geneva)

40. From 11 to 23 September 1978 UNITAR organized at Geneva, together with the United Nations Library at Geneva and the Association of International Libraries (AIL), an advanced course on international documentation. The course, designed for documentalists and reference librarians from Member States, was given in French in the form of lectures, seminars and workshops and included a more theoretical section on present-day international relations as well as a series of practical exercises. The course was attended by 35 participants, some of whom spent an additional week of practical training at one of the international libraries located at Geneva.

### C. Training services requested by Member States

#### 1. Course for a group of political scientists from the Federal Republic of Germany (Geneva)

41. At the suggestion of the Political Science Association of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, UNITAR and the Office of Public Information in Geneva, organized a one-week course in March for a group of 30 young political scientists from the Federal Republic of Germany on the activities of the United Nations. A major part of the discussion was devoted to the present work of the United Nations, with particular regard to the new international economic order and disarmament. Participants were also given the opportunity to visit the main academic institutions located in Geneva.

#### 2. Course for a group of university students from Venezuela (New York)

42. At the request of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, the Training Department arranged a one-week course for 11 students and two professors visiting New York from that university's School of International Studies. From 2 to 6 October 1978 the group attended lectures by experts from the United Nations and UNITAR on the main organs of the United Nations; on major United Nations conferences, especially the Law of the Sea Conference and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; and on topics ranging from the new international economic order to various specific issues relating to energy, transnational corporations and technical co-operation.

#### 3. Courses for groups of university students from Mexico (New York and Geneva)

43. At the request of the permanent mission of Mexico to the United Nations, UNITAR organized a one-week course (9 to 13 April 1979) for a group of 25 students from the National School of Professional Studies of the Universidad Autónoma de México. The students, who were enrolled in the third semester of study of international relations, attended a series of briefings given by UNITAR staff and officials from the United Nations Secretariat on the structure and functions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and also on such topics as the new international economic order and the role of the non-aligned group in the United Nations. The programme included a viewing of films on the United Nations and its activities, arranged in co-operation with the Department of Public Information.

44. A similar programme was organized at Geneva for a group of students from the same university from 2 to 6 April 1979.

#### 4. Course for Fellows from the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (New York)

45. At the request of the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade in Moscow and the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, the course was organized again this year for seven students of the Academy in the period between mid-February and mid-April. The programme, designed to give the participants an orientation on the United Nations system, comprised lectures by United Nations officials and the UNITAR staff. The group participated in the UNITAR seminar on United Nations documentation and in certain training courses of the United Nations Staff Development Programme.

5. Advisory assistance to Saudi Arabia in establishing a diplomatic institute in Jeddah

46. In Spring 1979, UNITAR signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia according to which UNITAR provided assistance to the Government of Saudi Arabia in establishing a diplomatic institute in Jeddah. The role of UNITAR is of an advisory nature, to help the Saudi authorities design the over-all concept of the institute. Two experts were sent to Jeddah to conduct a feasibility study for this purpose and have provided the Government with a report.

D. Involvement in interagency training activities

47. UNITAR continues to be involved in exercises aimed at collaboration among training officers at the interagency level. In this connexion, the Institute was represented at the annual meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Sub-Committee on Education and Training and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions Sub-Committee on Staff Training. The activities of both sub-committees, however, were somewhat reduced in the past year in view of the reorganization of the subsidiary bodies of ACC as a consequence of the restructuring of the economic and social sector of the United Nations system.

E. United Nations internship survey

48. A survey which is nearing completion has focused on the development and current status of the various types of internships and fellowships organized by the United Nations, UNDP and UNITAR. Computerized analyses of the age, sex, geographical distribution, languages and academic background of interns and their specializations, sponsorships, funding and work assignments in co-operating United Nations offices will provide the basis for both statistical and descriptive reports. Draft reports are being prepared on the internship programmes of UNITAR, the Department of Public Information at Headquarters, the Graduate Summer Programme of the United Nations Information Service in Geneva, the UNDP Internship Programme and the Professional Recruitment Services of the Office of Personnel Services.

49. This review of 30 years' efforts at the United Nations, providing a wide range of informational and work-study types of experiences for youth from an ever-widening range of countries, aims primarily at developing guidelines for future programmes. Additional support is being provided in this direction through systematic interdepartmental co-operation with the heads of internship programmes.

50. This survey will be ready for publication by the end of 1979.

## CHAPTER II

### RESEARCH

51. In its work, the Department of Research focuses on the most pressing current needs and interests of the international community. During the year under review, research has been carried out in two programmes: (a) programme on the United Nations and the new international economic order; and (b) programme in international law, diplomacy and security. Each programme addresses different aspects of global and institutional change.

52. With the rapid increase in the rate of global and institutional change, there is a need to explore systematically and selectively the implications for the future. These implications can be observed readily in the rapidly evolving shifts in relationships among nation-States, and in the variety of institutional responses under way in the United Nations system. In carrying out research of this nature UNITAR benefits from its autonomous status which enables the Institute to take an independent and flexible approach while at the same time enjoying access to the United Nations system.

53. Efforts have been made to strengthen ties with universities, research institutes and renowned scholars in all parts of the world. To an increasing extent studies are being commissioned which maximize collaboration between UNITAR and leading persons and institutes in various regions and countries. The research programme also benefits from international opinion through the seminars and colloquia sponsored by the Department.

54. During the year under review, five studies relating to the United Nations were published. They focused on the role of women, regionalism, multilateral development co-operation, development banking and national parliaments. In addition, UNITAR distributed seven working papers in its series on Science and Technology for Development, and a report on the 1978 Schloss Herstein seminar on "Restructuring of the United Nations System: Implications for the Creation of a New International Economic Order". These studies and papers are indicated in foot-notes to the relevant sections of this report.

55. Strenuous efforts were made during the past year to obtain outside funding for projects. Special purpose grants were received from the Ford Foundation, the Volkswagen Foundation, the Swedish International Development Authority, the Governments of Austria, Norway and the Federal Republic of Germany and from UNDP and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

56. A list of relevant research papers presented at meetings of professional associations and studies other than those published by UNITAR will be found in annex VII.

A. Programme on the United Nations and the new international economic order

1. Multinational management: international organizations and the challenge of change

57. This project consists of a series of papers on such topics as co-ordination, planning, programming, budgeting, evaluation and other management functions in the United Nations system. The emphasis is on the introduction of reforms and innovations such as those associated with restructuring. In July 1978 UNITAR organized at Schloss Hernstein, Austria, a seminar on "The Restructuring of the United Nations System: Implications for the Creation of a New International Economic Order". Participants included senior officials of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other international organizations as well as members of permanent missions to the United Nations. A draft report of the seminar was circulated to the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The final report will be published in 1979.

2. Responses to human needs: comparative assessments of United Nations global conferences

58. This research is a continuation of the UNITAR project analysing the roles and functions of conference activities of the United Nations. Studies have been undertaken to provide comparative assessment of conference activities and help determine their effectiveness as institutional responses to human needs. Four issue areas - basic needs, commodities, population and food - were selected for study because of their centrality to questions of human well-being. The study has been completed and will be published in 1980.

3. International framework for the new international economic order

59. This project, begun in 1977 with financial support from the Ford Foundation, consists of closely related monographs which analyse the institutional aspects of the dialogue concerning the establishment of the new international economic order. Among other things the decision-making procedures of a number of economic-oriented multilateral institutions are being examined comparatively in order to illuminate those factors and techniques that can contribute to conflict resolution in the decision process. Based on the monographs, a comprehensive study of the negotiating systems of multilateral economic institutions is being prepared. It will be published in 1980.

4. Development-related decision-making and forecasting and the new international economic order

60. UNITAR initiated a project on this subject in 1978. The project examines various aspects of the establishment of a new international economic order in terms of quantitative evaluations. A systems analysis methodology is utilized, with the individual circumstances of developing countries and the specific interests of the international community being taken into account. Thus far, several papers have been produced and presented at international meetings. With the support of UNESCO, special attention is being given to the analysis of development as it relates to the reduction of social inequalities in developing countries.

5. Theory and methodology of planning in developing countries

61. The Africa Institute of the Academy of Science of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has prepared for UNITAR a study on the theory and methodology of planning in developing countries. The study was discussed at a UNITAR research colloquium and is being revised for publication in 1979. As a continuation of this project, UNITAR and the Africa Institute are planning to organize a seminar on problems of planning in developing countries. The seminar will use a comparative perspective to reach conclusions with regard to the experience of these countries in planning.

6. Science and technology for development: the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and beyond

62. The problem of the application of science and technology to development remains one of the main concerns of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations. The accelerated rate of technological advance and the uneven distribution of its benefits make the situation complex and some problems more acute than anticipated. In particular, it is obvious that the new international economic order will require new mechanisms and modalities for the transfer of technology, issues which will be discussed at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. A UNITAR research team has studied the issues before the Conference and will analyse the deliberations and outcome of the Conference itself. The team has produced a set of seven papers as part of a UNITAR "Science and Technology Working Papers Series". 3/ Two more papers are being prepared which focus on the role of women in technological change. In the next phase of this project it is envisaged to study the implementation of recommendations of the Conference, particularly as they relate to institutional and financial arrangements, within the United Nations system, for the promotion of science and technology for development.

7. Disaster preparedness: the role of the United Nations in advance planning for disaster relief

63. UNITAR initiated a study on this subject in 1977, funded by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. National disaster preparedness is defined in the study as those measures taken to organize effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in cases of disaster. The study, discussed previously at a research

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3/ The papers already published are the following: Volker Rittberger, "The New International Order and United Nations Conference Politics: Science and Technology as an Issue Area"; Ward Morehouse, "Technological Autonomy and Delinking in the International System: An Alternative Economic and Political Strategy for National Development"; Jürg Mahner, "A Preliminary Assessment of National Papers as a Basis for UNCTSD Conference Programming"; Francisco Sagasti, "Financing the Development of Science and Technology in the Third World"; David W. Chu and Ward Morehouse, "Third World Co-operation in Science and Technology for Development"; Volker Rittberger, "Options for an Institutional Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development"; Pamela D'Onofrio, "The Implications of UNCTSD's 'Ascending Process' for the Exploitation of Women and Other Marginalized Social Groups".

colloquium, investigates the potential benefits to be gained and the problems involved in formulating national disaster preparedness plans. It also explores possible ways in which United Nations agencies can more effectively promote programmes of disaster preparedness. It was carried out in consultation with the agencies concerned and will be published in 1979. <sup>4/</sup>

8. The non-aligned States and the United Nations in the context of the new international economic order

64. A two-part study on this subject is under way. The first part involves detailed research on the relationship between the non-aligned movement and the United Nations; the second involves work on the role of the non-aligned States in the North-South dialogue. The study will be completed in 1979 and published the following year.

9. The United Nations and subregional co-operation in West Africa

65. A study entitled Multinational Co-operation for Development in West Africa has been published. <sup>5/</sup> The study relates co-operation and integration movements to the quest for development in West Africa. In the light of the theoretical literature on regional integration and the specific West African experience, the study analyses various ways in which greater co-operation and integration could be achieved in order to accelerate development in the area. The history of past efforts to deal collectively with common problems in the West African subregion is reviewed, but the study focuses on the present and on prospects for the future. All intergovernmental West African organizations active in furthering co-operation or integration between countries are examined with particular attention to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Since the effectiveness of the United Nations is a prime concern of UNITAR research, this study devotes considerable attention to the policies and programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system to facilitate greater co-operation and integration in West Africa.

10. Co-operation for development: Arab development funds in the Middle East

66. This study, which analyses the organizational arrangements and development strategy of three Arab development funds in the Middle East, was earlier reviewed at a UNITAR colloquium. It has now been published. <sup>6/</sup> The study describes patterns of co-operation among the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development and examines their relationships with other regional bodies and with international agencies engaged in the development of the Middle Eastern region. The study suggests measures and modalities that would increase the degree and forms of such co-operation and relationships. It was financed in part by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

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<sup>4/</sup> Barbara Brown, Disaster Preparedness: Advance Planning for Disaster Relief (Elmsford, N.Y., Pergamon Press), forthcoming.

<sup>5/</sup> John P. Reminger, Multinational Co-operation for Development in West Africa (Elmsford, N.Y., Pergamon Press, 1979).

<sup>6/</sup> Soliman Demir, Arab Development Funds in the Middle East (Elmsford, N.Y., Pergamon Press, 1979).

11. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the development process

67. This study, being conducted for UNITAR by the Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, consists of case studies investigating the relations between countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and 11 developing countries, and sectoral studies which deal with selected thematic issues in relationships between CMEA and the developing countries. The findings which emerge from these two lines of research will be integrated into a single report. This research was initiated in 1978 and will be completed and published in 1980.

12. Regional co-operation for development in Latin America

68. Recent developments show a change in the patterns of multinational economic and political co-operation in Latin America. Within the context of efforts to create the new international economic order, this study examines, among other things, the role of regional organizations in promoting co-operation among Latin American countries. The potential of the United Nations system to support the efforts of regional organizations in Latin America will also be assessed. The study is being conducted with the co-operation of UNDP, the Economic Commission for Latin America and other United Nations agencies, as well as various Latin American research institutes and organizations. The study was initiated in 1978 and will be completed by the end of 1979.

13. Intraregional migration in the Commonwealth Caribbean and its implications for population policies and development planning

69. This project, which is in the planning stage, will explore the interaction between population growth, migration and economic and social change in the context of the Commonwealth Caribbean, and the implications for development planning. A great deal of pre-project exploratory work has been completed with financial support from UNFPA, which will also consider the grant request for the project itself.

70. This project is intended as a collaborative endeavour between UNITAR, the Institute of Social and Economic Research, based at branches in Trinidad, Jamaica and Barbados, and various other research institutes within the Caribbean. In this regard the project constitutes an attempt to stimulate a co-operative effort around an issue which has had and continues to have profound social and economic consequences for the region and the countries involved, but which has lacked a unified approach. As an initial step in the development of the project, a mission to six Caribbean States involved in intraregional migratory exchanges was made by a UNITAR associate in the summer of 1979. This was in order to generate the support of Caribbean Governments for this project and to elicit their suggestions.

71. Preliminary planning is, therefore, under way for the first phase of the project. This will consist of (a) the examination of existing statistical information, census materials, written reports and studies with regard to migrants; (b) the analysis of information on economic productivity, employment patterns, remittances, the existence and use of health and social services, and other indicators of economic and social development; and (c) the analysis of current government policies and programmes directed at migrants. The aim of this phase, which will last between twelve and eighteen months, is to appraise the state of existing knowledge on the topic, and to identify the gaps in information which

exist. The second phase will include demographic surveys and comprehensive studies of selected migrant population samples within the region in order to provide an empirical base for population-oriented development plans and policies.

14. Potential of non-governmental organizations in international co-operation for development

72. The project focuses on the consultative and co-operative arrangements of non-governmental organizations with United Nations bodies, including their participation in special United Nations conferences, and on the role of national non-governmental organizations in selected industrialized countries concerning issues of international development. Included are special contributions from Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States. Most of the studies have been initially issued as separate papers and have been presented for discussion at relevant meetings of various organizations. They were distributed at an international seminar on development education, organized in Amsterdam by the United Nations Centre for Economic and Social Information and the Government of the Netherlands. Some of the findings have also been utilized by a meeting on collaboration between official aid agencies and non-governmental organizations in countries of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, organized jointly by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the International Council for Voluntary Agencies. The papers will be published in book form early in 1980.

15. Career development in the United Nations system of organizations

73. As a follow-up to its study on career development prepared by UNITAR last year for the International Civil Service Commission, an edited volume on the changing role and concepts of the international civil service has been completed and will be published later in 1979. The volume includes previous UNITAR research on the international civil service as well as separate papers on recruitment and other problems by experts from the Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit.

16. Women and decision-making in the United Nations

74. During the period under review, UNITAR issued a two-volume publication entitled The United Nations and Decision-making: The Role of Women <sup>7/</sup> comprising the background papers, proceedings and recommendations of a 1977 UNITAR colloquium on the subject. The colloquium had been convened to evaluate the progress made within the United Nations system in implementing the principle of equality of men and women as embodied in the Charter and to make recommendations for further action, particularly in increasing the impact of women at the more influential levels in the international community. The participants had generally agreed that development was unlikely to succeed until women were actively involved at all levels and all stages of the process.

75. As a follow-up to the colloquium UNITAR has been doing pre-project planning for a cross-national survey of the involvement and status of women in development, to be conducted if funds become available. In addition, preliminary work has been

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<sup>7/</sup> Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke (eds.), The United Nations and Decision-making: The Role of Women, vols. I and II (New York, UNITAR, 1978).

done in organizing contributions for a volume of essays on "The International Woman" in intergovernmental organizations and in development-related activities. UNITAR has continued to co-operate with various parts of the United Nations system in its continuing work related to equality between men and women and has participated in seminars, held at the United Nations and at Oxford University, United Kingdom, which focused on the role of women in society.

B. Programme in international law, security and diplomacy

1. Travaux préparatoires of United Nations multilateral conventions

76. The research project formulated by UNITAR in this area has two objectives. The first would be the preparation of a systematic analysis of the preparatory work of certain United Nations conventions. This would trace the origin of each significant word and phrase and, in addition, identify proposals which were made in the course of negotiations, but which were not implemented, and which for this very reason can shed light - albeit sometimes a negative one - on the meaning of the text as adopted. The second would be the physical reproduction in convenient form of all the materials relevant to each convention. Thus the exercise would be one of scientific and objective legal research aimed exclusively at the provision in an easily usable form of essential materials required by those who work in the field. Work on this project will soon commence, concentrating on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol of 1966, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention on International Liability for Damage caused by Space Objects.

2. Evaluation of the liability of States for damage caused through scientific and technological innovations

77. This project, which is being financially supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, consists of a thorough and comprehensive study of the impact of scientific and technological change on the responsibility of States for injuries in international law arising from their misuse or negligent control of technologically advanced instruments, materials or fuels. Research on this two-year project has been initiated in 1979.

3. Presidency of the Security Council

78. A volume based largely on papers prepared for the UNITAR Seminar on the Presidency of the Security Council, held in 1977, has been completed. Additional papers were received during the year and the views of various Presidents who were unable to attend the seminar were obtained by means of personal interviews and, in some cases, through responses to specially prepared questionnaires. Several statements made at the seminar were already published in September 1978 in UNITAR News. 8/ The material gathered thus far is being edited with a view to publication.

79. With the increase in the membership of the Security Council in 1965, informal consultations customarily revolving around the Presidency have been resorted to with greater frequency, and the President has the possibility of wielding greater

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8/ UNITAR News, vol. X, 1978, pp. 3-10.

power and influence. Increasing the skill and effectiveness with which the office of the Presidency is handled could thus have an important bearing on the work of the Council and on the outcome of negotiations in a particular situation. While the official records report what is said at formal, open meetings of the Council, the UNITAR publication will throw light on what goes on behind the scenes. The volume will contribute to awareness of the potentialities and constraints by reviewing the experience of those who have served as President, with particular emphasis on the past decade, and examining their perceptions of the role of the President and possible ways of making the office more effective.

#### 4. Role of the Office of the Secretary-General in the field of international security

80. This study describes and analyses the role of the Office of the Secretary-General in resolving certain types of conflict situations in the period 1972-1976. It follows previous UNITAR research on this topic. <sup>9/</sup> The study will be completed in 1979 and published early next year.

#### 5. Approaches to arms control and disarmament

81. During the year under review further research was done in connexion with the work of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and on various aspects of nuclear armaments. The results were published as articles in journals (see annex VII). In addition, UNITAR organized jointly with Planetary Citizens a panel on "The Neglected Aspects of Disarmament" on the occasion of United Nations Disarmament Week and, subsequently, a symposium on the "Societal Context of Disarmament". The papers discussed at the panel and the symposium have been edited for publication later in 1979.

#### 6. Consolidated volume of UNITAR regional studies

82. A selection of UNITAR monographs and other studies on relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations has been consolidated into a single volume entitled Regionalism and the United Nations. The volume examines the different forms of regionalism as they relate to the United Nations and the methods of co-operation that have evolved in different regions. Problems of relationships are analysed and criteria are suggested for allocating authority and tasks between the United Nations and the regional organizations. In addition to sections concerning the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Council of Europe and other regional organizations, the volume includes new papers focusing on the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the European Economic Community (EEC), various Asian organizations and on the United Nations regional commissions. Special attention is also given to the problem of institutional proliferation within and outside the United Nations and to interregional co-ordination as practised by institutions such as the Commonwealth. The volume has now been published. <sup>10/</sup>

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<sup>9/</sup> Vratislav Pechota, The Quiet Approach: A Study of the Good Offices Exercised by the United Nations Secretary-General in the Cause of Peace (New York, UNITAR, 1972).

<sup>10/</sup> Berhanykun Andemicael, (ed.), Regionalism and the United Nations (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., Oceana Publications, 1979).

7. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination through education and other means of persuasion

83. A study on this subject has been completed and was reviewed by a UNITAR research colloquium. The study discusses the history and background of racism and racial discrimination and suggests ways in which education and other means of persuasion might be employed to eliminate these practices. Particular attention is given to the activities of the United Nations system. The study has been revised and will be published late in 1979.

84. In response to a request by the General Assembly in resolution 33/99, UNITAR has made preliminary preparations for an international colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law. The colloquium will be organized during 1980 in co-operation with the Division of Human Rights and in consultation with other relevant units of the United Nations.

8. Communication between the United Nations system and national parliaments

85. In co-operation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), UNITAR undertook a study of communication between the United Nations system and national parliaments, detailing the means of information flow and the extent to which information about the United Nations and its activities reaches and is used by national parliaments. The Institute commissioned the study, which was based in part on the findings of an IPU survey of international organizations and national parliaments, and in part on selected interviews. The UNITAR study entitled Parliament and the United Nations: Dissemination of Information to Parliamentarians was discussed at a research colloquium convened in Geneva and has been published. 11/

9. Role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems

86. Studies analysing the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, particularly in the field of economic and technological exchange, are in the process of completion. They will include an assessment of the follow-up to the Final Act and an analysis of the theoretical aspects of co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems in the context of the Final Act. In addition, a manuscript describing co-operation between countries having different economic and social structures has been prepared for UNITAR by a group of scholars from the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The manuscript is being prepared for publication.

10. Inventory of United Nations-related research in Europe

87. It is at present difficult for scholars and practitioners alike to know what academic research is being conducted in Europe on United Nations-related

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11/ J. Goormaghtigh, Parliaments and the United Nations: Dissemination of Information to Parliamentarians (New York, UNITAR, 1979).

problems. A grant from the Volkswagen Foundation has enabled UNITAR to prepare a systematic inventory of individuals and institutes specializing in this area. The inventory was discussed at a research colloquium held at Geneva and is being revised prior to publication.

11. Foreign Service cadres in new States with special reference to the Caribbean

88. With a view to meeting the needs of the new States, and particularly small States, in organizing cadres to handle most effectively the opportunities and responsibilities of United Nations membership, UNITAR has co-sponsored a study on the foreign policy machinery of selected States in the Caribbean. The methodology of this project is expected to be applicable to small States in other regions of the world. The study, which includes some comparative elements, examines, among other things, the socio-economic profile of the foreign service and recruitment, training and promotion. The study is being carried out in co-operation with the Institute of International Relations at the University of the West Indies (Trinidad) and will be completed in 1979.

C. Research co-operation

89. UNITAR is a part of the United Nations system and must be responsive to the diverse interests and values of the international community. UNITAR research must be both acceptable and of interest to multiple audiences. These audiences include:

(a) Permanent representatives and members of permanent missions to the United Nations;

(b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations and other international officials;

(c) Various United Nations councils and committees or other organs;

(d) Scholars interested in the United Nations and global problems;

(e) Persons taking part in certain UNITAR training programmes;

(f) National officials working on United Nations-related problems;

(g) Representatives of non-governmental organizations and other members of the public involved in developing ideas that will have an impact on the United Nations system.

90. The usefulness of UNITAR research is assured through consultation with permanent missions and others when projects are formulated, through review panels at a later stage and through various modes of publication and dissemination. Such procedures ensure that UNITAR studies receive the benefit of advice from a wide range of sources covering the entire world.

91. The Institute commissions papers and consults experts outside the United Nations system on a very wide basis. During the period under review a large number of persons were identified with the work of the Research Department, either as

authors of commissioned papers or as consultants. Their role is thus different from that of the numerous persons of various nationalities who have attended UNITAR colloquia, served on review panels or read and advised on manuscripts prior to publication. These individuals have included members of national academies of sciences, professors at major universities and members of research institutes. They have been drawn from all parts of the world.

92. During the period under review, staff members of UNITAR have been invited to present lectures in their areas of specialization at a wide variety of universities and colleges and have participated in numerous forums and workshops. Linkages with the world academic community are also maintained by providing world academic leaders who visit the United Nations with briefings on UNITAR research. Staff members of the Institute also actively participated as resource persons in study programmes for university students organized at the United Nations.

93. Staff members of UNITAR have actively participated in the programmes of relevant professional associations. During the period under review various staff members have served as officers of some of these associations and presented papers at meetings organized by them. Titles of some of these papers can be found in annex VII.

94. During the year under review the Department of Research attached 11 scholars as interns and visiting scholars to work on projects being carried out at the Institute.

## CHAPTER III

### PROJECT ON THE FUTURE

95. The various parts of the Project on the Future are closely interrelated and evolve within a framework of coherence. The project entitled "Technology, Domestic Distribution and North-South Relations" seeks to discover economic and social mechanisms which may encourage or thwart the achievement of the new international economic order, whereas the regional conferences attempt to ascertain the interactions of group or class conflicts with enduring cultural trends and the historic process of the last 30 years. Another project analyses the obstacles and opportunities in establishing the new international economic order on the basis of case studies by experts and an international survey of public opinion. In turn the energy and natural resources projects explore in an empirical manner the degree to which environmental considerations, including scarcities of resources, are likely to constrain or distort the evolution of national economies and the international community towards a world from which mass poverty will be eradicated so that greater equity may prevail.

96. The bulletin "Important for the Future", now being published on a regular basis (five issues a year), is distributed to international organizations, Member Governments and individuals throughout the world. Besides participating in the lively debate on global energy prospects, the bulletin has served as a forum for the exposure of ideas in agricultural prospects and nutritional guidelines, scientific and technological innovations, and global environmental and climatic problems.

#### A. Policy choices

##### 1. Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations

97. This project has forged ahead during the past year along the lines adumbrated in the "Progress Report: Technology, Domestic Distribution and North-South Relations", presented to the Board of Trustees of UNITAR at its seventeenth session. As was explained at the time, the project is exploring the reasons why the results of development policies followed over the past 25 years at the national and the international levels are now judged to have been so unsatisfactory. It is becoming more and more clear that quite apart from the fact of having a political will commensurate with the magnitude of the problems (as once more exemplified during the fifth session of UNCTAD, it has become indispensable to question the policies and prescriptions themselves. The international strategy for the 1970s sets forth very forcefully a series of objectives which have not been analytically related to one another nor to the measures designed to achieve them. In particular a more equitable distribution can no more be viewed solely as a normative objective or as an automatic by-product of growth. Maldistribution must be seen as one of the elements responsible for the malfunctioning of the economies of many countries and of the world economy. Preliminary tests of the UNITAR model on the basis of data available on a number of countries show this to be the case. They suggest that research should be pursued on the evolution of the terms of trade within a pattern

of development characterized by unequal exchange, demographic pressures, abundant labour supply and technological dependency, as it may assist a number of Governments in exploring alternative development paths and help the United Nations in defining new options for the new international development strategy. Since, however, there is a natural reluctance in political as well as intellectual circles, both in the North and in the South, to a reorientation of time-honoured policies, the analysis, if it is to carry conviction, should be corroborated by a sufficient number of case studies within a suitable range of typical situations. Such studies would show under what precise conditions reliance on growth transmission, even improved by capital transfers or export-led policies, may contribute to the deterioration of the terms of trade, to a worsening of the income distribution, or to both these effects. They would also suggest policy instruments which would permit or facilitate a change of course. The present phase should ideally concentrate largely on country studies where enough macro-economic data are available or on specific commodity studies for which the terms of trade have been steadily deteriorating. When such studies are fully developed it will be possible to examine critically the impact of policies which have in the past been thought to be generally beneficial, and to identify the corrective measures which are needed to make them so. This could assist countries in their search for a more self-reliant pattern of development aiming at the expansion of domestic markets through improved distribution, particularly in favour of the low income groups, and through changes in the composition of the production sector and the technological processes. The project needs sufficient funds to reach its full impact.

98. The project is also examining the structure and pattern of six international commodity markets in food, energy, raw materials, capital goods, manufactured goods, and armaments, to determine how they facilitate or impede the emergence and pursuance of rational policies designed to optimize the use of local resources, human or material. For this purpose the tools of analysis (a model and scenarios) are adjusted to study the impact of the six commodity markets within different regions. At the same time the scenario analysis as presented in the progress report is being further investigated both in regard to the combination of objectives and the appraisal of the means for achieving them in respect of their effectiveness as analytical tools and their plausibility as policy instruments.

99. In its next phase, this research study will be looking more closely at the complementarity and trade-offs between certain policy goals, such as the satisfaction of basic needs, rapid industrialization, choice of technology, employment and trade policies, as well as other qualitative aspects of development (e.g., cultural patterns and styles of life) at the national and international levels. Co-operative work with third world institutes will be increased in this phase in order that the application of the framework previously established can be applied to individual countries. Particular attention will be directed to a variety of policy instruments, including some involving sociological factors, in order to take account of the broad range of development requirements. Each of the research institutes along with the two research groups at Sussex University and Columbia University will focus on chosen aspects of the analyses to form interlinked (but self-contained) studies. The project will also continue to concentrate on the role of technology in development, in particular on the creation of an indigenous capacity for research and development, the availability and types of local skills, and greater participation in the control of production systems and the social organization which supports them.

100. The project, although evolving according to its own logic and momentum, is closely associated with the preparatory work of the United Nations system in anticipation of a new development decade. UNITAR participates actively in both the Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Technical Working Group. It also has a special relationship with ILO, UNESCO and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), which are pursuing research closely related to the spirit of the UNITAR project. There are frequent meetings among the different teams, where their work is compared and, whenever possible, adjusted so as to be mutually supportive.

101. The methods used and the results already achieved have been presented and discussed in various international forums as well as in academic circles. Diverse aspects of the project have been the object of articles published in a number of professional journals (see annex VII). A self-contained report with certain specific results will be completed in time for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980.

2. Regional approaches to the problematique of the future: conference on alternative development strategies and the future of Asia

102. Closely related with the work undertaken under the project "Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations" are the regional conferences, the first of which, Africa and the Problematique of the Future, was held in July 1977 at Dakar in collaboration with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Preparations have been made for another conference to be held in New Delhi from 15 to 21 October 1979. This conference, like the African conference, will involve scholars, planners and government officials in a dialogue on the evolution of development alternatives rooted in the particular circumstances of the region - social, cultural, economic and political. Some 200 delegates from Asian countries will be joined by specialists from Africa, Latin America, North America, and Eastern and Western Europe.

103. These conferences are concerned with the problems and peculiarities of the situations of unequal exchange and dependency which characterize so many of the developing countries. Whereas the project "Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations" aims at producing a framework which is both mathematical and qualitative of analysis which can be used in diverse situations, the regional conferences are more geared to the historicity and specificity of the movements of emancipation and development. These are traced not only with regard to economic evolution, but also in terms of the cultural, political and geo-political context.

104. The Asia conference will touch on such matters as the gradual or abrupt dislocation of the pre-capitalist structures and the establishment of multinational companies as a decisive factor in the social and economic pattern of the area. It will also examine the appearance of militarized political structures and the role of the armed forces and the armaments industry. These latter elements affect the over-all situation as rival nationalisms persist and are even seen to be increasing, fueled by interests relating to the continental shelf and conflicts between ethnic groups. Within this broad perspective, it is possible to gain new insights into present predicaments, for instance through the successive industrial strategies leading from import substitution to export-led patterns (with the insertions of free industrial zones and predominance in some sectors of foreign

interests). It is possible to show how agricultural growth and agrarian structures constrain industrial growth of the type which would make a contribution to harmonious development. The chequered experience of land reform and agrarian policies is a crucial factor in the persistence of balance of payments deficit, indebtedness and recourse to aid (not always without its cost in terms of political equilibrium) not to mention the sharp decline in real wages. Nor is it possible to grasp the problems of this part of the world if they are separated from the impact of wars and revolutions, which, for instance in Indo-China, encouraged the deployment of development strategies which are now being reversed or questioned.

105. Over 70 papers have been prepared for the conference for discussion in working groups. The conference is largely financed by the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries, the Jawaharlal Nehru Peace Fund and the Government of Japan. It will be carried out in co-operation with a number of institutions, particularly the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies and the Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education.

### 3. Progress in the establishment of the new international economic order

106. Implemented in close collaboration with the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (CESSTW) in Mexico, this project expanded the work begun last year and is scheduled to be completed by the spring of 1980. The investigation focuses on the critical areas and factors relating to the new international economic order where rectification and adjustment are needed, with special attention to the obstacles in achieving development goals, and strategies for promoting a non-traumatic path for the creation of a better and more universally satisfactory international economic order.

107. The starting point for this research was the identification of the internationally negotiated objectives of the new international economic order. To this end a research team at UNITAR has sifted through some 4,000 documents of the United Nations and related international bodies, identified the principal objectives that were agreed upon or merely discussed, classified them under the heading of 25 issue areas, and arranged the operative formulations under each issue area. The results were published in 1978 under the title The Objectives of the New International Economic Order. 12/ Copies of the book were made available to the Committee of the Whole established by the General Assembly under resolution 32/174 and to heads of United Nations agencies and institutes. The response demonstrated the importance of clarifying the basic principles of the new international economic order both for facilitating the continuing negotiations and for preparing the ground for research on the obstacles and strategies of implementation.

108. The international network of research teams has been expanded to 97 units, each with a specific research task focusing on the identification of the obstacles and the recommendation of strategies for overcoming these obstacles. In addition, the research units were encouraged to explore possible alternatives to the already established objectives of the new international economic order with a view to contributing new ideas to ongoing deliberations in preparation for the 1980 special

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12/ Ervin Laszlo et al., The Objectives of the New International Economic Order (New York, UNITAR/Pergamon Press, 1978).

session of the General Assembly and the debates on the third international development strategy. A collection of major non-official reports and research papers on the new international economic order, which was originally summarized by the project staff of CESSTW as background information for the research units, has been published under the title Alternative Views of the New International Economic Order. 13/ From 8 to 13 January 1979 the principal investigators of each research unit gathered in a conference at Mexico City to review their findings and agree on an inventory of obstacles and strategies concerning the new international economic order.

109. The results of all phases of the project are being prepared for presentation in an 18-volume series to be jointly edited and published by UNITAR and CESSTW. The series, which will be ready by early 1980, deals both with functional issues of the new international economic order (finance, industrialization, trade, as well as institutional and cultural aspects) and with their application to specific geographic areas (Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America). Each volume will examine obstacles to the new international economic order either in a specific nation or region, or in a particular sector of the world economy, and will suggest strategies for overcoming obstacles and creating functional national and international policies aimed at the full implementation of the new international economic order. In addition to studies by the various research units, as logically regrouped into edited volumes, the series includes special studies on the new international economic order prepared jointly by the research staff of UNITAR and CESSTW. A first volume, The Obstacles Confronting the New International Economic Order, will review both general and sectoral obstacles facing the implementation of the main resolutions on the new international economic order, devoting particular attention to political, legal, social and institutional obstacles. A second volume, The Implementation of the New International Economic Order, will summarize the principal findings of the entire project. It will discuss the most crucial objectives, their costs and benefits, the institutional mechanisms required for their implementation, and recommend strategies for implementation. An associated special study, in response to a request by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, will review the results of the Committee's work on food and agriculture. Finally, a popular version of the main findings will be produced for the broad public, whose understanding of the issues is essential in generating support. The final volume, tentatively titled A New Order for Humanity will be completed in the spring of 1980.

110. An international survey of decision-makers and experts on the new international economic order, an associated project carried out on behalf of UNITAR by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), is being implemented in 33 countries in all the major regions of the world. The objective of the survey is to identify levels and areas of support or opposition to the new international economic order in the international community. In each country, five groups of decision-makers and experts will be interviewed: political decision-makers; business and corporate executives and entrepreneurs; labour unions and associations; members of the public media; and social scientists and other experts. Religious leaders are added as a sixth group in certain countries. The countries surveyed include 5 low-income developing countries, 14 middle- and

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13/ J. Lozoya and J. Estevez, Alternative Views of the New International Economic Order (New York, UNITAR/CESSTW Research Library, Pergamon Press, 1979).

higher-income developing countries, 6 socialist countries and 8 developed market economies. The expenses for the international survey have been covered by special purpose grants provided by CESSTW, UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Department of Public Information. Computer facilities were made available by CESSTW, and assistance in the preparation of the report has been provided by the Division of Economic and Social Information. Reports on the findings will be written in both popular and technical formats. With the co-operation of the United Nations Department of Public Information, they will be disseminated through the Development Forum, the World Newspaper Supplement and through press releases. They will also be published in the spring of 1980 in a detailed technical volume, World Leadership and the New International Economic Order.

#### B. Energy and natural resources

111. The work on energy has gained momentum during the last few months. The approach adopted since 1976 at the joint conference of UNITAR and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis on the Future of Hydrocarbons, namely the empirical study of potentialities and supply constraints, is becoming more crucial than ever. Events in Iran have once again taken the international community by surprise in respect of the energy predicament, and the same confusion, already present in 1973-1974, between long-term physical potentials and short-term management problems, is once more noticeable. UNITAR has held four conferences and is preparing for two more on energy and related matters, and it is clear that its programme is responding to a very real and urgent need for the international confrontation of expert views on resources, reserves, technology, cost factors and side-effects.

112. The Conference on Small-scale Mining, which was jointly organized by the Ministry of Mines of Mexico and UNITAR in December 1978, has drawn attention to a vast potential neglected over the years for institutional reasons. With new prices and new technologies adapted to those prices, a number of small deposits have become very attractive, particularly as they can be exploited with simple, portable equipment and with low capital input and overhead costs, provided Governments are willing to support them. As the social, economic and environmental advantages of small-scale mining are especially pertinent to developing countries, the Project on the Future envisages holding regional seminars to expand on and apply the concepts and policies brought out at the Mexico Conference, which was global in scope. The initial seminars are expected to be held in 1980 in Asia or francophone Africa, where Governments have already indicated an interest in such activities.

113. It was reported last year that UNITAR was planning an appraisal conference with respect to all known sources of energy. <sup>14/</sup> However, the recent recognition in a number of quarters of the best potential of heavy crude and oil sands led UNITAR to organize initially a conference on these two resources which seem to hold the greatest promise for the period ahead, probably well beyond the end of the century. The availability of the two resources has already been recorded in 55 countries and they are beginning to be exploited at a cost not exceeding that of certain conventional oils (particularly North Sea oil). The conference was held in

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<sup>14/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/33/14), para. 111.

Edmonton, Alberta (Canada) from 4 to 12 June 1979. It was possible to prepare this conference within a very short time, thanks to the active interest and co-sponsorship of the United States Department of Energy and the Provincial Government of Alberta. Among the other co-sponsors of the conference were UNDP, the Governments of Canada and Venezuela, the United States Geological Survey, the California Department of Conservation and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. The conference gathered top experts from 36 countries for 10 days of discussions on the basis of much of the information that is available today. New technologies were released for the first time and schemes of co-operation were initiated during the conference. The conference also recommended that UNITAR examine the possibility of establishing an information centre on those two resources and that it consider convening a second conference after two years. It is interesting to note that the first agreement for exploration of heavy crude oil as such was announced during the conference between the Government of Saskatchewan, PETRO-Canada and Gulf Oil. Previously, heavy crudes had always been discovered by accident during the exploration for conventional sources of oil. It is also significant that the authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have recently ordered large increases in the output of heavy oil to ensure uninterrupted supply during the period immediately ahead.

114. The Institute has been preparing for the broader Conference on Long-term Energy Resources, which aims to provide policy-makers with a comparative assessment of the availability, environmental impact and cost of the full range of future energy resources - all 46 energy sources that have been identified so far. This conference will be held in Montreal (Canada) from 26 November to 7 December 1979. It will be organized jointly by UNITAR and PETRO-Canada, and will enjoy the support of the Government of Canada and the co-sponsorship of UNDP, the United States Geological Survey, the Friends of the Earth and a group of state-owned energy companies. To be conducted in English and French, this conference, like the previous ones, is a gathering of experts, and as such will make a significant contribution to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources, scheduled for 1981. It will also serve as a summation of the series of six conferences on energy and natural resources supplies that have been organized by UNITAR since 1976. Engineers, managers, environmentalists, geologists, economists and others from over 100 countries will be gathering to examine the potential of energy sources already being used and energy sources under research and development which it is believed can contribute to energy supplies in the next 30 to 50 years. The conference proceedings and the technical papers will be published in book form in 1980.

115. The conferences on energy and natural resources, which concentrate on physical supplies and related problems of technology, costs and side-effects, nevertheless reveal the crucial importance of a number of institutional matters which often constrain the orderly development of resources. These range from tax legislation, proprietary information, research and development arrangements within a competitive system, to methods of appraising and solving trade-offs between environmental and developmental requirements. UNITAR plans to organize a symposium on these and other institutional matters in 1980.

## CHAPTER IV

### UNITAR OFFICE AT GENEVA

116. The Institute's Geneva Office has continued to develop its activities over the past year, thus implementing the wish of the Board of Trustees to strengthen the role of UNITAR in Europe. As in previous years, the Executive Director followed closely the work of the Office through personal visits and contacts with the Officer-in-Charge and other staff members of the Geneva Office.

117. During the period under review, a major part of the limited financial and staff resources were again devoted to training activities. Among the training programmes of longer duration, mention should be made of the international law programmes (see paras. 38-39 above), the advanced course on international documentation (see para. 40 above), the weekly seminars on the modern use of social science methods for diplomats (see para. 19 above) and parts of the junior professional training programme (see paras. 34-37 above).

118. Seminars, courses and briefing seminars of shorter duration for members of permanent missions and delegates to conferences were held as part of the Institute's regular training programme (see paras. 14-15 and 24 above). The annual one-week seminar for new members of permanent missions on negotiating techniques and procedures in the United Nations system was particularly successful and all the participants attested to the practical usefulness of this seminar.

119. As regards UNITAR research activities, the Office was involved in the administration of the following four projects:

(a) Problems in international co-operation and policy-making in meeting development needs in the fields of science and technology (see para. 62);

(b) Communication between the United Nations system and national parliaments (see para. 85 above);

(c) Role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems (see para. 86 above);

(d) Inventory of United Nations-related research in Europe (see para. 87 above).

120. In accordance with established practice, the Office serviced the annual meeting of Directors of United Nations Research, Planning and Training Institutes, held at the Palais des Nations on 3 and 4 July 1978 (see chap. VI below).

121. In discharging his representational functions, the Officer-in-Charge represented UNITAR at various meetings and conferences in Geneva and other centres in Europe. Members of the Office participated in a great number of inter-agency meetings.

122. The Office continued to develop contacts with the permanent missions, as well as with the international and academic communities in Geneva and in the region. Numerous visitors were received and several groups of students were briefed by

members of the Office at various universities throughout Europe. A Special Fellow was a visiting lecturer at the University of Dublin, while another staff member serves on the faculty of the University of Tübingen. The Officer-in-Charge participated in the teaching of an annual seminar relating to legal aspects of a new international economic order at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva and members of the staff took part in a training course organized by the Institute for young diplomats from the Gulf States. The working relations with various other Geneva-based academic institutions were excellent.

123. The Office continued to offer facilities to a number of visiting fellows and scholars who did research for various periods on subjects within the mandate of UNITAR. The Geneva Office also continues to provide office space and administrative support to a team of researchers working on a project financed by the United Nations University and dealing with goals, processes and indicators of development.

124. With regard to publications, the Geneva Office has continued to handle the distribution of UNITAR publications in Europe. The mailing list maintained by the Office for the distribution of UNITAR material is kept up-to-date with a view to making the Institute better known in Europe.

125. The United Nations Office at Geneva, in particular the Fellowship section, has continued to give valuable support and assistance to UNITAR throughout the year.

## RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

126. The United Nations University and UNITAR have continued their co-operation in selected fields, particularly in carrying out a joint project in Geneva dealing with goals, processes and indicators of development. Exploratory steps have also been taken to investigate the possibility of joint work in the field of energy-related research.

127. As an ex officio member of the Council of the United Nations University, the Executive Director of UNITAR participated in the sessions of the Council held in Tokyo in December 1978 and in June 1979. At the latter session consultations also were held between the Executive Director and the Rector of the United Nations University with regard to the establishment of a University for Peace, as proposed by the Government of Costa Rica in the General Assembly. The Assembly had recommended consultations on the matter with both the United Nations University, UNITAR, and other relevant United Nations bodies.

## CHAPTER VI

### CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

128. The Institute's co-operation with organizations in the United Nations system has comprised active inter-agency co-ordination, consultation, and joint activities. Co-operation has included the provision by organizations and agencies within the United Nations system of discussion leaders for UNITAR seminars and experts for briefing participants in UNITAR training programmes. Officials of organizations and agencies within the system have also participated in relevant UNITAR meetings, conferences and research panels.

129. The Executive Director and his senior colleagues have participated actively in the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies, especially on issues of special relevance to UNITAR, such as long-term economic objectives, restructuring in the United Nations system, the status and role of women, international economic and technical co-operation, science and technology for development, and relations between the United Nations and national parliaments.

130. Reference has been made in the section on training to a number of programmes carried out by UNITAR jointly with other units of the United Nations system, including a course for secretaries of permanent missions, with the United Nations Training and Examinations Service; a seminar on international development, with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank; a briefing and discussion seminar on the Law of the Sea, with the secretariat of the Conference on the Law of the Sea; the international law programme, with the Office of Legal Affairs; and a course on general systems and information networks, partly with UNESCO. In addition, briefings or in-service training have been arranged for UNITAR Junior Professional Trainees and International Law Fellows in various agencies, including FAO, the ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

131. The Department of Research has also increased its co-operation with other parts of the United Nations system. In addition to collaborating closely with the International Civil Service Commission, members of the Department have held consultations with various officials of the United Nations Secretariat, ECLA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and UNFPA.

132. As mentioned in chapter III, the Project on the Future has co-operated closely with UNDP in sponsoring the Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, in Canada in June 1979 (see para. 113 above). In addition, the collaboration of the Asian and Pacific Development Institute continues to be an essential ingredient of the regional approach of UNITAR to the problematique of the future, particularly as it relates to the forthcoming conference on development strategies and the future of Asia (see paras. 102-105 above). Close co-operation has also been developed with the ILO, UNESCO and ECLA in the project on technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations.

## CHAPTER VII

### OTHER ACTIVITIES

#### A. Meetings and conferences

133. The Institute organized a number of colloquia and other scholarly meetings in which international personalities from the diplomatic community, the academic world and non-governmental organizations participated. These meetings, which are listed in annex VI, helped the participants to exchange views on recent developments in the realm of diplomacy and in fields of international research of relevance to the United Nations. UNITAR staff members also took part in scholarly meetings held elsewhere.

#### B. Meetings of Directors of Institutes within the United Nations system

134. The 13th annual meeting of Directors of United Nations Institutes for Training, Planning and Research was held in the Palais des Nations, Geneva on 3 and 4 July 1978. <sup>15/</sup> These annual meetings have been held since July 1966, on the proposal of the Secretary-General as Chairman of ACC and in the light of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1138 (XLI) and 1175 (XLI) which stressed the importance of the co-ordination of research and training activities within the United Nations system. The directors were, at the time, invited to meet regularly to study methods of furthering co-operation among themselves and to exchange experiences and ideas in an informal atmosphere. Although as a rule

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<sup>15/</sup> Institutes regularly invited to attend are:

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning  
Asian and Pacific Development Institute  
Economic Development Institute of IBRD  
International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training  
International Institute for Educational Planning  
International Institute for Labour Studies  
International Monetary Fund Institute  
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning  
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development  
United Nations Social Defence Research Institute  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Others invited to attend are:

United Nations Development Programme  
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs  
Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters  
Centre for Development Research and Policy Analysis  
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development  
United Nations University  
Asian Centre for Development Administration  
OECD Development Centre

no official resolutions or decisions are taken, the Executive Director of UNITAR, who is chairman, may, if required, report to the competent authorities within the United Nations system and in some cases follow up specific proposals on behalf of the directors. The meeting is serviced by the UNITAR Office at Geneva.

135. Following established patterns, the Directors reported quite extensively on the activities of their respective Institutes, in particular as these activities relate to the concept of a new international economic order. New and energizing trends in the programme of work of the various institutes were also presented and led to a fruitful exchange of views.

136. A detailed discussion, based on two papers prepared by the International Institute for Labour Studies and the International Institute for Educational Planning, took place among the directors on the question of means of achieving a more active response of participants in training programmes of Institutes and means of improving teaching methods and teaching materials. The directors expressed the view that the concept of training as understood in the context of their institutes should primarily mean enhancement of the professional skills of the participants and should therefore be of a very practical nature, using whenever possible modern training methods and techniques.

137. All directors reported on serious financial difficulties which their respective Institutes have to face at present. New financial contributions were mostly made for the purposes of special projects and not to the general funds of the Institutes concerned.

138. For the first time, the Rector of the United Nations University addressed the meeting and briefed the directors on the work under way at the University. The directors expressed their wish to co-operate more closely with the United Nations University within their respective sphere of competence.

139. The directors reiterated their belief in the usefulness of the annual meetings which provide a regular opportunity for pooling information and experience. In this connexion, it was decided that a limited number of other international research and training institutes should be regularly invited to attend the meetings as observers.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION OF UNITAR STUDIES

140. During the second half of 1978 and the first half of 1979 the books published included The United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women, in two volumes. Volume I is a report on the proceedings of a UNITAR colloquium at Schloss bernstein, Austria, while volume II contains the papers presented to that colloquium. Also produced were The Objectives of the New International Economic Order, Parliaments and the United Nations: Dissemination of Information to Parliamentarians, Multinational Co-operation for Development in West Africa, Regionalism and the United Nations, Arab Development Funds in the Middle East and The Crisis in Forecasting and the Emergence of the "Prospective" Approach. A series of working papers on science and technology, numbering seven to date, have also been produced. Additional papers are to follow.

141. UNITAR News, volume X, was published during the latter half of 1978. It was devoted exclusively to the dissemination of information about UNITAR, its many seminars, colloquia and conferences and its trustees, staff and visiting scholars. So popular was this issue of UNITAR News that another edition is now being produced.

142. "Important for the Future" was published five times during the past year. Its list of subscribers is growing steadily as this bulletin of comment and opinion earns an increasing number of readers.

143. A cumulative list of UNITAR publications is contained in annex II.

## CHAPTER IX

### ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

144. During 1978, the income of the General Fund amounted to \$1,976,685 (\$1,804,031 in 1977), while the expenditure amounted to \$2,252,672 (\$1,943,757 in 1977), resulting in an excess of obligations incurred over income to the extent of \$275,987 (\$139,726 in 1977). The Fund balance as of 31 December 1978 was \$269,405 (\$535,392 on 31 December 1977).

145. The income (including adjustments) in the Special Purpose Grants Fund amounted to \$939,404 during 1978 (\$324,180 in 1977), while the obligations incurred during the year amounted to \$488,181 (\$209,364 in 1977). The balance of the Fund as at 31 December 1978 was \$386,096 in convertible currency and \$1,174,012 in non-convertible currencies, totalling \$1,560,108 (\$1,108,885 on 31 December 1977).

146. In its resolution 33/20 of 29 November 1978, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to UNITAR. The positive response already received from some Member States is gratefully acknowledged and the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees hope other Member States and organizations would also come forward with additional financial support.

147. As in the past, financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1978 along with the Report of the Board of Auditors are being submitted to the General Assembly separately. 16/

ANNEX I

Members of the Board of Trustees

In accordance with article III 1(a) of the UNITAR Statute, as amended in June 1979, the Secretary-General appointed the following to be members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees for the periods indicated, effective 1 July 1979:

For one year:

Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile)  
Mr. Josphat Karanja (Kenya)  
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)  
Mr. G. Parthasarathi (India)  
Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero (Venezuela)  
Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium)  
Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)  
Mr. Brian Urquhart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

For two years:

Mr. William H. Barton (Canada)  
Mr. Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina)  
Mr. T. T. B. Koh (Singapore)  
Mr. Harvey Picker (United States of America)  
Mr. Walter Rau (Federal Republic of Germany)  
Mr. Shizuo Saito (Japan)  
Mr. Arsène Usher (Ivory Coast)  
Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)

For three years:

Mr. Ole Algård (Norway)  
Mr. Abdalla Y. Bishara (Kuwait)  
Mr. Louis de Guiringaud (France)  
Mr. Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands)  
Miss Gwendoline C. Konie (Zambia)  
Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria)  
Mrs. Inga Thorsson (Sweden)  
Mr. Boris Vaganov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

The ex officio members of the Board of Trustees are:

The Secretary-General of the United Nations  
The President of the General Assembly  
The President of the Economic and Social Council  
The Executive Director of UNITAR

## ANNEX II

Publications a/A. UNITAR research reports

<u>Sales number b/</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/RR/1	<u>Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes</u> (1970), 39 pp. (out of print).
UNITAR/RR/2	<u>Report of the International Research Conference on Race Relations</u> (1970), 19 pp. (out of print).
UNITAR/RR/3	Gregory Henderson, <u>Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries</u> (1970), 213 pp. (out of print).
E.75.XV.RR/4	Oscar Schachter and Daniel Serwer, <u>Marine Pollution Problems and Remedies</u> (1970), 32 pp. Also available in French and Spanish.
E.75.XV.RR/5	A. Hürfeld, W. Glazer and A. Szalai, <u>The Brain Drain from Five Developing Countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago</u> (1971), 173 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/6	Ithiel de Sola Pool, Philip Stone and Alexander Szalai, <u>Communications, Computers and Automation for Development</u> (1971), 61 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/7	Terutomo Ozawa, <u>Transfer of Technology from Japan to Developing Countries</u> (1971), 50 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.RR/8	Jack Baranson, <u>International Transfer of Automotive Technology to Developing Countries</u> (1971), 95 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/9	Daniel Serwer, <u>International Co-operation for Pollution Control</u> (1972), 73 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/10	R. Hal Mason, <u>The Transfer of Technology and the Factor Proportions Problem: the Philippines and Mexico</u> (1971), 101 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/11	Y. S. Chang, <u>The Transfer of Technology: Economics of Offshore Assembly - the Case of Semiconductor Industry</u> (1971), 59 pp.

a/ In English and soft cover except where otherwise indicated.

b/ An asterisk (\*) indicates that the publication is available directly from the publisher at the given address. All other publications may be purchased through United Nations Publications, A3315, New York, N.Y. 10017 or United Nations Publications, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

A. UNITAR research reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.RR/12	Robert B. Stobaugh, <u>The International Transfer of Technology in the Establishment of the Petrochemical Industry in Developing Countries</u> (1971), 67 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/13	Walter A. Chudson, <u>The International Transfer of Commercial Technology to Developing Countries</u> (1971), 61 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/14	Lawrence H. Wortzel, <u>Technology Transfer in the Pharmaceutical Industry</u> (1971), 53 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/15	A. N. Bykov with A. V. Letenko and M. P. Štrepetova, <u>Soviet Experience in Transfer of Technology to Industrially Less Developed Countries</u> (1973), 188 pp. Also available in Russian.
E.75.XV.RR/16	Marshall Childs, Harold Weitz and José Glasserman, <u>An Approach to the Analysis of Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council</u> (1972), 113 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/17	Berhanykun Andemicael and Anthony J. Murdoch (eds.), <u>International Youth Organizations and the United Nations</u> (1973), 95 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/18	Alexander Szalai, <u>The Situation of Women in the United Nations</u> (1973), 49 pp. Also available in French
E.75.XV.RR/19	K. Rudy Meyer, <u>The Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries - the Pulp and Paper Industry</u> (1974), 52 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/20	Martin Hill, <u>Towards Greater Order, Coherence and Co-ordination in the United Nations System</u> (1974), 115 pp. Issued as a United Nations document (E/5491) in French, Russian and Spanish.
E.75.XV.RR/21	Joseph Barnea, <u>The Energy Crisis and the Future</u> (1975), 117 pp. Also available in French.
UNITAR/RR/22*	William Glaser, <u>The Brain Drain: Emigration and Return</u> (1978), 324 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523, USA).

B. UNITAR studies

UNITAR/ST/1*	William R. Leonard, Béat Alexander Jenny and Offia Nwali, <u>UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation</u> , rev. ed. (1971), 135 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016).
E.75.XV.ST/2*	Oscar Schachter, Mahomed Nawaz and John H. Fried, <u>Toward Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties</u> (1971), 190 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016).

B. UNITAR studies (continued)

<u>Sales Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/ST/3*	Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph J. Therattil, <u>Small States and Territories: Status and Problems</u> (1971), 216 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016).
UNITAR/ST/4*	Simon Abbott (ed.), <u>The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain</u> (1971), 502 pp. Hard cover (Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, London W1X 4AH, England; or 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, USA).
E.75.XV.ST/5	Allan McKnight, <u>Atomic Safeguards: A Study in International Verification</u> (1971), 301 pp. Also available in hard cover.
E.75.XV.ST/6	Guillermo J. Cano (ed.), <u>International Navigable Waterways: Financial and Legal Aspects of their Improvement and Maintenance</u> (1974), 264 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.ST/7*	Alexander Szalai with Margaret Croke and associates, <u>The United Nations and the News Media</u> (1972), 323 pp. Reprinted by UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010.
S.75.XV.ST/8	Marcos Kaplan (ed.), <u>Corporaciones Públicas Multinacionales para el Desarrollo y la Integración de la América Latina</u> (1972), 369 pp. Spanish only (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico).
E.75.XV.ST/9	A. Mensah-Brown (ed.), <u>African International Legal History</u> (1975), 238 pp.
UNITAR/ST/10*	Sidney Mailick (ed.), <u>The Making of the Manager: A World View</u> (1974), 560 pp. (Doubleday Publishing Company, 277 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, USA).
S.75.XV.ST/11	Fernando Fuenzalida and Enrique Mayer with J. Matos Mar, <u>El Perú de las Tres Razas</u> (1974), 111 pp. Spanish only.
E.75.XV.ST/12	M. B. Brodie and E. A. Life (eds.), <u>Education for General Management: The Staff College Approach</u> (1974), 144 pp.
UNITAR/ST/13*	Juergen Deding, <u>Recent Advances in Peace and Conflict Research</u> 249 pp. (Sage Publications, 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212, USA; or St. George's House, 44 Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8ER, England).
E.79.XV.ST/14	J. Goormaghtigh, <u>Parliaments and the United Nations: Dissemination of Information to Parliamentarians</u> (1979), 112 pp.

C. UNITAR peaceful settlement series

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.PS/1	Sydney D. Bailey, <u>Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research (1971)</u> , 57 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/2	Frank Edmead, <u>Analysis and Prediction in International Mediation (1971)</u> , 50 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/3	Vratislav Pechota, <u>Complementary Structures of Third-Party Settlement of International Disputes (1971)</u> , 63 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/4	Feng Yang Chai, <u>Consultation and Consensus in the Security Council (1971)</u> , 55 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/5	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>Peaceful Settlement among African States: Roles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (1972)</u> , 68 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/6	Vratislav Pechota, <u>The Quiet Approach: A Study of the Good Offices Exercised by the United Nations Secretary-General in the Cause of Peace (1972)</u> , 92 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/7	Aida Levin, <u>The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field (1974)</u> , 96 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.PS/8	E. Venkata Raman, <u>The Ways of the Peacemaker (1975)</u> , 142 pp.
E.77.XV.PS/9	Aida Luisa Levin, <u>Protecting the Human Environment: Procedures and Principles for Preventing and Resolving International Controversies (1977)</u> , 140 pp.
UNITAR/PS/10*	K. Venkata Raman (ed.), <u>Dispute Settlement Through the United Nations (1977)</u> , 749 pp. Hard cover (Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York, 10522, USA).

D. UNITAR regional studies

E.75.XV.RS/1	A. H. Robertson, <u>The Relations Between the Council of Europe and the United Nations (1972)</u> , 72 pp.
UNITAR/RS/2*	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>OAU and the UN: Relations between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations (1976)</u> , 331 pp. (Africana Publishing Co., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, USA).
E.75.XV.RS/3	Sir Peter Smithers, <u>Governmental Control: A Prerequisite for Effective Relations between the United Nations and non-United Nations Regional Organizations (1973)</u> , 77 pp.

D. UNITAR regional studies (continued)

Sales number

Title

- E.75.XV.RS/4 Aida Levin, The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field (1974), 96 pp. Also available in Spanish.
- UNITAR/RS/5\* John P. Renninger, Multinational Cooperation for Development in West Africa (1979), 161 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press, Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
- UNITAR/RS/6\* Soliman Demir, Arab Development Funds in the Middle East (1979), 130 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press, Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
- UNITAR/RS/7\* Berhanykun Andemicael, Regionalism and the United Nations (1979), 603 pp. Hard cover (Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522).

E. UNITAR futures studies

- E.75.XV.FS/1 John McHale and Magda Cordell McHale, Futures Studies: An International Survey (1975), 34 pp.
- UNITAR/FS/2\* Sam Cole, Global Models and the International Economic Order (1977), 80 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
- UNITAR/FS/3\* Ervin Laszlo, Robert M. Baker Jr., Elliott Eisenberg, K. V. Raman, The Objectives of the New International Economic Order (1978), 270 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
- UNITAR/FS/4\* Michel Godet, The Crisis in Forecasting and the Emergence of the "Prospective" Approach (1979), 134 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).

F. UNITAR conference reports

- E.75.XV.CR/1 The Future of the United Nations Secretariat (1972), issued jointly with the Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, New York, 40 pp.
- E.75.XV.CR/2 International Symposium on the Documentation of the United Nations and other Intergovernmental Organizations (1972), issued jointly with the Association of International Libraries, the International Federation for Documentation, Geneva, 21 pp. (out of print). Also available in French (UNITAR/EUR/SEM.1/REP).

F. UNITAR conference reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.CR/3	<u>Relations Between the United Nations and Non-UN Regional Intergovernmental Organizations, Liechtenstein (1973), 19 pp.</u>
E.75.XV.CR/4	<u>Harold Caustin, The Search for New Methods of Technical Co-operation (1974), 86 pp.</u>
E.75.XV.CR/5	<u>The United Nations, Energy and Raw Materials, Schloss Hernstein Colloquium, Austria (1974), 11 pp.</u>
E.76.XV.CR/6	<u>The UN and the Future; Proceedings of the UNITAR Conference on the Future (1974), held in Moscow from 10 to 14 June 1974, 462 pp.</u>
E.75.XV.CR/7	<u>Non-Governmental Organizations in Economic and Social Development, Schloss Hernstein Conference, Austria (1975), 43 pp.</u>
UNITAR/CR/8*	<u>The Future Supply of Nature-Made Petroleum and Gas (1977), 1046 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).</u>
UNITAR/CR/9*	<u>Microbial Energy Conversion (1976), 642 pp. (Pergamon Press)</u>
UNITAR/CR/9A*	<u>Microbial Energy Conversion (1976), (Summary report) (Pergamon Press)</u>
E.78.XV.CR/10	<u>Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, The United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women, Volume I, (1978) 209 pp.</u>
E.78.XV.CR/11	<u>Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, The United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women, Volume II, (1978) 335 pp.</u>
<p>G. <u>UNITAR lecture series</u></p>	
E.75.XV.LS/1	<u>Sir Kenneth Younger, The UN Charter and the Challenge of the 70's (1970), 26 pp.</u>
E.75.XV.LS/2	<u>Jan Tinbergen, Towards a Better International Economic Order (1971), 28 pp.</u>
E.75.XV.LS/3	<u>C. Wilfred Jenks, The International Labour Organisation in the UN Family (1971), 48 pp.</u>
E.75.XV.LS/4	<u>Robert H. Hutchins, The Future of International Education (1970), 22 pp.</u>
S.75.XV.LS/5	<u>L. Orrego Vicuña, Tendencias del Derecho del Mar Contemporáneo (1974), 254 pp. Spanish only.</u>

## F. Periodicals

### Sales number

### Title

Important for the Future, vol. I, Nos. 1-6; vol. II, Nos. 1-5; vol. III, Nos. 1-5.  
vol. IV, Nos. 1-3.

Science and Technology Working Papers, Nos. 1-7.

## I. UNITAR News

UN and Outer Space, vol. 5, No. 2 (1973). Also available in French.

UN and the Sea, vol. 6, No. 1 (1974). Also available in French and Spanish.

The Making of a Delegate, vol. 6, No. 2 (1974). Also available in French and Arabic.

Special Issue, vol. 6, No. 3 (1974). Also available in French and Spanish.

Technology and Development, vol. 6, No. 4 (1974). Also available in French.

Women and the UN, vol. 7, No. 1 (1975). Also available in French and Spanish.

The Making of a Delegate; UN: The Geneva Scene, Special Issue, Geneva, Autumn 1976.  
Also available in French.

Internal Migration, vol. 8 (1976).

United Nations and Water, vol. 9 (1977). Also available in French.

UNITAR News, vol. 10 (1978).

UNITAR News, vol. 11 (1979).

## J. UNITAR training manuals

UNITAR/EX/11      Manual of United Nations Technical Assistance (1968), 92 pp.  
Also available in French and Spanish.

E.75.XV.Man.2      Manual of External Financing (1970), 125 pp. Also available in  
French.

E.75.XV.Man.3      Gösta Westring, International Procurement: A Training Manual  
(1974), 212 pp; Supplement, 41 pp. Also available in French  
and Spanish. (Combined and revised, 1977, 253 pp.)

K. Seminar reports

Sales number

Title

Seminar on United Nations Documentation (14-16 January 1976). Co-sponsored by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and UNITAR.

Seminar on Financing the Work of the United Nations (17-18 February 1976).

Seminar on Issues Before the UN Water Conference (14-15 February 1977).

L. Documentation series

DS/1\* A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents 1945-1975, vol. 1, 2, 964 pp. (UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010).

## ANNEX III

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes a/  
(1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979)

Country	Programme*																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
Afghanistan													1			1		
Algeria							1										1	
Argentina						1		1			1		1	2			1	
Australia							1	1										
Austria				1			1	1										
Bahamas				1	1										1	1		
Bahrain				4	2											1		
Bangladesh		1		1								1				1		
Barbados				1				1			1				1	1	1	
Belgium			3	2														
Benin				1														
Bhutan		1		7				1										
Bolivia						1		2						2				
Botswana				1							1	1						
Brazil			1					1					1					
Bulgaria				1				2	1		1							
Burma		1			1		3			2		1						
Burundi			1						3	1								
Canada	1		2		1			1	2							1		
Central African Empire										2					1			
Chad				1								1						
Chile					1									2			1	1
China					1													
Colombia							1					1		1				
Costa Rica											1	1		1	1			1
Cuba				3			2		2						1			

Country	Programme*																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
Cyprus						1	1										1	
Czechoslovakia								1										
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																		3
Democratic Yemen	1	1			1							1						
Denmark								2	1									
Djibouti				3	1													
Dominica										1	1							
Dominican Republic				1	1			1		1	1	1	1		1			
Ecuador					1					1				1	1		1	2
Egypt			2	1	1						1				1	1		
El Salvador	1				1					2		1		1				
Ethiopia	1					1												
Fiji		1									1							
Finland						1		4		1								1
France			8	3						2	1		1					1
Gabon	1			1			2			1	1							
German Democratic Republic				3				1										
Germany, Federal Republic of			1		1	1	1	1			1		1		1			
Ghana	1			2							1							
Guatemala							1	1	1	1								
Guinea-Bissau												1						
Guyana				1				1										
Haiti	1														1			
Holy See								1		2								1
Honduras						1			1	2				1				

Country	Programme*																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
Hungary						1		1							1			
Iceland						1												
India		1		2		1				1		1	1		1			
Indonesia		1		5	1	1		2					1			1		
Iran		1		1		1	1											
Iraq						6	4		3	5	1	1	1		1			
Ireland																	1	
Israel		1			1			1				1			1		1	
Italy			1		1								1					
Ivory Coast						1		4				1						
Jamaica	1			2		3		2		1		2					1	
Japan																		1
Jordan		1		1	1													
Kenya	1				1													
Kuwait				2											2			
Lebanon			2							1					1			
Liberia	1			1				1		1		1						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1				1		1	2					2					
Luxembourg			1															
Malawi								2			1							
Malaysia	1	1		4			1						1		1			
Maldives												1						
Mali													1					
Malta								1										
Mauritius					1													
Mexico						1		1			1			8		1		
Monaco													1			1		

Country	Programme*																		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
Mongolia				1						2									
Morocco	1		3	1			2												
Mozambique			1	6				1											
Nepal		1		1	1												1		
Netherlands			1	1															
New Zealand				2				2		1									
Nicaragua						2	1		1	1		1	1				1	1	
Nigeria						1	4		2	4		2	1				1		
Oman				5		2													
Pakistan	1	1				2					1	1	1						
Panama					1		3		2				1	1			1		
Papua New Guinea	1	1		4							1	1	1		1				
Paraguay	1																		
Peru				1		1		1				2	1						
Philippines	1			2	2							1	2						
Poland								1	1							1			
Qatar							1					1						1	
Republic of Korea					2			2		2		1						1	
Romania						1									1				
Rwanda								1											
Samoa		1						1				1			1				
Sao Tome and Principe												1							
Saudi Arabia		1										1							
Senegal										1									
Seychelles	1			2	1														
Sierra Leone												1	1						
Singapore		2		4								1				1			

Country	Programme*																		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
Solomon Islands											1								
Somalia										2									
Spain				1							1		1						
Sri Lanka				2															
Sudan					1			1	1			1							
Suriname								2											
Swaziland				1									1						
Sweden						2	1	1		1								1	
Switzerland	1		1	2	2		10	1	2			2							
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1				1	1			1		1							
Thailand		1						1				2			1				
Togo											1					1			
Trinidad and Tobago				1	1			2					1		1	1			
Tunisia				7					1										
Turkey									1							1			
Uganda	1			1				1								1			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				1					4						1				
United Arab Emirates		1		1		1				1					1				
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				4	1			2	1	1									
United Republic of Cameroon			3		1													1	
United Republic of Tanzania												1			1	1			
United States of America					1			1		2	1		2					2	

Country	Programme*																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
Uruguay	1			1						2				1			1	
Venezuela			1	1			1	2	2	2	1			1				
Viet Nam							2											
Yemen		1		3		2	2		2		1							1
Yugoslavia								1	1		1	1						1
Zaire			3						1	1	1							
Zambia				3	1			1										
Observer organizations										1								
United Nations Secretariat					1													
TOTAL	22	22	35	116	37	38	49	66	36	53	26	40	31	21	26	18	19	14

Special training services at the request of individual Member States:

Federal Republic of Germany: programme for a group of 30 political scientists (Geneva);

Mexico: programme for 24 university students (New York);

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: programme for 7 fellows from the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade (New York);

Venezuela: programme for 11 university students (New York).

\* Programmes:

- A. UN/UNITAR International Law Fellowship Programme, 1978 (The Hague and other locations)
- B. Junior professional trainee programme (New York, Geneva and other locations)
- C. UNITAR/UN/ALL advanced training course in international documentation (Geneva)
- D. Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York)
- E. Seminar on international economics for diplomats (New York)
- F. Seminar on the use of modern social science methods for diplomats (Geneva)
- G. Seminar on negotiating techniques in the United Nations (Geneva)
- H. Seminar for secretaries in the permanent missions (New York)
- I. Seminars on United Nations documentation (Geneva)
- J. Seminar on the law of the sea (Geneva)
- K. UNITAR/EDI seminar on economic development and its international setting (Washington, D.C.)
- L. Seminar on the making of a resolution (New York)
- M. Seminar on financing the work of the United Nations (New York)
- N. Regional training and refresher course in international law for Latin America (Mexico City)
- O. Seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the New International Economic Order (Vienna)
- P. Seminar on the drafting of treaties and other international instruments (New York)
- Q. Seminar on international finance (New York)
- R. Seminar on the United Nations and the world order (Washington, D.C.)

a/ Some participants attended more than one programme.

## ANNEX IV

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes

(1966 to 30 June 1979)

Afghanistan . . . . .	15	Comoros . . . . .	2
Albania . . . . .	1	Congo . . . . .	12
Algeria . . . . .	23	Cook Islands . . . . .	2
Antigua . . . . .	1	Costa Rica . . . . .	24
Argentina . . . . .	55	Cuba . . . . .	34
Australia . . . . .	26	Cyprus . . . . .	23
Austria . . . . .	26	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	12
Bahamas . . . . .	24	Democratic Kampuchea . . . . .	29
Bahrain . . . . .	51	Democratic People's Korean Republic	3
Bangladesh . . . . .	33	Democratic Yemen . . . . .	24
Barbados . . . . .	38	Denmark . . . . .	19
Belgium . . . . .	21	Djibouti . . . . .	4
Belize . . . . .	1	Dominica . . . . .	4
Benin . . . . .	33	Dominican Republic . . . . .	33
Bhutan . . . . .	46	East African Community . . . . .	2
Bolivia . . . . .	21	Ecuador . . . . .	37
Botswana . . . . .	15	Egypt . . . . .	91
Brazil . . . . .	36	El Salvador . . . . .	24
Brunei . . . . .	1	Equatorial Guinea . . . . .	3
Bulgaria . . . . .	29	Ethiopia . . . . .	23
Burma . . . . .	28	Fiji . . . . .	25
Burundi . . . . .	25	Finland . . . . .	31
Canada . . . . .	74	France . . . . .	53
Cape Verde . . . . .	2	Gabon . . . . .	41
Central African Empire . . . . .	27	Gambia . . . . .	8
Chad . . . . .	26	German Democratic Republic . . . . .	46
Chile . . . . .	50	Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	93
China . . . . .	14	Ghana . . . . .	61
Colombia . . . . .	32	Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	1

Greece . . . . .	18	Malta . . . . .	25
Grenada . . . . .	4	Mauritania . . . . .	15
Guatemala . . . . .	26	Mauritius . . . . .	14
Guinea . . . . .	15	Mexico . . . . .	113
Guinea-Bissau . . . . .	3	Monaco . . . . .	4
Guyana . . . . .	33	Mongolia . . . . .	37
Haiti . . . . .	16	Morocco . . . . .	29
Holy See . . . . .	28	Mozambique . . . . .	9
Honduras . . . . .	28	Nepal . . . . .	32
Hong Kong . . . . .	1	Netherlands . . . . .	24
Hungary . . . . .	15	Netherlands Antilles . . . . .	2
Iceland . . . . .	9	New Zealand . . . . .	42
India . . . . .	50	Nicaragua . . . . .	24
Indonesia . . . . .	84	Niger . . . . .	23
Iran . . . . .	47	Nigeria . . . . .	76
Iraq . . . . .	85	Norway . . . . .	16
Ireland . . . . .	19	Oman . . . . .	37
Israel . . . . .	23	Pakistan . . . . .	60
Italy . . . . .	24	Panama . . . . .	27
Ivory Coast . . . . .	37	Papua New Guinea . . . . .	18
Jamaica . . . . .	59	Paraguay . . . . .	19
Japan . . . . .	23	Peru . . . . .	41
Jordan . . . . .	34	Philippines . . . . .	69
Kenya . . . . .	42	Poland . . . . .	32
Kuwait . . . . .	48	Portugal . . . . .	23
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . . . .	22	Qatar . . . . .	48
Lebanon . . . . .	15	Republic of Korea . . . . .	29
Lesotho . . . . .	15	Romania . . . . .	36
Liberia . . . . .	32	Rwanda . . . . .	16
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	69	St. Kitts . . . . .	2
Luxembourg . . . . .	3	St. Lucia . . . . .	2
Madagascar . . . . .	27	Samoa . . . . .	9
Malawi . . . . .	25	Sao Tome and Principe . . . . .	3
Malaysia . . . . .	56	Saudi Arabia . . . . .	18
Maldives . . . . .	5	Senegal . . . . .	25
Mali . . . . .	31	Seychelles . . . . .	4

Sierra Leone . . . . .	35	Uganda . . . . .	35
Singapore . . . . .	55	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.	2
Solomon Islands . . . . .	2	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	84
Somalia . . . . .	26	United Arab Emirates . . . . .	29
South Africa . . . . .	3	United Kingdom of Great Britain and and Northern Ireland . . . . .	55
Spain . . . . .	17	United Republic of Cameroon . . . . .	31
Sri Lanka . . . . .	28	United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	41
Sudan . . . . .	69	United States of America . . . . .	80
Suriname . . . . .	12	Upper Volta . . . . .	8
Swaziland . . . . .	42	Uruguay . . . . .	24
Sweden . . . . .	47	Venezuela . . . . .	91
Switzerland . . . . .	67	Viet Nam . . . . .	15
Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .	35	Yemen . . . . .	30
Thailand . . . . .	61	Yugoslavia . . . . .	25
Togo . . . . .	25	Zaire . . . . .	79
Tonga . . . . .	3	Zambia . . . . .	36
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	55	Observer organizations . . . . .	8
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) . . . . .	2	United Nations Secretariat . . . . .	3
Tunisia . . . . .	55	Academic institutions . . . . .	3
Turkey . . . . .	46		
		TOTAL	4,976

## ANNEX V

Contributions to UNITAR(In United States dollars convertible on  
dates of receipt)

<u>Source</u>	<u>1978</u>
1. <u>General Fund</u>	
Algeria . . . . .	5 500
Argentina . . . . .	12 000
Australia . . . . .	38 862
Austria . . . . .	29 630
Belgium . . . . .	116 667
Canada . . . . .	67 080
Chile . . . . .	2 000
Denmark . . . . .	43 946
Finland . . . . .	35 336
France . . . . .	25 806
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	288 300
Ghana . . . . .	3 846
Greece . . . . .	2 500
India . . . . .	12 500
Indonesia . . . . .	2 000
Iran . . . . .	10 000
Iraq . . . . .	15 165
Ireland . . . . .	9 525
Italy . . . . .	38 268
Ivory Coast . . . . .	20 000
Japan . . . . .	60 000
Kuwait . . . . .	15 000
Liberia . . . . .	1 500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	20 000
Malta . . . . .	600
New Zealand . . . . .	6 039

Contributions to UNITAR (continued)

<u>Source</u>	<u>1978</u>
1. <u>General Fund (continued)</u>	
Nigeria . . . . .	10 000
Norway . . . . .	77 474
Qatar . . . . .	10 000
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	10 000
Sierra Leone . . . . .	18 000
Sweden . . . . .	104 112
Switzerland . . . . .	92 025
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	3 000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	40 000
United States of America . . . . .	500 000
Venezuela . . . . .	20 000
Yugoslavia . . . . .	5 000
Total contributions to General Fund . . . . .	<u>1 771 681</u>
2. <u>Special purpose grants</u>	
a. <u>Convertible currencies:</u>	
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	47 880
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	61 560
Mexico . . . . .	57 794
Netherlands . . . . .	100 000
Norway . . . . .	19 851
Sweden . . . . .	201 295
United States of America . . . . .	22 000
Fund for Development Planning and Projection (FUNDPAP) . . . . .	170 000
Total convertible currencies . . . . .	<u>680 380</u>
b. <u>Non-convertible currencies:</u>	
Hungary . . . . .	5 133
Uganda . . . . .	20 639
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	145 349
Total non-convertible currencies . . . . .	<u>171 121</u>
Total convertible and non-convertible currencies . . . . .	<u>851 501</u>

## ANNEX VI

### Research colloquia and seminars

1. During the year under review, the Institute held research colloquia based on UNITAR research and seminars led by guest lecturers. The Institute co-operated with Columbia University in organizing a course entitled "The United Nations system and the New International Economic Order".

2. The research colloquia were attended by persons of varying backgrounds and experience and included senior officials of the United Nations, representatives of permanent missions and scholars and other experts. These colloquia reviewed the following projects:

Elimination of racism and racial discrimination through education and other means of persuasion;

Inventory of United Nations-related research in Europe;

Theory and methodology of planning in developing countries;

Progress in the establishment of the new international economic order.

3. The research seminars consisted of presentations to the staff of the Institute and other interested persons by visiting scholars, followed by discussion. The Institute organized seminars on the following topics:

Scientific research in physical sciences in the developing countries;

Technology, planning and assessment in the CMEA countries;

Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations;

Omni-lateralism and the United Nations in the 1980s;

Science and Technology: the process and needs for learning.

4. Research colloquia and seminars are also organized in co-operation with other organizations. Such meetings held during the period under review included a seminar on "Disarmament and Hunger", organized in co-operation with Brooklyn College, a "Disarmament Workshop", held jointly with the Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development (COPRED), a symposium on the "Societal Context of Disarmament" and a panel on "The Neglected Aspects of Disarmament", both jointly organized with Planetary Citizens, and a symposium on "National Strategies of Change", organized in co-operation with the International Centre for the Dynamics of Development.

## ANNEX VII

### Selected list of research papers prepared by UNITAR staff and consultants other than studies published by UNITAR

The following are listed for purposes of information in order to elaborate on the scope of UNITAR research. Many of the papers are internal working papers, prepared in a limited number of copies, or are preliminary papers subject to change and are not for quotation. Others are papers prepared for presentation at scholarly conferences or published outside UNITAR.

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\_\_\_\_\_. "Interregional Co-ordination within the United Nations: The Role of the Commonwealth". Paper circulated to members of the Commonwealth prior to the 1979 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Lusaka, Zambia.

#### Project on the future

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\_\_\_\_\_. "Current Trends in International Risk Analysis". Paper presented at the Chase Manhattan Bank World Forum on International Risk and Opportunity, December 1978.

\_\_\_\_\_. "The Evolution of International Financial Markets in Asia". Paper presented at the Academy of International Business Annual Meeting, June 1979.

- \_\_\_\_\_. "Offshore Banking in the Caribbean by US Commercial Banks: Implications for Government-Business Interaction". Journal of International Business Studies, Summer 1979.
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