

**REPORT  
OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 31 (A/38/31)



**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1983

#### 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.

[5 August 1983]

## CONTENTS

|  | <u>Paragraphs</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| I. GENERAL OVERVIEW .....  | 1 - 4             | 1           |
| II. COUNCIL SESSIONS IN 1982-1983, OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, NEW MEMBERS AND COUNCIL COLLOQUIA .....         | 5 - 13            | 2           |
| III. IMPLEMENTING THE MEDIUM-TERM PERSPECTIVE, 1982-1987: PROGRAMME OF THE UNIVERSITY IN 1982-1983 ..... | 14 - 61           | 5           |
| IV. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY PROGRAMME ..   | 62 - 73           | 15          |
| A. Development Studies Division .....  | 65                | 15          |
| B. Regional and Global Studies Division .....  | 66 - 67           | 15          |
| C. Global Learning Division .....  | 68 - 70           | 16          |
| 1. Academic Services .....   | 69                | 16          |
| 2. Information Services .....  | 70                | 16          |
| D. Staffing .....  | 71 - 73           | 16          |
| V. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FUND-RAISING .....  | 74 - 76           | 17          |
| VI. COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS .....                      | 77 - 79           | 17          |
| VII. PERMANENT UNIVERSITY HEADQUARTERS .....   | 80                | 18          |

## ANNEXES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| I. Members of the Council of the United Nations University and the Council Committees .....  | 19 |
| II. Members of the Rector's Advisory Committee, Project and Institutional Co-ordinators and staff members of the United Nations University ..... | 23 |
| III. List of major publications, July 1982-June 1983 .....   | 29 |

## I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. During the period from July 1982 to June 1983, the United Nations University began to put into operation the plan of work described in its Medium-Term Perspective, 1982-1987, as adopted at the eighteenth session of the Council in November 1981. This involved mainly the development of new programme activities in research; training and dissemination of knowledge, continuation of relevant existing activities and significant advancement in explorations to establish the first of the University's own research and training institutions. In the same period, the University also took measures to strengthen the development of its programme activities with a new planning process involving the University Centre staff in Tokyo and the Programme Directors and Project Co-ordinators in various parts of the world. It also made progress in the area of staff participation in personnel matters and staff welfare with the formation of the Joint Advisory Group composed of the Rector's representatives and staff representatives; progress was also made in redressing the serious deficiency represented by the absence of statutes with the adoption by the Council at its twentieth session of Provisional Statutes on Personnel of the University and on Institutional Relations.

2. In strengthening its role as the university of the United Nations, the University organized, in February 1983, a brainstorming session in New York involving leading scholars from different parts of the world; the subject was the implications for third world countries of the prospects of continued low growth in countries members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development even following the end of the recession. The general consensus was that the impact of the recession on the South would be long term and was already devastating. There was also general agreement that de-linking from the North might not be a viable strategy because of the South's need for access to science and technology. Discussions led further to the realization that a conceptual framework was lacking that would allow linking of the present economic crisis in the third world generally with the question of industrial restructuring in the North and the need for structural reform in the South. Emphasis was also placed on the role of effective South-South co-operation. The University, in addition, expanded its involvement in a number of activities linked with matters of international concern: it co-sponsored and participated in a series of meetings in various parts of the world, notably, one Palme Commission (Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues) meeting, the North-South Round-table of the Society for International Development, two special sessions of the World Conference of the International Political Science Association, and a symposium on a new regional university in the Arabian Gulf.

3. The University, moreover, now has 32 associated institutions and more than 100 research and training units carrying out its work in more than 60 countries. The number of United Nations University fellows presently in training is 49, and 331 have completed training. In the year under review, the University held 41 workshops, seminars, symposia and specific meetings, primarily in developing countries. It also published or co-published 54 titles, with a notable increase in monographs with broad appeal.

4. Concerning the financial situation as at June 1983, the total pledges to the Endowment Fund and Operating Fund, from 37 Governments, amounted to \$US 145.6 million, of which \$US 3.98 million was pledged and/or contributed by 14 Governments. For the 12-month period ending 31 December 1982, expenditures incurred for the University amounted to \$US 15.6 million. The planned expenditures for 1983 was set at \$US 17.8 million.

II. COUNCIL SESSIONS IN 1982-1983, OFFICERS, COMMITTEES,  
NEW MEMBERS AND COUNCIL COLLOQUIA

5. The Council of the United Nations University met twice during the year 1982/1983. The twentieth session was held in Tokyo from 6 to 10 December 1982 and the twenty-first session was held, also in Tokyo, from 27 June to 1 July 1983. At its twentieth session, the Council adopted the Provisional Statutes on Personnel of the University and on Institutional Relations, approved the Proposed Programme and Budget for 1983 and designated four new associated institutions with which it conducts its work, namely:

Fundación Bariloche, Argentina

Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Institut économique et juridique de l'énergie, France

National Food Research Institute, Japan

6. At its twentieth session, the Council elected the following Council members to serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Council for 1983:

Chairman: Sir John Kendrew

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Daniel A. Bekoe

Dr. Satish Chandra

Dr. Dennis Irvine

Dr. Reimut Jochimsen

Professor Victor Urquidi

(For the full Council membership, see annex I.)

7. At the same session, the Council extended the term of the Ad Hoc Committee on Statutes and Rules to the end of the twenty-second session in December 1983.

8. At its twenty-first session, the Council reviewed the progress of the University and received the report of the Rector on developments since the twentieth session. The Council authorized the Rector to negotiate agreements with the Governments of prospective host countries for the setting up of the first three research and training centres that are proposed to be established by the University, namely:

World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER)

Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (INRA)

International Institute for Biotechnology in Venezuela

These centres shall, in accordance with the Charter, be an integral part of the University and the University programme. At the Council's twenty-second session, in December 1983, the Rector will report on his negotiations and submit the draft agreements for the Council's approval.

9. Moreover, the Council discussed the Rector's proposals concerning a number of novel institutional arrangements and authorized the Rector to take specific actions, as follows:

(a) Proposed co-operation with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste, Italy - continue negotiations with the Centre for the best co-operative arrangements with the Centre on a series of "colleges of microprocessors" for scientists from developing countries and the establishment of a laboratory support facility for microprocessors;

(b) Proposed UNU International Centre for Distance Learning - negotiate an agreement for establishment and operation of a United Nations University International Centre for Distance Learning, in collaboration with the Open University of the United Kingdom and with the International Council for Distance Education;

(c) Proposed joint facility at ICSU/COSTED at Madras for transfer of scientific knowledge for enhancing self-management at the local level - seek to appropriate arrangements with International Council on Scientific Unions (ICSU) and its Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED) on the establishment of a joint research and training and production facility at the Committee Secretariat at Madras, India.

10. Also at its twenty-first session, the Council designated, for an initial period of three years each, the following three new associated institutions of the United Nations University:

Agricultural University of Wageningen, the Netherlands

Instituto de Agroquímica y Tecnología de Alimentos, Valencia, Spain

London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine, United Kingdom

11. At the same session, the Council adopted procedures for the appointment of University personnel by the Rector in accordance with the Charter, the new Statute on Personnel Relations and amendments to the Statutes on University Personnel and Institutional Structure and Relationships.

12. At the same session, the Council welcomed nine new members of the Council who were appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in May 1983 in accordance with article IV, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations University. Three of the new Council members were appointed to Council committees; the Committee on Finance and Budget, Ad Hoc Committee on Statutes and Rules, and the Drafting Committee for the Annual Report of the Council. (For the list of the new members of the Council and of the Council committees, see annex I.)

13. The first colloquium of the Council, intended to allow Council members to be involved in greater depth in the substance of the University's work, was held during the twentieth session on Peace and Global Transformation. Invited speakers at the colloquium were Dr. Rajni Kothari and Dr. Michio Nagai. A paper by Dr. Raimo Vayrynen was also discussed. Dr. Elise Boulding served as moderator of the colloquium. The second colloquium, held during the twenty-first session, was entitled "Biotechnology and the United Nations University: scientific and ethical implications of biotechnology". The invited speakers included Dr. Stan Martin, Head, Microbiology Section, National Research Council, Canada; Dr. Vittorio Sgaramella, Professor, University of Pavia, Italy; and Dr. Y. Hirota, Director, Department of Genetics, National Institute of Genetics, Japan. Dr. Robert Kokke, Senior Programme Officer, United Nations University, also read a paper. Sir John Kendrew, Council Chairman, served as moderator of the colloquium.

III. IMPLEMENTING THE MEDIUM-TERM PERSPECTIVE, 1982-1987:  
PROGRAMME OF THE UNIVERSITY IN 1982-1983

14. As adopted by the Council at its eighteenth session, the Medium-Term Perspective, 1982-1987, has the following principal aims:

- (a) To broaden the scope of the University's programme and to make it more coherent, responsive and, above all, multi-dimensional in character;
- (b) To strengthen the intellectual and administrative capacity of the University's centre in Tokyo;
- (c) To make the University a more decentralized and multi-centred global institution through development of institutional networks;
- (d) To increase the financial resources.

During its first year under the Medium-Term Perspective, the University programme made progress in trying to accomplish its goal of becoming broader, more coherent, responsive and interdisciplinary in its research and training activities within the framework of the five themes of the Medium-Term Perspective, which ensure that problems are not studied in isolation. The themes systematize the aims and missions of the University, as enumerated in article I, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Charter of the University, bringing them to bear on the pressing problems of the world. The themes and central programmes are:

Themes

- I. Peace, security, conflict resolution and global transformation.
- II. Global economy.
- III. Hunger, poverty, resources and the environment.
- IV. Human and social development and co-existence of peoples, cultures and social systems.
- V. Science and technology and their social and ethical implications.

15. Following the design of the Medium-Term Perspective to assure that this horizontal interlinking of the five themes is meshed with a vertical integration, the problems the University is concerned with have been examined at the global, regional, national and subnational level in the three modes of operation established by the Medium-Term Perspective: the development studies mode is concerned mainly with problems at the national and local levels; the regional and global studies mode, as its name implies, is concerned with manifestation of problems at these levels; and the global learning mode is concerned with learning about global problems and learning processes as seen globally. Each mode is a specific and distinctive combination of scientific and organizational approaches and modalities for planning, developing and conducting the University's programme activities. Each involves the three scholarly functions of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge. These modes are reflected in the work of the three corresponding programme divisions: Development Studies Division, Regional and Global Studies Division, and Global Learning Division.



16. Although, in principle, the programme areas and projects can be - and in a number of cases, in fact, are - approached through all these modes, in general each one is assigned to one of the divisions for operational purposes, with due regard to the other modes of operation.

17. The flexibility of the University programme allows that not all the projects described in its programme and budget for 1983 must necessarily be started within the period specified.

18. The activities are given below according to theme.

Theme I. Peace, security, conflict resolution and global transformation

19. The main activities here were consolidated in the programme area on peace and global transformation.

Peace and global transformation

20. Work in this programme area began with a supplementary grant from the Ford Foundation for research and training on peace and transformation in Asia. This involved participation in meetings on peace and disarmament, and discussions for research collaboration with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. A composite document will be produced identifying the most dangerous trends in different parts of the world which threaten the survival of nature, societies and cultures. A project on military research and development in Asian countries began in April 1983.

Socio-cultural development alternatives in a changing world

21. This critical analysis of the civilizational factors in the current process of global transformation was concluded in December 1982. Two regional symposia, entitled "Intellectual and cultural endogenous creativity in Africa" and "Crisis, culture and innovation in the Western world", were held during the year. There were two international seminars, entitled "Religion and philosophy in the transformation of the world" and "The making of the new international order: a prospective", and a workshop entitled "Modernization and national-cultural identity". The first publication of the series on socio-economic development alternatives in a changing world was Science and Technology in the Transformation of the World, edited by M. Pecujlic, A. Abdel-Malek and G. Blue (Macmillan). Other publications planned are Economy and society, Culture and thought, Religion and philosophy, and The making of the new international order.

Theme II. Global economy

22. Responding to the rationale for this theme of the need for a new institutional response, work on the establishment of an institution to deal with the global economy continued.

23. Explorations on the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) continued; discussions have been held with a number of interested Governments of prospective host countries. This has led to the Council action described in paragraph 8.

### Theme III. Hunger, poverty, resources and environment

24. Further broadening the University's earlier work in world hunger and the use and management of natural resources, work under this theme concentrated on energy systems and policy; resource policy and management; food, nutrition and poverty; and the food-energy nexus. Activities under resource policy and management included explorations for the proposed research and training centre, the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa.

#### Energy systems and policy

25. The main concerns of this programme area are providing energy at reasonable cost in rural communities in developing countries, the planning and modelling of regional and national energy systems and the assessment of energy research and technology. It involves four projects. The first, Rural Energy Systems, aims to develop the concept and methodology of approach for the establishment of integrated rural energy systems in two phases. Phase one, concentrating on research, was a series of demonstration pilot and survey projects carried out in Algeria, India, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania to collect and analyse data for a report on the concept and methodology of the approach. The phase concluded with a planning workshop for phase two in China in December 1982. A network approach based on a new concept of an Integrated Rural Energy Systems Association (INRESA) characterizes phase two. The International Development and Research Center and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have already expressed support for INRESA, and discussions with the International Development and Research Center and Swedish International Development Agency about joining the network will also be conducted in 1983.

26. Energy Planning and Management, the second project, concerns the development of curricula and training programmes in energy planning and modelling for decision-makers, engineers and upper-level technicians in developing countries. The research will be centred on two aspects:

(a) The energy planning process and the specific issues connected with it;

(b) Particular areas not sufficiently well known at present to permit effective energy planning in developing countries, including the problems of defining energy requirements across the whole spectrum of social needs.

27. The two goals of the third project, Energy Research and Technology Assessment, are:

(a) To help selected science and technology centres in the third world conduct frontier research in energy applications, in fields such as photovoltaics and biofuels and to review and assess energy technologies important to developing countries in order to formulate policy recommendations and guidelines for decision-makers in those countries. A feasibility study on a biofuels research centre in 1982 led to establishment of association between the United Nations University and the Guangzhou Institute for Energy Conversion of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The research activities, particularly liquid-fuel production at the village level, will be implemented over a three-year period. A similar feasibility study on photovoltaics is proposed for this year;

(b) To establish an energy research group of 10 eminent specialists from the third world. The International Development and Research Center has agreed to collaborate and to provide joint financing. A planning meeting was held at Ottawa in August 1983 to discuss a major part of a programme on energy research priorities.

28. The fourth project centres on dissemination of knowledge activities and involves mainly the expansion of the ASSET (Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology) network to become a clearing house for reports in the field from other United Nations agencies. In co-ordination with the Global Learning Division, the Chinese video tape of an integrated energy system was also edited for wider use, as a form of village-to-village sharing of practical knowledge and experience. Several countries have expressed interest in its use.

#### Resource policy and management

29. Concentrating on improving the interdisciplinary understanding of resource systems, and developing policies for better systems management, this programme area addresses the gap between environmental assessments and their management applications. It is involved in five projects. The first project, Arid Lands Management, has been concerned with the better understanding of the constraints to improved arid lands management and with helping arrest desertification. Activities have taken place in Australia, Botswana, India and the Sudan. A publication is now being planned. The project Water-Land Interactive Systems ended during the year under review. As the tangible results of the project will consist largely of publications, a number are projected. Some of the principal forthcoming publications will include five short monographs on the San Miguel Bay project in the Philippines, a collection of papers on the field research completed in Japan and a monograph on the Zhugian dike-pond system in China.

30. The main focus of the project on Highland-Lowland Interactive Systems is the many interactions between resource use - or misuse - in highland regions and adjacent lowlands, particularly in the tropical and subtropical areas of the developing world. Work has been done in China, Thailand and Ethiopia and the aim is to provide guidelines for resource use. Work in the Agro-forestry Systems project entails evaluating information on a variety of agro-forestry systems to be used in developing new systems for small-scale farming in the tropics. The Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre, an associated institution in Costa Rica, is the major centre for current activities. A training course in Mexico was held for students from 11 Latin American countries. New activities completed this past year and planned for the rest of 1983 are: innovative research in areas such as nitrogen-fixing trees in agro-forestry systems; initiating research in nearby countries on existing agro-forestry practices with local scientists; and developing policy guidelines from existing information on the advantages and drawbacks of agro-forestry practices. The Coastal Resources project involves research on marine resource problems and their management. Activities have been carried out in China, Fiji, Indonesia, Kenya and Saudi Arabia, and two symposia were held on the new ocean régime and eco-development in Paris and at Rio de Janeiro respectively.

31. Work on the new institutional response to the concerns of theme II continued with the exploration of the possibility of establishing an institute for natural resources in Africa. Three consultants assisted in a feasibility study of the proposed institute and a consultative meeting was held in Kenya in January 1983. A number of African countries and international financial organizations are giving favourable consideration to funding and location of the institute.

## Food, nutrition and poverty

32. The primary objective of this programme area is to build capability, especially of the developing countries, to increase and improve food supplies, raise knowledge of human nutrition and simultaneously contribute to the reduction of poverty through generation of employment and improvement of income levels in order to improve the quality of life. Two of the basic aspects here are Effects of Chronic Energy Deficiency, which measured the social and economic consequences of chronically deficient food intakes on children and young adults, with work in Chile, India and the Philippines, and Functional Consequences of Iron Deficiency, which has been identified as the third most common nutrient inadequacy in developing countries, with work done in Chile, Egypt, Indonesia, Thailand and Venezuela to measure its effect at the household level. Linked with this is the work being done on the importance of increasing and improving food supplies, generating employment and building institutional capabilities for self-reliant development.

33. Other activities include the impact of agricultural and food supply policies on nutrition and health status, the nutrient and non-nutrient composition of food in developing countries and preparation of a computerized file on social scientists concerned with food and nutrition issues. Training in this programme area was one of its most significant activities, with fellowships at 18 institutions throughout the world. Dissemination included continued publication of Food and Nutrition Bulletin and several books: Iron deficiency: brain biochemistry and behaviour (Raven Press), The biology of parasitic infection and Nutrition policy implementation: Issues and experiences (Plenum).

34. In the field of technology, the University has been successful in institution building. It has particularly assisted the Food Technology Centre, in Indonesia, in strengthening its capabilities through twinning arrangements with the Central Food Technological Research Institute, located in India. Other similar arrangements of South-South co-operation are being made. A decision has been taken, based on the recommendations of the Workshop, to build a Need-based Information Service in Food Science Technology and Nutrition as a network of institutions in the developing countries. As a result of the University's contribution in traditional technologies, it has been declared a lead agency, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Science and Technology for Development. A workshop on this subject to identify problems for joint activities, in which 23 countries participated, was held in July 1983.

35. All the activities here have involved co-operation with other United Nations agencies and bodies, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO), and international organizations such as the Venezuelan Institute of Science and Technology and the Institution of Nutrition and Food Technology. One workshop linked three regional meetings by a teleconferencing system.

## The food-energy nexus

36. The research in this programme area will be concerned with first, how to increase the energy efficiency of the food chain; second, improved efficiency of integrated food-energy systems under diverse ecosystems; and third, the structures of everyday life in Asia, Africa and Latin America in analysing the chores of women

and children. Contacts have been made with research institutes in Austria, Brazil, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Mexico, Senegal, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

37. As a specific contribution to technical co-operation among developing countries, it is proposed that four Brazilian specialists in agro-energy go to China to explain their work on liquid biomass fuels. In turn, they will learn about China's pioneering experience in biogas.

#### Theme IV. Human and social development and coexistence of peoples, cultures and social systems

38. In addition to activities in the programme area of Human and Social Development, work here included some concluding projects from the former Human and Social Development Programme on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development and Socio-cultural Alternatives in a Changing World.

##### Human and social development

39. The major focus of this programme area is Development Alternatives, which essentially broadens focus of the just concluded project on Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development and includes continuing activities of Regional Perspectives. Its four subprojects are: (a) Search for Theories of Human and Democratic Development; (b) Participatory Development, Power Structure and Social Movements (c) The Human Economy: An Alternative to the Production-Consumption Paradigm; and (d) The Psycho-Cultural Dimensions of Development.

40. The five other projects in this programme area are Emerging New Social Thought (restructuring of the conceptual framework and general body of social and political theories); Perceptions of Desirable Societies in Different Religious and Ethical Systems (contribution of religions to the elaboration of desirable societies); Ethnic Minorities and Human and Social Development (improving understanding of the relationships between minority cultures and the global society); The Global Impact of Human Migration (human and socio-cultural impact of large-scale human migration); and Technological Perspectives (main trends in technological change in the coming decades and their impact in the third world).

##### Goals, processes and indicators of development

41. The first draft of the final report of the project has been written and several publications have been produced, including The poverty of progress, edited by Ian Miles and John Irvine (Pergamon Press), Human needs: a contribution to the current debate, by Katrin Lederer, and Visiones de sociedades deseables, edited by Eleonora Masini, published in co-operation with Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (CEESTEM). To disseminate the results and experience of the project, the University is sponsoring a three-month international pilot course to be co-ordinated by the Center for the Study of Human Development and Fundación Bariloche. Together with El Colegio de Mexico, a training course for local personnel and professionals working in development-related work will be held in Mexico.

42. Primarily under theme IV, the comparative methodology of Regional Perspectives will continue under the new programme area Human and Social Development and is being adopted in projects in the Arab world, Africa, Latin America and Asia. The Arab Alternative Futures project concentrated on class structures and development processes in the Arab world and will now aim at establishing a typology of class structures in the Arab world. Other subjects included the unexplored effects of oil wealth, democracy, mass communications and participation in the Arab countries and minorities and Arab unification. National-building or Transnationalization in Africa looks at whether the African countries may succeed in their own nation-building process or are obliged to integrate within the inexorability of transnationalization. Research will focus on the role of the state. Latin American Perspectives covers political, economic, cultural, historical, scientific and technological factors governing the Latin American outlook. Asian Perspectives will treat five subprojects: (a) The World Economic Crisis and Regional Consequences; (b) State- and Nation-Building; (c) People's Movements and Experiments; (d) Cultures and History; and (e) Intellectual Quest. In 1982, the Arab Futures project produced a publication, in Arabic, entitled Images of the Arab future; an English version is now on press. Eight issues of a project dossier were also published and a series of research report publications is planned.

43. Other new studies in the area of human and social development include: Violence at the Community Level, which looks at criminal behaviour and the prevention of predatory crime in developing countries, and Household, Gender and Age, which analyses changing relationships between members of the household in today's world. The first will involve other United Nations agencies and an international organization; the second will be conducted in Africa, Europe, Latin America and the United States of America.

#### Theme V. Science and technology and their social and ethical implications

44. The work under this theme has a broad span and is likely to expand through collaboration with national scientific organizations in various parts of the world. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in India, among others, has offered its co-operation in research on various scientific and technological concerns that figure in the University programme.

##### Sharing of traditional technology

45. Scholars in Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and China have looked at how development of such technology could help rural development. Some 60 working papers have been published and three volumes about the project will be published, two in 1983. In addition, the results of the research carried out by the Thai Khadi Institute in Thailand are now being used in the preparation of a new textbook and in the formulation of the curriculum for a special course for village headmen that is being planned at Sukhothai University. Also, innovations introduced through the project are now being disseminated beyond villages involved in the project by the Dian Desa Institute in Indonesia.

##### Research and development in rural settings

46. This concentrated on the technological problems of rural development. The research results of the Ethiopian, Mexican and Filipino project teams will be published. The research conducted in Ethiopia on the interlinkages between modern research and development and traditional know-how in rural development has provided the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission with useful policy guidelines.

Technology transfer, transformation and development:  
the Japanese experience

47. The focus here was on the interrelationships between endogenous and foreign technology in Japan since the Meiji period. A series of publications, involving some 20 titles, is being prepared. The project has attracted much attention, particularly in Asia and Europe. Preparatory work for a comparative study on the conditions of self-reliance in science and technology for development is currently under way.

Biotechnology

48. The University's emphasis on biotechnology is part of its effort to help developing countries build their own scientific and technological capabilities in new frontiers of research and thus also reduce their dependence on the industrialized countries. Networks of international institutes are being set up to do research in areas potentially beneficial for developing countries. A Computer Conference on Bioconversion of Lignocellulose, which is being organized together with Global Learning Division, involves participants in different countries who engage in long-distance discussions by means of computers.

49. Based on the feasibility study of a task force of the proposed International Institute for Biotechnology, preparations for the setting up of the institute in Venezuela, in co-operation with the Government of the host country, are under way.

All themes

50. The following work was done in conjunction with all themes:

Information technology and society

51. The social and civilizational aspects of current developments in communications, information technology and computer sciences are the bases for activities in this area. They show the need for multidimensional research for policy and technology choice, particularly in the developing countries, and the need to assist them in mastering such new technologies.

52. Activities beginning in 1983 are: The Information Society: Concepts, Perceptions and Issues (an international comparative study on the social evaluation of information technology); Information Overload/Information Underuse (access to and use of information and the paradox of its simultaneous overload and underuse); and Information Economics (cost of information to institutions and societies).

53. Studies in the field of microprocessors are also being developed. Support has been given to the training of instructors from developing countries in the development of appropriate software.

Emerging issues and perspectives

54. This major concern of the University, involving two projects, deals with the shaping of new perspectives on the complex issues and phenomena that confront the world and the development of new intellectual tools to help manage them. Global Commons and Development of International Law, which is concerned with the increasing importance of growing pressures on common resources, the opening of new

resources and consequent demands on resource management. This project will explore these new resource realms and contributions that non-Western legal systems might make to the required development of international law. Following a joint workshop with the Hague Academy of International Law in November 1982, the project planning proceeded during the first part of 1983. Management of Complexity concentrates on learning how to deal with complex natural and social systems and new levels of complexity resulting from interdependence. The University is concerned with this emerging area of scientific research and analysis that has come to be called "the science of complexity". This project aims to provide an overview of the results so far achieved and their possible applications to the University's concerns. The project will be undertaken in co-operation with the Institut pour le développement et l'aménagement des télécommunications et de l'économie.

#### Development and dissemination of learning materials

55. A number of practical pilot and other activities in this area in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America are being planned or undertaken in 1983. The first comprehensive inventory of world-wide distance learning is being prepared in co-operation with the Open University of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the International Council of Distance Education. Plans are being formulated for the establishment of a distance learning centre to serve such systems throughout the world.

56. Setting up of the planned archive of traditional knowledge and an advanced seminar on global issues is also being pursued.

#### Training

57. Early this year, Guidelines for the Development of the University's Training Role were adopted in accordance with the Charter of the University and following the policies on training established by the Council. In response to a recommendation in the Guidelines, a Committee on Training was established. The main function of the Committee, whose Chairman is the Secretary of the University, is to help the Rector and Vice-Rectors implement planned training activities and to assist in the appraisal of new proposals for training activities, internal and external review, in co-operation with Planning and Evaluation Services, and in recommending new policies, guidelines and procedures.

58. Fellowship activities for 1983 were in three programme areas that are the major responsibility of the Development Studies Division: Energy Systems and Policy; Resource Policy and Management; and Food, Nutrition and Poverty. Fellowship training in the Regional and Global Studies and Global Learning divisions is expected to begin towards the end of this year and in 1984 respectively.

59. Between July 1982 and June 1983, the University had 65 ongoing fellowships and awarded 32 new ones. Training was carried out at 30 institutions. The training has increasingly stressed the multidisciplinary needs of each particular discipline and has been designed to broaden the fellows' experience in order to enable them to return to their home institutions to help strengthen their capabilities. To date, 331 University fellows have completed training.



60. There are presently two types of fellowships: (a) a six-month to one-year non-degree programme, with an extension of a further year in exceptional cases; and (b) "special" fellowships for more senior members of training or policy-making institutions, with a duration of up to three months.

61. In addition to the fellowship training described above, the University is considering the training of mid-career leaders in various fields of activity in an advanced seminar on global problems and a training programme involving the exchange of researchers working in some of the University's networks.

#### IV. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY PROGRAMME

62. In response to the interdisciplinarity and interdivisional approach to programme work envisioned in the Medium-Term Perspective, the University initiated, at the beginning of 1983, a planning process that would allow collegiality through participation of the centre staff and collaborators in the networks. The process got under way with a series of planning meetings of the University Planning Committee, made up of the Executive Committee, programme staff, Institutional Planning and Programme Development Division staff and staff in the Rector's Office, culminating in an annual planning meeting, involving the Planning Committee, Programme Directors and some Project Co-ordinators, held in February 1983.

63. The Planning and Evaluation Services unit was also set up at the beginning of 1983 with the appointment of a Director and a Planning and Evaluation Officer, and the process of external evaluations has started. Two external evaluation committees have begun their work on the training experience of the University and on the effectiveness of the working relationships with several associated institutions.

64. The three divisions carrying out the University's programme of work, as previously indicated, are: Development Studies; Regional and Global Studies; and Global Learning. Each division operates in a distinctive way and, since a problem will often be studied in all divisions, a cycle of operations will be created in which problems are examined across disciplines and at the local, regional and international level. Each of the divisions carries out research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge, but to different degrees and in different combinations of approaches and methodologies. The work of each division is described briefly below.

##### A. Development Studies Division

65. The division's work, which involves studying pressing global problems as they are manifested in particular locales, is concentrated in three broad areas emerging from theme III (Energy Systems and Policy, Resource Policy and Management, and Food, Nutrition and Poverty) and one from theme V (Biotechnology). The division, in co-operation with other divisions in the University, also recently initiated work linked to themes I and IV.

##### B. Regional and Global Studies Division

66. The work of this division, which helps the University contribute to the global debate on new theories and strategies of development, centres on projects that are nearing completion from the former Human and Social Development Programme and on three new programme areas, Peace and Global Transformation, the Food-Energy Nexus and Human and Social Development. The division's responsibilities span the concerns of themes I, III and IV.

67. To ensure the University's participation in the global debate, in areas such as peace, disarmament, human rights and international security, the division organized several joint activities with major institutions and participated in other international meetings.

### C. Global Learning Division

68. The work of this division, which is basically to play the leading role in dissemination of knowledge generated in the University programme, involves research and related activities as well as operationally oriented activities, including information dissemination and outreach, embracing also the work of Information Services and Academic Services. These two services come under the activities of the Global Learning Division, which was reorganized in order to ensure a more coherent strategy of dissemination and more systematized operation of the internal memory system (library and computer). The work in this division covers the entire range of the themes of the Medium-Term Perspective.

#### 1. Academic Services

69. The publication of 44 titles by the University Centre and 10 titles through co-publishers was co-ordinated by Academic Services in 1982-1983. Ten other titles were published by institutions collaborating in the University's programme activities.

#### 2. Information Services

70. During the year under review, Information Services, although engaged to a considerable extent in providing services to other parts of the University, continued to produce the UNU Newsletter and other publications and to serve as the University's representative in the co-publishing role of Development Forum.

### D. Staffing

71. During the year under review, nine individuals from seven countries were appointed to the professional staff of the University, namely, Mr. Wolfgang Buss, Senior Planning and Evaluation Officer, Planning and Evaluation Services; Mr. Arthur Collingsworth, Senior Resource Development Officer, Institutional Planning and Resource Development Division; Dr. Robert Kokke, Senior Programme Officer, Development Studies Division; Mr. Vishakan Krishnadasan, Legal Counsel, Rector's Office; Miss Kathleen Landauer, Programme Officer, Development Studies Division; Mr. Aly-Raza Nazerali, Assistant Programme Officer, Development Studies Division; Dr. Erwin Ramedhan, Special Assistant to the Rector, Rector's Office; Dr. Takeo Uchida, Programme Officer, Regional and Global Studies Division; and Miss Setsuko Yukawa, Programme Officer, Development Studies Division.

72. During the same period, there were 12 appointments of supporting staff from seven countries. Of these, five were new positions and seven were replacements.

73. Dr. H. A. B. Parpia, Senior Programme Officer in the Development Studies Division, was appointed Director of Planning and Evaluation Services. Mr. Ray Fleming, Director of Information, was appointed Director of the New York Liaison Office; Mr. Michael Clark, former Director of the United Nations Information Centre, Tokyo, was named Acting Director of Information (for a full listing of University staff see annex II).

## V. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND FUND-RAISING

74. The work of co-ordinating the exploration of the three proposed research and training centres - the World Institute for Development Economic Research, the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa, and the International Institute for Biotechnology in Venezuela - was handled by the Institutional Planning and Resource Development Division. Among its other activities, the Division held discussions with the Arab Gulf Council of Ministers of Health, in co-operation with the office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Arab Gulf, on the establishment of a Regional Food and Nutrition Centre for the Arab Gulf countries. There has also been involvement in discussions on an Arab Gulf university.

75. A major effort got under way to increase the involvement of institutions in the East European socialist countries in the work of the University and to mobilize the necessary financial support for such co-operation.

76. In keeping with the Medium-Term Perspective's call to increase the University's core income from \$US 15 million in 1982 to \$US 28 million in 1987, a number of exploratory missions were undertaken to secure additional financial resources. During the period from 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, \$US 3.25 million was paid by 13 Governments and \$US 281,774 was pledged by 10 Governments. As at 30 June 1983, pledges to the Endowment and Operating Funds totalled \$US 145.6 million, of which \$US 123.6 million had been received.

## VI. COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

77. Considerable progress was made during the year under review in the University's strengthening of its ties in collaborative work in programme activities with United Nations organizations and other international organizations. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), in particular, indicated that it wished to have increased co-operation with the University. Some specific examples of collaboration are:

- (a) With UNESCO:
  - (i) Organized jointly, in co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights Research, a Seminar on the Approaches to Human Rights in Asia;
  - (ii) Organized jointly, with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a Seminar on Socio-Economic Indicators;
  - (iii) Began collaboration on work on the food-energy nexus (collaboration is also being explored with UNICEF and UNEP);
  - (iv) Initiated consultations on possible collaboration in new activities under the Global Learning Division. Other organizations involved here were UNDP, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), UNICEF, the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED);

(b) With the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) and the United Nations Social Defense Research Institute (UNSDRI): collaboration begun on work on Violence at the Community Level (the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Vienna International Centre also was involved);

(c) With UNITAR: collaboration under way on the African Regional Perspectives project;

(d) With the International Association of Universities (IAU): agreement reached on joint activities in the field of regional security and peace studies.

78. Several years ago, the University was already designated the lead agency for United Nations nutrition studies under the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The University has also participated actively in the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development and in three of its four Working Groups. Based on the recommendation of the Working Group III on upgrading traditional technologies, the University has been given the lead role, jointly with FAO, in the upgrading, development and utilization of food conservation and processing technologies. The University also participated in the ACC Task Force on long-term development objectives.

79. The University has also established co-operation with the Association of African Universities, the International Geographical Union, the International Social Science Council, the Latin American Social Science Council and the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa.

## VII. PERMANENT UNIVERSITY HEADQUARTERS

80. Substantial progress has been made over the year in discussions on the permanent headquarters building in Tokyo. The Ministry of Education's Commission for the Permanent Headquarters of the United Nations University established a Working Group to clarify the general concept, function and characteristics of the headquarters facilities. The Working Group met five times during the year, and produced a report for the Commission entitled "Policy and framework concerning the realization of the concept of the United Nations University headquarters seat". It is envisioned that, if the planning process for the establishment of the headquarters building proceeds on the lines indicated in the report, the buildings for the permanent headquarters should be ready for occupation in about four to five years from now. The Council placed on record its expression of appreciation to the Government of Japan for the provision of excellent facilities at the University's temporary headquarters and for the work that is now being done towards the establishment of its permanent headquarters in Tokyo. The Council also expressed its gratitude to the Metropolitan Government of Tokyo, which earlier made available the choice plot of land in central Tokyo, free of charge, for location of the permanent headquarters.

ANNEX I

Members of the Council of the United Nations University  
and the Council Committees

A. Members of the Council of the United Nations University

Appointed members

1977-1983; 1980-1986\*

- \*Sir John Kendrew, President, St. John's College, Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; former Director-General, European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany; former Secretary-General, International Council of Scientific Unions, Paris, France (Chairman of the Council)
- Dr. (Mrs.) Estefania Aldaba-Lim, former Special Representative for the International Year of the Child, UNICEF, New York, United States of America; former Minister for Social Services and Development, Manila, Philippines; and former Vice-President, Philippine Women's University
- \*Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz, Vice-Chancellor and Royal Professor of Economics, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- \*Dr. Daniel Adzei Bekoe, Vice-Chancellor, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on Finance and Budget)
- \*Dr. (Mrs.) Elise Boulding, Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, United States of America
- Dr. Paweł Bożyk, Professor of Economics, Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw, Poland
- Dr. Carlos Chagas, Director, Institute of Biophysics, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Dr. Wilbert Kumalija Chagula, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations in Geneva; and former Principal of the University College, Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
- \*Dr. Satish Chandra, Professor, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India; former Chairman, University Grants Commission, India; and former Dean, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development)
- Dr. Jean Coulomb, former President, Academy of Sciences, Paris, France
- \*Dr. Vally Charles Diarrassouba, former Rector, National University of Ivory Coast, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

- Dr. Shams E. El-Wakil, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Arab Republic of Egypt to UNESCO, Paris, France; former Minister of Higher Education, Egypt
- \*Dr. Dennis Irvine, UNESCO Consultant in Science and Technology, Kingston, Jamaica; former Vice-Chancellor and Principal, University of Guyana; and former Chairman, Guyana National Science Research Council, Georgetown, Guyana (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Statutes and Rules)
- \*Professor André Louis Jaumotte, former Rector; Honorary President of the Council; Professor, Faculty of Engineering; Director, Institute of Applied Mechanics, Free University of Brussels; and Chairman, Committee for the Evaluation of Nuclear Energy, Brussels, Belgium
- \*Professor Dr. Reimut Jochimsen, Minister for Economics and Transportation, State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Düsseldorf; Professor of Economics, University of Kiel; former Minister for Science and Research, State of North Rhine-Westphalia; former Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Education and Science, Federal Republic of Germany; former Member of the United Nations University Council (1974-1977) (Vice-Chairman)
- \*Dr. F. S. C. P. Kalpage, Secretary, Ministry of Higher Education; Chairman, University Grants Commission; and Vice-Chairman, National Science Council, Colombo, Sri Lanka
- \*Dr. Karl Eric Knutsson, Regional Director for East Africa, UNICEF, Nairobi, Kenya; former Secretary-General, Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC); Professor, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
- Father Felipe E. MacGregor, Rector Emeritus and Professor of Ethics, Catholic University, Lima, Peru
- Dr. Abdel Salam Majali, Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, University of Jordan; President and Professor of the University of Jordan; former Minister of Education, of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, and of Health, Amman, Jordan
- Professor Malu wa Kalenga, Commission of Nuclear Sciences and Director, Kinshasa Regional Centre for Nuclear Studies, National University of Zaire, Kinshasa, Zaire
- \*Professor Shizuo Saito, Council member, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR); Member, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO; President, Foreign Press Center for Japan; and Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo, Japan
- \*Professor Victor Urquidi, President, El Colegio de México, Mexico City, Mexico; former Member of the United Nations University Council (1974-1977) (Vice-Chairman)
- Dr. Stephan Verosta, former Professor of International Law, International Relations and Jurisprudence, University of Vienna; and former Member Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria
- Dr. (Mrs.) Ines Wesley-Tanasković, UNESCO National Commission of Yugoslavia and Professor of Informatics, Medical Academy, Belgrade, Yugoslavia

1983-1989

- Dr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr, Rector, University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
- Dr. Bashir Bakri, Visiting Professor in Economics and Social Studies, University of Khartoum; Chairman, National Bank of Sudan, Khartoum, Sudan; former Ambassador of the Sudan to France; former Alternate Member, Executive Board of UNESCO, Paris, France
- Dr. (Mrs.) Marie-Thérèse Basse, Director, Food Technology Institute, University of Dakar, Senegal; and former Permanent Representative of Senegal to FAO, Rome, Italy
- Dr. André Blanc-Lapierre, Professor, University of Paris (Signals and Systems Laboratory, Advanced School of Electricity, Gif-sur-Yvette, France); former Director-General, Advanced School of Electricity; Member, Executive Board of UNESCO, Paris, France
- Dr. (Ms.) Mercedes B. Concepcion, Dean and Professor of Demography, Population Institute, University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines
- Dr. Walter Joseph Kamba, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Professor of Law and former Vice-Principal, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe; former Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Dundee, Scotland; former Lecturer and Senior Lecturer in Comparative Law and Jurisprudence, London University, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Dr. (Ms.) Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, former Ambassador of Portugal to UNESCO, Paris, France; former Minister of Social Affairs; former Secretary of State for Social Security; and former Caretaker Prime Minister, Portugal
- Dr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna, former Ambassador of Peru to UNESCO, Paris, France; former Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, to Colombia, to Yugoslavia and to France; and former Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of Peru, Peru
- Dr. (Ms.) Zhao Dihua, Deputy Director, Information Methodology, Research Division, Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China; and former Information Expert, Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China, Beijing, China

Rector

Mr. Soedjatmoko

Ex officio Members

- Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, United States of America
- Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France
- Mr. Michel Doo Kingue, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, New York, United States of America



B. Members of the Committees of the Council of the  
United Nations University

Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development

Dr. Satish Chandra (Chairman)  
Dr. Elise Boulding  
Dr. Valy Charles Diarrassouba  
Dr. Karl Eric Knutsson  
Professor Shizuo Saito

Committee on Finance and Budget

Dr. Daniel Adzei Bekoe (Chairman)  
Dr. Mercedes Concepcion  
Dr. F. S. C. P. Kalpage  
Dr. André L. Jaumotte  
Professor Victor Urquidi

Ad Hoc Committee on Statutes and Rules

Dr. Dennis Irvine (Chairman)  
Professor Ungku Abdul Aziz  
Dr. André Blanc-Lapierre

Drafting Committee for Council's Report

Dr. Reimut Jochimsen (Chairman)  
Dr. Dennis Irvine  
Dr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna

ANNEX II

Members of the Rector's Advisory Committee, Project and Institutional  
Co-ordinators and staff members of the United Nations University

(as at 30 June 1983)

A. Members of the Rector's Advisory Committee and  
Project and Institutional Co-ordinators

Members of the Advisory Committee

- Dr. Ahmad Youssef Al-Hassan, Professor, Aleppo University, Aleppo, Syria
- Dr. Gelia T. Castillo, Professor of Rural Sociology, Department of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines at Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines
- Dr. Lincoln C. Chen, Representative, The Ford Foundation, New Delhi, India
- Dr. Celso Furtado, Professor of Economic Development, University of Paris, Paris, France
- Dr. Saiyid Nurul Hasan, Vice-President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, India
- Dr. Paul-Marc Henry, Ambassador of France to Lebanon, Beirut, Lebanon
- Dr. Victor A. Kovda, Professor, Moscow University, Moscow; former Director, Institute of Agrochemistry and Soil Science, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Professor Adolfo Mascarenhas, Director, Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning, University of Dar-es-Salaam; Chairman, Tanzanian National Scientific Research Council, Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
- Dr. Carmen Miro, Director, Center for Latin American Studies (Centro de Estudios Latino-americanos), El Dorado, Panama, Panama.
- Dr. Sanga Sabhasri, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy, Bangkok, Thailand
- Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed Safar, Deputy Minister for Technical Affairs and Secretary-General, Supreme Council of Universities, Ministry of Higher Education, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- Professor Abdus Salam, Professor, International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy
- Dr. Marie Angélique Savane, President, Association des femmes africaines pour la recherche et le développement; and Project Leader, Food Systems and Society in Africa, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Dakar, Senegal

Dr. Maurice Strong, Chairman of the Board, Canada Development Investment Corporation, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Dr. Albert Tevoedjre, Director, International Institute for Labour Studies, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland

Dr. C. A. van Peursen, Professor of Philosophy, State University, Leiden, Netherlands

Professor Raimo Vayrynen, Chairman and Professor of International Relations, Department of Political Science, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Dr. Michael J. Wise, Professor of Geography, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Dr. Wu Chuan-chun, Deputy Director, Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Dr. Toru Yano, Professor, The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

#### Co-ordinators

Co-ordinators in the networks of research and advanced training of the United Nations University are listed below. Co-ordinators normally work part-time for the University and are affiliated with the institutions shown. They undertake different functions according to the needs of a programme area - some are primarily concerned with co-ordinating a research network, others with work in a particular institution and others with the fellowship programme. The list includes all co-ordinators associated with the University in the period 1982-83.

Dr. Ismail-Sabri Abdalla (Project Co-ordinator, Regional and Global Studies (RGS)), Chairman, Third World Forum, Cairo, Egypt

Dr. Anouar Abdel-Malek (Project Co-ordinator, RGS), Institute of Human Sciences, National Centre of Scientific Research, Paris, France

Professor J. O. Adejuwon (Institutional Co-ordinator, Development Studies (DS)), Department of Geography, University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Dr. B. L. Amla (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, India

Dr. Samir Amin (Project Co-ordinator, RGS), UNITAR project Strategies for the Future of Africa, Dakar, Senegal

Dr. Eric C. F. Bird (Project Co-ordinator, DS), Department of Geography, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia

Dr. Mostefa Boudiaf (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Centre de recherche en architecture et urbanisme, Alger, Algeria

- Dr. Gerardo Budowski (Project Co-ordinator, DS), Head, Natural Renewable Resource Programme, Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre, Turrialba, Costa Rica
- Dr. Hernando Gómez Buendía (Project Co-ordinator, DS), Fedesarrollo, Bogota, Colombia
- Professor Pablo Casanova (Project Co-ordinator, RGS), Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, Coyoacan, Mexico
- Dr. Luis Fajardo (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia
- Dr. Rodolfo Florentino (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Nutrition Center of the Philippines, Makati, Philippines
- Dr. Ingvar B. Fridleifsson (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), ORKUSTOFNUN, National Energy Authority, Reykjavik, Iceland
- Dr. Jack D. Ives (Project Co-ordinator, DS), Professor of Mountain Geocology, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Geography, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, United States of America
- Mr. Mustafa M. Khogali (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Director, Brace Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering, MacDonald College of McGill University, Quebec, Canada
- Dr. Thomas A. Lawand (Project Co-ordinator, DS), Director, Brace Research Institute, Faculty of Engineering, MacDonald College of McGill University, Quebec, Canada
- Dr. Jack Mabbutt (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Department of Geography, University of New South Wales, New South Wales, Australia
- Dr. Eleonora Masini (Project Co-ordinator, DS), World Future Studies Federation, Rome, Italy
- Dr. S. S. Mathur (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Head, Centre of Energy Studies, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, India
- Dr. Bruno Messerli (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Institute of Geography, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
- Dr. Richard Orraca-Tetteh (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Department of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana
- Dr. Lloyd B. Rankine (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), University of the West Indies, Trinidad, West Indies
- Dr. C. V. Seshadri (Project Co-ordinator, DS), Shri A M M Murugappa Chettiar Research Centre, Photosynthesis and Energy Division, Tharmamani Madras, India
- Dr. Keiji Umeda (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), National Food Research Institute Tsukuba-gun, Ibaraki-ken, Japan

- Dr. Victor Valverde (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, Guatemala City, Guatemala
- Dr. Aree Valyasevi (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand
- Dr. Didin S. Sastrapradja (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI), Jakarta, Indonesia
- Dr. Pisit Voraurai (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand
- Dr. Wu Chuan-chun (Institutional Co-ordinator, DS), Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

B. Staff members of the United Nations University

Office of the Rector

- Mr. Soedjatmoko, Rector
- Dr. Michio Nagai, Senior Adviser to the Rector
- Mr. S. Chidambaranathan, Executive Officer
- Dr. Jose V. Abueva, Secretary of the University
- Dr. H. A. B. Parpia, Director, Planning and Evaluation Service
- Mr. V. Krishnadasan, Legal Counsel
- Dr. Wolfgang Buss, Senior Planning and Evaluation Service Officer
- Mr. Amadio A. Arboleda, Assistant to the Secretary of the University
- Dr. Erwin Ramedhan, Special Assistant to the Rector

Institutional Planning and Resource Development Division

- Dr. Alexander A. Kwapong, Vice-Rector
- Mr. Arthur J. Collingsworth, Senior Resource Development Officer
- Mr. Vagn Kjellberg, Governmental and Institutional Relations Officer

Development Studies Division

- Dr. Miguel Urrutia, Vice-Rector
- Dr. Maurice Lévy, Programme Director\*
- Dr. Walther Manshard, Programme Director\*
- Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, Programme Director\*
- Dr. Walter Shearer, Senior Programme Officer

---

\* Part-time, not based in Tokyo.

Dr. Robert Kokke, Senior Programme Officer  
Ms. Setsuko Yukawa, Programme Officer  
Ms. Kathleen Landauer, Programme Officer  
Mr. Aly Nazerali, Assistant Programme Officer

Regional and Global Studies Division

Dr. Kinhide Mushakoji, Vice-Rector  
Dr. Ignacy Sachs, Programme Director\*  
Dr. Rajni Kothari, Programme Director\*  
Dr. Janusz W. Gołębowski, Senior Programme Officer  
Dr. Hossam Issa, Programme Officer  
Dr. Takeo Uchida, Programme Officer

Global Learning Division

Mr. Edward Ploman, Vice-Rector  
Mr. José Mata, Co-ordinator, Translation and Interpretation Services  
Other staff to be appointed

Academic Services

Mr. Shigeo Minowa, Chief  
Ms. Yasuko Tashiro, Translator  
Mr. James E. Ricketson, Copy-editor/Proof-reader  
Mr. Michael Gautrey, Copy-editor/Proof-reader

Information Services

Mr. Michael Clark, Acting Director  
Mr. John M. Fenton, Writer/Research Officer  
Mr. Kazuo Tsushima, Information Officer (Japan)

Administrative Services

Mr. Douglas T. Manson, Director of Administration  
Mr. Leslie Schenk, Chief, Personnel Services  
Mr. Rabinder N. Malik, Chief, Conference and General Services  
Mr. Akio Komatsuki, Chief, Financial Services and Japanese Government  
Liaison Officer

---

\* Part-time, not based in Tokyo.

Mr. Wayne Ching, Budgetary Services

Mr. Barry de Crummere, Finance Officer

Mr. Ryuto Kawade, Administrative Officer

New York Liaison Office

Mr. Ray Fleming, Director

Mr. Ivan Kanterovitz, Administrative Officer

Information Office in Europe

Mr. C. T. Isolani, Representative, c/o United Nations Information Centre,  
London

ANNEX III

List of major publications, July 1982-June 1983

Centre publications

ASSET (Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology), vol. 4, Nos. 4-10; vol. 5, Nos. 1-3.

Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 4, No. 4; vol. 5, No. 1.

Mountain Research and Development, vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2.

Burley, Jeffery. Obstacles to tree-planting in arid and semi-arid lands: comparative case studies from India and Kenya. 52 pp.

Gallais, Jean, ed. Compte rendu du Séminaire sur la gestion des terres arides en Afrique de l'Ouest. 80 pp.

MacDonald, L. H., ed. Agro-forestry in the African humid tropics. 163 pp.

Shacklady, Cyril A., ed. The use of organic residues in rural communities. 177 pp.

Whitehead, R. G., ed. Maternal diet, breast-feeding capacity and lactation infertility. 107 pp.

Regional and Global Studies Division

Hayashi, Takeshi, and Toshio Toyoda. A history of vocational education in early Meiji. 286 pp.

Text in Japanese.

Co-publications

Biswas, Asit K., Zuo Dakang, James E. Nickum and Liu Changming, eds. Long-distance water transfer: a Chinese case study and international experiences. Tycooly International Publishing Limited. 408 pp.

Chen, L. C., and N. S. Scrimshaw, eds. Diarrhea and malnutrition: interactions, mechanisms and interventions. Plenum Press. 318 pp.

Cooke, R. U., D. Brunsdon, J. C. Doornkamp and D. K. C. Jones. Urban geomorphology in drylands. Oxford University Press. 324 pp.

Miles, Ian, and John Irvine, eds. The poverty of progress: changing ways of life in industrial societies. Pergamon Press. 344 pp.

Pecujlic, M., A. Abdel-Malek and G. Blue, eds. La transformación del mundo: vol. 1. Ciencia y tecnología. Siglo Veintiuno Editores. 276 pp.

Pecujlic, M., A. Abdel-Malek and G. Blue, eds. The transformation of the world: vol. 1. Science and technology. Macmillan. 174 pp.



Pollitt, Ernesto, and Rudolph L. Leibel, eds. Iron deficiency: brain biochemistry and behaviour. Raven Press. 270 pp.

Scrimshaw, Nevin S., and Mitchel B. Wallerstein. Nutrition policy implementation: issues and experience. Plenum Press. 558 pp.

---

### كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم. استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف.

#### 如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

#### HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

#### COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

#### КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

#### COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

---