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NOTE FOR THE FILE

Archbishop Cheli came to see me on 4 December 1979 and, among other matters, referred to the forthcoming appointment of a new Rector of the United Nations University. In this connexion, he highly commended the outstanding qualities of Ambassador Alberto Wagner de Reyna who is one of the candidates for that post.

I told the Archbishop that the University Council had transmitted a panel of candidates to the Secretary-General and to the Director-General of UNESCO, in which the name of Ambassador Wagner had been included. Upon conclusion of his consultations with the Director-General and subject to his concurrence, the Secretary-General would appoint one of the pre-selected candidates as Rector of the University. I assured Archbishop Cheli that we would bear in mind his recommendation.

GMM/jb
15 December 1979

PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION
OF THE HOLY SEE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

AMBASSADOR ALBERTO WAGNER DE REYNA
Candidate to the Rectorship of the
United Nations University

THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

29th Floor, Toho Seimei Building
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Tokyo 150, Japan

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TELEPHONE: (03)499-2811

Mr. Debatin
cc Mr Ruedas
Mr. Ripert
AR IGHM

13 December 1979

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

I am writing at the request of the University Council to advise you of a situation which could easily result in a disruption of the University's over-all operations. At the fourteenth session of the University Council held from 3-7 December 1979, the Council was advised of the necessity of the University to cover possible compensation payments under Appendix D to the Staff Rules of the United Nations (Rules Governing Compensation in the Event of Death, Injury or Illness Attributable to the Performance of Official Duties on Behalf of the United Nations).

The University recalls that the United Nations Office of Financial Services had ruled that the University would not qualify under Rule 106.4 of the Staff Rules which provides that "staff members shall be entitled to compensation in the event of death, injury or illness...." The University understands that this ruling was based upon the fact that "the United Nations would not be able to draw from its own budget, allocated by legislative action for specific UN programmes, in order to pay for UNU Appendix D costs should the University's contribution to our budget prove insufficient to cover such costs."

The Charter of the United Nations University provides, in Article VIII, paragraph 4, that the respective UNU personnel "shall be covered by the provisions of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and Staff Rules, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be agreed upon by the Rector and the Secretary-General."

It follows that the Appendix D provisions apply to UNU staff members and that the University bears financial responsibility for the settlement of possible claims under that appendix, unless special arrangements are made providing for a different mode of operations.

In view of the size of its budget and the number of its personnel, the United Nations, which acts as "self-insurer" for the purpose of all risks and payments related to the application of the appendix, can absorb, without too much difficulty, and major claims and compensations, without affecting its substantive operations. The UN University, however, is in a different situation, its staff being small and its financial resources very limited;

Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General
United Nations Headquarters
New York, New York 10017
U. S. A.

/...

TELEX: J25442 UNATUNIV CABLE: UNATUNIV TOKYO

any major occurrence (not to mention a series of major claims) could easily result in a disruption of a substantial programme area, inflicting serious damage to the University's over-all operations (even if some precautionary but necessarily limited budgetary measures are taken to provide for possible payments under the appendix).

This matter has been of considerable concern to the University and much has been said and written on this matter since 1975. The purpose of this letter is to enlist your support in finding a solution which would be acceptable to UN headquarters and, at the same time, remove the excessive risk to which the University is exposed as a result of its responsibilities in this area.

To assist in finding a mutually satisfactory solution, the University would be prepared to surrender a certain proportion of its staff salaries as a contribution to the United Nations budget and obtain, in return, the benefit of having all compensations payable under Appendix D (including experts on mission on assignment for the University) payable from UN funds.

Please accept my thanks in advance, Mr. Secretary-General, for such action as you may take in this matter, and accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Hester
Rector

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/34/792/Corr.1
13 December 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

Thirty-fourth session
Agenda item 63

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Report of the Second Committee

Corrigendum

Page 2, paragraph 6

For now joined by Algeria, Guinea and Venezuela

Read now joined by Algeria, Egypt, Guinea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, the United Republic of Cameroon and Venezuela

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79-38239

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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A/34/792
10 December 1979
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

Thirty-fourth session
Agenda item 63

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Miss Paulina GARCIA DONOSO (Ecuador)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th plenary meeting on 21 September 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, included in its agenda the item entitled:

"United Nations University:

"(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University;

"(b) Fund-raising efforts for the United Nations University: report of the Secretary-General

"(c) Question of the establishment of a University for Peace: report of the Secretary-General."

and allocated it to the Second Committee.

2. The Committee considered this item in conjunction with the general debate at its 4th to 18th meetings, from 1 to 15 October, and at its 36th, 52nd and 54th meetings, on 9 and 27 November and 1 December. An account of the discussion of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/34/SR.4-18, 36, 52 and 54).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University; 1/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/34/31).

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on fund-raising efforts for the United Nations University (A/34/654);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of a University for Peace (A/34/496).

4. At the 14th meeting, on 11 October, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Vice-Rector of the United Nations University.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.30 and Rev.1

5. At the 36th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saint Lucia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/34/L.30) entitled "Establishment of a University of Peace".

6. At the 52nd meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Costa Rica, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Algeria, Guinea and Venezuela, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/34/L.30/Rev.1*), which contained the following changes:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph the words "and bodies" were inserted between the words "agencies" and "consulted" in the second line of the paragraph; and the words "United Nations" were inserted between the words "the" and "Centre for Disarmament" in the fourth line of the paragraph;

(b) Operative paragraph (b) (i), which read:

"That the University be international in character and a part of the system of the United Nations University;"

was revised to read:

"(i) That the University be international in character and that it should be a part of the system of the United Nations University;"

(c) In operative paragraph (b) (ii), the word "linking" in the first line was replaced by the words "which may link";

(d) In operative paragraph (b) (iii), the word "should" was inserted between the words "it" and "be";

(e) In operative paragraph (b) (iv), the word "should" was inserted between the words "it" and "be";

/...

(f) In the sixth line of operative paragraph (c), the following words were inserted after the word "community":

"to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,".

7. The Secretary of the Committee made a statement on the financial implications of the revised draft resolution (see A/C.2/34/SR.52).

8. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Poland and Zaire (see A/C.2/34/SR.52).

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.30/Rev.1 (see para.14, draft resolution I).

10. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Australia, Norway (on behalf of Iceland, Norway and Sweden) and Costa Rica.

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.83

11. At the 54th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Japan, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Ghana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/34/L.83) entitled "United Nations University".

12. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Austria made a statement (see A/C.2/34/SR.54).

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/34/L.83 (see para.14, draft resolution II).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Establishment of a University for Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the President of the Republic of Costa Rica submitted for the the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a proposal for

/...

the establishment of a University for Peace, as a specialized international institute for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, within the system of the United Nations University, and offered it to the international community through the United Nations, 2/

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 33/109 of 18 December 1978, expressed its appreciation of the proposal made by the President of Costa Rica and asked the Secretary-General to request Member States and various agencies of the United Nations system to communicate their views to him,

Considering that both the Member States that have replied to the Secretary-General and the agencies and bodies consulted - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament - have closely studied and commended the initiative of the Government of Costa Rica,

Acknowledging with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General, submitted in pursuance of resolution 33/109, which states that general support has been expressed for the basic idea underlying the proposal for the establishment of the University for Peace, 3/

Considering that the report of the Secretary-General identifies three principal questions relating to the implementation of the project which require consideration and clarification, namely:

(a) Relation of the new institution to the United Nations University;

(b) Possible duplication between the activities of the University for Peace and those of other existing institutions;

(c) Provision of the necessary financial resources,

1. Approves the idea of establishing a University for Peace as an international centre of higher learning for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, with its headquarters in Costa Rica;

2. Decides to establish an international commission which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, shall prepare the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the following conditions:

(a) The University for Peace should be international in character and should be a part of the system of the United Nations University;

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 11th meeting, paras. 106-122.

3/ A/34/496, para. 14.

/...

(b) The association which may link the University for Peace with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions;

(c) The University for Peace should be organized and structured in such a manner as not to involve any duplication of efforts with other similar international institutions;

(d) It should be guaranteed that the constitution and operation of the University for Peace will be financed by voluntary contributions, and should not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University;

3. Entrusts the Secretary-General with the task of constituting a Commission on the University for Peace composed of the following eleven members:

(a) A representative of the Secretary-General;

(b) A representative of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(c) A representative of the Rector of the United Nations University;

(d) A representative of the international academic community, to be appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(e) Five experts to be appointed by the Secretary-General from candidates recommended by the Governments of Member States, taking into account geographical distribution;

(f) Two representatives of the Government of Costa Rica;

4. Requests the Commission to submit to the Secretary-General a report on its findings, as set forth in paragraph 2 above, for subsequent submission by him, together with his comments, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976, 32/54 of 8 December 1977 and 33/108 of 18 December 1978,

/...

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University 4/ and the note by the Secretary-General, by which he and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization transmitted the report on fund-raising efforts for the University, 5/

Noting decision 5.2.4 of 11 October 1979 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one hundred and eighth session, in which the Board, inter alia, noted with satisfaction the expansion of the activities of the United Nations University in general and the development of interprogramme projects in particular, emphasized the need for strengthening further co-operation with the members of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with a view to avoiding duplication and assuring complementarity between the respective activities, encouraged the University to enhance its distinctiveness through developing specific approaches for the implemenation of its programme, affirmed its conviction that the growing activities of the University required and deserved greater financial support than it had so far received and reiterated its appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the University Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make special contributions for research and training activities,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the research and advance training activities of the United Nations University have made substantial progress and achieved increasing distinctiveness in the three priority areas - world hunger, human and social development and use and management of natural resources - and also in the development of interprogramme projects;

2. Welcomes the active participation of the United Nations University in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and encourages the University to continue to intensify its efforts to concern itself with major activities taking place in the United Nations system and thereby further develop its co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system;

3. Recognizes that the major activities of the United Nations University are especially concerned with the problems and institutions in developing countries and supports the University's endeavours to ensure broader geographical coverage in its activities;

4. Notes that, while gratifying progress in fund-raising has been made during the past year, the results have not yet proved sufficient to support the programmes of the United Nations University at an adequate level;

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/34/31).

5/ A/34/654.

5. Notes with appreciation that the report transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 5/ on the question of ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the United Nations University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation provides promising suggestions for overcoming difficulties confronting the University in this area which require careful study;

6. Invites the Council of the United Nations University to consider the valuable suggestions and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report and to submit its findings and, if any, opinions to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for its further consideration;

7. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as the Rector of the United Nations University, to increase their efforts to obtain financial support for the University from all possible sources;

8. Appeals to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University in the important areas of its three programmes and to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund, and/or to specific programmes of the University so that its work can continue to make steady progress.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

SG RA 3/12

AR

TO:
A: Le Secrétaire général

DATE: 30 novembre 1979

REFERENCE:

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM:
DE: Jean Ripert

SUBJECT:
OBJET: Désignation du nouveau Recteur de l'Université des Nations Unies

1. Comme suite à la demande de M. R. Ahmed, je propose ci-joint, à votre signature, un projet de télégramme à M. M'Bow, répondant à la communication qu'il vous a adressée au sujet du Recteur de l'Université.

2. Comme il est indiqué dans ce texte, il me semble que, lors de votre déplacement en Asie, vous pourriez rencontrer M. Menon à Delhi et, le cas échéant, inviter également M. Soedjatmoko, qui est Indonésien, à se rendre à Delhi au même moment. Quant à M. Kwapong, Vice-Recteur de l'Université, vous pourriez le recevoir à l'occasion de votre passage à Tokyo.

Enfin, Messrs. Karl Eric Knuttson et Alberto Wagner de Reyna pourraient être invités à venir à New York pour une audience que vous pourriez leur accorder à votre retour d'Asie.

3. Si ces dispositions vous agréaient, votre Cabinet pourrait m'indiquer des dates plus précises que je communiquerais à chacune de ces personnalités.

30 novembre 1979

PROJET DE TELEGRAMME

A : M. AMADOU-MAHTAR M'BOW

DE : KURT WALDHEIM

COMME SUITE A VOTRE RECENTE COMMUNICATION CONCERNANT DESIGNATION DU NOUVEAU RECTEUR UNU, VOUS CONFIRME MON INTENTION DE RECEVOIR EGALEMENT LES CANDIDATS. JE COMPTE INTERVIEWER CERTAINS D'ENTRE EUX A L'OCCASION D'UN VOYAGE EN ASIE A LA FIN DE JANVIER ET AU DEBUT DE FEVRIER. J'INVITERAI LES AUTRES A VENIR ME VOIR A NEW YORK IMMEDIATEMENT APRES MON RETOUR.

Mr. Rupert
as discussed RH

united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1979

20 novembre 1979

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre le texte de la communication que vous adresse, aujourd'hui, le Directeur général de l'UNESCO :

"COMME SUITE A NOTRE ENTRETIEN TELEPHONIQUE JE VOUS CONFIRME MON DESIR DE RECEVOIR LES CANDIDATS AU POSTE DE RECTEUR DE L'UNU ENTRE LE 7 ET LE 18 JANVIER 1980. JE VOUS SERAIS RECONNAISSANT DE ME FAIRE SAVOIR SI VOUS VOUS PROPOSEZ DE LES RENCONTRER VOUS-MEME. HAUTE CONSIDERATION.

AMADOU-MAHTAR M'BOW" (6645/20).

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Doudou Diene
Director

Son Excellence
M. Kurt WALDHEIM
Secrétaire général
Nations Unies
New York.

UNITED NATIONS BUILDING, ROOM 2401, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • Phone 754-5995 • Cables: UNESCORG NEWYORK

21 Dec. 1979 i. Kaul/jc 2930A 5699

OUSG/DIESA UN-GLOBAL EC 113/21 (3)

MR. A. KWAPONG
UNATUNIV
TOKYO (JAPAN)

_____ THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD BE GLAD TO MEET YOU DURING HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT TO ASIA. HE IS SCHEDULED TO BE IN TOKYO FROM 7 TO 9 JANUARY 1980. PLEASE INFORM ME BY CABLE WHETHER YOU WILL BE AVAILABLE IN TOKYO ON THESE DATES.

RIPERT
UNATIONS

R. Mani
Chief, OUSG/DIESA

B. Sadry, Executive Officer

IESA

21.12.79 I. Kaul/jc 2930A 5699

OUSG/DIESA UN-GLOBAL EC 113/21(3)

MR. SOEDJATMOKO
C/O NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY
FOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
JAKARTA
INDONESIA

_____ THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD BE GLAD TO MEET YOU DURING HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT TO ASIA. HE IS SCHEDULED TO BE IN NEW DELHI FROM 21 TO 22 JANUARY AND IN TOKYO FROM 6 TO 8 JANUARY 1980. PLEASE INFORM ME BY CABLE WHETHER AND ON WHICH OF THESE DATES YOU WILL BE AVAILABLE.

RIPERT
UNATIONS

R. Mani

Chief, OUSG/DIESA

B. Sadry, Executive Officer, IESA

21 Dec. 1979 I.Kaul/jc 2930A 5699

OUSG/DIESA UN-GLOBAL EC 113/21(3)

MR. M.G. K. MENON
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS
VIGYAN BHAVAN, ANNEX
MAULANA AZAD ROAD
NEW DELHI 110011
INDIA

_____ THE SECRETARY-GENERAL WOULD BE GLAD TO MEET YOU DURING HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT TO ASIA. HE IS SCHEDULED TO BE IN NEW DELHI FROM 21 TO 22 JANUARY 1980. PLEASE INFORM ME BY CABLE WHETHER YOU WILL BE AVAILABLE IN NEW DELHI ON THESE DATES.

RIPERT
UNATIONS

6,1,53

R. Mani
Chief, OUSG/DIESA

B. Sadry, Executive Officer, IESA

UNITED NATIONS

File A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/34/654
16 November 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-fourth session
Agenda item 63 (b)

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Fund-raising efforts for the United Nations University

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In resolution 33/108 the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation and thereby strengthening the University, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO engaged two consultants, Mr. G. Davidson, former Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, and Mr. M. Dayal, Adviser to the Ministry of Science and Technology of India, to prepare the report. They prepared terms of reference specifying the tasks to be performed for the purposes of the study. The results of the work of the two consultants are transmitted by the Secretary-General and the Director-General in the annexed report.

3. The Secretary-General and the Director-General thank the two consultants for their excellent work. They also thank the authorities of Member States from whom the consultants collected the information and opinions they required, and the Council and Rector of the United Nations University, who gave them the benefit of their experience for the purposes of the study.

4. The Secretary-General and the Director-General consider that the two consultants have produced a very pertinent analysis, in which certain difficulties arising in fund-raising are analysed before proposals are made for overcoming them, and in general they endorse the consultants' conclusions and recommendations. The analysis, moreover, resembles to a great extent that attempted by the Council of the University and themselves on a number of occasions.

5. They believe, in particular, that high among the funding difficulties faced by the University, in addition to purely economic and financial difficulties, is the unique nature of the concept of the University, although the validity of that concept is unquestionable (paras. 9 and 10). They also share the consultants' view (para. 21) that the difficulty in conveying an understanding of the unique concept of the United Nations University has to do with lack of clarity as to the distinctive role of the University.

6. The Secretary-General and the Director-General believe that this distinctive character should be better reflected in the programmes, procedures and modes of action of the United Nations University and that, as the consultants observe (para. 43), better communications with the agencies of the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO, are needed in order to prevent duplication.

7. The Secretary-General and the Director-General also note, in this connexion, the reservations of some Governments, as reported by the consultants, about the priority accorded to the programme areas selected, from the point of view of their relevance to the pressing global problems of human survival, and about the fact that problems concerning peace and disarmament, development, environment and a new international economic order are not the subject of separate programme areas (paras. 25-27 and 47). They also deem it necessary, as the consultants comment in paragraphs 29, 47 and 51 of the report, to strengthen the interdisciplinary approach to the programme areas.

8. The Secretary-General and the Director-General share the consultants' view (para. 28) that close linkages with the world community of scholars, research workers and academicians are essential to the success of the University.

9. They agree with the consultants that not only are information activities, to which substantial resources are being devoted and which would probably benefit from decentralization, necessary to create understanding of the role and activities of the United Nations University, but that greater efforts should be made to disseminate knowledge, as distinct from information (foot-note 1), with a view to the publication of works and articles in reputable scientific journals.

10. The Secretary-General and the Director-General endorse the recommendation made by the consultants in paragraph 63 on improving the geographical coverage of the activities of the University and of the staff of the University Centre in order to create more widespread awareness of the University and its work.

11. Moreover, the Secretary-General and the Director-General generally endorse the comments and proposals concerning some new fund-raising prospects (para. 40). They share the consultants' view regarding the need to supplement the Endowment Fund by other funding methods. They wish, however, to express some reservations concerning

the suggestion in paragraph 40 (c) that appropriations for the University should be included in the budgets of the United Nations and UNESCO. They wonder, in fact, whether such a step would be consistent with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations University and whether, given the fact that the General Assembly and the General Conference, respectively, control the budgets of the two organizations, it might not even be incompatible with the autonomy laid down and guaranteed by its Charter.

12. The Secretary-General and the Director-General believe that, as the consultants comment in paragraph 69, it is by demonstrating its usefulness and its uniqueness that the University will create the necessary understanding and awareness and secure the support it needs.

13. The Secretary-General and the Director-General consider that the study submitted in the consultants' report satisfies the objectives outlined in resolution 33/108 and hope that it will help in "establishing a more stable financial situation and thereby strengthening the University". They take the opportunity to renew their earlier appeals to Member States to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund and to specific programmes of the University. They believe that any guidance which the General Assembly could provide in this regard will greatly facilitate further consideration and action to be undertaken in this connexion by Member States, the United Nations, UNESCO, the Council and Rector of the United Nations University, and other concerned agencies and bodies.

ANNEX

Report on fund-raising efforts for the United Nations University

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 6	2
II. BACKGROUND	7 - 19	3
III. DIFFICULTIES FACED IN FUND-RAISING	20 - 32	8
IV. ALTERNATIVE FUND-RAISING POSSIBILITIES	33 - 41	13
V. NEW ORIENTATION POSSIBILITIES IN FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	42 - 52	22
VI. IMPROVING AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY; PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES	53 - 71	25

APPENDICES

I. Letter dated 13 September 1979 addressed to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations located in New York . . . 30

II. Pledges and contributions to the Endowment and Operating Funds of the United Nations University . . . 32

/...

INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-third session, held in 1978, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Council of the United Nations University, a/ expressed its concern with respect to the inadequacy of the financial resources available for the support of the University's programme, and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the Director-General of UNESCO, to study the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

2. Resolution 33/108, by which the General Assembly took its decision, reads in part as follows:

> "The General Assembly,
>
> "Notes that fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programmes of the United Nations University and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University ... and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;".

3. In mid-summer 1979, the Secretary-General and the Director-General requested Mr. George F. Davidson (until recently Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management in the United Nations Secretariat) and Mr. Maheshwar Dayal (Adviser to the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Government of India) to undertake a study of the matters referred to in the resolution and to submit their findings and recommendations by the end of October.

4. The terms of reference which the Secretary-General and the Director-General elaborated for the guidance of the study were as follows:

(a) On the basis of the goals of the United Nations University, as defined by its charter, to study ways and means of ensuring sufficient finances for the University by analysing the difficulties faced in fund-raising and the major considerations influencing potential donor regarding contributions to the University, including views on the specific nature of the University's programme and the methodological approaches used;

(b) On the basis of this analysis, to suggest alternative ways and means to ensure sufficient financial resources for the United Nations University, including possible new orientations for its future development;

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a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/33/31).

(c) To study ways and means of creating an awareness of the objectives of the University by Governments, the international academic community and others within and outside the United Nations system.

5. In the period of approximately two months during which the study was completed, the following actions were taken:

(a) A letter (see appendix I below) was circulated to all Permanent Missions at United Nations Headquarters, outlining the nature of the study to be undertaken and inviting comments on the substance of the study;

(b) Personal visits were paid to a number of capitals, (both donor and non-donor) - as many as time permitted - for the purpose of direct interviews with government officials responsible for dealing with matters relating to the University;

(c) Interviews were also held with representatives of Governments and other informed and interested individuals at Vienna (at the time of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development), at United Nations Headquarters in New York, UNESCO headquarters in Paris, and elsewhere, as the opportunity presented itself;

(d) A week-long visit was paid to United Nations University headquarters in Tokyo, during which time intensive interviews were conducted with all key groups of staff and individual staff members;

(e) Consultations were held with top officials and representatives of various ministries in the Government of Japan, the host country;

(f) Consultations were held with the Council of the University during its meeting, held from 8 to 10 October, for the purpose of obtaining the collective and individual insights of the members into the nature of the University's problems;

(g) The meeting of the Executive Board of UNESCO on 11 October at Paris, was attended for the same purpose.

6. The present report was prepared after careful study of the extensive documentation regarding the University and taking into account, inter alia, the information and views obtained through the consultations mentioned above.

II. BACKGROUND

7. The decision to establish a United Nations University was taken by the General Assembly in its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972. While it was supported by an impressive majority of Member States, the vote was not unanimous; eight Member States cast negative votes and some abstained. During the period from 1973 to 1975, the Assembly approved the charter of the University; Tokyo was chosen as the headquarters, a Council was selected to govern the affairs of the University and a Rector was appointed. The full activities of the University may therefore be

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said to have begun in September 1975, when the first Rector took up his duties at the University headquarters on a full-time basis. Any review of the University's success or progress in achieving its financial or other goals must be made in the perspective of this relatively brief four-year period of activity.

8. It must also be observed that the idea of a University under United Nations auspices did not originate only in 1972. For a number of years prior thereto, as a result of a suggestion advanced by the late Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, b/ active discussions had taken place in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and UNESCO. Even in earlier years the idea had been broached in a wide variety of gatherings. But the concept of a United Nations University as initially put forward evolved greatly during these discussions and emerged in its present form through the UNESCO feasibility study of 1971 and the work of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, later in the same year. c/ As a result of this, the concept of the University, as approved by the Assembly and subsequently incorporated in the charter, was not that of a University of the traditional type - with a campus, faculty and student body. Instead, it foresaw an entirely different kind of institution - charged with the task of engaging in research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge concerning the pressing global problems of human survival and welfare through a system of world-wide networks of collaborating institutions, scientists and other scholars working on specific urgent problems of universal concern.

The unusual nature of the concept

9. Herein lies one of the difficulties which the United Nations University has faced, since its inception, in establishing its identity and getting its image across in the minds of Governments and other potential contributors. As stated by the University itself in its 1979 budget presentation, d/

> "The University's problem in its fund-raising includes lack of understanding of the identity of this new institution and residual opposition to the original concept of the University, especially among some of the industrialized countries. Thus, in seeking to raise its endowment and other funds, the University has a two-fold task before it: (a) to increase understanding and alleviate scepticism among Governments, academics and scholars, and thereby create general and greater acceptance of the University; and (b) to obtain material support from all Member States and especially from the wealthy industrialized nations."

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b/ See ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1 A (A/7601/Add.1) para. 196.

c/ For details concerning the UNESCO feasibility study and the report of the Panel of Experts, see A/8510 and Add.1/Rev.1. The feasibility study was issued in English and French by UNESCO under the symbol ED/WS/257.

d/ Proposed programme and budget for 1979 of the United Nations University, Part II, budget, p. 2, para. 12 (UNU/C/11/R.3 of 1 October 1978).

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10. The above statement does not encompass all the difficulties and obstacles which have impeded the progress of the University towards the achievement of its financial and programme goals. It remains, however, to this day the central core problem faced by the University - how to gain acceptance and support for "a novel and untested idea" in the way of an international institution assigned the task of focusing the attention of the academic and scientific world on the most urgent and critical of the world's problems; of creating linkages between the research institutions, scholars and scientists already engaged in or capable of engaging in work on these problems; and of acting as a catalyst and a respected leader and co-ordinator of the work being done in these critical fields, without itself engaging directly in or encroaching upon the fields of activity of already established institutions. In the welter of research and training activities already being undertaken by a multiplicity of research institutions and individuals throughout the world, this was indeed a formidable challenge to the University's capacity for inventive and diplomatic leadership. It is therefore not surprising that, in the four short years of its active existence, the University has not yet succeeded in establishing clearly a pre-eminent role for itself in the world community of scholars and scientists, or in creating that flow of funds from governmental institutions which is essential if the University is to rise to the expectations of those responsible for its creation and to the ambitious but wholly worthy goals which it has set for itself.

Financing by endowment

11. In order to strengthen further the principle of academic freedom and independence from governmental or intergovernmental interference, which had already been affirmed by the General Assembly in the University's charter, the Council of the University decided also, at the outset, that it should base its financial policies on the establishment of an endowment fund. This would ensure for the University the desired degree of financial independence and, hopefully, if the fund could be built up to the required level, of financial security as well. Any other approach to funding, such as annual governmental contributions, could not offer the same guarantees of freedom or independence as an adequate endowment fund. With certain exceptions, the University has maintained this policy objective to date, although it has not refused to accept smaller contributions for operating purposes or annual contributions when Governments have shown a clear preference for the more traditional procedure of annual giving.

12. The principle of endowment contributions is soundly based and has much to commend it. It has, however, added to the difficulties which the University has faced in its effort to achieve an adequate endowment level, and thus adequate annual financing. Governments are less accustomed to making larger, once-and-for-all contributions to a capital or endowmnent fund and prefer, generally - at least those at the administrative level do - to present their request for a smaller annual amount, in the belief that, once included in the annual governmental budget, its continuance on a yearly basis will present little difficulty. On the other hand, a relatively large one-time endowment contribution is more likely to crowd out of the budget for the year in which it is presented, other requests for other relatively modest amounts which may hold an equal claim, in priority and timing on the Governments' interest.

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13. The experience of the University has been interesting in this regard. Early in its life, it set for itself an Endowment Fund goal of $US 500 million, a somewhat arbitrary objective, designed to yield, when properly invested, an annual operating income of $US 25-40 million, e/ - again a somewhat arbitrary amount. In fact, no detailed consideration has been given, so far as can be ascertained, to what would constitute, according to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 33/108, "a fund-raising result ... adequate to sustain the programmes" of the University on either an endowment or annual budget basis. Be that as it may, the experience to date has disappointed the hopes of those who had hoped for a quick achievement of the original goal. f/ Despite the initial impetus given to the University's fund-raising effort by the generous pledge of $US 100 million by the Government of Japan, other Governments have been generally slow to respond and, with a few exceptions, pledges made have not matched proportionately either the over-all Endowment Fund objective of $US 500 million or the Japanese contribution. As at 1 August 1979, the total of contributions pledged or made to the Endowment Fund by the 11 contributing Governments (other than Japan) totalled less than $US 40 million. g/ In six instances (all, except Japan, developing countries), the pledges made to the $US 500 million Endowment Fund equalled or exceeded the share which would have been assessed against the country concerned had the United Nations regular budget scale of assessment been applied. In no instance other than Japan has a pledge or contribution from a developed country approached the amount for which it would be liable, were the University's Endowment Fund to be funded on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments.

14. The relatively small number of countries which have pledged endowment contributions is to be noted. What is even more significant is the fact that none of the pledging countries has, in fact, treated its pledge to the Endowment Fund as a one-time contribution. In 9 of 11 cases, the amounts have been pledged to be paid in instalments over a four-or five-year period. In the other two instances, the amounts contributed were evidently not considered by the donors themselves as non-recurring endowment contributions, since at least one of the Member States has subsequently made two additional contributions. It would appear, therefore, that the patterns of contribution favoured by Governments, and consequently to be encouraged, are those calling for either (a) an annual contribution equal to at least the interest (10 per cent) on the amount which the individual Member State would be called upon to contribute to the $US 500 million Endowment Fund if contributions to the Fund were to be based on the United Nations scale of assessments; or (b) a considerably larger "instalment" contribution - two or three times the size of the "annual" contribution - to be paid as an instalment on the total endowment contribution each year for a period of five to eight years. While the idea of a non-recurring endowment contribution should not be given up or

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e/ Ibid., para. 8.

f/ Proceeding of the eleventh session of the Council of the United Nations University, 4 to 8 December 1978 (UNU/C/11/L.6, p. 7, para. 26).

g/ For details, see annex II below.

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even discouraged if a Member State shows interest, it should probably be of greatest interest to Member States at the lowest end of the scale of contribution. For example, in the case of the Member States at the lowest level of the scale (.01 per cent), a full contribution on a one-time basis to the Endowment Fund would amount to no more than $US 50,000 and would be of considerable convenience to the University administration in saving time devoted to collection effort and follow-up.

15. Before leaving the consideration of the effort made to date to establish the University's Endowment Fund on an "adequate" basis, it may be noted that, in addition to the almost $140 million pledged to the Fund (of which to date just over $91 million have been paid), contributions from Governments ($2.6 million) and from private or other sources (close to $400,000) have also been pledged for operational or project support costs. Inclusive of these amounts, the total received so far by the University for both the Fund and current operational purposes comes to approximately $93.5 million out of $142.5 million pledged.

16. The following table shows the actual year-by-year progress made by the University in achieving its financial objectives:

	Endowment pledges		Other pledges (operations)	
Year	Made	Received	Made	Received
1972	-	-	$ 1,291	-
1973	$100,000,000	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-
1975	$ 10,231,215	$20,231,215	$ 51,627	$ 51,627
1976	$ 7,500,000	$22,500,000	$ 588,818	$ 350,018
1977	$ 6,800,000	$23,695,000	$ 824,518	$1,003,318
1978	$ 10,416,667	$21,394,943	$1,207,279	$ 726,407
1979	$ 4,895,604	$ 3,435,482	$ 316,780	$ 313,313
Total	$139,843,486	$91,256,640	$2,990,313	$2,444,783

17. It will be seen from the foregoing that, despite most vigorous and sustained efforts on the part of the Rector and Vice-Rector for Development to obtain additional endowment contributions to supplement the initial Japanese commitment, new pledges from other Member States have averaged less than $10 million a year. In recognition of this fact, the Council has set a more modest and realistic goal for the Endowment Fund over the next few years; it hopes to reach a total of $200 million by 1983, thus matching with contributions from other Member States the original Japanese pledge. To achieve this will require an annual increment of new pledges to the Endowment Fund of not less than $14 to $15 million, which is considerably more than 50 per cent above the average over the past five years. On the basis of the experience to date, it requires considerable optimism to believe that even this more modest goal can be achieved.

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18. What are the reasons for this less than satisfactory response on the part of Member States to the appeal of the United Nations University, an organ which was established by the affirmative votes of more than two thirds of the Member States?

19. What is required to ensure a more favourable and widespread response in the future? In the section which follows, an attempt is made to explore the difficulties which the University has encountered in its fund-raising efforts, to examine the obstacles which have been encountered and to identify some of the considerations which appear to influence Governments, when they are called upon to consider making a contribution to the work of the University. Certain suggestions and recommendations are given in the sections of the report which follow this analysis.

III. DIFFICULTIES FACED IN FUND-RAISING

Considerations affecting government decisions

20. Two of the difficulties faced by the University have already been referred to above (see paras. 8 to 12) and need not be elaborated further. There can be no doubt that the use of the expression "University" to describe an institution for advanced training and research which lacks many of the familiar attributes of a classical university has created difficulties for the University in presenting its case for support. The special problem of persuading Governments to depart from their normal practices and accept endowment funding has also been pointed out. In addition, mention must be made of the fact that the economic climate during which the University was established was not a very propitious one. The period 1973 to 1975, which saw the launching of the University, unfortunately also coincided with a period of considerable economic strain, particularly in the industrialized countries, which were counted on to be the major potential donors. Currency fluctuations, in particular the decline in value of the United States dollar, had contributed to a sharp increase in the United Nations regular budget. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) had just been launched with its $200 million Fund. The renewed outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East had created for the United Nations and its Member States additional costs approximating $100 million annually. On top of all this came the first oil crisis and the resulting price hikes had an inevitable effect on the economies of most oil-dependent countries. These economic difficulties have persisted, in greater or lesser degree, throughout the life of the University. In many of the potential donor countries, there is an economic austerity programme, or at last a very tight budgetary position, with very close scrutiny being given to all budgetary proposals. In these circumstances, to obtain approval for a new item of expenditure involving a completely new programme of activity - and a non-domestic one at that - is a very difficult task. These budgetary problems have undoubtedly been one of the major obstacles faced in fund-raising. Even sympathetic administrations, when faced with the choice of increasing their global contribution to the United Nations system of organizations, thus increasing their total budget, or reducing support of other ongoing programmes in order to make room for a new item such as the University, have found it difficult to obtain financial approval by their governmental authorities of even a modest annual contribution, not to mention a larger endowment grant.

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21. An important problem related to the difficulties of conveying a clear understanding of the unique concept of the University has to do with the lack of clarity as to the distinctive role of the University within the system of United Nations agencies, and even more within the larger circle of classical universities and other scholarly and scientific institutions engaged, through research, training and other programmes, in seeking solutions to pressing global problems. The United Nations University does not appear to have a clearly defined "territory" laid out for itself. Most of the pressing global problems of human survival and welfare with which it is concerned are also the concern of other institutions, both within and outside the United Nations system. Its responsibilities - research, training and dissemination of knowledge are not unique. Its methodological approaches - linkages, networks, interdisciplinary team work institution-building - were already part of the stock-in-trade of other older institutions, especially UNESCO. It is therefore difficult to overcome the impression that the University has not yet fully succeeded in establishing for itself a well-defined or clearly recognized and accepted role for itself. As the Director-General of UNESCO also has pointed out in commenting on the latest annual report of the University Council, h/ some of its subprogrammes seem to overlap considerably with projects contained in the programmes of other international bodies and national academic institutions. This problem is recognized by the Council and the administration of the University, as evidenced by the attention given to it in the Council's latest annual report. i/

22. Among other factors which militate against the success of the University's fund-raising efforts, are some which are particularly frustrating because they have nothing to do with the merits of the University's case for support and are in fact completely beyond the University's control. In certain quarters, a degree of weariness with what is seen as the undue proliferation of United Nations organs, as well as a decline of interest in the United Nations itself, has resulted in certain major potential contributors from the industrialized world holding back in their support of the University, whereas they were expected to be among the principal sources of financial support. These attitudes on the part of some of the industrialized countries are reflected in the results of the University's fund-raising efforts to date: only three out of the 10 principal contributors to the United Nations regular budget, and only eight out of the top 25 contributors, have thus far seen fit to make a contribution either to the University's Endowment Fund or to its annual operating budget.

23. The location of the University's headquarters (at Tokyo) in relation to that of other United Nations agencies has also created problems to some extent in getting interchanges under way between the University and other international and interagency activities. During the earliest years of the University's existence, this has tended to diminish somewhat the intensity of interest in its work which it

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h/ See UNESCO document 108 EX/16, pp. 7 and 8 (paras. 28, 29, 31 and 32); and annex IV, paras. 9-13.

i/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/34/31), para. 9, and annex IV.

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might otherwise be expected to generate. As the University becomes better known by its efforts to strengthen its contacts with other agencies and institutions, the location of its headquarters should no longer present a problem.

24. The effect that the slow response of the wealthier member States has had on other States, whose smaller assessments reflect their lesser ability to pay, is readily apparent. A number of countries, in different regions of the world, have appeared to be waiting for a lead to be given by the member States of the region which are known to be in the best financial position to make a contribution. Some countries have indicated that they could contribute, or (in some cases where they have already contributed) that they could consider increasing their contribution if the richer countries, particularly of their own region, would set the example in supporting the University. Psychologically and politically this is an important point. How can the supporters of the University in the less affluent countries persuade their Governments to make a sacrificial contribution to the University when it is known that the great majority of member States which are in the best position to make a contribution have thus far failed to do so? In at least four important areas of the world there are indications that this hesitation or inaction on the part of the more prosperous States of the region has had an inhibiting effect on the attitude of the others.

25. The programme areas selected by the Council for initial attention and the specific areas of concentration within those areas have also evoked varying reactions on the part of Governments. It is not a part of the specific task of this study to pass judgement on the choice of programme areas or on the selection of subprogrammes and projects within those boundaries. The views of Governments are, however, relevant to the study, because the degree of acceptance or approval of the programmes undertaken can critically affect the attitude of the same Governments to the provision of financial support. A number of governmental representatives interviewed have indicated a readiness to accept the judgement of the Council as to the timeliness and appropriateness of the programme areas and topics selected for the University's first attention. Others have expressed doubts that the programme areas initially selected by the Council, important though they may be, should have deserved a higher place in the University's order of priorities than a number of other urgent and timely subjects, such as peace, disarmament and the new international economic order.

26. They question also whether the topics chosen for study within the selected programme areas represent, on a sufficiently high plane, the urgent topics of global interest which the UNESCO feasibility study, the Panel of Experts or the charter of the University envisaged as priority areas. The feasibility study and the report of the Panel of Experts j/ had referred to three priority areas, namely, international relations and peace; development and the various aspects of the difficulties encountered by the developing countries; and the environment, particularly the influence of technology on the environment. The charter refers to to the inclusion, within the research programmes of the University, of subjects such as:

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j/ A/8510, annex I, para. 11, and annex IV, para. 8.

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"Coexistence between peoples having different cultures, languages and social systems: peaceful relations between States and the maintenance of peace and security; human rights; economic and social change and development, the environment and the proper use of resources; basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development; and universal human values related to the improvement of the quality of life." k/

Undoubtedly, a relationship can be demonstrated between the work that the University is undertaking and some of the areas of concern referred to in the charter, for example, economic and social change and development, the proper use of resources and basic scientific research. In the view of some, however, the specific programmes and projects which have been selected for special attention within these broad programme areas are not demonstrably central to the basic and crucial problems of our time and fall short of capturing the imagination and enthusiastic support of either Governments or the world intellectual community.

27. The University Council is aware of these preoccupations on the part of member States and is making an effort to deal with them within the limits of its present resources, which do not appear at this time to permit the opening up of other programme areas.

28. Governments and intergovernmental agencies are not the only constituencies of critical importance to the University. Perhaps of even greater importance in the long run are the University's relations with the world academic community, those institutions of learning, academicians and scholars on whose intellectual leadership the future of our global societies so largely depends. The University has endeavoured to establish its linkages with this all-important constituency through the development of working agreements with some 23 "associated" institutions, an even larger number of research units, co-operating universities and institutions of research and training, as well as some 40 networks of researchers and scholars; and through a fellowship programme which has to date covered well in excess of 100 fellows. Some 1,400 decision-makers and representatives of the world of science attended meetings last year organized by the University. All this indicates that the University is moving in the right direction. There are clear signs, however, that scientific and academic opinion in some parts of the world still feels that it has not been brought adequately into the picture, been made aware of or been involved in the preparation and carrying-out of the University's programmes. The University must continue its endeavours to build up adequate links with the established scientific and academic communities in different parts of the world. The impression is held in some quarters that the University's linkages with scholars and researchers in at least some of its programmes has concentrated on the peripheral, isolated scholars and researchers at the expense of creating adequate links with the established institutions and scholars.

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k/ Charter of the United Nations University, (A/9149/Add.2, annex), art. 1, para. 3.

29. The importance of strengthening the interdisciplinary exchanges between the three main programme areas is also of concern to academic and scholarly bodies interested in promoting the interests of the University. While there has been from the beginning an encouraging recognition of the value of interdisciplinary interplay within each of the programme areas, this has not until recently been evident to the same degree between the programme areas. Since, in the concept of the University, much emphasis has been laid on the opportunities which its structure affords for interdisciplinary interplay, it is of the utmost importance that this methodological approach be given even greater attention in the future than it has in the past. In recognition of this need, the University has begun, in the last two years, to hold meetings and develop themes which call for the intimate collaboration of at least two and even all three of the programme areas concerned.

30. The linguistic and geographical imbalance of the University staff and University activities in its early stages of development is also seen as an inhibiting factor by some countries. The need to remedy this not only in terms of staffing and activities at headquarters, but also in the field networks and linkages with associated institutions, is continuing.

31. The foregoing enumeration of the preoccupations and reservations which may have, in varying degrees, resulted in Govenments withholding the full-pledged support for the University which was expected, is by no means an exhaustive one; nor can it be said that in assessing the attitudes of different Governments there is a consistent pattern that can be distinguished. The attitudes of Governments appear to be based on a combination of several factors, each weighing differently with different countries and their academic circles, depending on their background, political system, culture and tradition.

32. In what has been said as to the problems here enumerated, it is not to be implied that the University authorities - either the Council or the administration - have been unaware of or overlooked these difficulties. The administration has, in fact, encountered these varying cross currents of opinion, both governmental and academic, on a daily basis. There is, indeed, clear evidence that, in a number of instances, these reservations have been acted upon by the University and its Council and that a reorientation or readaptation of programmes and methodology has been effected in the last year in order to make them more relevant and specific and to meet these reservations. Thus, a dialogue has now been initiated among the three programmes of world hunger, use and management of natural resources and human and social development. Following the first tripartite meeting in 1978 involving all three programme areas, a second meeting was held in 1979. As a result, two interprogramme projects have been developed, the first involving collaboration between the world hunger and the resources programme, and the second bringing together a joint team of the world hunger and human and social development programmes. Discussions are also taking place in the Council to improve the effectiveness and impact of the human and social development programme and others and to extend the spread of the University's linkages and networks.

IV. ALTERNATIVE FUND-RAISING POSSIBILITIES

33. The second principal element in the terms of reference calls for suggestions, on the basis of the preceding analysis, with respect to (a) alternative ways and means to ensure sufficient financial resources to the University, and (b) possible new orientations for the University's future development.

34. With regard to the first of these elements, it is useful to keep in perspective the record of the University to date in its efforts to raise sufficient funds for its work. In fact, it cannot be said that, during the first four years of its existence, the University has suffered from a lack of funds. There has, however, been a lack of balance in the sources from which its funds have been obtained, its principal reliance having been on the generous initial contribution of the Government of Japan to the University Endowment Fund. Apart from this, the funds available to the University for its annual operations, including income from the Endowment Fund, have been generally sufficient to keep pace with the growth of the University's programme. This has been slowly developing over the past three years, with the successive initiation of work in the three programme areas of world hunger, human and social development and the use and management of natural resources.

35. The expenditure pattern of the University in the years during which it has been building up its programme activities has been as follows:

(In United States dollars)

Year	Total expenditure	Endowment income	Other income	Surplus (deficit)
1975	1,132,064	1,636,899	79,194	584,029
1976	2,285,069	3,467,166	91,486	1,273,583
1977	4,264,324	5,131,832	226,509	1,094,017
1978	7,446,864	6,709,120	721,282	(16,462)
1979 (6 mos.)	4,429,608	4,207,053	365,913	143,358

36. It is clear from the above table that the active programme of the University in its three selected programme areas did not really get under way on a significant scale until 1977. Prior to that year, the expenditures of the University were largely of an organizational and administrative nature. The proportion of the total budget even now is considered in some quarters to be rather too heavily on the side of headquarters administration, with too small a proportion of the total funds available being devoted to the "cutting edge" of the budget, that is to say, the activities in the field. This is, of course, explained in part by the fact that the inflow of funds permitting a larger budget and a higher proportion of the budget devoted to substantive programmes has not as yet been forthcoming. As additional contributions are made to the Endowment Fund or to the operational projects, it may be assumed that the administrative budget will remain fairly stable in absolute terms and progressively decline as a percentage of the total/...

budget. The University has stated that its ultimate target is to establish a budgetary level in which its administrative costs will represent not more than 12 per cent of its total annual expenditure. Meanwhile, the current proportion devoted to administration and headquarters expenses, not including the substantial amount that is also devoted to information services, 1/ is a cause of some concern to present and potential donors.

37. So far as the fund-raising efforts of the University are concerned, they have been concentrated, for the reasons explained earlier in the report, on obtaining major contributions to the University's Endowment Fund. This effort has achieved significant results in an encouraging number of cases, but, as stated above, the difficulty of persuading Governments generally to make sizable contributions to the Endowment Fund are considerable. Consequently, the University has, in addition to its efforts in this direction, actively encouraged those Governments which are not yet able or ready to make endowment contributions to contribute smaller, but equivalent, amounts on an annual basis, the equivalent being the annual interest on the amount which might otherwise be considered a fair contribution to the Endowment Fund itself.

38. This, it seems, is a fair approach to the problem. As a rough rule of thumb, the amount which might be considered fair for a member State to contribute on a one-time basis to the Endowment Fund would be the percentage of the Endowment Fund goal which is represented by that member State's assessed percentage contribution to the United Nations regular budget. In the case of the member State assessed at the highest level (25 per cent), this would mean, for an Endowment Fund of $US 500 million, $US 125 million. In the case of the member States assessed at the minimum level (.01 per cent), this would be $US 50,000. For member States whose assessments are in the vicinity of 1 per cent (and fewer than a dozen States out of 152 are assessed at 1 per cent or above), the amount to be contributed on a one-time basis would be $US 5 million or more. Should a lower Endowment Fund goal for the short term be considered, as the Council seems now to be doing, the one-time contributions would be correspondingly lower. The fair annual equivalent of these amounts, in the case of member States which find themselves unable to contribute on an endowment basis, or prefer to do so on an annual basis, would be about 10 per cent (the annual interest equivalent) of the one-time contribution. It would seem to be reasonable for the University authorities to proceed along the lines of these calculations in their approaches to Governments.

39. It should be recognized that the Rector of the University and his Vice Rector for Development have been tireless in their efforts to raise funds for the University in ways such as those mentioned. They deserve a great deal of credit for this; it has placed an inordinate amount of physical as well as mental strain on them and has required them to devote to fund-raising a disproportionate amount

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1/ The dissemination of information is not the same as the dissemination of knowledge, referred to in the University's Charter.

of their time and energy, which could otherwise have been devoted to the administrative and academic areas of their important responsibilities. It is hardly fair or reasonable to place on the two top academic officers of the University almost the entire burden of responsibility of raising the funds which the University requires in order to operate. Nor is it appropriate that this responsibility should fall on the shoulders of the members of the University Council, who have been asked to serve primarily because of their academic leadership qualities rather than for their fund-raising ability. In fact, Governments themselves, particularly those Governments which voted the University into existence, should require no strenuous "sales" effort in order to be persuaded that they should make at least an initial contribution to back up the vote of confidence and support which they gave to the concept of a University under United Nations auspices. These initial contributions are required in order to give the University a start and an opportunity to show what it can accomplish. Performance and tangible results should determine thereafter the decision as to subsequent contributions.

40. Until more Governments, however, see their way clear to giving to the University an initial vote of confidence, as suggested - and relatively few have done so - there is no alternative but for those most closely associated with the work of the University to continue their patient and pesistent efforts to obtain additional funds, using the methods which have been partially successful to date. A number of alternative suggestions which might be considered to supplement the methods already used are set out below. If used at all, however, these should be used only in special situations and in combination with other methods. None of the alternatives, except the first, could be considered a full substitute for the methods already being used.

(a) An obvious alternative, should the University continue to encounter fund-raising difficulties, would be to convert the funding of the University to a "compulsory assessment" base for either part or all of the University's requirements. This would bring in its train, inevitably, an element of budgetary control by Governments, which would be highly undesirable in the case of an institution for which the fundamental principle of academic freedom and autonomy is of the highest importance. Neither Governments nor the University would be likely to welcome this alternative.

(b) A certain proportion of the Endowment Fund, to be determined ($US 100 million, $US 200 million or more) could be assessed against member States on a one-time basis in a manner similar to that suggested under (a); this would not have the effect of bringing in its train budgetary control or governmental interference with the prerogatives of the University, since it would be an arbitrary and only a partial amount, assessed on a once-and-for-all basis. This would be consistent with the desirability of having Governments generally give to the University a chance to show what it can do.

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(c) The "parent organization", the United Nations and UNESCO might, by common agreement, decide to include a suitably modest amount in their respective budgets, probably on an annually recurring basis. This would be consistent with the concept of a certain degree of "parental" responsibility for having brought the University into being, but would need to be safeguarded to ensure against the possibility of excessive involvement in the affairs of the University. m/

(d) Governments, as already suggested, might agree to commit themselves on a voluntary basis but in a more or less binding fashion to contribute annually to the University's operating budget the "interest equivalent" (10 per cent) of the amount which they would agree upon as the fair contribution which they otherwise could be expected to make on a non-recurring basis to the Endowment Fund. This would be primarily for those Governments which find difficulty with the concept of an endowment contribution.

(e) As a further elaboration of the alternative set out under (d) above, Governments wishing to do so might issue to the University a special purpose "perpetual" bond, similar to those which have been issued on the open market by Governments from time to time. The amount of the bond would be that which was considered appropriate for the Government to give as a contribution to the Endowment Fund. The bond would be held by the University and its face value would be credited as an asset in the Endowment Fund. However, being a "perpetual" bond, the face value would never have to be redeemed. Instead, the Government would pay annually the interest (10 per cent) shown as payable on the face of the bond.

(f) A substantial number of Governments continue to hold bonds of the United Nations which were issued in the 1960s as a means of financing the substantial costs arising from the Congo operation. Those bonds bear an interest rate of 2 per cent and payments from the United Nations regular budget are made each year to cover interest requirements and to amortize the debt itself. Those payments, amounting currently to about $US 8.5 million annually, are expected to result in full redemption of the bond issue by the year 1990. Governments holding those bonds and wishing to make a contribution to the Endowment Fund of the University might well find it convenient to turn over their holdings for the benefit of the University, as an alternative to seeking a legislative appropriation in the ordinary way.

(g) While the University's basic objective must be to raise the necessary funds without the risk of interference with its autonomy and academic freedom, this should not prevent it from accepting, under proper safeguards, contributions for specific purposes consistent with the broad objectives and programmes of the University. Many Governments in the industrialized countries have established funds which can be used to assist agencies and institutions working in the general area of development, without requiring that the contribution be tied closely to a specific project. Since one of the fundamental areas of concern for the University is, or should be, that of economic and social development, and since one of the

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m/ It could also be suggested that United Nations University figures in the list of those bodies for which an annual pledging conference is held.

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three programme areas selected for first attention is, in fact, that of human and social development, the possibilities of partial funding of the University's programmes and activities through this avenue may warrant further exploration.

(h) The charter of the University clearly contemplates that it should diversify, so far as possible, and in a manner consistent with the safeguarding of its autonomy the sources of its financial support. For example, article IX of the Charter calls for attention to be given not only to contributions from Governments directly, but also through the United Nations, the specialized agencies (including UNESCO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In this connexion, it stresses (art. IX, para. 2) the particular desirability of drawing on these intergovernmental agencies for assistance in financing the University's projects and, in particular its fellowship programme. Reference is made to this in the comments of the Director-General of UNESCO on the latest annual report of the Council, where it is stated that:

> "The Director-General believes that the University should take advantage of the provision of the Charter which authorizes it to accept assistance for fellowships from the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations."

A programme which would provide for the training of fellows for service in intergovernmental or national technical assistance programmes should be of particular interest to those specialized agencies which carry out executing agency responsibilities on behalf of UNDP.

(i) In addition to support from governmental, intergovernmental or other sources, including foundations, support from universities, research institutions and individuals deserves more intensive exploration. The modest amounts contributed thus far by foundations and other voluntary groups come to less than $US 400,000 in all. This surely does not represent either the degree of interest or the extent of the financial support which it is reasonable to expect from private institutions. A number of instances have been noted in which contributions "in kind" have been made; foundations and other bodies have defrayed directly the costs of events organized by the University. This could be further expanded by encouraging universities and other institutions to "adopt" and finance from their own resources projects which form an integral part of a University subprogramme being carried out through a research network. While it may be necessary in some instances for the University to make payment to an "associated" institution for the work it is carrying out as part of the network, other institutions may well be able and willing to play their part without the expectation of a subsidy. In other instances, universities and other institutions may be quite ready to lend, without cost to the University, members of faculty or of research or training staff who are requested in the University's programmes. These cost-saving contributions are in their way as important to the University as more direct financial contributions, because, in addition to the savings to the University budget, they serve to strengthen the links between the University and the co-operating university or institutions. There is thus a double reason for encouraging this particular alternative to direct contribution.

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(j) Finally, it is to be noted that, at the recent United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, agreement was reached on the establishment of a new $US 250 million Fund for Science and Technology, to be administered for the initial two-year period by UNDP.[1] Questions relating to science and technology are central to the interest of the University. Among the four central aims and objectives of the University, as recommended by UNITAR, are "the needs of the developing world for greater access to and interaction with advanced and advancing scientific thought and applicable technology" are given a prominent place (A/8510, annex III, para. 4 (c)). The UNESCO feasibility study, referred to above listed as one of three main areas for the University's attention "the environment, and, in particular, the influence of technology on the environment" (A/8510, annex I, para. 11 (iii)). The Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University laid its emphasis, inter alia, on "problems related to the transfer of science and technology", and "the impact of science and technology on the environment" as being germane to the University's interest (A/8510, annex IV, para. 8 (a)). Finally, the charter of the University itself, in article 1.3 relating to its purposes and structure refers to "basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development" (A/9149/Add.2). In the light of these considerations, it may be useful for the University authorities to enter into discussions with UNDP (which is to have the management responsibility of the Fund), in order to explore the possibility of a useful role for the University in the development of this important new programme.

41. The foregoing suggestions are offered in the hope that some of them, at least, will be found useful and productive of tangible results. But it would be unrealistic to expect that there will suddenly be an instant solution of the University's financial problem. In fact, let it be said clearly that the University in its early years has not had, and does not have, a serious financial problem - it does not face a financial crisis or emergency. Its problem lies in the future and consists of devising the ways and means to ensure that, as its programme matures and expands, the necessary funds for growth can be assured. In this, alternative devices or procedures, or new "gimmicks" for fund-raising will not provide the answer. Performance will be the deciding factor. On this basis, the Council has acted with realism in recognizing that the goal of $US 500 million for the Endowment Fund (with a $US 25 million to $US 40 million annual budget) should be regarded as a distant future and not an immediate goal. For the present and the near-term future, a more modest goal, such as the Council has now set for itself - a Fund of $US 200 million by 1983, which will produce a budget of half the amount originally contemplated - should be sufficient to meet the University's legitimate needs for solid and progressive growth. Festiva lente should continue to be the watchword of the University both in developing its programme strategies and in establishing its future financial goals.

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V. NEW ORIENTATION POSSIBILITIES IN FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

42. New orientations for the future development of the United Nations University should be directed towards a more effective contribution of this organization in meeting the requirements of its charter, earmarking its distinctive role among the international community of organizations, and utilizing its special capabilities and structure.

43. For this purpose, greater and more systematic co-ordination with other United Nations agencies, in particular UNESCO, is called for at all stages of the work, namely, the planning, preparation, implementation and follow-up of programmes. This should be done in order to ensure that there is no unnecessary duplication and that complementary work on "the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies" (A/9149/Add.2, annex, art. 1, para. 2) is carried out. It seems entirely possible to have this systematic co-operation without infringing on the autonomy of the University, which of course is to be safeguarded. This co-operation, as among autonomous bodies, should ensure that:

(a) Themes and projects of real interest, which are not being done elsewhere or could be better done by the United Nations University, are chosen;

(b) The results of the work of the United Nations University are systematically known to all these agencies and they can help in making the University better known;

(c) The practical follow-up of the work, which may well be the domain of the United Nations agencies, can be more effectively carried out, thereby further demonstrating the applicability of the work of the United Nations University and increasing its impact;

(d) The co-operation can be carried out keeping in view the fact that the United Nations University is able to approach and analyse problem areas from different points of view, particularly a multidisciplinary, flexible and scientific approach free from undue intergovernment constraints, which its constitution enables it to do.

44. Another new orientation in the manner of working would be to place an increased emphasis on joint programmes with other universities and also other United Nations organizations. This will ensure complementarity and greater effectiveness.

45. In the new orientation, greater attention should be given to the charter requirement that a central objective of its research and training programmes is the "continuing growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities everywhere and particularly in the developing countries" (A/9149/Add.2, annex, art. 1, para. 6). The stimulation of vigorous academic and scientific communities requires a shift of emphasis in favour of policies that will help the growth and support of science and research in the developing countries and build programmes around increasing numbers of nuclei of the highest quality in the various countries.

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In general, the new orientation would require also that the University should be more attentive to the universities in the different countries, particularly in the developing world. This would involve a regular and more systematic interaction with the established organizations of universities and university authorities throughout the world. While the University should certainly encourage and support the more isolated institutions and scholars referred to in paragraph 28 above, and should pursue its own independent programme, it should not allow its preoccupation with these concerns to isolate it from the main streams of scientific and academic activity. It must also create confidence that it is giving adequate attention to building up adequate research and academic communities by helping to strengthen research capacities in member States and thereby to stimulate innovative and creative thinking. In the scientific area, this should mean promoting activities that will help the growth of science and scientific institutions, particularly in the developing countries.

46. Another important line for the further development of the University would be to aim at ensuring that the leading academic and intellectual circles are involved in a representative way in the preparation and implementation of its programmes and that the University is able to enlist the support and service of leading intellectuals and thinkers throughout the world.

47. In its future development, the United Nations University should ensure that its programmes involve a tangible contribution to the study, at a high scientific level, of some of the vital world problems of today. These problems of major global significance have been discussed in the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the feasibility study, the report of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of the University (A/8510, annexes I and IV respectively), and also in the charter of the University. One of the most important of such areas to which a visible contribution should be made by the University at a high scientific level is the new international economic order, the understanding and definition of the concepts, the analysis of the difficulties posed in bringing it about and the recommendations of measures to make it a reality. Other areas mentioned in or following from the charter, such as peace and the peaceful coexistence of people of different cultures, languages and social systems, study of values and value systems in human society in the context of the technical-nuclear-space age, problems of economic development while retaining traditional cultures etc., should each be seen to have a major contribution from the programmes of the University. It may be entirely possible to start this orientation while retaining the three present programmes of world hunger, use and management of natural resources and human and social development. These three programmes, the status of which has been described in the latest reports of the University's Council n/ and Rector, o/ cover an immense range of possibilities. Within these programmes it should be possible to develop projects linked to each other and across the programme boundaries, by the

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n/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/34/31).

o/ Ibid., annex IV.

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common themes of major global concern mentioned above, so that each could be seen to be contributing to these major themes; this will also strengthen the interdisciplinary approach in the work of the University. It is particularly important that work in some of these important areas be undertaken by the University as an integral part of the existing programme areas, pending the availability of additional financial resources, which will permit the University to add additional programme areas to its repertoire. The fact is that studies such as the new international economic order and disarmement, are widely seen by Governments and others as having a special urgency at this particular stage of the world's history. This is not to diminish the importance of the programme areas already selected, such as the world hunger programme, whose urgency cannot be denied, but the University has a particular need, at this time when questions such as détente, the North-South dialogue etc., are at the top of the world's agenda, to demonstrate not only the long-term but equally the contemporary timeliness and relevance of the tasks in which it engages. Before the formulation of each subprogramme, it would be necessary to define its main directions, the fundamental problems to be tackled and the specific objectives to be achieved, as well as to identify the points needing basic research either owing to the absence of sufficient work on them or of the need to have a new approach to the same problem. Naturally, the finalization of the programme would be preceded by a serious study on the work already effected in the same domain by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other universities or institutions of research, and by the establishment of a bibliography which gives a general view of the subject.

48. The University should not hesitate to take up issues on which a world consensus has not yet been reached. It could, on the contrary, seek to make a scientific and academic contribution towards the solution of such issues.

49. A new emphasis should be placed by the University in shorter-term projects that could give positive results which make a world-wide impact. Thus, apart from its longer-term programmes of research and studies, it should consider periodic short-term studies and seminars involving leading scholar(s) and scientist(s). The publication of the product of such studies and seminars could make an important impact, providing the persons involved really command world-wide prestige and the subjects are treated in depth and at the necessary scientific level.

50. In its future development, the University could also give additional emphasis to projects and programmes designed to avoid the alienation and isolation of intellectuals, particularly in developing countries (A/9149/Add.2, annex, art. 1, para. 6). This may involve methods by which fellowship programmes could be used in newer ways to ensure that scholars of developing countries get the necessary mobility to be able to work elsewhere for adequate periods without losing touch with their home problems and are sure to return to their bases at home on the completion of such periods of work. Several types of schemes could be considered to meet this objective, for example, schemes for alleviating the teaching load of researchers in the developing countries, schemes for what may be called a "reverse scholarship" to permit researchers from developing countries working abroad to return to their bases from time to time, greater use of other international institutes, etc.

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51. It also appears to be desirable to strengthen the multidisciplinary treatment of problems with a view to attaining results which are convertible into a similar interdisciplinary approach at the local level. This involves a more systematic interchange between the three programme areas not only at the programming level, but at the grass-roots level. In this way, strengthening of the natural sciences base in the social sciences programme and vice versa would be an important and welcome result in the direction of the University's particular capabilities. It should be possible to work towards a systems approach to over-all problems and to stimulate thinking from an integrated approach, while cutting across the compartmentalization that may have been introduced in the initial phases. In this connexion, the role of the University as a forum for evaluation, diffusion and multiplication of the results of world-wide research may be kept in view.

52. Finally, the future development must aim to ensure a distinctive contribution that would increase the credibility of the programmes and specific role of the University. For this purpose, it should rely on those characteristics in its structure which give it special qualities and capability, namely, a flexible system based on academic and scientific co-operation without undue bureaucratic impediments and ability to bring potentially a scientific and non-political analysis to the major problems of human survival, development and welfare.

VI. IMPROVING AWARENESS AND APPRECIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY'S PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

53. The third element in the terms of reference coincides closely with the request directed by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General and Director-General "to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the Univeristy". The ultimate purpose of such a study, according to the General Assembly's resolution, was to provide a stronger and more stable financial base for the University's operation.

54. The first thing that needs to be said is that "awareness and understanding" of an institution as unique as the University, with a structure and programme so different from that of established universities of the classical type, is not something than can be accomplished overnight. Patient and persistent effort is required to explain to the University's three main constituencies - Governments, intergovernmental organizations and the world community of scholars and academic institutions - what the University is and what it is not. The University administration, the members of the Council and the ever-widening circle of friends and supporters of the University have already made slow but steady progress in this regard. There is really no alternative but for them to continue without let-up in this same effort.

55. Obviously, in addition to the constant efforts of individuals such as those mentioned above to communicate and interpret the goals of the University, a well-organized service of information about the University, utilizing all possible media of communication, is also of great importance. The University is in fact devoting a substantial portion (in excess of $US 1 million annually out of a budget of from $US 9 to $US 14 million) to its information and publicity

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programme. This programme has as its precise objective the creation of a greater awareness and understanding of the University's goals and objectives, as well as of its programmes and activities. It is probably doing about as much as can be done by a central publicity and information service to present the story of the University in a favourable light. What the University needs to reinforce this central effort, and what it seems to lack to date, is a decentralized information support programme, relying on focal points of support in individual countries, built around "associated" institutions, research networks, national commissions of UNESCO, organized groups of Friends of the United Nations University, and so on. Up to the present time, insufficient attention appears to have been given to the possibility of programmes of information and publicity support at the local level. This explains in part why the image of the University appears to many academic groups and institutions, as well as to Governments, as a remote and distant one not only because of the physical remoteness of the University, but also because it has not succeeded in establishing a localized and cohesive body of support in the individual countries.

56. A second need of the University, in its efforts to create a better understanding of its programme and a better image of itself as an institution, arises from the "abstractness" and "impersonality" of its image at present. There is a real need in the University of a more "flesh and blood" image. It is difficult enough to project a meaningful image of itself when it has no students, no faculty, no physical presence, except for its offices in a building at its Tokyo headquarters, and a hundred or more employees acting on the whole not too differently from other international bureaucrats in other international agency headquarters around the world. One of the things that the University needs, and largely lacks to date, is a "personality". The linkages, networks and all the other methodological approaches by which the University endeavours to carry out its work are all very commendable; but on the whole they all seem to project a rather "faceless" image. No personalities, no names of individuals, with half a dozen possible exceptions, identify the University with something real and living. What is needed to remedy this is a programme designed to attract outstanding widely known scientists or scholars with international reputations, for varying periods of perhaps up to one year, and to publish their contributions to selected topics within themes in the University's programmes.

57. The present programmes of the University are essentially of a long-term nature and the results are slow in coming to fruition. This is inevitable in respect of many of the themes with which it has to deal. However, greater consideration could be given to short-term projects and studies, which could result in more frequent publications. If the themes are selected with care and imagination, and the level of participation is high, such publications could make a profound impact; such an impact has been made by other groups and bodies in recent times, and there is no reason why the University could not also do something similar. University-sponsored reports which stimulated and set academic communities, policy-makers and world leaders thinking could be an effective way of increasing awareness and appreciation of its role and worth. The facilities provided in the host country and associated institutions could also be used more widely for such purposes to permit the conclusion of such shorter-term, high-level projects through studies by leading individuals, as mentioned in paragraph 56 above or groups, round tables and seminars.

58. To create an awareness of the objectives of the University by Governments, the international academic community and others within and outside the United Nations system, it is most important to be showing by action and performance that the direction in which the University is moving is leading to important and concrete results and is dealing with the major world problems of our times. It is advisable that the scientific and academic communities in member countries are sufficiently aware of the work and programme of the University and support it by and large. It is these communities which can eventually influence Governments.

59. While it has to be recognized that these persons in the scientific and academic community will have different suggestions and it may not be possible to satisfy them all at the same time, a system of regular contacts and feed-back should be established so as to ensure that representative views are being taken into account actively in all stages of the programme - its planning, its preparation and its implementation. For this purpose also there is need for focal points in every country which can adequately represent the viewpoint of the academic communities with respect to the University. It is these focal points that can ensure that the views of these communities are adequately fed into the programme-forming tasks of the University. Such views should be systematically sought and attention should be given to ensuring therein a wide participation of scholars and scientists.

60. As mentioned earlier (para. 55 above), these focal points can also ensure that adequate publicity and awareness are generated in their respective countries for the work and programmes of the University. It is not possible for the University Centre at Tokyo to try to create this awareness in the different countries because of the distance, shortage of personnel and lack of the necesary familiarity with the local conditions and local persons responsible. Whenever possible, one or two leading scholars should be made the local correspondents of the individual programmes of the University to explain the scientific content of these programmes to their national colleagues.

61. The National Commissions for UNESCO in each country include representatives of the academic and other intellectual and scientific communities. They have a considerable experience in organizing these communities in their own countries, and are also provided with the requisite machinery, secretarial help etc. to carry out their tasks. The University should try to make use of these established mechanisms to help in disseminating the knowledge created by its own programme, as well as awareness in the countries concerned of itself and its work. This involves a more systematic exchange of information with the National Commissions for UNESCO by the "University Centre" or "Centres".

62. The University should also have much more systematic and regular exchanges of information with the established universities, and university organizations and institutions of research in States Members of the United Nations. For this purpose, it should be in direct contact with the organizations and associations of universities and the national leaders of bodies organizing university work in each country. Regular and systematic co-operation and exchange of views with the various institutes for advanced studies through the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study will also help in creating a better awareness of,

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and participation in, the programmes of the University. Similarly, regular exchanges with the national science academies and ministries responsible for science and technology as well as education are essential.

63. Greater attention should be given to improving the geographical coverage of the activities of the University and the staff of the University Centre. Some imbalances have been found in the geographical distribution of activities so far, as has been pointed out by the Director-General of UNESCO in his comments on the fifth annual report of the Council of the University. The Executive Board of UNESCO has also recently emphasized this point. p/ The Council of the University should give attention to this problem so as to ensure a wider spread of activities, which will result in more widespread awareness of the University and its work.

64. Greater attention should be given to improving the linguistic diversity of the programmes of the University. It should be ensured that some major programmes are being extended to, or developed in, countries which speak each of the official languages of the University.

65. The publications policy of the University should aim at producing an impact in the leading scientific and academic circles. Articles should be published in the prestigious scientific journals and news items relating to the University should be carried by the regular bulletins of the leading national centres of scientific research. This could be done with the building up of regular contacts with such centres and making necessary arrangements with them.

66. The Council of the University should play a greater part in the preparation of an evaluation of the University's programmes and results and should be associated more closely with the work of the advisory committees established for the programmes of the University. This will ensure that the members of the Council are able to give their professional competence to the programmes of the University more directly and are also in a position to explain these programmes to their colleagues in their own countries.

67. These suggestions can be considered by the Council, which consists of eminent scholars and personalities, along with its own suggestions.

68. In conclusion, it may be pointed out that, if attention is given to the development of programmes and methodologies that will arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the academic community and other intellectuals and thinkers throughout the world, awareness and understanding of the University's work and objectives will automatically increase. Some suggestions in this regard have been given in the chapters above. It is necessary, though undoubtedly difficult, to find the right balance between conceptual and philosophic work of high scientific and academic standard and the need for practical themes and actions which can be applied in the short-run. The Council of the University is presently considering the adoption of a medium-term plan. This is a welcome development; the formulation

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p/ UNESCO, 108 Ex/ Decision, items 5.2.4, October, 1979.

of such a plan would provide an opportunity to include appropriate newer orientations and emphasis, to strike the desired balance in studies and actions and to demonstrate the capabilities of the University to the public as well as to Goverments and other potential donors.

69. In a climate of budgetary restraint, it is relatively easy for finance ministries around the world to conclude that it is not possible to insert a significant new item of economic expenditure, particularly on a new outside institution based on a somewhat novel concept. To counter this normal inertia, something more than a formal appeal for contributions is required; what is needed is enthusiasm on behalf of the constituencies that matter, in favour of the University and its programmes. If the University increasingly shows that it provides useful and unique services proportionate to its material resources, it will win increasing awareness, sympathy and support, both moral and financial. This does not, however, obviate the need for Governments which have not done so yet to contribute at the earliest possible time to this institution, and efforts in this direction should continue at the highest level.

70. It is suggested sometimes that the University should gradually move towards providing greater campus-type facilities, and even direct high-level teaching and research possibilities, nearer to the normal concept of present-day universities. Such a possible evolution may be studied by the Council of the University, but it would be of a long-term nature, involving more funds and possibly revisions to the Charter. In the near-term, without such changes, reflection could be given by the Council and others to the suggestions given in this study.

71. When the University was founded, it was felt that the "world does indeed stand in need of an institution for reflection, research and higher studies to deal, at a very high scientific level, with the problems which concern the whole of mankind and whose solution would help to achieve the ideals contained in the United Nations Charter, g/ It is this need, which remains valid, that the United Nations University has been endeavouring to meet. It is hoped that the present study will contribute towards discussing and formulating orientations, policies and actions that will increase the awareness and appreciation of the University, build on the useful work already done by it in its initial period, particularly in the last year, and further improve its appeal and impact, so that this unique initiative of the international community will be steadily strengthened and will be able to play its full part in building a more peaceful, just and prosperous world.

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g/ A/8510, annex I (UNESCO document 88 EX/6 of 3 September 1971) para. 60.

APPENDIX I

Letter dated 13 September 1979 addressed to all Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York

At its thirty-third session last year, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Council of the United Nations University, expressed its concern with respect to the inadequacy of the financial resources available for the support of the University's programme, and requested the Secretary-General, together with the Director-General of UNESCO, to study the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

Resolution 33/108, by which the General Assembly took its decision, reads in part as follows:

> "Notes that fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programmes of the United Nations University and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation and thereby strengthening the University, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;".

The Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO have requested Mr. Maheshwar Dayal, Adviser to the Minister for Science and Technology of the Government of India, and myself, to undertake the study referred to in the resolution and to submit as soon as possible our findings and suggestions as to the contents of the report, which they are required to submit to the forthcoming session of the Assembly. Mr. Dayal and I have accepted this assignment and have set a target date of 20 October 1979 for the submission of our findings to the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO.

In the terms of reference which the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO have elaborated for our guidance, they have requested us:

(a) To study ways and means of ensuring sufficient finances for the University by analysing the difficulties faced in fund-raising and the major considerations influencing potential donors regarding contributions to the university.

(b) On the basis of this analysis to suggest alternative ways and means to ensure sufficient financial resources to the University.

(c) To study ways and means of creating an awareness of the objectives of the University by Governments, the international academic community and others within and outside the United Nations system.

Mr. Dayal and I consider that, in addition to consulting the Rector of the University and the University Council (as required by the resolution), we should

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also have the benefit of the views of Member States as to the reasons why, in the words of the General Assembly resolution "fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programmes of the University"; and what specific steps can be taken to promote a greater awareness of the programmes and activities of the University with a view to ensuring for it greater strength and a more stable financial position.

The decision to establish the United Nations University was taken by the General Assembly on 11 December 1972, following three years of intensive study and consideration. Resolution 2951 (XXVII), by which the University was established, received the overwhelming approval of the membership of the United Nations, which at that time totalled 127 Member States. Despite this massive demonstration of approval, however, the number of Member States contributing to the support of the University programme stands now, seven years after its establishment, at 27; and the total amount of contributions pledged to date (apart from Japan's commitment of $100 million) stands at less than $45 million. Of amounts actually paid to date, totalling approximately $94 million, Japan has contributed to $80 million; all other Member States $14 million. These figures speak for themselves, and go far to explain the reasons which prompted the General Assembly's resolution of last year and the decision to commission the study which we have now been asked to prepare.

As the Permanent Representative of your Government to the United Nations, we believe that it would be helpful to us if you could offer any suggestions on behalf of your Government or in your personal capacity (as you may prefer) as to the reasons why the support for the University by Member States has been so disappointing and what can be done to improve the situation. Personal reflections, observations or comments, based on your own knowledge and experience, will be greatly appreciated, but will not, of course, be identified in the report. Since time is a factor of great importance, requiring us to complete our report by 20 October 1979, your contribution would be most helpful if it could reach us by the end of September.

Please address your reply to the undersigned in care of the United Nations University Liaison Office, Room DC-1180, One United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

(Signed) George F. DAVIDSON

/...

APPENDIX II

Pledges and contributions to the Endowment and Operating Funds of the United Nations University

(as at 30 June 1979)

A. Summary of pledges and contributions to the endowment and operating funds a/

Government	Amount pledged	Amount paid	Date
1. Austria	AS 4 000 000 ($ 238 800)		14 June 1976
		AS 4 000 000 ($ 238 800)	7 January 1977 (AS 1 000 000 [approximately $60 000] pledged annually thereafter)
		AS 1 000 000 ($ 61 600)	19 October 1977
		$ 34 500	21 September 1978
		$ 37 500	23 November 1978
		$ 65 430	25 June 1979
2. Chile	$ 5 000		29 November 1978
		$ 5 000	14 March 1979
3. Cyprus	£C 500 ($ 1 291)		30 March 1972
		$ 1 291	5 June 1978
4. Germany, Federal Republic of	DM 8 000 000 ($ 4 395 604		9 April 1979 (pledged over four years)
5. Ghana		$ 14 750	28 May 1975
		$ 14 790	20 November 1975
	$ 2 500 000		26 May 1976 (pledged over five years)
		$ 500 000	17 December 1976
		$ 14 790	21 June 1977
		$ 500 000	5 December 1977
		$ 250 000	10 May 1979
6. Greece		$ 20 000	21 January 1976
		$ 20 000	28 December 1977
		$ 25 000	5 July 1978
		$ 30 000	27 June 1979

/...

Government	Amount pledged	Amount paid	Date
7. Holy See		$ 50 000	28 February 1977
8. India	$ 750 000		1 February 1977 (pledged over five years)
		$ 75 000	5 May 1977
		$ 168 750	23 November 1978
9. Japan	$100 000 000		25 September 1978 (pledged over five years)
		$ 20 000 000	20 January 1975
		$ 20 000 000	22 January 1976
		$ 20 000 000	4 February 1977
		$ 10 000 000	31 January 1978
		$ 10 000 000	24 November 1978
10. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	$ 50 000		26 April 1976
		$ 50 000	28 December 1976
	$ 50 000		20 January 1977
		$ 50 000	16 February 1977
	$ 50 000		22 August 1977
	$ 25 000		28 September 1978
11. Malaysia		$ 10 000	15 July 1978
		$ 10 000	29 March 1979
12. Netherlands	$ 100 000		24 May 1976 (pledged annually for a few years)
		$ 100 000	8 July 1976
		$ 100 000	12 July 1977
		$ 100 000	27 December 1978
13. Nigeria	$ 50 000		23 December 1978
14. Norway		NKr 1 000 000 ($ 180 018)	1 April 1976
	NKr 1 000 000 ($ 189 251)		28 March 1977
		NKr 1 000 000 ($ 189 251)	9 May 1977
	NKr 1 000 000 ($ 194 780)		26 January 1978
		NKr 1 000 000 ($ 194 780)	8 February 1978
	NKr 1 000 000 ($ 195 313)		7 December 1978 (for 1979)

/...

Government	Amount pledged	Amount paid	Date
15. Philippines	$ 50,000		7 June 1978 (pledged over five years)
		$ 5 000	19 April 1978
		$ 5 000	18 September 1978
16. Saudi Arabia	$ 5 000 000		9 March 1977
		£ 581 818	15 December 1977
		($ 1 070 000)	
		$ 1 000 000	1 December 1978
17. Senegal		$ 22 087	January 1975
		$ 24 005	19 July 1978
	CFAF 250 000 000		
	$ 1 000 000		11 August 1977
		$ 226 193	21 September 1978
18. Sudan	$ 5 000 000		9 December 1976 (pledged over five years)
19. Sweden		SKr 1 000 000	19 August 1975
		($ 231 215)	
	SKr 1 000 000		5 September 1977
	($ 208 877		
		SKr 1 000 000	10 November 1977
		($ 208 877)	
		$ 114 155	22 February 1979
20. Switzerland	SwF 340 000		3 February 1978 (pledged over four years)
	($ 182 796)		
		SwF 100 000	7 March 1978
		($ 53 763)	
		SwF 100 000	6 February 1979
		($ 61 728)	
21. Thailand	$ 500 000		12 March 1979 (pledged over five years)
		$ 100 000	19 March 1979
22. Tunisia	$ 10 000		11 November 1977
		$ 5 183	14 September 1978

/...

Government	Amount pledged	Amount paid	Date
23. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	£ 5 000 000 ($ 10 416 667)		4 December 1978
		$ 2 000 000	29 March 1979
24. United Republic of Tanzania	$ 20 000		22 February 1979
25. Venezuela	$ 10 000 000		18 August 1975 (pledged over five years)
		$ 2 000 000	29 January 1976
		$ 2 000 000	6 September 1977
26. Zaire		$ 100 000	6 July 1977
TOTAL	$142 463 219 b/	$ 92 338 456	

Note: $ = United States dollars.

a/ Includes funds for programme activities.

b/ Includes contributions received without a prior pledge; for details in individual cases, see the second column. Some of the pledges are announced in the currencies of the respective countries and paid subsequently. In the first column, the dollar amounts for such pledges are calculated at the exchange rates at the time the pledges were made. These figures are subject to change, however, depending on the exchange rates at the time of the actual payments.

/...

B. Pledges and contributions to the Endowment Fund

(as at 30 June 1979)

Country	Pledged		Paid
Japan	$100 000 000	(over five years) (September 1973)	$80 000 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 416 667	(over five years) (December 1978) a/	2 000 000
Venezuela	10 000 000	(over five years) (August 1975)	4 000 000
Saudi Arabia	5 000 000	(over five years) (March 1977)	2 070 000
Sudan	5 000 000	(over five years) (December 1976)	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	4 395 604	(over four years) (April 1979)	-
Ghana	2 500 000	(over five years) (May 1976)	1 250 000
Senegal	1 000 000	(over five years) (August 1977)	226 193
India	750 000	(over five years) (February 1977)	243 750
Thailand	500 000	(over five years) (March 1979)	100 000
Sweden	-	(August 1975)	231 215
Holy See	-	(February 1977)	50 000
	$139 562 271		$90 171 158

a/ Earmarked for the Special Section of the Endowment Fund for support of programme activities concerning developing countries.

/...

C. Operating contributions and project support from Governments

(Received or pledged as at 30 June 1979)

Country	Amount	Date
Austria	$238 800	(January 1977)
	61 600	(October 1977)
	72 000	(September and November 1978)
	65 430	(June 1979)
Sweden	208 877	(November 1977)
	114 155	(February 1979)
Norway	180 018	(April 1976)
	189 251	(May 1977)
	194 780	(February 1978)
	195 313	(Pledged December 1978)
Switzerland a/	182 796	(Pledged February 1978; paid $115 491)
Netherlands	100 000	(July 1976)
	100 000	(July 1977)
	100 000	(December 1978)
Zaire	100 000	(July 1977)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	(December 1976)
	50 000	(February 1977)
	50 000	(Pledged August 1977)
	25 000	(Pledged September 1978)
Philippines	50 000	(Pledged June 1978; paid $10 000)
Nigeria	50 000	(December 1978)
Greece	30 000	(June 1979)
	25 000	(July 1978)
	20 000	(January 1976)
	20 000	(December 1977)
Senegal	22 087	(January 1975)
	24 005	(July 1978)
United Republic of Tanzania	20 000	(February 1979)
Ghana	14 790	(November 1975)
	14 790	(June 1977)
	14 750	(May 1975)
Malaysia	10 000	(July 1978)
	10 000	(March 1979)
Tunisia	10 000	(Pledged November 1977; paid $5 183)
Chile	5 000	(March 1979)
Cyprus	1 291	(June 1978)
Total:	$2 619 733	

a/ Project support.

/...

D. Project support from other sources

(Received or pledged as at 30 June 1979)

Country	Project	Amount	Date
Canada			
	International Development Research Centre	$42 735 a/	1978
Japan			
	Toyota Foundation	$25 150	1978
	Japan World Exposition Commemorative Fund	$16 745 a/	Pledged 1979
	Agricultural Chemical Society/Japanese Society of Food and Nutrition	$3 450 a/	Pledged 1979
Mexico			
	Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo	$12 500 a/	1978
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			
	International Planned Parenthood Federation	$30 000 a/	Pledged 1979
United States of America			
	Ford Foundation	$83 000 $25 000 a/	1978 Pledged 1978
	Henry Luce Foundation	$90 000	Pledged 1978; paid $60 000
	Rockfeller Foundation	$20 000 a/	1977/1978
	United Nations Association, Long Beach Chapter	$2 000	1978/1979
UNESCO		$18 000 a/	Pledged 1978; paid $5 000
	Total:	$368 580	

Note: Small contributions have also been received from individuals in Japan.

a/ Paid directly to hosts of United Nations University events.

UNU

EH/akb

cc: S-G
Ripert

bf: AR/GMM

La Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas saluda atentamente a la Misión Permanente del Perú ante las Naciones Unidas y tiene el honor de acusar recibo de la nota de 8 de noviembre de 1979, en la que se transmite el apoyo del Grupo Latinoamericano a la candidatura del Embajador Alberto Wagner de Reyna al cargo de Rector de la Universidad de las Naciones Unidas.

La Secretaría tiene el honor de informar a la Misión Permanente del Perú que se ha tomado debida nota de este dato, el que será muy tenido en cuenta.

19 de noviembre de 1979

MISION PERMANENTE DEL PERU
ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Nº 7-1-SG/35

La Misión Permanente del Perú ante las Naciones Unidas saluda atentamente al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas y, en su calidad de Presidente del Grupo Latinoamericano por el mes de noviembre, tiene el honor de informarle que el Grupo desea transmitirle su vivo interés y simpatía por la candidatura del Embajador Alberto Wagner de Reyna al cargo de Rector de la Universidad de las Naciones Unidas.

La Misión Permanente del Perú ante las Naciones Unidas aprovecha la oportunidad para reiterar al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas las seguridades de su más alta y distinguida consideración.

Nueva York, 8 de noviembre de 1979

MISION DEL PERU ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Al Secretario General
de las Naciones Unidas
NUEVA YORK

X 12 J. UNU
ICSC

Notes of a meeting held on 7 November 1979

Present: The Secretary-General
Deputy Foreign Minister of Ghana
Mr. H. Sekyi, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations
Mr. A.A. Farah

The Deputy Foreign Minister after conveying the greetings of his Government, said that he had asked for the meeting to enquire about the position of Ghana's candidatures for the post of Rector of the United Nations University, and of Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). He remarked that in both cases the Ghanaian candidates were highly qualified.

The Secretary-General replied as follows:

1. As regards the post of Rector, the matter was still under consideration. There were 5 candidates, including the Ghanaian candidate. It would be necessary for the Secretary-General to meet each one personally, in order to assess their qualifications. This would be done in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO. Since the post would not fall vacant until August 1980, there was no immediate hurry in making a selection. However, the post would, in all probability, be given to a candidate from a developing country.

2. As regards the post of Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission, Mr. Akwei's name had been placed before ACC. The Secretary-General intended to consult with the Chairmen of the regional groups, the ACABQ and the Staff Committee, before submitting a recommendation to the General Assembly. It was not possible at the present stage to give any assurances about the position of Mr. Akwei, except to say that his name would be given every consideration.

A.A. Farah/cs
12 November 1979

cc: SG's office
RA/AR

JR/AF/jb - cc: SG cc: Mr. Ripert
bf: RA/AR/JPB/MKP/GMM/AKU/MJS
File: Universities
XRef: UNU

7 November 1979

Dear Father Hesburgh,

I should like to thank you for your letter of 15 October 1979 recommending Mr. Alexander Kwapong as a candidate for the post of Rector of the United Nations University.

As you may know, the Charter of the University requires that its Council transmit a panel of candidates to the Director-General of UNESCO and to me and that, following consultations with the Director-General, and subject to his concurrence, I appoint one of the candidates as Rector of the University. I have recently received the panel from the Council and I wish to inform you that Mr. Kwapong's name is included among the candidates. You may be sure that I shall bear in mind your recommendation of Mr. Kwapong during my consultations with the Director-General of UNESCO.

May I express my sincere appreciation to you for the interest you have taken in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC
President
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame

Indiana 46556

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Office of the President

Cable Address "Dalne"

October 15, 1979

EC 115/21(2)

Honorable Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Waldheim:

I am writing to recommend Dr. Alexander Kwapong as Rector of the United Nations University.

I am sure you have his dossier which outlines his splendid educational, teaching, and administrative background.

I first knew Alex when we were serving together on the Council of the International Association of Universities. That was many years ago and he has become since then the best known of African university rectors, having served as Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana for over a decade.

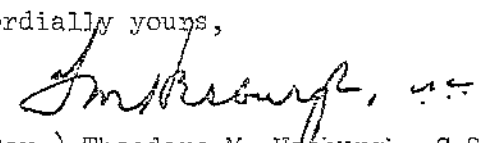
Since then, I have crossed paths with Alex on a number of occasions, at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies where he is a Board member, in connection with the International Council for Educational Development in New York, and most recently in Vienna where he was attending the UNCSTD meeting for the United Nations University.

I can honestly say that Alex is much admired and well-known among top university people in America and throughout Europe. In every capacity in which I've known him, he has served well and faithfully. I believe he has the educational background, the worldwide experience, and the internal university experience to do an excellent job as Rector of the United Nations University. In addition, he was present at the creation of the United Nations University itself. He knows well the problems that face it and the tasks yet to be done.

It is with sincere conviction that I strongly second the nomination of Dr. Alexander Kwapong to this high post of Rector of the United Nations University. I am sure he would serve well and effectively.

All best wishes.

Cordially yours,



(Rev.) Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President

5-11

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 5 November 1979

REFERENCE: EC 113/21(3)

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Jean Ripert
Under-Secretary-General for
International Economic and Social Affairs

SUBJECT: OBJET: Report on "Fund-raising efforts for the United Nations University"

..... Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the above report prepared by Mr. G.F. Davidson and Mr. M. Dayal.

..... Also attached for ease of reference is a copy of General Assembly resolution 33/108.

I have discussed the report and the note of transmittal with Mr. Najman, Assistant Director-General for Co-operation for Development and External Relations, UNESCO.

I would appreciate receiving the Secretary-General's clearance of the report at his earliest convenience, as the Second Committee will soon be resuming its consideration of item 63, concerning the United Nations University. In order to expedite its issuance, the report has already been submitted to the Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters.

A copy of this report has also been sent to Mr. K.K.S. Dadzie for his views and comments.

Mr Ahmed informed Mr Ripert that the report had been cleared. Pse put on file.
H. Scopford
8 November

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/33/108
5 Feburary 1979

Thirty-third session
Agenda item 66

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/33/463)]

33/108. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976 and 32/54 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

Noting decision 5.2.3 of 19 October 1978 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one-hundred-and-fifth session, in which the Board, inter alia, emphasized the need for further progress in the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations University and the agencies of the United Nations system, affirmed its conviction that the development of the University required and deserved greater financial support and reiterated its appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the University Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make special contributions for research and training activities,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/33/31).

2/ A/33/333 and Corr.1.

1. Notes with satisfaction that the programme activities of the United Nations University are making steady progress in three priority programme areas - world hunger, human and social development, and use and management of natural resources - and expresses its confidence that the University will continue its intensified efforts for the early achievement of the results that will represent substantial contributions to the solution of the pressing problems of global concern;

2. Recognizes that the major activities of the United Nations University are concerned with problems and institutions in developing countries and encourages continuation of that emphasis;

3. Encourages the United Nations University to continue to concern itself with various activities taking place in the United Nations system, thereby further developing its co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system and orienting its programme activities in the direction of the urgent concerns of Member States;

4. Notes that fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programmes of the United Nations University and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation and thereby strengthening the University, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

5. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as the Rector of the United Nations University to continue to intensify their eforts to obtain financial support for the University from all possible sources;

6. Appeals to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University, particularly in relation to the developing countries, during its first three years and to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund and/or to specific programmes of the University so that its work can go forward successfully.

87th plenary meeting
18 December 1978

The Secretary-General and Mr. M'Bow had a preliminary exchange of views on 2/11. Both of them felt that they may need to interview the candidates before taking a final position.

RA
5/11

bf. AR/EMG/MDS

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM — MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

Discussed with SG — S.G. — RA 6/11 — RA 7/11

TO: A: Le Secrétaire général

DATE: 2 novembre 1979

REFERENCE:

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Jean Ripert, Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires économiques et sociales internationales

SUBJECT: OBJET: Désignation du nouveau Recteur de l'Université des Nations Unies : votre conversation avec le Directeur général de l'Unesco

..... 1. Veuillez trouver ci-joint le texte du memorandum que je vous avais adressé le 12 octobre et dans lequel je vous rendais compte des délibérations du Conseil d'administration de l'Université qui ont été conclues par l'établissement d'une liste de cinq noms qui vous sont soumis ainsi qu'au Directeur général de l'Unesco pour la désignation du Recteur.

2. Je crois comprendre que M. M'Bow n'a pas encore arrêté son jugement sur celui ou ceux des candidats sur lesquels il conviendrait de concentrer votre choix commun.

Ceci tient à ce que certains d'entre eux ne sont pas connus de lui personnellement et n'ont pas été interviewés par ses proches collaborateurs. Il vous demandera sans doute si vous ne verriez pas avantage à procéder l'un et l'autre à de telles interviews avant de prendre une décision conjointe. Je me rends compte que ceci risque d'ajouter à vos charges. J'ai moi-même interviewé ou connais personnellement quatre de ces candidats, mais n'ai pas eu l'occasion de rencontrer M. Alberto Wagner de Reyna, Ambassadeur du Pérou auprès du Gouvernement français. Si vous le désirez, je pourrais l'interviewer en votre nom. Il me semble donc sur ce point que la position de M. M'Bow est raisonnable et justifie un certain délai avant de prendre une décision.

3. Je vous rappelle, par ailleurs, que vous avez accepté de rencontrer personnellement Mme Wesley Tasnakovic, la Présidente du Conseil d'administration de l'Université, qui sera à New York la semaine prochaine. Elle a probablement déjà vu M. M'Bow à Paris.

4. Il me semblerait, cependant, souhaitable que vous puissiez convenir avec M. M'Bow de prendre une décision qui ne soit pas trop éloignée dans le temps. En effet, le nouveau Recteur aura peut-être à quitter un emploi permanent et, d'autre part, la décision de s'installer avec une famille à Tokyo, l'été prochain, demande un minimum de préavis. Si je devais avancer une date, votre décision conjointe pour la désignation du nouveau Recteur devrait intervenir, au plus tard, au début de l'année prochaine.

5. Il me semble que dans l'état présent des susceptibilités de M. M'Bow à l'égard des Nations Unies, il pourrait y avoir un avantage psychologique à ce que vous lui manifestiez, au cours de votre entretien, votre désir d'une décision conjointe étroitement concertée. L'Unesco redoute, me semble-t-il, que le type de considérations qui jouent un rôle naturellement important dans les désignations pour certains postes aux Nations Unies, notamment les considérations relatives à l'équilibre géographique, pèsent trop fortement dans le choix du chef d'une institution dont le caractère est très particulier et dont la charte souligne l'autonomie et le rôle scientifique.

cc : M. K.K.S. Dadzie

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

S.G. RA 12/10

TO: A: Le Secrétaire général

DATE: 12 octobre 1979

REFERENCE:

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Jean Ripert, Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires économiques et sociales internationales

SUBJECT: OBJET: Désignation du nouveau recteur de l'Université des Nations Unies

1. Ce memorandum fait suite à celui que je vous ai adressé le 25 septembre 1979 au sujet de la désignation du recteur de l'Université des Nations Unies. Il a pour objet de vous informer des résultats des délibérations du Conseil d'administration qui vient de se réunir à Genève du 8 au 10 octobre.

2. Le Conseil a été saisi par le Comité de nomination, constitué conformément à la charte, d'une liste de cinq noms sur laquelle il avait à se prononcer, soit en l'approuvant soit en demandant au Comité de la réexaminer s'il n'était pas satisfait.

3. Après une journée de discussions, le Conseil a adopté, par consensus, la liste de noms qui avaient été proposés par le Comité de nomination et qui comprend par ordre alphabétique:

- M. Karl Eric Knutsson (Suède)
- M. Alexander A. Kwapong (Ghana)
- M. M.G.K. Menon (Inde
- M. Soedjatmoko (Indonesie)
- M. Alberto Wagner de Reyna (Pérou)

..... J'annexe au présent memorandum des indications plus précises sur chacun de ces candidats dont le curriculum vitae vous sera adressé incessamment.

4. Au cours de la discussion, le Conseil a envisagé la possibilité de vous soumettre, ainsi qu'au Directeur général de l'UNESCO, une liste limitée à trois noms (la charte prévoyant la possibilité pour le Conseil d'adopter une liste de 3 à 5 noms). Cette discussion reflétait le sentiment d'un certain nombre des membres du Conseil que les candidats étaient d'un niveau inégal. Cependant, elle a aussi fait ressortir que les membres du Conseil

n'étaient pas prêts à exprimer publiquement leurs réserves sur certains noms, ou à proposer au Conseil d'administration des critères suffisamment explicites leur permettant de limiter la liste à trois noms. Après un vote très largement majoritaire, le Conseil a décidé de soumettre une liste de cinq noms. Il a été convenu en outre que les membres du Conseil porteraient à ma connaissance, ainsi qu'à celle du représentant du Directeur général de l'UNESCO, de façon confidentielle, leurs sentiments individuels sur les noms inscrits sur la liste. J'ai indiqué, au cours des délibérations, que je porterais ces indications à votre connaissance, mais qu'il devait être bien clair qu'en adoptant la liste de cinq noms, les membres du Conseil indiquaient que chacun des candidats retenus était capable d'assumer les responsabilités de recteur.

5. Des contacts que j'ai eus avec chacun des membres, il ressort clairement que deux candidats sont considérés par la très grande majorité comme remplissant le mieux les conditions requises. Il s'agit de M. Knutsson (Suède) et de M. Menon (Inde); M. Knutsson bénéficiant d'une légère préférence.

Il ressort également de ces indications que M. Wagner de Reyna paraît à presque tous être le candidat le moins satisfaisant. MM. Kwapong et Soedjatmoko font à la fois l'objet de réserves et de soutiens qui les placent à un niveau intermédiaire. Je suis à votre disposition pour vous donner de plus amples détails sur les indications précédentes ainsi que ma propre appréciation.

6. Du point de vue de la procédure, il a été convenu que le Président du Conseil d'administration, communiquerait officiellement à M. M'Bow et à vous-même les résultats des délibérations du Comité ainsi que les critères retenus par celui-ci pour l'examen des 50 candidatures examinées. Mme Wesley-Tanaskovic, sur la recommendation du Conseil se mettra également en rapport avec vous et M. M'Bow pour vous apporter, si vous le jugiez utile, toute information complémentaire. Elle a été enfin mandatée par le Comité pour vous faire part du souhait de celui-ci qu'une décision puisse être prise assez tôt de façon non seulement à permettre au nouveau Recteur de prendre ses dispositions (trois des candidats occupent des postes importants au service de leur gouvernement), mais encore de pouvoir l'associer à la préparation

du prochain budget et du programme à moyen terme de l'Université qui seraient préparés dès la fin de cette année. Les représentants du Gouvernement japonais ont particulièrement insisté sur ce point.

7. Monsieur M'Bow devant venir à New York à la fin du mois d'octobre pour participer au Comité administratif de coordination, vous jugerez peut-être utile de profiter de cette opportunité pour avoir un échange de vues avec lui sur les problèmes posés par la décision que vous devez prendre conjointement au sujet de l'un de ces cinq candidats. Je crois, en effet, qu'une décision rapide serait heureuse, car elle éviterait des campagnes de nature politique. Il s'agit d'une désignation d'un caractère particulier étant donné les fonctions de l'Université et la nécessité de veiller, conformément à l'esprit de la charte, au maintien de son autonomie.

cc: M. K.K.S. Dadzie

THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY
New York Liaison Office
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 19 October 1979

REFERENCE:

TO Mr. Albert Rohan, Director
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

THROUGH:

FROM Hiro Shibuya, Chief
Liaison Office, United Nations University

SUBJECT Article in London Daily Telegraph about UNU

..... For your information, I attach a copy of an article about the UN University which appeared in the London Daily Telegraph on 15 October and of UNU's letter to the Editor in reply.

We have been informed by our London Office that the Editor of the Daily Telegraph has undertaken to print our letter in full in the issue of 20 October.

cc: Mr. R. Fleming/Tokyo
Mr. C.T. Isolani/London

The Daily Telegraph
(London)
15 October 1979
by Robert Moss

Bonn cash for U.N. University

THE West German Government has decided to donate Dm 8,000,000 (£2 million) over the next four years to the United Nations University (U N U), which is based in the Toho Seimei skyscraper building in Tokyo.

The decision was strongly opposed by some Bonn officials who have investigated the background of the U N U, a project that the British, French and American Governments have declined — despite repeated pressure — to suport.

The U N U was formally inaugurated in 1975, with the ostensible purpose of bringing together academics from many countries to take part in study groups on problems of Third World development and global distribution of wealth.

The appointment of a respected political independent, a former President of New York University, as Rector of the U N U, did not allay all the fears about the uses to which the new body — which is not required to provide accounts to the U N — might be put.

According to Western intelligence sources, the U N U (like other U N agencies) is viewed by the K G B as an ideal base for recruiting "agents of influence," and the Russians are especially enthused about a current plan to set up research centres under U N U auspices at various Third World universities.

The deputy chief of the K G B Rezidentura in Tokyo, Mr Yuri Khangarevich Totrov, maintains numerous contacts among the staff and research fellows of the U N U. Mr Totrov, who holds the rank of K G B Colonel, is a specialist in the recruitment of United States and Canadian citizens.

The present staff of the U N U is said to include a member of the British Communist party and a former activist in Chile's Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (M I R), a Cuban-backed terrorist organisation.

THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

国際連合大学

29th Floor, Toho Seimei Building
15-1, Shibuya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo 150, Japan

〒150 東京都渋谷区渋谷2-15-1 東邦生命ビル29階
TELEPHONE (03)499-2811

17 October 1979

The Editor
Daily Telegraph
London, England

Sir,

In his article about the United Nations University (15 October) Robert Moss states that the University is "viewed by the KGB as an ideal base for recruiting agents of influence" and infers that this is a reason for the lack of financial support from Britain, France and the United States.

Mr. Moss's allegations are so unsubstantial and general that, whilst damaging, offer little possibility of clear or detailed refutation. However I offer the following comments to indicate what reliance may be placed on the article.

1. It is not true that UNU is "a project that the British, French and American governments have declined to support". Britain contributed £5 million in 1978 after a full examination of the University's programmes. President Carter has twice included a request for a contribution in his budget; although Congress authorized the contribution on each occasion, it was not appropriated for reasons unrelated to Mr. Moss's allegations. The French Foreign Ministry has assured the Rector of the University that France intends to contribute as soon as budgetary limitations permit.

2. It is not true that UNU "is not required to provide accounts to UN". The University's annual budget has to be submitted to the UN's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budget Questions before it is put to the Council for approval. The budget has to be reported to the General Assembly in the UNU's annual report and the University's accounts are audited annually by both the internal and external auditors of the UN.

3. Mr. Moss refers to "a current plan to set up research centres under UNU auspices at various Third World universities". The UNU does not "set up" research centres; it functions by linking existing institutions in global networks which collaborate on research programmes. There are already 16 of these networks linking units in more than 60 countries, both industrialized and developing.

..2

TELEX J25442 UNATUNIV CABLE UNATUNIV TOKYO

The UN University was created to be "an international community of scholars" working to help solve "pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare". A number of distinguished Soviet scholars have participated in UNU's expert advisory committees with their colleagues from other countries. The Rector of UNU and his Vice Rectors expect to visit the Soviet Union shortly to increase contacts with the Soviet academic and scientific community.

Much more could be said about other inaccuracies in Mr. Moss's article but this should be enough to indicate how misleading it was.

R.A. Fleming
Director of Information
UN University

AF/jb/ms - cc: SG
bf: RA/AR/GMM/JBP/MKP/AKU
File: Universities
XRef: VIP's/"O"

28 September 1979

Dear Glenn,

Thank you very much for your letter of 13 September 1979 enclosing a copy of your personal background notes on the establishment of the United Nations University entitled "An Idea Whose Time Has Come".

You may be sure that I shall read these notes with special interest and I know that they will be of great help to the Council of the United Nations University.

It was good to talk to you again during your recent stay in New York.

Cissy joins me in sending you and Eva our warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Mr. Glenn A. Olds
President
Alaska Pacific University
Anchorage Alaska 99504

Rec'd 20 IX 79

Alaska Pacific University

Anchorage, Alaska 99504

907-276-8181

AF
Please prepare a reply.
RA
20/9

September 13, 1979

The Honorable Kurt Waldheim
The Secretary-General United Nations
United Nations Plaza, 38th Floor
New York, New York 10017

Dear Kurt:

At a consultation with a committee of the United Nations University in Geneva last week, I was asked to give some background on my association with the idea and founding of the UNU. My remarks were informal and without notes. At the end of the meeting, I was requested to provide that "personal historical background" for their potential sharing with the wider Council.

The enclosed is that effort which you may find of some historical if not personal interest.

It was good to talk with you briefly in New York. I am so appreciative of your strong leadership in so fragile a world. I hope there may be ways to be more directly helpful.

Cordially,

Glenn

Glenn A. Olds
President

GAO:mr

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM — MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: The Secretary-General

DATE: 25 September 1979

REFERENCE: EC 113/21(3)

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Jean Ripert

SUBJECT: OBJET: United Nations University (UNU) - Designation of the Rector

1. You will recall that on 28 February, a note verbale was sent from your office to all Member States of the United Nations and UNESCO and to other concerned agencies and bodies inviting them to propose candidates for the post of Rector of the UNU. Some 39 names of prospective candidates were put forward in response to this invitation.

2. You will also recall that at its eleventh session, the UNU Council established a Nominating Committee for the selection of candidates for the post of Rector, headed by the Chairman of the Council, Mrs. Wesley-Tanaskovic. The Committee has held two meetings to date and the third meeting is scheduled from 6-7 October. The Committee members have undertaken every effort possible to acquaint themselves with the candidates personally and, indeed, succeeded in interviewing a large number of them.

... 3. I attach for your information, a list of nine pre-selected candidates agreed upon by the Committee at its meeting last month. I would like to mention in this connexion that it is still likely that a Japanese candidate may be presented at the last moment. You will note that two candidatures, namely those of Messrs. Furtado and Menon, have not yet been confirmed. Furthermore, you will find that the name of Mr. G. Olds is not included in the list. Mr. Olds was invited to Geneva for interviews with members of the Committee when they met there last month. Owing to imperative commitments in connexion with the third session of the Committee of the Whole, I was unfortunately, not in a position to attend this meeting and do not know the reason for the Committee's decision not to retain Mr. Olds' name on the list. I myself had an opportunity to interview him here in New York for some two hours and it is my intention, when I attend the forthcoming Committee meeting, to confirm that full and fair consideration was given to his candidacy.

4. Considering the excellent qualifications of the candidates included in the attached list, I am confident that you and Mr. M'Bow will be in a position to appoint a new Rector who fully meets the requirements of this important post.

5. I am at your disposal for further discussion on these matters.

LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF RECTOR
OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

	Name	Country	Current Position
1.	FURTADO, Celso*	Brazil	Economist, University of Paris
2.	KIMAMBO, Isarian	Tanzania	Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam
3.	KNUTSSON, Karl Eric	Sweden	Secretary-General, Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries
4.	KWAPONG, Alexander Adam	Ghana	Vice-Rector for Planning and Development of the United Nations University
5.	MENON, M.G.K.*	India	Chairman, Electronics Commission
6.	NICOL, Davidson	Sierra Leone	Executive Director, UNITAR
7.	SOEDJATMOKO,	Indonesia	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to U.S.A.
8.	TEVOEDJRE, Albert	Benin	Director, International Institute for Labor Studies
9.	WAGNER DE REYNA, Alberto	Peru	Ambassador of Peru in Paris, Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO

* Candidature not yet confirmed.

UNU

24 Sept. 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Jean Ripert
Under-Secretary-General, IESA

Hiro Shibuya, Chief
Liaison Office, UN University

New Members of the University Council

Further to my memorandum regarding the above matter dated 8 August, 1979, I am forwarding you herewith a copy of cable which we received from our London office concerning the matter.

I trust that the content therein is self-explanatory.

cc: Mr. A Rohan

NNNN

ZCZC DAL4249 NCL6545 LON060

RR NYK

.LONDON (UNU) 39 21 1700

UNU09/62 FOR SHIBUYA. LORD BRIGGS WISHES INFORM SECRETARY GENERAL HE RECOMMENDS PROFESSO R RICHARD JOLLY OF INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AT SUSSEX UNIVERSITY BE ADDED LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF ON UNU COUNCIL. UNESCO INFORMED

(ISOLANI LONOMNIPRESS)

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SS NYK

.TOKYO (UNU) 53 22 0745

2493 MR. FERDINAND MAYRHOFER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL REFERENCE YOUR MAP1552-08 REGRET INFORM YOU ON RECTOR'S BEHALF PRESSURE OF SCHEDULE DOES NOT ALLOW PARTICIPATION OF UNU SENIOR STAFF IN SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION MEETING IN NOUMEA NEW CALEDONIA 4-7 SEPTEMBER. APPRECIATE RECEIVING FINAL REPORT AND

OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTATION.

(JOSE MATA UNATUNIV)

COL 2493 1552-08 4-7

=08220744

Buch

NNNN

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO:
A: Mr. A. Rohan

FROM:
DE: H. Shibuya

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date
DC-1177	5610	13 Aug. 1979

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	X	POUR INFORMATION

COM.6 (2-78)

DJU

13 August 1979

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

On behalf of Dr. James M. Hester, Rector of the United Nations University who is away from Headquarters on extended official missions, I have the honour to refer to your note G/Cont/79 dated 18 July 1979 addressed to the Secretary-General informing him of your Government's contributions to various United Nations activities, including therein a contribution of $2000 to the Operating Fund of the United Nations University.

In this regard, I have further the honour to extend our deepest gratitude, on behalf of Dr. James M. Hester, to the Government of Ethiopia for its contribution to the University. The University's programmes, which now involve nearly 120 institutions in over 60 countries, are making a steady progress towards meeting the objectives of establishing a world-wide network of advanced training and research institutions designed to help identify and find solutions to pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare.

I have taken the liberty of sending you herewith some ..... of our information materials on the current activities of the University.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Hiro Shibuya
Chief
Liaison Office

H. E. Mr. Mohamed Hamid Ibrahim
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 560
New York, N.Y. 10017

bcc: Mr. J. Ripert
Mr. R. Winant
Mr. A. Rohan ✓

The Rector
PDD

UNU

RA
8/8

8 August 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Ripert,

Lord Briggs Recommendations for a New Council Member of the UN University

..... We have just received the attached cable from our representative in London. I trust that the contents therein are self-explanatory.

I am also sending a copy of the attached cable to Mr. A. Rohan for his information.

Yours Sincerely,

Hiro Shibuya
Chief, Liaison Office
UN University

Mr. Jean Ripert
Under-Secretary-General
DIESA
Room 2925A
UN

cc: Mr. A. Rohan
The Rector

NNNN

ZCZC DAL1090 NAL1831 LON009

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.LONDON (UNU) 115 06 1515

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UNU 08/19 FOR SHIBUYA AAA GRATEFUL YOU PASS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM LORD BRIGGS TO SECRETARY GENERAL CONCERNING BRIGGS SUCCESSOR ON UNU COUNCIL. BRIGGS RECOMMENDS FOLLOWING IN ORDER OF PRIORITY: LORD BOYLE OF HANDSWORTH, RONALD PHILIP DORE AND LORD PERRY. UNESCO HAS BEEN INFORMED BBB LORD BOYLE BORN 1923 IS VICE-CHANCELLOR LEEDS UNIVERSITY AND CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE VICECHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS. IN COURSE OF DISTINGUISHED CAREER WAS MINISTER OF EDUCATION 1962-64 HELD NUMEROUS POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS CON-CERNED WITH EDUCATION AND WAS MEMBER IBRD COMMISSION INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 1968-69 CCC DORE BORN 1925 IS FOLLOW INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX SINCE 1969. WAS PROFESSOR SOCIOLOGY LONDON SCHOOL ECONOMICS 1961 AND PROFESSOR ASIAN STUDIES UNIVERSITY BRITISH COLUMBIA 1956. IS AUTHOR NUMEROUS LEARNED PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING JAPAN. DDD LORD PERRY BORN 1921 IS VICECHANCELLOR OPEN UNIVERSITY SINCE 1969. IN COURSE OF DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL CAREER WAS PROFESSOR OF PHARMACOLOGY EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY 1958-68 AND SECRETARY BRITISH PHARMACOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1957-61 (SOLANI LONOMNIPRESS)

COL 08/19 1923 1962-64 1968-69 1925 1969 1961 1956 1921 1969
1958-68 1957-61

=08061441

UNU

bcc: PDD
Mr. Rohan
Mr. Winant

27 July 1979

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I write with much pleasure to express to you and to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the profound gratitude of the United Nations University for your Government's first contribution of US$1.085.481,68 to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University.

This contribution is of a particular importance to the University as it will no doubt stimulate donations from other Governments among the industrialized countries as well as helping the University to extend its programmes.

The University's current programmes, which now involve nearly 120 institutions in over 60 nations, have reached a promising stage in fulfilling the Charter objectives. The generous and timely contribution from your Government, we believe, will greatly enhance the University's capacities to meet its responsibilities.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

James M. Hester
Rector

His Excellency
Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of
Germany to the United Nations
600 Third Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

cc: Ambassador Guenter Diehl (Tokyo)

UNU

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

UNU/61
26 July 1979

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY CONTRIBUTES DM 2 MILLION TO ENDOWMENT FUND OF UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

(Reproduced as received from the UNU Liaison Office, New York.)

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, Rudiger von Wechmar, today handed to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim a cheque for 2 million deutsche mark (about US $1 million) as the first instalment of his Government's pledge of DM8 million (about US$4.4 million) to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University (UNU). Further instalments are to follow in 1980, 1981 and 1982, subject to parliamentary approval.

At a brief ceremony in the Secretary-General's office, Mr. von Wechmar said the Federal Republic of Germany wished to express by this contribution its appreciation and support of the work of the United Nations University in helping solve the social and economic problems troubling not only the developing countries but the world community of nations.

Accepting the contribution, the Secretary-General expressed his gratitude for this timely contribution to the Endowment Fund of the University. He also expressed the hope that more Governments would be encouraged to contribute to this innovative and unique institution.

The Rector of the University, James M. Hester, welcomed the contribution of another leading industrialized country as evidence of greater understanding and support for the importance of the University's role in tackling some of the world's most pressing problems. With generous contributions such as this one, Mr. Hester said, UNU would be able to extend its programmes.

The Federal Republic of Germany became the twenty-sixth Government to pledge or contribute to the UNU Endowment and Operating Funds, which now total nearly $142 million.

Interest from the Endowment Fund is the major source of income of the United Nations University. This form of funding is designed to give the University long-term viability and to protect its autonomy and academic freedom.

* *** *

For information media – not an official record

UNU

cc. Mr. Rupert

AR/FMG/EF

bf: AKU File: FRG

5. April 1979

Sehr geehrter Herr Bundesminister!

Für Ihr Schreiben vom 14.3.1979, mit dem Sie mich von dem Beitrag der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zum Stiftungsfond der Universität der Vereinten Nationen in der Höhe von 2 Millionen DM informieren, danke ich Ihnen bestens.

Dieser Beschluss wird eine wertvolle Hilfe bei den Arbeiten der Universität im Sinne der ihr von der Generalversammlung übertragenen Aufgaben darstellen. Ich möchte der Bundesregierung für den grosszügigen Beitrag meinen aufrichtigen Dank aussprechen und bin überzeugt, dass sich die Zusammenarbeit Ihres Landes mit der Universität in Hinkunft noch erweitern und vertiefen wird.

Mit den besten Grüssen

Kurt Waldheim

Seine Exzellenz
Herrn Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Bundesminister des Auswärtigen
B o n n

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: / A:	Mr. Rohan
FROM: / DE:	Peter Hansen, Officer-in-Charge, DIESA

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date
2941	5704	23 Mar 79

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Attached reply, as requested

COM.6 (2-78)

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: A: Mr. Hansen, Officer-in-Charge, DIESA

FROM: DE: Kristen Connor KRC

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date
	5707	23 March 1979

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
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FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
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MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
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AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

The S-G's office has asked for a brief reply to the attached - preferably in German and to be ready by early afternoon today.

I have prepared a draft in English - could you please clear it (can you translate it into German?).

Thanks.

COM.6 (2-78)

23 March 1979

Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 3 March 1979 informing me of the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations University endowment fund. I should like to thank you for this valuable contribution to the fund and for your recognition, in doing so, of the important tasks being carried out by the University.

I whole-heartedly support your hope that this will mark the beginning of even closer co-operation between your Government and the United Nations University.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

RO[redacted] **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: / A: Mrs. K. Connor

FROM: / DE: A. Rohan

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date
3802	5031	23 March 79

FOR ACTION	✓	POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
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AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	✓	POUR INFORMATION

COM.6 (2-78)

DNU

DER BUNDESMINISTER
DES AUSWÄRTIGEN

Bonn, 3. März 1979
611-611.11/2

An den
Generalsekretär der Vereinten Nationen
Herrn Dr. Kurt Waldheim

New York

Sehr geehrter Herr Generalsekretär,

ich habe die grosse Freude, Ihnen mitteilen zu können, dass die Bundesrepublik Deutschland im Jahre 1979 in den Stiftungsfonds der Universität der Vereinten Nationen 2 Millionen DM einzahlen wird. Diese Summe ist für den entwicklungsbezogenen Teil des Stiftungsfonds der Universität bestimmt.

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland würdigt hiermit die bisher von der Universität der Vereinten Nationen geleistete Arbeit. Sie hofft, dass ihr Finanzbeitrag der Universität helfen wird, die wichtigen Aufgaben, die ihr von der Generalversammlung der Vereinten Nationen übertragen wurden, noch besser als bisher zu lösen.

Ich bin davon überzeugt, sehr geehrter Herr Generalsekretär, dass mit diesem ersten deutschen Beitrag eine noch engere Zusammenarbeit mit der Universität der Vereinten Nationen eingeleitet wird.

Mit freundlichen Grüssen

Ihr

Translation

THE FEDERAL MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Excellency,

It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that in 1979 the Federal Republic of Germany will contribute DM 2 million to the United Nations University Endowment Fund. This sum is intended for the section of the Fund relating to development.

The Federal Republic of Germany is contributing this sum in acknowledgement of the achievements so far of the United Nations University. It hopes that the contribution will help the University to solve even more effectively the important tasks assigned to it by the United Nations General Assembly.

I am convinced, Excellency, that this first German contribution will mark the beginning of even closer co-operation with the United Nations University.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Genscher

His Excellency
Dr Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

UNU

D R A F T

Federal Republic of Germany Contributes Two Million Deutsch Marks to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, Ambassador Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar, today called on the Secretary-General and handed over a cheque for two million deutsch marks (about US$1 million) as the first instalment of his Government's pledge of eight million deutsch marks (about US$4.4 million) to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University. Further instalments will follow in 1980, 1981 and 1982, subject to parliamentary approval.

At a brief ceremony held at the Secretary-General's office, Ambassador von Wechmar said the Federal Republic of Germany wished to express by this contribution its appreciation and support of the work of the United Nations University in helping solve the social and economic problems troubling not only the developing countries but the world community of nations.

Accepting the contribution, the Secretary-General expressed his gratitude for this timely contribution to the Endowment Fund of the University. He also expressed the hope that more Governments would be encouraged to contribute to this innovative and unique institution.

The Rector of the United Nations University, Mr. James M. Hester, welcomed the contribution of another leading industrialized country as evidence of greater understanding and support for the importance of the University's role in tackling with some of the world's most pressing problems. With generous contributions such as this one, Mr. Hester said, the UNU would be able to extend its programmes.

The Federal Republic of Germany became the twenty-sixth Government to pledge or contribute to the UNU's Endowment and Operating Funds, which now total nearly US$142 million.

/...

Accepting the contribution, the Secretary-General expressed his deepest appreciation for this timely contribution to the Endowment Fund of the University, and expressed further his wish that more Governments would be encouraged to contribute to this innovative and unique member of UN family.

The Rector of the United Nations University, Mr. James M. Hester, who attended the ceremony, welcomed the contribution of another leading industrialized country as evidence of greater understanding and support for the importance of the University's role in tackling with some of the world's most pressing problems. With generous contributions such as this one, Mr. Hester said, the UNU would be able to plan expansion of its programmes, now concentrated on world hunger, human and social development and the use and management of natural resources, to other equally urgent problems facing the world.

The Federal Republic of Germany became the twenty-sixth Government to pledge or contribute to the UNU's Endowment and Operating Funds, which now total nearly US$142 million.

Interest from the Endowment Fund is the major source of income of the UW University. This form of funding is designed to give the University long-term viability and to protect its autonomy and academic freedom.

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: A: Mr. Albert Rohan		
FROM: DE: Hiro Shibuya		
Room No. – No de bureau DC-1177	~~Extension – Poste~~ 5610	~~Date~~ 19 July 1979

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	XX	POUR INFORMATION

THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

29th Floor, Toho Seimei Building
15-1, Shibuya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo 150, Japan

国際連合大学

〒150東京都渋谷区渋谷2-15-1 東邦生命ビル29階
TELEPHONE:(03)499-2811

13 July 1979
OR 51

Dear Dr. Firnberg,

I have just been informed by our Liaison Office in New York of the receipt of US$65,430 representing Austria's annual contribution for 1979.

On behalf of the United Nations University, and on my personal behalf, I should like to express to you personally, and to the Government of Austria, the deep gratitude of the University for Austria's latest contribution, which, together with earlier contributions totalling $372,400 paid so far, clearly demonstrates your country's steadfast interest in and support for the work of the United Nations University. I have no doubt that the Austrian contribution will serve as a stimulus to other Member States of the United Nations to provide the University with the assistance it needs in order to fulfil its important mandate.

Please accept, once again, our sincere thanks and the expression of our highest consideration.

James M. Hester
Rector

H.E. Dr. Hertha Firnberg
Minister of Science and Technology
10014 Vienna, Minoritenplatz 5
Austria

cc: H.E. Dr. Davidson L. Hepburn
Permanent Representative of Austria to the UN

H.E. Dr. Franz Weidinger, Ambassador of Austria to Japan

bcc: Mr. H. Shibuya

5-6 UNU

cc : SG
M. Ripert
M. D. Diene/Unesco
b/f: RA/JRB/FMG/[illegible]/AKU

LE 5 JUIN 1979 RIPERT/AR/[illegible]P/jh 3802 B 5033

OSG/EOSG

MONSIEUR AMADOU-MAHTAR M'BOW
DIRECTEUR GENERAL
UNESCO
PARIS (FRANCE)

COMME SUITE AUX DISCUSSIONS QUI ONT EU LIEU ENTRE NOS SERVICES AU SUJET DE L'ETUDE SUR L'UNIVERSITE DES NATIONS UNIES PREVUE PAR LA RESOLUTION 33/108 DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE, JE VOUDRAIS VOUS INFORMER QUE J'AI DESIGNE M. GEORGE DAVIDSON POUR ENTREPRENDRE CETTE ETUDE, CONJOINTEMENT AVEC VOTRE REPRESENTANT.

M. DAVIDSON SERA DISPONIBLE DES FIN JUILLET AU MOMENT OU IL PRENDRA SA RETRAITE ET ENVISAGE DE CONSACRER HUIT SEMAINES A TEMPS COMPLET A CES TRAVAUX. J'ESPERE AINSI QU'IL NOUS SERA POSSIBLE DE SOUMETTRE NOTRE RAPPORT CONJOINT A L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE AU DEBUT NOVEMBRE AU PLUS TARD.

JE VOUS SAURAIS GRE DE BIEN VOULOIR M'INFORMER DU NOM DE LA PERSONNE QUE VOUS AVEZ DESIGNEE POUR COOPERER AVEC M. DAVIDSON A L'ELABORATION DE CETTE ETUDE.

HAUTE CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM
SECRETAIRE GENERAL
NATIONS UNIES

Albert Rohan - Directeur du
Cabinet du Secrétaire général

UNU Confidential 12.6.79

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

Discussed with Mr. Rajeev Today

TO: A: Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DATE: 11 June 1979

REFERENCE: EC 113/21(3)

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Jean Ripert, Under-Secretary-General
for International Economic and Social Affairs

SUBJECT: OBJET: Nominations for Rector of the United Nations University

..... 1. Please find attached a confidential list of names and personal data of candidates proposed for Rector of the United Nations University. These names will be considered on June 22-23 in Tokyo by the Nominating Committee set up in accordance with the University Charter.

2. The names received officially from Governments in response to the Secretary-General's request of 28 February 1979 are Dr. Haile, Dr. Kwapong, Dr. Roche, Dr. Wagner de Reyna, Mr. Jan Sperling, Mr. Ernst Zurek, and Mr. Johann Atrops. The Japanese member on the Nominating Committee, after consulting his Government, suggested Dr. Roche, Mr. Soedjatmoko, Lord Briggs, Mr. Leonard Martin and Dr. Urquidi. The proposals received by UNESCO include Dr. Hanna Gray, Prof. Carrier, Dr. Kwapong and Rev. Hesburgh. The other names have been suggested by individuals. The attached list is a composite of names. Those in the first category are the persons the Nominating Committee understands to be available, while the availability of those in the other two categories needs still to be ascertained. The Nominating Committee at its first meeting, taking into account factors such as availability, grouped the names in the order in which they appear, in order to facilitate the Committee's work.

3. We are also expecting nominations by Denmark and the United Kingdom, but they have not as yet been received.

4. I should appreciate having the benefit of your reactions to the present list. I shall, therefore, contact you to discuss this matter before leaving for Tokyo.

9 May 1979

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

	Name	Country	Submitted by:
1.	Dr. Hanna Holburn Gray President, University of Chicago	United States	- International Federation of University Women
2.	Dr. Minasse Haile Visiting Assoc. Professor of Law, Villanova University, USA	Ethiopia	- Ethiopian Government
3.	Dr. Alexander Kwapong Vice Rector, UNU	Ghana	- Ghana Government - Association of African Universities - President of Association of African Universities - Dr. H. Parpia, UNU Advisory Committee, World Hunger Programme
4.	Dr. Glenn Olds President Alaska Pacific University	United States	- Self - Clark Kerr, Chairman, Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education
5.	Dr. Marcel Roche Former Chairman, UNU Council	Venezuela	- Government of Venezuela - Government of Japan (suggestion)
6.	Soedjatmoko Ambassador, Plenipotentiary to USA	Indonesia	- Government of Japan (suggestion)
7.	Dr. A. Wagner de Reyna Ambassador of Peru in Paris, Member Executive Board of UNESCO	Peru	- Government of Peru

Names submitted as Suggestions

1.	Lord Briggs, Historian	United Kingdom	- Government of Japan (suggestion)
2.	Professor Hervé Carrier* Former Rector of the Gregorian University, Rome; President of the International Federation of Catholic Universities	Canada	- International Federation of Catholic Universities

	Name	Country	Submitted by:
3.	Professor Celso Furtado Economist, Paris	Brazil	- Dr. A. Abdel-Malek, Co-ordination of UNU Project on Development Alternatives
4.	Professor L.K.H. Goma Minister of Education and Culture	Zambia	-
5.	Filipe Herrera General Co-ordinator ECIEL, Brazil, Chairman, UNITAR Board	Chile	- Eduardo Albertal, UNDP
6.	Rev. Father Theodore M. Hesburgh President, University of Notre Dame, USA	United States	- International Federation of Catholic Universities
7.	Rasheeddudin Khan*	India	- Dr. A. Abdel-Malek, Co-ordination of UNU Project on Development Alternatives
8.	Karl Eric Knutsson Secretary General, Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Devel Developing Countries	Sweden	- Dr. Sol Chafkin, UNU World Hunger Advisory Committee
9.	Carlos A. Mallman Executive President, Fundación Bariloche	Argentina	- Eduardo Albertal, UNDP
10.	Mr. Leonard C.J. Martin Under-Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development	United Kingdom	- Government of Japan
11.	Professor Y. Nayadamma* Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	India	- Dr. Parpia, UNU Advisory Committee, World Hunger Programme
12.	Dr. Victor Urquidi President, El Colegio de Mexico	Mexico	- Government of Japan - Dr. Parpia, UNU Advisory Committee, World Hunger Programme

Others

	Name	Country	Submitted by:
1.	W.K. Chagula, UN Ambassador, Geneva; Member, UNU Council	Tanzania	-
2.	Ralf Dahrendorf London School of Economics	Federal Republic of Germany	- Dr. K. Soedjatmoko, UNU Advisory Committee, Human and Social Development Programme
3.	Dr. Johan Galtung* UNU Project Co-ordinator, Goals, Processes and Indicators of Development	Sweden	- Dr. K. Soedjatmoko, UNU Advisory Committee, Human and Social Development Programme
4.	Professor S. Nural Hasan* Former Minister of Education	India	- Dr. Parpia
5.	Enrique Iglesias Acting Director-General, Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning	Argentina	
6.	Amir Jamal, Minister of Communications	Tanzania	
7.	Dr. Reimut Jochimsen State Secretary, Ministry of Education and Science, Bonn	Federal Republic of Germany	
8.	Dr. K.N. Karanja Vice Chancellor, University of Nairobi	Kenya	
9.	Dr. Davidson Nicol Executive Director, UNITAR; Ex officio member UNU Council	Sierra Leone	
10.	E.J. Oteiza*, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University	Argentina	
11.	Jan Pronk, former Minister of Finance	Netherlands	

* Personal data not yet available.

6 June 1979

Nominations received after 9 May 1979

	Name	Country		Submitted by:
12.	Jan Bodo Sperling	Germany	-	Federal Republic of Germany
13.	Ernst Christian Zurek	Germany	-	" "
14.	Johann Luding Atrops	Germany	-	" "

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES FEMMES DIPLÔMÉES DES UNIVERSITÉS

37, Quai Wilson, CH 1201 GENEVA, Switzerland

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA OF HANNA HOLBORN GRAY

Name: Hanna Holborn Gray

Address: President
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
U.S.A.

Birth: 1930, Heidelberg, Germany

Nationality: Citizen of U.S.A. since 1940

Civil Status: Married (to Charles Gray, law historian)

Education: B.A. in History, Bryn Mawr College
Ph.D. in Renaissance History, Harvard University, 1957
Research at libraries in London and Florence

Fellowship held: American Association of University Women Fellow 1954-55

Professional record: 1 July 1978 - President of University of Chicago

May 1977-July 1978 Acting President of Yale University

1974-July 1978 Provost and Professor of History at Yale University

Previously taught at Bryn Mawr College, Harvard University, the University of Chicago and Northwestern University

Memberships: Trustee of Bryn Mawr College, the Carnegie Institution, the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton and the Mayo Foundation

A director of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company and the J.P. Morgan Company of New York

During the years at Yale was member of the board of the Yale-New Haven Hospital and the Yale-New Haven Medical Center

10 April 1979

8. ミナセ・ハイレ エチオピア外相.

Synopsis of Resume on:

DR. MINASSE HAILE
7 Prout Drive
Coatesville, Pennsylvania 19320 — Home Phone: 1-215-384-4321

CAREER:

Visiting Assoc. Professor of Law, Villanova University School of Law, 1978 - Present

Visiting Lecturer, Haverford College, Spring Term, 1978

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, 1971 - 1974

Ambassador of Ethiopia to the United States of America, 1968 - 1971.

Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism of Ethiopia, 1965 - 1968.

Chairman of the Emperor's Private Cabinet, 1962 - 1968.

Civil Service Commissioner, Central Personnel Agency of Ethiopia, 1961 - 1962.

Legal Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, 1961.

EDUCATION:

Ph.D. (International Law and Relations: Minor, American Political Institutions) Columbia University, New York City, (1961).

M.A. (International Law and Relations) - Columbia University, New York City, (1957).

LL.B. (Law) - Columbia University School of Law, New York City, (1954).

B.A. (Economics) - University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, (1950).

PERSONAL:

Place and Date of Birth: Harar, Ethiopia, February 12, 1930.

Marital Status: Married and has four children. Wife has B.A., and M.A. from Columbia University, New York City.

Languages: Amharic and English as well as working knowledge of French and Italian.

(Please see following for amplification)

Minassa Haile - Amplified Resume

CAREER: *Visiting Associate Professor of Law, Villanova University School of Law, Villanova, PA, 1978 - Present.*

Teaching: Public International law, Comparative Law, International Organizations and International Protection of Human Rights.

Visiting Lecturer, Haverford College, Haverford, PA, Spring Term, 1978.

Taught: International Organizations and International Law.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, 1971 - 1974.

Elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, 1971 - 1972.

Headed Ethiopia's Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Conferences, the Conferences of East and Central African States and to other International and Regional Conferences as well as to bilateral meetings.

Negotiated and concluded Political, Economic, Cultural and other agreements with several countries.

Negotiated and concluded boundary agreements with the Sudan stretching from the Red Sea to Lake Rudolf.

Helped evolve the Addis Ababa Agreement between the Sudan and the former cessationist groups in Southern Sudan.

Evolved active foreign policy and established closer ties of friendship and cooperation with several countries.

Member of the Board of Directors of the Ethiopian Airlines for over seven years.

Ambassador of Ethiopia to the United States of America, 1968 - 1971.

Strengthened and expanded cooperation between Ethiopia and the U.S.A.

Headed Ethiopia's Delegation to International Conferences.

Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism of Ethiopia, 1965 - 1968.

(The Ministry operated all Government radios and television transmittors and published all newspapers, books, magazines, etc.)

While Minister of Information, I continued to head the Emperor's Private Cabinet (see below).

Improved and expanded radio and T.V. programs as well as newspapers and other publications.

Established autonomous status for Radio Ethiopia, Ethiopian Television, and the Ethiopian News Agency so they would operate somewhat freely from direct Government control.

Negotiated and concluded Cultural Exchange Agreements with several countries.

Reorganized the Ministry.

Established new mass communications facilities.

Chairman of the Emperor's Private Cabinet, 1962 - 1968.

(The various departments of the Private Cabinet were: Foreign Affairs, Judicial Affairs, Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, Chief of Staff Section, External Security and Religious Affairs.)

Was official interpreter of the Head of State in his discussions with other Heads of State, Ambassadors, foreign dignitaries and other foreigners. Interpreted also during his participation in International and Regional Conferences.

Wrote or reviewed the Emperor's written speeches delivered to foreign audiences at home and abroad.

Civil Service Commissioner, Central Personnel Agency of Ethiopia, 1961 - 1962.

Helped draft the first Civil Service Regulation of Ethiopia and established the first Personnel Administrative Agency.

Legal Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, 1961.

Negotiated the Peace Corps Agreement with the United States and other agreements with different countries.

6th Floor, Toho Seimei Building, 15-1, Shibuya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan TELEPHONE: (03) 499-2811

PRESS INFORMATION

17 February 1978 UNU/B/2

DR. ALEXANDER ADUM KWAPONG

VICE-RECTOR FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Alexander Adum Kwapong is the Vice-Rector for Planning and Development of the United Nations University, a unique new endeavour to find better ways to use the world's intellectual resources for the practical benefit of humanity. He assumed his post in January, 1976, after a distinguished term of office as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana, where he served from 1966 until he resigned to join the United Nations University.

Dr. Kwapong is widely known for the role he filled as a key representative of his nation at numerous international congresses. He has been on the Boards of the International Association for Cultural Freedom, the Association of African Universities, the Association of Commonwealth Universities, of which he was President in 1971, and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, of which he was Vice President. Currently he is on the Boards of the International Association of Universities, the International Council for Educational Development, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. He is also a Founder Member and Fellow of the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Kwapong attended Achimota College in Ghana and Cambridge University, England, where he was a student of the classics. He was awarded First Class Honours in both parts of the Classical Tripos (the Cambridge B.A. degree in classics), and received both the Richard's Prize as the best Classical Scholar at King's College Cambridge and the Sandys Research Studentship of Cambridge University in 1951. He was also granted his Doctorate in Philosophy at Cambridge in 1957.

/...

Dr. Kwapong taught Greek, Latin and ancient history at the University of Ghana, which he joined in 1953 as lecturer in classics, becoming a full professor in 1962. From 1961 to 1966 he served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. He also served for a year, 1961 - 1962, as Visiting Professor of Classics at Princeton University in the United States, which awarded him an honorary degree in 1974 (LL.D.). He also holds honorary degrees from the University of Warwick in England and the University of Ife in Nigeria (D.Lit.). He is the author of numerous articles and monographs both in classics and in higher education that have appeared in publications in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

Dr. Kwapong is married to the former Evelyn Caesar. They have six daughters.

The United Nations University first opened its doors in Tokyo in the autumn of 1975. It was established in response to the growing international recognition that the major problems confronting humanity are not the problems and responsibilities of single nations, either rich or poor, but of the entire interdependent world. In the words of its Charter--approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1973--the University's prime concerns are "the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare." In keeping with this, the Council of the University has designated world hunger, human and social development, and the use and management of natural resources as priority areas for the University's programmes, which it is conducting through global networks of advanced research and training institutions.

* * *

Name: Dr. Glenn A. Olds
President
Alaska Pacific University (formerly Alaska Methodist University)
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
Private Office Tel: (907)276-7507

I. PERSONAL DATA

Address: 3200 Sleeping Lady Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
Home Tel: (907)349-1635 or (907)344-4265

Birth: February 28, 1921, Sherwood, Oregon

Family: Wife: Dr. Eva B. Spelts Olds
Children: Dr. Linda E. Olds
Dr. G. Richard Olds

II. EDUCATION

A.B. (Magna Cum Laude) Willamette University, 1942.
B.D. (With Highest Distinction) Garrett Theological Seminary, 1945.
M.A. In Philosophy (With Honors) Northwestern University, 1945.
Ph.D. In Philosophy, Yale University, 1948.

III. PROFESSIONAL

July, 1977 - President and Professor of Philosophy, Alaska Pacific University

Sept., 1971 - July, 1977 <u>President and Professor of Philosophy, Kent State Universi</u>

One of the largest state universities in Ohio with 20,000 students on an 800 acre campus; additional seven regional campuses with 8,000 students; institutional accreditation for all graduate and undergraduate programs; 13 department offer doctoral programs, 26 departments offer master degrees; continuing education programs; international studies programs; and a physical plant worth $200 million.

March, 1969 - March, 1971 <u>U.S. Ambassador - Representative, United Nations Economic and Social Council</u>

Responsible for United States Representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, its major agen for considering and coordinating all matters concerning economic and social affairs which includes above 85 percen of the work of the U.N. This includes the functional com-

missions on human rights, population, social development, the status of women, statistics, and drugs and narcotics; the regional economic commission for Africa, Asia and the Far East, Europe, and Latin America; coordination of the thirteen specialized agencies, including UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, FAO, ILO, WHO, and the range of United Nations; Development Agencies in the economic and social field.

May, 1968 - Feb., 1969

Special Assistant for Policy and Manpower Development to President Richard M. Nixon.

Responsible through campaign, election and transition for cultivation, analysis, and recommendation of major policy and personnel responsibilities in foreign affairs; domestic affairs; health, education, and welfare; economic and fiscal affairs; justice, law and order; and administration

1965 - 1968

University Dean for International Studies and World Affairs, State University of New York System.

First university-wide dean for initiating, coordinating, and administrating comprehensive international studies, programs, and services on 62 campuses, involving 16,000 faculty, 142,000 students, and an annual budget of $340,000,000. Initiated 88 overseas programs on every major continent, over 1900 courses, and coordinated programs in overseas technical assistance, library and learning resource development, foreign faculty and student exchange, and international conferences and seminars.

1958 - 1965

President, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusettes.

Headed unique educational institution for international youth and community service leaders (90% of graduates go into these fields); pioneered in international youth leadership programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America; developed first pre-release guidance center for federal youth offenders; community tensions center, Urban Affairs Center; new curriculum in the liberal arts, strengthened doctoral program in health and community recreation; doubled faculty salaries, endowment, and built ten new buildings.

1954 - 1958

Director, Cornell University United Religious Work, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The first University appointee to one of the oldest and most unique programs of interreligious cooperation, involving 17 full-time chaplains of all faiths. Comprehensive services to all students irrespective of denomination, responsible for developing curricula and course options for the

major colleges in the University, comprehensive counselling campus and international summer services in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Europe.

1951 - 1954 — University Chaplain and Professor, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

Comprehensive coordination of all University religious activities, courses in ethics and philosophy of religion, university sponsored television program on "Ideas and Men," administrative responsibility for liaison with all religious publics.

1948 - 1951 — Associate Professor of Philosophy and Ethics, Garrett Theological Seminary; Visiting Professor of Philosophy, Northwestern University.

Responsible for developing a new curriculum in philosophy aimed at broadening religious leadership training to include philosophy of science, culture, political and critical contemporary issues in ethics.

1948 — Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Depauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Courses in Logic, Philosophy of Science, Ethics, History and Religion.

1947 — Assistant in Instruction, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Courses in Introduction to Philosophy.

PROFESSIONAL (Part Time)

U. S. Representative Kyoto Conference on U.S. - Japan Relations, Kyoto, Japan, 1969.
U. S. Representative Conference on the Future of the UN, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, 1968.
U. S. Representative Conference on Latin America in the last quarter of the twentieth century, Mexico City, Mexico, 1968.
Consultant, Universidad de Oriente, Venezuela, 1968.
U. S. Representative Convening Committee, Universities' Role in the Quest for Peace, Rome, Italy, 1967.
Convenor and host, North American Conference on Universities Role in the Quest for Peace, International Center, L.I., 1967.
Adviser, National Association of International Relations Clubs, 1967-68.
Chairman, Seminar, Educational and Cultural Exchange, White House Conference on International Education, 1965.

Executive Committee, Alliance for Progress, Massachusettes-Columbia, 1964-65.
Special Assistant to Sargent Schriver in War on Poverty (architect of VISTA), 1964.
Consultant, Ministry of Education, Nigeria, 1962.
Consultant, Government of Liberia, 1962.
Consultant, Peace Corps, 1961.
Consultant, Disarmament and Arms Control Commission.
Consultant, President's Council on Juvenile Delinquency, 1961-62.
Consultant, President's Council on Youth and Physical Fitness, 1961-63.
Consultant, President Eisenhower, Stockholm Conference on Education, 1960.
Leader, American Seminar to the USSR, 1957.

HONORS

Honorary Doctor of Science, Chung-Ang University, Seoul, Korea, October, 1978.
Honorary Doctor of Science, Central Michigan Univ., Dec., 197
Honorary Doctor of Laws, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, 1975.
Area Winner of the 4-H Alumni Award, 1974.
Honorary Doctor of Literature, University of Redlands, Redlands, California, June, 1974.
Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania, 1972.
Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Lakeland College, Illinois, 1971.
Honorary Doctor of Law, University of Akron, Ohio, 1971.
Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Inter-American University, Puerto Rico, 1968.
Honorary Academician, China Academy, Taiwan, 1967.
Academico Honoris Causa, Mexican Academy of International Law, 1967.
Outstanding Citizen Award, City of Springfield, Mass., 1965.
Honorary Doctor of Humanics, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusettes, 1965.
Honorary Doctor of Divinity, Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, 1955.
Outstanding Teacher Award, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, 1953.
National Fellow, National Council on Religion in Higher Education, 1946.
Robinson Fellowship, Yale University, 1945-46.
Swift Travelling Fellowship Northwestern University, 1944-45.
Omicron Delta Kappa (National Scholastic Honorary), 1942.
Tau Kappa Alpha (National Forensic Honorary), 1942.
Omicron Delta Sigma (National Scholastic Honorary), 1942.
Blue Key (National Service Honorary), 1941.

PUBLICATIONS

Author or co-author of five books, over seventy-five articles, guest editor, Saturday Review, frequent contributor to major professional and international journals.

ASSOCIATIONS

Commission on Honest Elections, Alaska, 1978.
Akron Regional Development Board Member, 1975.
The National Committee to Develop an American University Consortium on Energy and the Natural Resources . . . A Regional Center of the United Nations University, 1974.
Charter Member, Oceanic Society, San Francisco, Calif., 1974.
Chairman, Governor's Commission on the U.N. for Ohio, 1973-74
Sponsor for the Near East Foundation Africa Fund, 1973-.
A Founding Member: United States Committee for the United Nations University.
Interfaith Campus Ministry, Board of Trustees, 1973-.
Board of Governors, Blossom Festival Society (Ohio), 1972-.
Member at Large, Boy Scouts of America, 1972-.
President, Board of Directors, Design Science Institute, 1972-
Governor's Advisory Council on Malabar (Ohio), 1972-.
Board of Directors, Edgar Mitchell Associates, 1972-.
Committee on Educational Opportunities for Minority Groups of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1971.
Board of Directors, Council for the Study of Mankind, 1971-.
Council Member, Center for Integrative Education, 1958-.
Trustee, Dag Hammarskjold College, 1968-.
Vice Chairman, Education and World Affairs, Council on University International Programs, 1968.
Vice President, The Metropolitan Area Council for International Recreation, Culture, and Lifelong Education, (NYC), 1968.
Advisory Board, International Training, American Society of Public Administration, 1967-68.
Executive Committee, International Education, National Association of State University and Land-Grant Colleges, 1966-68.
Advisory Board, U.S. - France Institute of American Studies, Paris, France, 1966-68.
Executive Committee, National Survey of Community Health Services, 1964-65.
Trustee, Albert Schweitzer Foundation, 1962-65.
National Citizen's Advisory Committee on Community Campaigns and Welfare, 1962.
Program Committee, National Council of YMCA, 1959-65.
Trustee, World Literacy Foundation, 1960-62.
Advisory Council, National Council of Boy Scouts of America, 1960.
Commission on the Arts, American Assoc. of Colleges, 1960-62.
Commission on Student Personnel - American Council on Education, 1956-58.
President, Alph Psi Zeta Foundation, 1954.

REFERENCES

Who's Who in America, 40th ed. (1978-79). Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, Inc., 1978.

Directory of American Scholars, 6th ed. Tempe, Arizona: The Jaques Cattell Press (forthcoming).

Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans. Raleigh, North Carolina: American Biographical Institute (forthcoming).

Leaders in Education, 5th ed. Tempe, Arizona: The Jaques Cattell Press (forthcoming).

Who's Who in the Midwest, 13th ed. Chicago: Marquis Who' Who, Inc. (forthcoming).

Who's Who in American Politics, 4th ed. (1973-74). Tempe, Arizona: (forthcoming).

The World Book Encyclopedia. (Chicago: Field Enterprises Education Corporation).

National Social Directory. New York, New York.

Directory of International Biography, 1973-74 ed. London: 1973.

International Who's Who in Community Service. London.

Who's Who in Government. Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, Inc

Who's Who Among Authors and Journalists. New York.

INTRODUCTORY MATERIAL

ON

GLENN OLDS, THE MAN

Dr. Glenn A. Olds, president of Alaska Pacific University, illustrates in his person and professional life that integration of diversity which is the mark of a free and democratic society at its best. Born of a Catholic father, Mormon mother, Quaker upbringing and Methodist ministry, he worked his way through high school, college and three graduate schools with honors and distinction, as a logger, ranch hand, park and forest ranger, professional boxer, dance band leader, dishwasher and country preacher.

He has served on the faculty of an ivy league and a small midwestern college, major midwestern and Rocky Mountain universities, private, public and private-public universities; as Executive Dean of the largest university system in the world (SUNY) and president of one of its smallest colleges. He has been president of a New England college (Springfield), a major midwest State university (Kent State), and presently is building a new university on America's last frontier, Alaska.

Dr. Olds has been guest editor of the Saturday Review, author or co-author of five books, over seventy-five articles, and has been a principal speaker at major national and international conferences and congresses. He has served four U.S. presidents. He was early consultant to the Peace Corps, principal architect of VISTA in the war on poverty, and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nation's Economic and Social Council. He has served as consultant to many nations including Liberia, Nigeria, Mexico, Singapore and Hong Kong.

He has been a pioneering leader as Chairman of the International Consortium on Energy Research, the International Design Science Institute, and initiator of the United Nation's University, the International Volunteer Service Corps, and the Institute for Noetic Sciences.

Dr. Olds has kept close to the earth on his summer retreats to their Vermont rock farm; close to the students as continuing teacher of philosophy; close to the needy of the world in his national and international service roles; close to his wife, daughter and son - all recently "doctored" (M.D. & Ph.D'd); and close to tomorrow as one of the authentic futurists of today. Equally resilient in fair weather or foul, his colleagues and trustees at Kent State described his constructive role through the healing of his years there in the phrase which describes his life as well, "He who is born in the fire, will not fade in the sun." Or, as a friend recently wrote, "He does not follow where the path may lead, he goes instead where there is no path, and leaves a trail."

Office of Public Affairs
Alaska Pacific University
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

September 1, 1978

6 , 12-4 I 国連大学準備委員会

Abril de 1977

CURRICULUM VITAE

DR. MARCEL ROCHE

DATOS PERSONALES:

Nació el 15 de Agosto de 1920, en Caracas, Venezuela.
Se casó en 1947 con la Sra. María Teresa Rolando, con quien tuvo cuatro hijos y de la cual enviudó en 1970; se casó en segundas nupcias con la Sra. Flor Blanco Fombona.

Dirección: Apartado 1827
Caracas, Venezuela

EDUCACION:

Estudios secundarios en la escuela "Sainte Croix de Neully", Paris, Francia. Grado de Bachiller en 1938..

B.S. "St. Joseph's College", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, E.E.U.U,B.S. (Biología y Química), 1942.

Universidad de Johns Hopkins, Escuela de Medicina, Baltimore, Maryland, E.E.U.U. M.D., 1946.

Hospital de Johns Hopkins, Interno , Servicio Médico de Osler, 1946-47.

Hospital de Peter Bent Brigham, Boston, Massachussetts, Residente Asistente en Medicina, 1947-48.

Doctor en medicina, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1953
Universidad de Sussex, Estudiante Graduado en el Departamento de Historia y Estudios Sociales, miembro visitante, Unidad de investigación de la política de la ciencia, 1972-73.

INVESTIGACION:

Miembro investigador, escuela de Medicina de Harvard, 1948-50, investigación en la fisiología adrenal, bajo George W. Thorn.

Investigador voluntario, Instituto de Investigación de Salud Pública de Nueva York, 1948-50, investigación en ácido úrico y metabolismo de la creatina en la gota y en el uso del isótopo N^{15}, nitrógeno pesado

en distrofia muscular progresiva, bajo Hans de Witt Stetten.

En Venezuela, después de 1951, investigación en:

a) Función tiroidea, con la ayuda del isótopo radioactivo I^{131}, relación entre la falta de yodo y la presencia del bocio.

b) Origen y destino de glóbulos rojos y matabolismo férreo y nutrición en individuos que viven en trópicos rurales.

c) Estudios sobre anquilostomo, incluyendo el diseño de un aparato original que permite la observación y filmación de las actividades del anquilostomo en los humanos.

d) Estudio Sociológico de la Comunidad científica Venezolana.

ENSEÑANZA Y ADMINISTRACION:

Escuela de Medicina de Harvard, Instructor en diagnóstico de laboratorio, 1949-50.

Profesor, libre docencia en Fisiopatología, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1958- hasta la fehca.

Profesor asistente, Semiología, Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1952 -1956.

"Simon Bolivar", Profesor de Estudios Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Cambridge,, 1970-71

Miembro investigador, Unidad de Investigación de la política de la ciencia, Universidad de Sussex, 1972-73.

Administración:

Fundador y Director (1952-58) del Instituto de Investigaciones Médicas, laboratorio privado sin fines de lucro, presursor de la dotación de la investigación científica en Venezuela.

Director, 1958-59, Instituto Venezolano de Neurología e Investigación Cerebrales.

Primer Director (1959-69), del Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, IVIC, el mayor centro de investigaciones en Venezuela,

en programas de investigación en matemáticas, física, química, biología, ciencias sociales y medicina experimental. Hay 20 departamentos y 100 investigadores dedicados a sus labores a tiempo completo.

Contribuyó en los estudios preliminares que llevaron a la fundación del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas, CONICIT, el consejo nacional de investigaciones del Gobierno Nacional.

Primer presidente del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas, CONICIT, 1969-72.

Jefe y fundador, Departamento de Estudio de la Ciencia, IVIC, 1976-77.

Miembro del Consejo, Conferencia Pugwash, 1976-

Miembro del Consejo Universitario, Universidad de las Naciones Unidas, Tokyo, 1974- hasta la fecha.

Consultor de inter-alia: UNESCO, Organización Mundial de la Salud, Organización Panamericana de la Salud, Organización de Estados Americanos, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, Comisión Internacional de Energía Atómica, (Gobernador, 1958-60).

Miembro de la directiva de la "Fundación Internacional de la Ciencia", I.F.S., Estocolmo, 1975-

Miembro del comité consultivo para la aplicación de la ciencia y la Tecnología al desarrollo, O.N.U. 1976-

IDIOMAS:

Español, inglés, francés, (con fluidez de idioma materno); portugués, italiano .

PUBLICACIONES:

Autor de más de 90 artículos en revistas internacionales.
Autor de 4 libros, todos ellos publicados en Venezuela, incluyendo estudios sobre la historia de la ciencia en Venezuela, colecciones de ensayos sobre ciencia y sociedad y una biografía de su padre.

Editor corresponsal, "Physiological Review", 1969-73.

Consejero editorial, "Science Studies", 1973- hasta,la fecha.

Editor Jefe Fundador de INTERCIENCIA, 1976-

ARTES:

Productor de un documental "In Vitro Studies of Hookworm".

Productor de un programa semanal de Televisión, sobre ciencia y tecnología, 1968-69.

Toca Violoncello

Miembro del jurado de ingreso, Salón Anual museo de Bellas Artes, 1954-57

HONORES:

Premio Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas (Venezuela), con equipo de la Fundación Luis Roche, 1956

Premio G.E.N., con Francisco De Venanzi, 1957

Premio José Gregorio Hernández, con Miguel Layrisse, 1969

Miembro, Academia Pontificia de las Ciencias, 1968 hasta el presente
Miembro Correspondiente, Academia Nacional de Medicina, Academia Nacional de Ciencias (Venezuela) Academia Argentina de Biología y Academia Brasilera de Ciencias.

Doctor Honoris Causa, Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, U.S.A.)
Doctor Honoris Causa, Universidad de los Andes, Mérida
Profesor Honorario, Universidad del Zulia
Orden del Libertador, Venezuela
Orden Andrés Bello, Venezuela
Ordre de la Couronne (Bélgica)

SOEDJATMOKO

B.: Jan. 10, 1922, Sawahlunto (West Sumatera). Moslem. M. Childr.: 3

Educ.: Medical Coll., Djakarta; Littaeur School of Public Administration, Harvard Univ., USA.

Career: Dep. Head of Foreign Press. Dept., Ministry of Information, 1945; Chief Editor of Het Inzicht, Ministry of Information, 1946; Dep. Chief Editor of Siasat magazine, 1947; member of Permanent Indonesian Delegation to UNO, 1947—51; Counsellor at Indonesian Embassy in Washington DC, 1950—51; known as one of the leading intellectuals in the Indonesian Socialist Party; Chief Editor of Siasat magazine, 1952—53; Editor of Pedoman daily until it was banned, 1952—62; Secr. Gen. of Indonesian Institute of World Affairs, 1955—58; Dir. of Pembangunan Publishing House and Bookshop, 1953—62; Adviser to Indonesian Delegation in A-A Conference, Bandung, 1955, member of the Central Board of Indonesian Red Cross, 1955—57; member of the Exec. Board & Plenary Board of BMKN, 1958—60; member of Constituent Assembly, 1956—59; Guest lecturer on South East Asian history and politics at Cornell Univ., New York, 1961—62; Vice Chairman later Adviser of Indonesian Delegation to UN Gen. Asembly, 1966—67; Personal Adviser to Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1967—; Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary to USA, 1968—; one of the first ten members of Djakarta Acad., 1970—; awarded Doctor HC in Law from Cedar Crest Coll., Pennsylvania and in Human Letters from Yale Univ., Connecticut (USA); member of American Art and Sc. Academy, 1971—.

Publs.: Nationalism and Progress in Free Asia; An Introduction to Indonesian Historiography (Co-Editor and Contributor); various articles on political, economic and cultural subjects both in English and Indonesian.

Addr.: Home: 2700 Filden Street N.W. Washington DC, 20008, USA. Ph. 363-4523

Off. : Indonesian Embassy, 2020 Massachussetts Ave. N.W. Washington DC, 20036. Ph. 293-1745

Alberto WAGNER DE REYNA

I. - Né à Lima, Pérou le 7 Juin 1915. Marié.

Collèges : Allemand, Lima et Gruenau, Berne (Suisse)

Universités : Université Catholique du Pérou; Université de Berlin et Université de Fribourg (Allemagne Fédérale).

Grades Académiques : Docteur en Philosophie; Docteur ès Lettres (h.c.) ; licencié en Sciences Juridiques et Sociales; Avocat.

Membre Titulaire de l'Académie Péruvienne et correspondant de l'Académie Royale Espagnole; Académie Colombienne; Académie Argentine et Académie du Salvador.

Membre de la Société Péruvienne de Philosophie; de la Société Péruvienne de Droit International et de l'Institut de Culture Hispanique (Madrid); Membre de l'International Council of Environmental Law (Bonn).

II. - Carrière Diplomatique : Il a été Secrétaire puis Conseiller auprès des Ambassades de Rio de Janeiro, Lisbonne, Berne et Santiago du Chili (1941-1960)

Directeur des Etudes Géographies au Ministère des Affaire Etrangères (1960)

Assesseur du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères (Ambassadeur) (1961)

Secrétaire Général des Affaires Etrangères (Vice-Ministre (1962-1965)

Il a été Ambassadeur dans les pays suivants : Grèce, Allemagne Fédérale, Colombie, Yougoslavie, Albanie eta occupé à deux reprises le poste de Délégué Permanent du Pérou auprès de l'UNESCO (1966+1978)

Il a été Ambassadeur en missions spéciales à Costa-Rica, au Salvador, au Honduras, au Nicaragua et au Guatemala, ainsi qu'au Libéria, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire et Sénégal.

Il a accompagné le Président de la République lors de se visites officialles : Japon, Etats-Unis d'Amérique et Brésil (1961-1962)

Il est actuellement Ambassadeur du Pérou en France.

III. - Carrière Universitaire : Professeur de Philosophie à l'Université Catholique du Pérou (1939-1941); Professeur de l'Université Nationale Majeure de San Marcos de Lima (1961); Professeur au Collège de Mexico (1963)

Il a prononcé des Conférence dans les Universités de Santiago du Chili ; de Mendoza (Argentine) ; Santander (Espagne) et Pittsbourg(Etats-Unis)

IV. - Liens avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies :

Délégué Suppléant du Pérou à l'OIT (1947-1949)
Délégué Suppléant du Pérou auprès de l'ECOSOC (1951)
Délégué du Pérou à la IV Conférence Régionale de la FAO, Santiago du Chili (1956)
Délégué du Pérou à diverses réunions du CEPAL, Santiago du Chili (1958-1960)
Assesseur Spécial de la Délégation du Pérou à l'ECOSOC (1966)

V. - Liens avec l'Unesco :

Membre de la Commission Nationale Péruvienne pour l'UNESCO (1962)
Délégué à la XIIIe Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO (196
Membre du Conseil Exécutif de l'UNESCO (1964-1972)
Ambassadeur Délégué Permanent du Pérou (1966-1968 et 1977-1978)
Président de la Délégation du Pérou à la IV Conférence Régionale des Commissions Nationales de l'UNESCO (Mexico 1967)
Président de la Délégation du Pérou à la XV Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO (1968)
Président de la Sous Commission des Sciences Humaines Sociales et de la Culture (1968)
Vice-Président du Conseil Exécutif de l'Unesco
Président de la Délégation du Pérou a la XVIème Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO (1970)
Membre de la Délégation du Pérou a la XVII Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO (1972)
Délégué du Pérou a la XIX Conférence Générale de l' UNESCO (Nairobi 1976)
Eln Membre du Conseil Exécutif de l'UNESCO (1976-1980)
Délégué du Pérou a la XX Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO et Président de la Commission de la Culture et des Communications (1978)
Il a assisté à diverses réunions techniques de l' UNESCO telles que :

Comité Spécial des Experts pour examiner le Projet des Recommandations sur la Conservation des Biens Culturels, qu'il a présidé en 1968
Colloque International "L'homme et la Transformation de son environnement ",CIPSH Salzbourg(1971)
Colloque International sur la Créativité (CIPSH Rio de Janeiro (1973)
Il a été Vice-Président de l'Institut Régional pour la Promotion du Livre en Amérique Latine.
Il a publié "Idée et Historicité de l'Unesco" (Lettre Préface de M. René Maheu Ed. Nagel Paris-Genève (1968)

VI. - Comme disciple de Martin Heidegger (Fribourg 1935-1936) il a publié le livre "La Ontología Fundamental de Heidegger" Buenos-Aires (1935 y 1945)
Il a traduit en espagnol les essais de cet auteur "Brief über den Humanismus" (Santiago du Chili, 1956) et "Die Zeit des Weltbildes" (Sahtiago du Chili,1958)

Il a publié les articles suivants dans des revues sur le même auteur "La Filosofía Existencial" Luminar, Mexico (1943)
"Dois Problemas na Filosofía de Heidegger" Verbum Rio de Janeiro (1945)
"Quevedo ante la vida y la muerte" Realidad Buenos-Aires (1949)
"Heidegger y el Problema de la Libertad" Revista Chilena de Filosofía, Santiago du Chili (1952)
"La Filosofía Existencial de Heidegger", Archives de la Société Péruvienne de Philosophie, Lima 1960
Il a collaboré à l'ouvrage écrit en hommage à Heidegger, Neske Pfullingen,(1959) avec l'essai "Die Enttäuschung".

VII.- Autres activités : Il a participé aux Congrès de Philosophie à Paris (1937); Bruxelles (1953); Mexico (1963) et Vienne (1968)
Représentant Plénipotentiaire à la Conférence sur les Entreprises Publiques des Pays en Voie de Développement (Ljubljana, Yougoslavie 1976)

VIII.- Livres : il a publié les livres suivants en rapport avec ses activités internationales en plus de ceux déjà cités :
"La Filosofía en Iberoamérica", Lima (1949)
"El Concepto de Verdad en Aristóteles", Mendoza Argentine (1951)
"Destino y Vocación de Iberoamérica", Madrid (1954)

ular del Perú

"Las Relaciones entre el Perú y Chile durante el conflicto con España", Lima (1963)
"Historia Diplomática del Perú" (1900-1945), Lima (1965)
"La Intervención de las Potencias Europeas en Latinoamérica" (1864-69), Lima (1974)
ainsi que les brochures suivantes :
"Lateinamerika zwischen Abendland und Dritter Welt" Hambourg (1972)
"El Problema Mundial del Agua", Lima (1972)

Baron BRIGGS (United Kingdom)

Born: 1921

Education: Cambridge University
Oxford University

Served: Professor of History, Sussex University
Dean of Social Studies, " "
Vice Chancellor, " "
Chairman, European Institute of Education
Member, UNU Council, 1974-1976
Honorary Member, American Academy of Arts and Sciences

(Source: The International Who's Who, 1978-1979)

Celso Furtado (Brazil)

Age: 58

Economist (Dr. Economics, University of Paris)

Economist, UN-ECLA

Director, Brazilian Development Bank

Executive Head, Superintendency for the Development of Northeast Brazil; Research Fellow, Yale University

Publications: The Economic Growth of Brazil: Development and Underdevelopment

Diagnosis of the Brazilian Crisis

Obstacles to Development in Latin America

Latin American Economic Development

(Source: Dictionary of International Biography)

Dr. Lameck Kazembe Haza GOMA (Zambia)

Born; 1930

Education: Fort Hare University College - Botany/Zoology

Cambridge University BA - Zoology

MA - 1959

London University PhD. - Zoology 1962

Served as: Minister of Education, 1976-

Vice-Chancellor, University of Zambia, 1969-1976

Prof. and Head of Zoology Department, University of Zambia, 1965-1969

Lecturer in Zoology, Legon University, Ghana, 1964-1965

Participation in meetings of the Scientific Council, OAU; UNESCO Symposium on Science Policy and Research Administration in Africa, Cameroon; Second International Congress of Africanists, Senegal

Zambian representative on Scientific Council of Africa, OAU, since 1965

Chairman, Board of Governors, Zambia 64 Foundation

(Source: African Biographies)

FELIPE HERRERA has been Chairman of UNITAR's Board of Trustees since 1976 and a member of its Board since 1965. He is also a member of the Founding Committee of the UN University. He was a member of a seven-man UNESCO team, headed by Mr. Edgar Faure, which reported on the Future of World Education ("Learning to be"), and was a member of several UN and UNESCO expert committees. Mr. Herrera, a former Minister of Finance in Chile, was President of the Inter-American Development Bank from 1960 to 1971.

He was born in Valparaiso, Chile, on 17 June 1922. He obtained his B.A. degree from the University of Chile in 1939; his M.A. degree in law and social sciences in 1946, and his law degree in 1947. He also undertook post-graduate studies in economics at the University of London during 1950-1951.

He joined the Legal Department of the Central Bank of Chile in 1943. In 1952 he served as Under-Secretary of Economy and Commerce, and in 1953 he became Minister of Finance of Chile.

From 1953 to 1958, he served as General Manager of the Central Bank of Chile, and during this term served as Governor for Chile of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

From 1958 to 1960, he served as Executive Director of IMF, representing Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay; and in 1960 he was elected President of the Inter-American Development Bank.

He has published numerous essays and books on financial and economic matters in Latin America; and during the years from 1947 to 1958 he also served as Professor of political economy at the University of Chile. He served again in that capacity during 1971 and 1972 having been nominated member of the "Instituto de Chile" in the Academy of Social, Political and Moral Sciences. He has been visiting Professor at the Simon Bolivar University in Caracas (Venezuela).

Since 1974 he serves as general co-ordinator of the ECIEL program (Economic Integration Studies for Latin America) formed by 40 academic institutions of the continent.

Since 1976 he serves as Chairman of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture of UNESCO.

In 1978 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Institute for International Co-operation (subsidiary of the European Cultural Foundation in Madrid) and of the World Ekistiks Society in Athens.

He has received 15 honorary degrees from universities of the USA, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Columbia, Peru, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay and 20 governmental distinctions from Latin American countries, Germany, Italy and France.

Rev. Theodore M. HESBOURGH (United States)

Born: 1917

Education: University of Notre Dame

Gregorian University, Rome

Catholic University of America

Served as: President of Notre Dame, 1952-

Member, US Committee on Civil Rights, Carnegie Comm. on the Future Structure and Financing of Higher Education in New York State

Permanent Representative of Holy See to International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna

President, International Federation of Catholic Universities

Trustee, Rockefeller Foundation

President, Carnegie Foundation

Director, Nutrition Foundation

Ordained priest

(Source: The International Who's Who 1978-1979)

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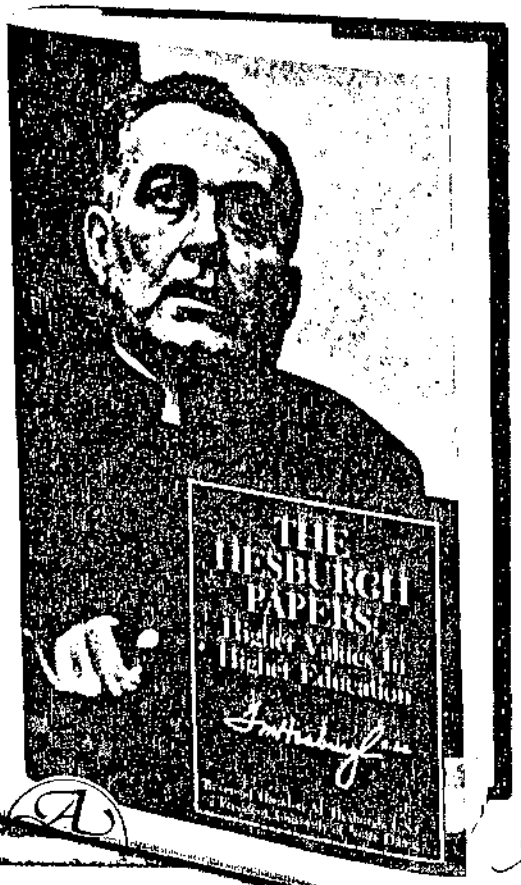

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—Congressman John Brademas, House Majority Whip

In a national news magazine's 1978 poll of influential Americans, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh finished second in influence within the field of religion and third in education. In The Hesburgh Papers he traces some of the often controversial stances that have brought him such renown.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Karl Eric Knutsson, Professor in Social Anthropology and Head of Department, Stockholm University.

Born on 31 May 1932.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

B.A. 1954	Archaeology, Economic History, Philosophy, Comparative Religion, Anthropology.
M.A. 1956	Comparative Religion.
M.A. 1957	Anthropology.
Ph.D.(1) 1960	Comparative Religion.
Ph.D.(2) 1964	Anthropology.
Fil.Dr. 1967	Anthropology (Swedish Fil.Dr. equivalent to earlier French Docteur de l'Etat; Swedish Ph.D. equivalent to Docteur de l'Université).
Associate Professor in Anthropology 1967	Gothenburg University
Full Professor in Anthropology 1970	Stockholm University.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

UNESCO research fellow 1960-10-01 - 1961-09-01.

Anthropological field-work Ethiopia 1960-10-01 - 1961-09-01.

Anthropological field-work Ethiopia 1962-09-01 - 1963-09-01.

Consultant to SIDA in East Pakistan 1966-01-15 - 1966-04-15.

Director Ethiopian Nutrition Institute 1967-07-01 - 1969-07-01.

Consultant to FAO (Home Economics Planning) 1968-08-01 - 1968-08-15.

Member SIDA Consultative Group in Nutrition 1969-07-01 - ...

Senior Social Science Adviser to SIDA 1970 - ...

Member United Nations Protein Advisory Group 1974-01-01 - ...

Secretary General and Director of Research of the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC) 1975-07-01 - ...

FIELD RESEARCH

Local level politics, land tenure organization of agricultural work, ritual systems among the Galla of western Ethiopia.
Two years 1960-1964.

The Arussi nomads of the Ethiopian Rift valley.
Four months 1963-1965.

The Borana nomads of southern Ethiopia.
Two months 1963-1965.

Land tenure in northern Ethiopia province of Tigre.
Three months 1963-1967.

Communal land tenure in Eritrea.
Six months 1963-1971.

Co-operatives in agriculture. Comilla (East Pakistan), Bangladesh.
One month 1966.

Field visits as research inspector for field projects among the Turkana, Samburu and Boran around Isiolo, Kenya.
1973.

Field visits as research inspector for field project on the effects of tourism on the local economy. Gambia.
1973.

Field visits as research inspector for a field project among the Marakwet of eastern Kenya.
1974.

Field visits as research inspector for field project on low cost housing in Tunisia.
1974.

Carlos Alberto MALLMANN (Argentina)

Born:

Education: Ph.D. - Physics

Served as: Executive Director, Fundación Bariloche, 1968-

Director, Dr. José A. Balseiro Physics Institute, 1962-1967

Director, Bariloche Atomic Centre, 1962-1966

Acting Head, Physics Department, Argentine Atomic Energy Centre, 1957-1958

Professor of Physics Buenos Aires University, 1956-1958

(Source: UN document E/1978/4 of 9 January 1978)

General Conference nom
Eighteenth session, Paris 1974
Nominations Committee

18 C/NOM/27
23 August 1974
Original: English

Item 36 of the Provisional Agenda

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr. Leonard C.J. MARTIN
(United Kingdom)
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development

Born: 1920

Education: London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London)
B.Sc. (Econ.)

Career: Ministry of Education (later Department of Education and Science)

1946-1948 Assistant Principal, Schools Branch

1948-1954 Principal, Teachers Training Branch

1954-1957 Principal, Architects and Buildings Branch

1957-1960 Assistant Secretary, Schools Branch

1960-1962 Assistant Secretary, Further Education Branch (Youth Service)

1962-1965 Assistant Secretary, External Relations Branch (including Unesco and Council for Cultural Co-operation of the Council of Europe)

Ministry of Overseas Development

1965-1968 Assistant Secretary, Head of Unesco Department

1968 Under-Secretary, responsible for Unesco, Natural Resources (including FAO), and Science and Technology Departments

1968-1973 Under-Secretary, Head of Overseas Manpower Division

1973- Under-Secretary, Head of United Nations Division

Unesco experience: Permanent delegate of the United Kingdom, 1965-1968

Member of the United Kingdom delegations to the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the General Conference

1962-1965 Secretary, United Kingdom National Commission

1963 Chairman, Preparatory Committee for Unesco World Conference on Youth

1964 Vice-President, Unesco World Conference on Youth (Grenoble)

1973 Leader of United Kingdom delegation to the extraordinary session of the General Conference

1962-1968 and from 1973 Chief deputy for the United Kingdom Member of the Executive Board

UNU p

CURRICULUM VITAE

Víctor L. Urquidi

Economist. Mexican. Born 1919

London Schools of Economics, 1937-1940.

1940-1947, Research economist, Bank of Mexico (central bank).

1947-1949, Research economist, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

1949-1951, Economist, Mexican Ministry of Finance and Bank of Mexico.

1951, Member on behalf of Mexican Government, of Combined Working Party with IBRD to study Mexico's economic development trends and capacity to absorb external capital.

1951-1952, Economist, U. N. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

1952-1958, Director of ECLA's regional office in Mexico, with responsibility, inter alia, for the Central American economic integration program.

1958-1965, Consultant on economic development, Ministry of Finance and Bank of Mexico.

1965-1966, Research Director, Centro de Estudios Económicos y Demográficos, El Colegio de México.

1966- President of El Colegio de Mexico.

Has attended a number of international conferences; has taught or lectured at the National University of Mexico and other universities, as well as at El Colegio de Mexico and El Colegio Nacional.

Publications: articles and essays in various economic, demographic and other journals as well as books; co-author of the Economic Development of Mexico (Combined Working Party of Mexican Government and IBRD, 1953); author of Free trade and Economic Integration in Latin America (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1962), and The Challenge of Development in Latin America (N. York, Praeger, 1964).

Member of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Club of Rome.

[illegible]

Wilbert Kumalija CHAGULA (Tanzania)

Born: 1926

Education: Makerere 1945-1951

Cambridge University, 1953-1955 - MA

Yale University School of Medicine

Served as: Minister for Economic Affairs and Development Planning

Chairman of Tanzania National Scientific Research Council

Member, UN Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

Member, UNU Council

(Source: Who's Who in the UN, 1975)

Ralf DAHRENDORF (Federal Republic of Germany)

Born: 1929

Education: Hamburg University
London School of Economics

Served as: University administrator
Sociologist
Politician
Member, - National Academy of Sciences, Washington
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Royal Irish Academy
Trustee, Ford Foundation, 1976

(Source: The International Who's Who 1978-1979)

Enrique V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay)

Born: 1926

Education: University of Montevideo, degrees in Economics and Administration

Served as: Under-Secretary-General of ECLA

Sr. Consultant, UN Conference on Human Environment

Sr. Consultant, Interamerican Development Bank

President, Central Bank of Uruguay

Director, Institute of Economics, University of Montevideo

(Source: Who's Who in the UN, 1975)

Amir Habib JAMAL (Tanzania)

Born: 1922

Education: University of Calcutta

Served as: Minister of Communications
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, 1975-1977
Minister for Commerce and Industries, 1972-1975
Minister of Finance, 1965-1972
Minister of State, 1964
Minister of Urban Local Government and Works, 1959

(Source: The International Who's Who 1978-1979)

CURRICULUM VITAE

State Secretary Professor Dr. Reimut Jochimsen

8 June 1933	born in Niebüll, Schleswig-Holstein.
1953 - 1957	Studies in the social sciences and economics at Bonn University, Harvard University (with a Fulbright scholarship) at the Bologna Center of The John Hopkins University and at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau.
1957	Diplom-Volkswirt examination (degree in economics)
1959	Earned the degree of Dr. rer. pol. (with honours); Thesis:"Ansatzpunkte der Wohlstandsökonomie", Basle/Tübingen 1961
1957 - 1964	Assistant at the Faculty of Economics at the University of Freiburg im Breisgau.
1959 - 1961 and 1964	Visiting Professor of Economics at the Bologna Cente of The School of Advanced International Studies of The John Hopkins University, Bologna/Italy.
13 May 1964	Habilitation at the Faculty of Jurisprudence and Political Science at the Albert-Ludwig-University, Freiburg. Dissertation submitted for the habilitatio certificate: "Theorie der Infrastruktur. Grundlagen der marktwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung", Tübingen 19((Entitled to lecture in the entire field of economic
1964	Permanently appointed as a private lecturer at Freiburg University. Visiting lecturer at the Faculté Internationale d'Economie Comparée, Luxembourg.
since 1 October 1964	Ordinarius for economics and political science and Director of the Seminar for Economic Policy and Structural Research at Kiel University.

1 January - 31 March 1969	Dean of the Faculty for Jurisprudence and Political Science
March/April 1969	J. F. Kennedy Memorial Fellow at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., USA.
1 April 1969 - 28 February 1970	Nominated chancellor of Kiel University for 1970/71.
1964, 1966 - 1967	Lecture tours and study trips in Southern and South East Asia, as well as in the Middle East, Italy in 1966, East and Northeast Africa in 1969.
1970 - 1973	Head of the Planning Department at the Federal Chancellery, Bonn, and Director of the Institute for Regional Research at Kiel University
since 2 February 1973	State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Education and Science, Bonn.

Married to Dr. rer. pol. Margarethe Müller, two children.

Dr. Josphat Njunguana KARANJA (Kenya)

Born: 1931

Education: BA - Makerere College
University of Delhi, India
PhD. Princeton University

Served as: Vice Chancellor, Nairobi University, 1970
High Commissioner of Kenya to the United Kingdom, 1963-1970
Ambassador to the Holy See, 1966-1970
Professor of African and Modern European History, Nairobi, 1962-1963
Lecturer in African Studies, Farleigh Dickenson University 1961-1962
Member, Board of UNITAR

(Source: Who's Who in the UN, 1975)

PERSONAL DATA ON MR. DAVIDSON NICOL

Davidson Nicol, who is High Commissioner of Sierra Leone to the United Kingdom, served as Sierra Leone's Permanent Representative to the United Nations until 1970.

Born in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on 14 September 1924, Mr. Davidson Nichol attended Christ's College at the University of Cambridge, England, and the London Hospital, University of London. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts (1946), with First Class Honours in Natural Sciences (1947); Master of Arts, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (1950); Doctor of Medicine (1956) and Doctor of Philosophy (1958).

Among teaching and academic appointments he held were: demonstrator in Physiology and Senior House Physician at the London Hospital (1950-1952); lecturer in Physiology and Biochemistry, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, (1952-1954); Beit Memorial Fellow for Medical Research, Christ's College (1954-1957); Fellow and Supervisor in Natural Sciences and Medicine, Christ's College (1957-1959); Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sierra Leone (1966-1968); Principal of its Fourah Bay College (1966-1967); and Member, Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University (1971 - present).

Mr. Nicol was Senior Pathologist and Head of the Government Laboratory Services, Ministry of Health, Sierra Leone, from 1958 to 1960. He was a member of the Civil Service Commission, Sierra Leone, from 1960 to 1968; Chairman, Conference on Inter-University Co-operation in West Africa in 1961; and a member of the Board of Directors, Bank of Sierra Leone, from 1963 to 1969.

.../...

Mr. Nicol holds honorary Doctor of Science degrees from the Newcastle University and Kalamazoo College, and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Leeds University.

He is author of Africa - A Subjective View, published in 1965, and is at present writing another book, African Self-Government, 1965: The Dawn of Nationalism

Johannes P. PRONK (Netherlands)

Born: 1940

Education: Erasmus University

Netherlands Economic Institute

Served as: Minister of Development and Co-operation, 1973-1977

Member of Parliament, 1978-

Member European Parliament, 1973

Member of Parliament, 1971-1973

Lecturer in Development Economics, Erasmus University, 1965-1971

(Source: The International Who's Who 1978-1979)

P.11 (2-74) - E.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please answer each question clearly and completely. *Type or print in ink.* Read carefully and follow all directions.

UNITED NATIONS

PERSONAL HISTORY.

Do Not Write In This Space

1. Family name: Zürek, Prof. Dr. | First name: Ernst | Middle name: Christian | Maiden name, if any:

2. Date of Birth: Day 18 Mo. 12 Yr. 34 | 3. Place of birth: Nalen | 4. Nationality (ies) at birth: german | 5. Present nationality (ies): german | 6. Sex: male

7. Height: 180 | 8. Weight: 87 kg | 9. Marital status: Single ☐ Married ☒ Separated ☐ Widow(er) ☐ Divorced ☐

10. Entry into United Nations service might require assignment and travel to any area of the world in which the United Nations might have responsibilities. Have you any disabilities which might limit your prospective field of work or your ability to engage in air travel? YES ☐ NO ☒ If "yes", please describe.

11. Permanent address: 5303 Bornheim-Sechtem, Pingenstr. 12
Telephone No. 02227/4897

12. Present address *(if different)*
Telephone No.

13. Office Telephone No. 0221/634781

15. Have you any dependents? YES ☐ NO ☐ If the answer is "yes", give the following information:

NAME	Date of Birth	Relationship	NAME	Date of Birth	Relationship
Barbara, Dr.	17.10.31	wife			
Mathilde	27.3.67	child			
Christina	26.12.69	child			

16. Have you taken up legal permanent residence status in any country other than that of your nationality? YES ☐ NO ☐
If answer is "yes", which country?

17. Have you taken any legal steps towards changing your present nationality? YES ☐ NO ☒
If answer is "yes", explain fully:

18. Are any of your relatives employed by a public international organization? YES ☐ NO ☒
If answer is "yes", give the following information:

NAME	Relationship	Name of International Organization

19. What is your preferred field of work?

20. Would you accept employment for less than six months? YES ☐ NO ☒

21. Have you previously submitted an application for employment with U.N.? If so, when? Nov. 1966, FAO (see Employment Record)

22. KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES. What is your mother tongue?

OTHER LANGUAGES	READ		WRITE		SPEAK		UNDERSTAND	
	Easily	Not Easily	Easily	Not Easily	Fluently	Not Fluently	Easily	Not Easily
English	X		X		X		X	
Italian		X		X		X		X
Indonesian		X		X		X		X
French		X		X		X		X

23. For clerical grades only
Indicate speed in words per minute

	English	French	Other languages	
Typing				
Shorthand				

List any office machines or equipment you can use

24. EDUCATION. Give full details – N.B. *Please give exact titles of degrees in original language.. Please do not translate or equate to other degrees.*

A. University or equivalent

NAME, PLACE AND COUNTRY	ATTENDED FROM/TO Mo. / Year	Mo. / Year	DEGREES and ACADEMIC DISTINCTIONS OBTAINED	MAIN COURSE OF STUDY
University, Bonn, Germany	4/56	4/59	Diplom Landwirt	Agriculture
University, Bonn, Germany	5/59	7/62	Dr. agr.	Agricult. Policies
University, Bonn, Germany	5/60	11/64	Diplom Volkswirt	Economics

B. SCHOOLS OR OTHER FORMAL TRAINING OR EDUCATION FROM AGE 14 (e.g. high school, technical school or apprenticeship)

NAME, PLACE AND COUNTRY	TYPE	ATTENDED FROM/TO Mo. / Year	Mo. / Year	CERTIFICATES OR DIPLOMAS OBTAINED
Fichte Gymnasium Krefeld, Ge	High School	10/48	3/54	Abitur
Gut Maarhausen-Heimat, Ge	Apprenticeship	3/56		Landwirtschaftsgehilfe

25. LIST PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND ACTIVITIES IN CIVIC, PUBLIC OR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

International Association of Agricultural Economists

European Society for Rural Sociology

Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie

Independant Expert for German Technical Assistance Projects (Project Evaluation)

26. LIST ANY SIGNIFICANT PUBLICATIONS YOU HAVE WRITTEN *(Do not attach)*

See attached list.

27. EMPLOYMENT RECORD: Starting with your present post, list in reverse order every employment you have had. Use a separate block for each post. Include also service in the armed forces and note any period during which you were not gainfully employed. If you need more space, attach additional pages of the same size. Give both gross and net salaries per annum for your last or present post.

A. PRESENT POST *(LAST POST, IF NOT PRESENTLY IN EMPLOYMENT)*

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
4/69	ongoing	BAT IIa	BAT I	Head Research Division

NAME OF EMPLOYER: Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik u. Agrarsoziologie

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Research, Training, Administration

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: 53 Bonn, Meckenheimer Allee 125

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. D. Van Dechen

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: 7 scientists

REASON FOR LEAVING: Upon Vacancy

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

Coordination of Research Activities in the fields of Agricultural Policies, Regional Policies and Development Policies. Lectures at the University of Bonn in the above mentioned fields. Own Research Activities in the fields of Common Agricultural Policies and Development Policies. Supervision of Interdisciplinary Research Programmes in the Field of Integrated Rural Development. Administration. Participation in International Conferences and Study Groups. Evaluation of German Technical Assistance Projects.

B. PREVIOUS POSTS (IN REVERSE ORDER)

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
4/67	3/69	P3	P3	Commodity Specialist

NAME OF EMPLOYER: FAO, Rome

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Commodity Market Analysis

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: Rome Via Terme di Caracalla

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Mr. R-G Leeks

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: 4

REASON FOR LEAVING: Termination of Contract

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

Commodity Market Analysis; International Trade Analysis; Appraisal of World Food Programme Projects; Preparatory work for International Conferences and Study Groups.

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
1/65	3/67	BAT III	BAT IIa	Research Assistant

NAME OF EMPLOYER: Institut für Agrarpolitik, Universität Bonn

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Research, Training, Administration

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: 53 Bonn Nußallee

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Prof. Dr. H. Michaelis

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: —

REASON FOR LEAVING: Appt. with FAO

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

Teaching and Research Work in Agricultural Policies; Development Policies; Foreign Trade, Problems of Third World Countries; Supervision of post-Graduate Education

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
1/76	12/77	E2a	E2a	Government Advisor

NAME OF EMPLOYER: GTZ - Eschborn

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Extension, Min. Agriculture, Jakarta

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: 6236 Eschborn 1 Postfach 5180

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: /

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU:

REASON FOR LEAVING: Termination of Contract

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

Extension of the Ministry of Agriculture Jakarta in Food Crop Marketing - Marketing Training of High Level Staff; Lectures in Marketing at the University; Setting up of a price reporting system for agricultural commodities

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:

NAME OF EMPLOYER:

TYPE OF BUSINESS:

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER:

NAME OF SUPERVISOR:

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU:

REASON FOR LEAVING:

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

[illegible]

28. HAVE YOU ANY OBJECTIONS TO OUR MAKING INQUIRIES OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER? YES ☐ NO ☒

29. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A PERMANENT CIVIL SERVANT IN YOUR GOVERNMENT'S EMPLOY? YES ☒ NO ☐

If answer is "yes", WHEN? Present appointment

30. REFERENCES: List three persons, not related to you, who are familiar with your character and qualifications.

Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under Item 27

FULL NAME	FULL ADDRESS	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
Prof. Dr. W. Scheper	Kiel, Holzkoppelweg 14, Director Institut für Agrarpolitik	
Prof. Dr. J. Hahn	Berlin, Limonenstraße 20, Director Institut für Tropenveterinärmedizin	

31. STATE ANY OTHER RELEVANT FACTS. INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING ANY RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY OF YOUR NATIONALITY.

April 1967 to February 1969 residence in Rome, during appointment with FAO

January 1976 to December 1977 residence in Jakarta during appointment with GTZ.
Short-term missions (evaluation of German Technical Assistance Projects) to India, Ghana, Togo, Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia, Syria.

32. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED, INDICTED, OR SUMMONED INTO COURT AS A DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING, OR CONVICTED, FINED OR IMPRISONED FOR THE VIOLATION OF ANY LAW (excluding minor traffic violations)? YES ☐ NO ☒

If "yes", give full particulars of each case in an attached statement.

33. I certify that the statements made by me in answer to the foregoing questions are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any misrepresentation or material omission made on a Personal History form or other document requested by the Organization renders a staff member of the United Nations liable to termination or dismissal.

DATE: 20. 5. 1979 SIGNATURE: [signature]

N.B. You will be requested to supply documentary evidence which supports the statements you have made above. Do not, however, send any documentary evidence until you have been asked to do so by the Organization and, in any event, do not submit the original texts of references or testimonials unless they have been obtained for the sole use of the Organization.

Schriftenverzeichnis Ernst, C. Zurek

1. Zur Lage der Landwirtschaft in der volkswirtschaftlichen Entwicklung. Ein historisch-quantitativer Beitrag zum Disparitätsproblem. Dissertation, Bonn 1963.

2. Der Getreidemarkt in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Bonn 1965. (Gutachten im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, unveröffentlicht).

3. Das Problem des Agrarexports der Entwicklungsländer, Bonn 1966.

4. Marktstruktur und Preisbildung bei Getreide und Getreideerzeugnissen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie e.V., Bonn 163, Bonn 1966. (Einzelbericht im Rahmen der Marktstrukturenquête der Bundesministerien für Wirtschaft und Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten).

5. Marktstruktur, Preisentwicklung und Spannen bei ausgewählten land- und ernährungswirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie Bonn, Nr. 160, Bonn 1967, Bundestagsdrucksache V/ 1627. (Zusammenfassender Ergebnisbericht der Marktstruktur-Enquête des BMW und BML auf der Basis der Einzelberichte 161 bis 171 der Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie).

6. Kapitel "Wheat and Coarse Grains"; Commodity Review 1967. Rome 1967 (FAO) (zusammen mit A. Binder).

7. Kapitel "Wheat and Coarse Grains"; Commodity Review 1968. Rome 1968 (FAO) (zusammen mit A. Binder).

8. Kapitel "Coarse Grains and Rice"; Review of the World Wheat Situation 1967/68. International Wheat Council London. London 1968 (zusammen mit A. Binder).

9. Kapitel "Coarse Grains and Rice"; Review of the World Grains Situation 1968/69. International Wheat Council London. London 1969 (zusammen mit A. Binder).

10. Trends in Export Earnings from Grains. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics. Vol. 17 No 9, S. 10, Rome 1968 (FAO).

11. Agrarprogramm der Bundesregierung und Regionalprogramme, - Versuch einer systematischen Gegenüberstellung. Gutachten im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, unveröffentlicht. (zusammen mit R. Struff) 1969.

12. Kooperation in der Landwirtschaft unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Probleme des Nebenerwerbslandwirts. Regionaltagung Rheinland-Pfalz zur Fortbildung von Beratungskräften vom 30.9.-3.10.1969.

13. Materialien zur Landbewirtschaftung im Neben- und Zuerwerb in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie, Bonn 1970. (Im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten. Vollständige Fassung der Vorlage zum Kapitel "Sozial ökonomische Struktur" des Grünen Berichtes 1970).

14. Schätzungen des voraussichtlichen Bedarfs an landwirtschaftlicher Nutzfläche 1975, 1980 und 1985 zur Sicherung der Versorgung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland mit im Inland erzeugten Nahrungsmitteln bei alternativen Selbstversorgungsgraden. Bonn 1970. (Gutachten im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums des Innern, veröffentlicht im Raumordnungsbericht 1972 der Bundesregierung).

15. Wirkungen der im Memorandum der EG-Kommission (Mansholt-Plan) vorgesehenen Maßnahmen auf den Grund- und Bodenmarkt und die landwirtschaftlichen Pachtverträge in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Bonn 1970. Im Auftrage der EG-Kommission Brüssel. (zusammen mit B. van Deenen, E. Mrohs, P. Breloh und W. Pook).

16. Die Kosten der Agrarpolitik. Landwirtschaft 1980. Zur Sache 2 Bonn 1971. (Aus den öffentlichen Anhörungen des Ausschusses für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten des Deutschen Bundestages).

17. Die wirtschafts- und agrarpolitische Bedeutung des Außenhandels mit landwirtschaftlichen Überschußgütern. Bonn 1971. Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie Nr. 215 (Habilitationsschrift).

18. Grundlagen und anwendbare Methoden bei der Koordinierung des Einsatzes raumwirksamer Bundesmittel. Bonn 1971. (Gutachten im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums des Innern, unveröffentlicht).

19. Bericht über die jeweils erste Arbeitssitzung der FAO-FIAC Ad hoc Working Party on Fertilizer Marketing and Credit und der FAO-FIAC Ad hoc Working Party on the Economics of Fertilizer Use. Bonn 197 (Im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung).

20. The changing Sozio-economic Role of Farm Women in the ermerging Structure of German Agriculture. Bonn 1971. (Im Auftrage der FAO und des Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten).

21. Interprofessionelle Abkommen als ein Instrument französischer Agrarpolitik. Bonn 1971.

22. Das Problem der Koordinierung des Einsatzes raumwirksamer öffentlicher Mittel in der Regionalpolitik. Bonn 1972.

23. Bericht über die Arbeitswoche des FAO / Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee vom 31. Januar - 4. Februar 1972 in Rom. Bonn 1972. (Im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung).

24. Kosten und Probleme der EWG - Agrarpolitik heute und 1980. Innere Kolonisation, 21. Jg.; H. 3, Bonn 1972.

25. Evaluierung des Projektes "Almora", Uttar Pradesh, Indien, Bonn 1972. (zusammen mit U. Belger, J. Huhn). (Im Auftrag der BFE).

26. Evaluierung des Projektes Avetonou - Togo. (zusammen mit J.Huhn). Berlin, November 1972. (Im Auftrag der BFE).

27. Betriebswirtschaftlicher Beitrag - FE 1304 - Technische Hilfe Nepal. Gutachten über die Möglichkeit und Grenzen der Ausweitung landwirtschaftlicher Beratung. November 1973.

28. Probleme der Koordinierung des Einsatzes raumwirksamer öffentlicher Mittel in der Regional- und Raumordnungspolitik. Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie, H. 220, Bonn 1973.

29. Der Einfluß von Agrarpreisänderungen auf die nachgelagerten Marktstufen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung administrativer Maßnahmen (zusammen mit M. Zurek). Landwirtschaft - Angewandte Wissenschaft, H. 168, Hiltrup 1973.

30. Future-oriented Forms of Agricultural Enterprises in the Federal Republik of Germany. Realities and Needs. (Deutsche Länderstudie zum FAO-Gesamtvorhaben: "New Organisational Forms in European Agriculture"), Bonn 1973.

31. New Organisational Forms European Agriculture. European Commission on Agriculture (DCA), Working Party on Agrarian Structure, FAO, Rome 1975 (zusammen mit Z. Grochowski).

32. Zukunftsorientierte Unternehmensformen im landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsbereich der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und im europäischen Ausland. Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie, H. 224, Bonn 1975. (zusammen mit Z. Grochowski).

33. Evaluation of "Almora Project" Uttar Pradesh, India. June 1975 (zusammen mit J. Huhn und D. Plate, im Auftrage der GTZ).

34. Landaufgabe in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland - Sozialpolitische Absicherung des Landwirtschaftlichen Strukturwandels. Schriftenreihe der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie. H. 241, Bonn 1976 (zusammen mit E. Mrohs).

35. Die Wirksamkeit zinsverbilligter Mittel in der Dorferneuerung. Ein Beitrag zur Darlehnspolitik der Deutschen Siedlungs- und Landesrentenbank. Bonn 1976 (zusammen mit B. van Deenen).

36. Needs for a market - rather than production-oriented Approach in Rural Development. South East Asean Regional Center for Graduate Study on Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), Los Banos, Philippines 1976.

37. Objectives, Implementation and Results of a Market Intelligence System. A Guideline for Action; Jakarta 1976.

38. Vertical Marketing of Smallholders Products by Agricultural Cooperatives, Jakarta 1977.

39. Needs for a market - rather than production-oriented Approach in future Indonesian Rural Development. Jakarta 1977.

40. Steps towards improving Marketing of Food Crops under present Indonesian Conditions. Jakarta 1977.

41. Linking Credit with Copping Programs, Farm Input Supply, Extension Services and Marketing, - Experience of Indonesia. ADB/SEARCA/DSE Training Seminar Agricultural /Rural Credit. Los Banos, Philippines 1976.

42. Report of "Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau" and German Agency for Technical Cooperation to the Planning Commission of the Syrian Arabic Republic on Strengthening of Animal Health Services and Artificial Insemination and Dairy Cattle Distribution. Damascus, March 1978 (zusammen mit J. Huhn).

43. Stellungnahme zur Handelsdüngersituation der Entwicklungsländer im Hinblick auf Förderungsalternativen im Rahmen entwicklungspolitischer Maßnahmen. Bonn 1978. (Im Auftrage des Bundesministeriums für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit).

44. Aspects of Integrated Rural Development Planning. "Seminar on Problems in Rural Areas, considering the Role of Radio in the Development Process". DSE. Feldafing 1978.

45. Aspects of Sociological Research within an Integrated Rural Development. Strategy. European Congress for Rural Sociology. Working Group on Alternative Development Strategies. Cordoba 1979.

46. Self-Help Organisations within Integrated Rural Development. DSE-Seminar. "Self-Help Organisation-Projects, Models, Experiences". Berlin 1979.

47. DFG-Projekt Ko 101/7. Integrierte Ländliche Entwicklung. Endbericht. Institut für Agrarpolitik, Marktforschung und Wirtschaftssoziologie der Universität Bonn. Bonn 1979 (zusammen mit G. Horzetzky).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: Please answer each question clearly and completely. Type or print in ink. Read carefully and follow all directions. If you need more space, attach additional pages of the same size.

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE PERFECTIONNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL ET TECHNIQUE

1. Family name (Surname): SPERLING
First names: Jan Bodo
Maiden name, if applicable:

2. Date of birth: day 7, month 1, year 28
3. Place of birth: Braunschweig
4. Nationality at birth: German
5. Present nationality: German
6. Sex: Male ☒ Female ☐

7. Present address:
3, Strada Tetti Canape
I 1oo2o PECETTO (Italy)
Telephone No. 11-86o8319

8. Home address, if different from preceding:
1o, Mühlbergweg
8211 SCHLECHING (FRG)
Telephone No. 8649-472

9. Address to which correspondence should be sent:
see 7 above
Telephone No.

10. Since what date have you resided in the town or locality given in question 7? January 1973

11. Marital status: Single ☐ Married ☒ Separated ☐ Widow(er) ☐ Divorced ☐

12. List any dependants:

Name	Date of birth	Relationship	Name	Date of birth	Relationship
Brigitte Sp.	1941	wife			
Antje	1964	daughter			
Christoph	1967	son			
Sebastian	1969	son			

13.a Mother tongue: German

13.b List other languages (Check as appropriate)

	Ability to read and understand			Ability to write			Ability to speak		
	Very good	Good	Slight	Very good	Good	Slight	Very good	Good	Slight
English	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
French	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐
Italian	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. Clerical skills (for clerical grades only) Indicate speed in words per minute

	English	French	Other languages	
Typing				
Shorthand				

List other office skills

15. If you have applied for employment to ILO, UN or other Specialised Agency, indicate organisation(s) and year(s) in which you applied

see employment record

16. Have you any relatives who are employed by the I.L.O.? Yes ☐ No ☒
If answer is "yes" please give:
Name — Relationship

17. For what work do you wish to be considered?

Rector, United Nations University

18. List any regions or countries in which you would *not* accept employment:

n.a.

19. Check the period or periods of employment which you would accept
Permanent ☐ 1 to 5 years ☒ 1 year ☐ less than 1 year ☐ less than 6 months ☐

20. EDUCATION: *Give full details in chronological order of the educational institutions you have attended, including apprenticeship and technical training and other specialised courses*

Name and place	Type of institution	Dates From	Dates To	Certificates, diplomas or degrees and academic distinctions obtained, indicating main subjects
elementary and high schools in several places all over Germany		1934	1947	matriculation examination
industrial and commercial apprenticeships with graduation certificates		1947	1951	banking, ex/import, carpentry, timber
Göttingen University) Marburg University)	German university	1951	1954	business administr. and economics: M.Econ
Aachen University	German university	1962	1965	Sociology, Political Science: Ph.D.
Harvard University, Center for International Affairs		1966		Subject of postgraduate research (if any) Intern. Relations, Economic and Technol. Cooperation

21. List membership of professional bodies, and activities in civic, public or international affairs

Society for International Development (SID), Washington
Deutsche Gesellschaft f. Politische Wissenschaft (Germ. Pol. Sc. Ass.)
Sozialwissenschaftlicher Studienkreis f. Intern. Probleme, Bonn (Study Group on Intern. Problems of Soc. Scientists)
and others...

22. List any significant publications you have written. (Do not attach them)

The Human Dimension of International Technical Assistance, Ithaca (Corn University Press) 1969, 227 pp.

Several other books and reports on international issues, published in several languages.

More than a hundred lectures and occasional papers

23. EMPLOYMENT RECORD: Starting with your present post, list in reverse order every employment you have had. Use a separate block for each employment. Use additional sheets of paper as required. Include service in the armed forces. Please give complete information in order to permit a comparison between your experience and the requirements of posts in the ILO.

PRESENT OR MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT

From Month/Year	To Month/Year	Total annual earnings Starting	Total annual earnings Most recent	Exact title of your post
Febr./77	present	D-2	D-2	Chief, Research and Studies Department and Ass. Director

Name and address of employer: ILO International Turin Centre Turin/Italy

Name of supervisor: André Aboughanem

Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 5o G and 6o P staff (4o of these professor

Reasons for leaving or wishing to leave: interest in the rectorship of the UN University

Description of your duties: Develop, execute, evaluate int'nal research and training programmes in 7 languages; direct relevant personnel and admin. activitie initiate and conduct consultations, liaison work and other services with Int'nal Org., Governments, regional/national bodies; raise funds; report to Governing Bodies.

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

From Month/Year	To Month/Year	Total annual earnings Starting	Total annual earnings Final	Exact title of your post
Jan./73	Jan./77	D-1	D-1	Director of Studies

Name and address of employer: ILO International Turin Centre Turin/Italy

Name of supervisor: Raymond Milne

Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 35 G and 5o P

Reasons for leaving: Promotion

Description of your duties: Responsible for all training courses held at the Centre for annually up to 1.6oo students from developing countries.
Contributing to the management of the Centre and its policy in human resources development world-wide.
Representing the Centre at international conferences, universities etc.
Providing intellectual leadership to the Centre's teaching body.

From Month/Year	To Month/Year	Total annual earnings Starting	Total annual earnings Final	Exact title of your post
May/67	Dec./72	P-4	P-5	Chief, Fellowships and Training

Name and address of employer: FAO (Food and Agriculture Org. of the United Nations) Rome/Italy

Name of supervisor: Roger Piat

Number and kind of employees supervised by you: 3o G and 18 P

Reasons for leaving: Promotion and more interesting work in Turin

Description of your duties: Responsible for FAO's fellowship programme (1ooo fellows per year to be placed at universities and training centres world-wide). Also responsible for FAO's seminars and training programmes. Contributing to FAO's policy on international agricultural training and education. Conducting management and refresher training programmes for senior FAO managers.

From	To	Total annual earnings		Exact title of your post
Month/Year	Month/Year	Starting	Final	Assistant Professor and Research Assistant
Febr./62	Apr./67			

Name and address of employer
Aachen University
Aachen/W-Germany

Name of supervisor
Professor Klaus Mehnert

Number and kind of employees supervised by you
Assistants, students, secretaries

Reasons for leaving Interesting offer from the FAO/United Nations

Description of your duties Teaching and research on subjects related to problems of developing countries.

24. Have you any objections to our making inquiries of your present employer? No ☒ Yes ☐
provided I am seriously considered for the post I am applying for

25. References: List three persons not related to you who are familiar with your character and qualifications. Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under Item 23.

Full name	Full address (telephone No. if known)	Business or occupation
Dr. Dieter Clajus	DSE, D 534o Bad Honnef	Civil Servant
Dr. Karl Pfeiffer	3 Kitschburger Str. D 5ooo Köln	Lawyer
Prof. F.H. Riebel	9 Thüringer Str. D 343o Witzenhausen	University Professo

26. In the event of your being offered an appointment, how soon thereafter could you be available?
As this would come under "Interagency transfer" conditions would have to be worked out by the respective administrations.

27. Applicants are required to undergo a medical examination before appointment. State any disabilities which might limit your field of work.
no disabilities

28. Have you ever been charged or convicted for the violation of any law, excluding minor traffic offences? No ☒ Yes ☐

29. State any other relevant facts in support of your application.

It seems to me that my extensive twelve years progressive experience with the preparation, the actual conduct, the evaluation, and the management of international teaching activities and other academic programmes within the United Nations System provide a sound basis for my candidature for the rectorship of the United Nations Universit

Needless to say that I have good personal contacts in most UN agenci and that I have travelled widely in all regions.

I certify that my replies above are true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statements or the withholding of any relevant information may provide grounds for the withdrawal of any offer of appointment or for its immediate cancellation if an appointment has been accepted.

Date 1 May 1979 Signature

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

From	To	Total annual earnings		Exact title of your post
Month/Year	Month/Year	Starting	Final	Director,
April/58	Febr./62			German Centre Rourkela (India)

Name and address of employer
Consortium of German enterprises (Krupp, Siemens, AEG, DEMAG etc) and the German Foreign Ministry

Name of supervisor Members of the Board of the German Consortium

Number and kind of employees supervised by you
300 professionals and general service

Reasons for leaving completion of project

Description of your duties Responsible for the administrative, cultural, social, political and medical wellbeing of some 2000 German and other European technical personnel plus families engaged in the construction of a 1 Mill. tons steel plant at ROURKELA (Orissa) in India.

From	To	Total annual earnings		Exact title of your post
Month/Year	Month/Year	Starting	Final	
Jan./55	Jan./58			Manager, Timber

Name and address of employer
A. Severin KG
Export/Import in Timber
D 3300 Braunschweig

Name of supervisor
Arthur Lagershausen

Number and kind of employees supervised by you
15 workers and employees

Reasons for leaving Interest in international work

Description of your duties Commercial activities of the timber trade.

P.11 (2-74) - E.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please answer each question clearly and completely. *Type or print in ink.* Read carefully and follow all directions.

UNITED NATIONS

PERSONAL HISTORY

Do Not Write In This Space

1. Family name: ATROPS First name: Johann Middle name: Ludwig Maiden name, if any:

2. Date of Birth: Day 5 Mo. 10 Yr. 21
3. Place of birth: MOERS
4. Nationality (ies) at birth: German
5. Present nationality (ies): German
6. Sex: m.
7. Height: 183cm
8. Weight: 88 kg
9. Marital status: Single ☐ Married ☒ Separated ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐

10. Entry into United Nations service might require assignment and travel to any area of the world in which the United Nations might have responsibilities. Have you any disabilities which might limit your prospective field of work or your ability to engage in air travel? YES ☐ NO ☒ If "yes", please describe.

11. Permanent address: Boernerbergstr.4, 5204 LOHMAR 1
Telephone No. 02246/7553

12. Present address *(if different)*: same as 11.
Telephone No.

13. Office Telephone No.: KOELN (COLOGNE) 0221/8275-1

15. Have you any dependents? YES ☐ NO ☐ If the answer is "yes", give the following information:

NAME	Date of Birth	Relationship	NAME	Date of Birth	Relationship
ATROPS, Anne Marie	8-7-22	wife			
ATROPS, Nicole	16-3-59	daughter			
ATROPS, Michael	06-5-61	son			

16. Have you taken up legal permanent residence status in any country other than that of your nationality? YES ☐ NO ☒
If answer is "yes", which country?

17. Have you taken any legal steps towards changing your present nationality? YES ☐ NO ☒
If answer is "yes", explain fully:

18. Are any of your relatives employed by a public international organization? YES ☐ NO ☒
If answer is "yes", give the following information:

NAME	Relationship	Name of International Organization

19. What is your preferred field of work? University organization and management

20. Would you accept employment for less than six months? YES ☒ NO ☐

21. Have you previously submitted an application for employment with U.N.? If so, when? no

22. KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES. What is your mother tongue? German

OTHER LANGUAGES	READ		WRITE		SPEAK		UNDERSTAND	
	Easily	Not Easily	Easily	Not Easily	Fluently	Not Fluently	Easily	Not Easily
English	X		X		X		X	
French	X			X		X	X	

23. For clerical grades only
Indicate speed in words per minute

	English	French	Other languages	
Typing				
Shorthand				

List any office machines or equipment you can use

24. EDUCATION. Give full details – N.B. Please give exact titles of degrees in original language.. Please do not translate or equate to other degrees.

A. University or equivalent

NAME, PLACE AND COUNTRY	ATTENDED FROM/TO Mo. / Year	Mo. / Year	DEGREES and ACADEMIC DISTINCTIONS OBTAINED	MAIN COURSE OF STUDY
Techn. Univers. Braunschweig W. Germany	11/45	8/47	cand. ing.	Civil Eng.
Techn. Univers. Karlsruhe	9/47	9/49	Dipl. Ing.	Civil Eng.
Techn. Univers. Karlsruhe, Fed. Rep. of Germany	2/52	9/54	Dr.-Ing.	Steel Structures

B. SCHOOLS OR OTHER FORMAL TRAINING OR EDUCATION FROM AGE 14 (e.g. high school, technical school or apprenticeship)

NAME, PLACE AND COUNTRY	TYPE	ATTENDED FROM/TO Mo. / Year	Mo. / Year	CERTIFICATES OR DIPLOMAS OBTAINED
Secondary School, Moers Germany	Secondary Schopl Sciences Branch	4/35	2/40	Abitur

25. LIST PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES AND ACTIVITIES IN CIVIC, PUBLIC OR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Verein Deutscher Ingenieure (VDI); Deutscher Verband für Schweißtechnik (DVS); Association of Professional Engineers of Trinidad and Tobago; Honorary President of the Caribbean Welding Association

26. LIST ANY SIGNIFICANT PUBLICATIONS YOU HAVE WRITTEN (Do not attach)

See attached list of publications

27. EMPLOYMENT RECORD: Starting with your present post, list in reverse order every employment you have had. Use a separate block for each post. Include also service in the armed forces and note any period during which you were not gainfully employed. If you need more space, attach additional pages of the same size. Give both gross and net salaries per annum for your last or present post.

A. PRESENT POST (LAST POST, IF NOT PRESENTLY IN EMPLOYMENT)

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
10/76	present	DM 64200.-	69400.-	Executive Director

NAME OF EMPLOYER: Fachhochschule Koeln

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Institute Technology in the Tropics

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: Engineering Sciences Centre
Reitweg 1
5000 KOELN 21, West Germany

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Minister of Research and Science

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: 48 acad. staff

REASON FOR LEAVING:

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

~~Academic and administrative management, consulting, teaching research and development~~

B. PREVIOUS POSTS (IN REVERSE ORDER)

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
7 /74	9/76	DM 54600.-	DM 60400	Professor for Steel and Timber Structures

NAME OF EMPLOYER: Fachhochschule Köln

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Teaching, Research, Administration

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: Engineering Sciences Centre
Reitweg 1
5000 KOELN 21/West Germany

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Minister of Science and Research

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: 4 Academic Staff

REASON FOR LEAVING: Challenge of new tas

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

All the duties of a professor in a faculty with 750 students and 45 staff members

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
4/73	6/74	DM 62100	DM 66700.-	UNESCO-Expert (teamleader)

NAME OF EMPLOYER: UNESCO Paris

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Adviser in Indonesia

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
7500 Paris

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Mr. Van Duyn

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: -

REASON FOR LEAVING: Termination of contract

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

Project No. INS/72/045: Advice to Indonesian Government and Universities in particular to the Centres of Excellence on the administrative and academic University reform. Special courses for University top personnel.

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
6/71	3/73	46200.-	DM 54300.-	Rector

NAME OF EMPLOYER: Fachhochschule KOELN

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Activities of a Vice-Chancellor

ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: Fachhochschule KOELN
Deutz-Kalker-Str. 116
5000 Köeln 21, West Germany

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Minister of Science and Research

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: see below

REASON FOR LEAVING: UN-appointment

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

Overall responsibility for 9000 students, 560 academich and 360 non-academic staff from the beginning of the establishment of this new institution at tertiary level located at 9 different places

FROM MONTH/YEAR	TO MONTH/YEAR	SALARIES PER ANNUM STARTING	SALARIES PER ANNUM FINAL	EXACT TITLE OF YOUR POST:
2/66	2/71	23400.- US $	28200.- US $	Full Professor, Process Equipment Design and Steel Structures

NAME OF EMPLOYER: University of the West Indies
Faculty of Engineering
University of the West Indies
St. Augustine/Trinidad, W.I.

TYPE OF BUSINESS: Teaching, Research, Organization, Management

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: Mr. Campbell, Vice-Chancellor

NO. AND KIND OF EMPLOYEES SUPERVISED BY YOU: Changing from 12 to 48

REASON FOR LEAVING: Termination of contract

DESCRIPTION OF YOUR DUTIES

Teaching, research, instruction of new laboratories; Head of Dept. Dean; - Consulting Engineer and Adviser

28. HAVE YOU ANY OBJECTIONS TO OUR MAKING INQUIRIES OF YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYER? YES ☐ NO ☒

29. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A PERMANENT CIVIL SERVANT IN YOUR GOVERNMENT'S EMPLOY? YES ☒ NO ☐

If answer is "yes", WHEN? Since 1955 since a German professor is always a civil servant

30. REFERENCES: List three persons, not related to you, who are familiar with your character and qualifications.

Do not repeat names of supervisors listed under Item 27

FULL NAME	FULL ADDRESS	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
Prof.Dr.Ing.H.HAVEMANN	Research Institute for International techno-economic cooperation, Aachen	Director
Dr.jur.Jens Petersen	Ministry of External Affairs of the F.R.of Germany, Bonn, Adenauerallee	Ministerialdirigent
Prof.Dr.L. Schilling	Faculty of Agricultural Machinery Fachhochschule Köln, 5000 Köln 21	Dean

31. STATE ANY OTHER RELEVANT FACTS. INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING ANY RESIDENCE OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY OF YOUR NATIONALITY.

My present position and my intensive travelling over the past 20 years has made me particularly acquainted with Third-World-problems

32. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED, INDICTED, OR SUMMONED INTO COURT AS A DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING, OR CONVICTED, FINED OR IMPRISONED FOR THE VIOLATION OF ANY LAW (excluding minor traffic violations)? YES ☐ NO ☒

If "yes", give full particulars of each case in an attached statement.

33. I certify that the statements made by me in answer to the foregoing questions are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any misrepresentation or material omission made on a Personal History form or other document requested by the Organization renders a staff member of the United Nations liable to termination or dismissal.

DATE: May 12, 1979 SIGNATURE: [signature]

N.B. You will be requested to supply documentary evidence which supports the statements you have made above. Do not, however, send any documentary evidence until you have been asked to do so by the Organization and, in any event, do not submit the original texts of references or testimonials unless they have been obtained for the sole use of the Organization.

HOTEL WANDL 1010 WIEN, PETERSPLATZ 9

WIEN, april 29th, 1979
TELEPHON 63 63 17/18

EC/113/01 (3)

Herrn Kurt Waldheim,
Secretary General,
United Nations, New York

Dear Secretary General,

While travelling in Europe for a visit in German universities and a seminar at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales at Genf, I have seen the announcement on Die Zeit for the position of Rektor of the United Nations University in Tokyo.

As the deadline has been postponed for German candidates, I understand that the same may apply for other countries. I have thus written to the President of Peru and to my Ambassador to the U.N. about the possibility of my candidacy.

I am Ordinarius for Development Theory and related subjects at the Technical University in Lima. Aged 58, married to a Peruvian painter of German origin, father of a Peruvian

Lawyer; an artist married and resident in Barcelona; and a young lady Psychologist to be soon married to an Architect.

I was educated in Penn, USA and the University of London; I have a Ph.D. and am fluent in English and French, being able to converse in German and Portuguese. I have also been in Japan as Guest Professor as well as in several U.S. and European universities.

I have been for several terms reelected to the Senat of my University and have some administrative experience.

As Vice-President of the Society for International Development (Rome) and World Council member, I think to have good international connections, both academic and institutional.

I can offer as references:
Frau Prof. Jeanne Hersch, Genf.
Prof. Dr. Alberto Wagner de Reyna, Council Member, UNESCO, Paris.

HOTEL WANDL 1010 WIEN, PETERSPLATZ 9

3

WIEN,
TELEPHON 63 63 17/18

Prof. Jacques Freymond, Genf
Dr h.c. Hermann Gmeiner, Innsbruck.
(I preside over SOS Kinderdorf Peru in Peru, and belong to the Presidium of SOS Kinderdorf International).

I shall now visit the Université Européenne in Florence and will be back in Lima around May 20.

My address in Lima is CASILLA 6125
Cable address JURA, Lima.

I am, dear Secretary General,
very truly yours

(Prof) Carlos ZUZUNAGA F.

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

File
UNU

UNU/60
22 May 1979

23 MAY 1979

SABURO OKITA APPOINTED SENIOR ADVISOR TO RECTOR
OF UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

(Reproduced as received from UNU Liaison Office, New York.)

Saburo Okita, Chairman of the Japan Economic Research Centre, has been appointed Senior Advisor to the Rector of the United Nations University (UNU), it was announced recently by the UNU headquarters in Tokyo.

He will succeed Ichiro Kato, Professor of Law at the University of Tokyo and former President of the University of Tokyo.

Mr. Okita is a distinguished economist who has served as President of the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund and other organizations related to international co-operative programmes after holding high positions in the Government's Economic Planning Agency.

A noted international economist, Mr. Okita has had a long association with a number of international activities. Some of them are: member of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning (1965 to the present); member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (World Bank) Commission on International Development (Pearson Commission) in 1968-1969; member of High-Level Expert Group of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on Science Policy in the 1970s (1970-1971); member of the Consultative Group on International Economic and Monetary Affairs (Witteveen Group, 1978 to the present).

He is the author of many articles in English and also author of a dozen books in Japanese on Japan's economy, Asian economic development, international relations and others.

James M. Hester, UNU Rector, in announcing the appointment, said Mr. Okita would advise him on UNU policy matters including relationships in Japan.

The Rector expressed deep appreciation for the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Kato during the formative years of the UNU. He was Vice-Rector for Administration and General Counsel in 1975-1976, when the UNU headquarters were being set up in Tokyo. He continued as Senior Advisor through March 1979.

* *** *

For information media – not an official record

File

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

UNU

UNU/59
16 May 1979

GHANA GIVES $250,000 TO UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT FUND

(Reproduced as received from the United Nations University liaison office, New York.)

The United Nations University in Tokyo received, on 10 May 1979, $250,000 from the Government of Ghana as part of the third installment of its original pledge to the United Nations University Endowment Fund of $2.5 million.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 33/108 of 18 December 1978, appealed "to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University, particularly in relation to the developing countries, during its first three years and to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund and/or to specific programmes of the University so that its work can go forward successfully."

* *** *

For information media – not an official record

File: UNU

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

UNU/58
14 May 1979

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY SENIOR STAFF VISIT CHINA

(Reproduced as received from the United Nations University liasion office, New York.)

At the invitation of the Academy of Social Science in Peking, five senior staff of the United Nations University (UNU) are visiting China for 12 days beginning today.

The United Nations University delegation is James M. Hester, Rector; Alexander A. Kwapong, Vice-Rector for Planning and Development; Walther Manshard, Vice-Rector for the Programme on the Use and Management of Natural Resources; Kinhide Mushakoji, Vice-Rector for the Human and Social Development Programme; and Nevin S. Scrimshaw, Senior Adviser to the Rector for the World Hunger Programme.

On departure Mr. Hester said: "The United Nations University is naturally very pleased to have received this invitation to visit China. There has been a definite increase of interest in recent months by Chinese Government, scientific and academic circles in the activities of the UNU.

"Professor Fei Hsiao-Tung, Vice-Director of the Chinese Institute for Nationality Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, participated in the University's Asian Symposium on Intellectual Creativity in Kyoto, Japan in November last year. In December last year, a delegation of Chinese university officials, headed by Professor Kuang Ya-Ming, President of Nanking University, and including the Vice-Presidents of four other universities, visited the UNU Headquarters in Tokyo.

"I would like to emphasize that our visit is primarily an exploratory mission, both for the Chinese and for us. Leading Chinese Government, scientific and academic representatives will have the occasion to learn more about the UNU and its objectives, and we will be afforded the opportunity to explore the possibilities of expanding the UNU's global networks of research institutions and advanced training units to China."

* *** *

For information media – not an official record

UNU

N. G. Ahmed.

NNNN

ZCZC EDS3715 MCP1076

SS TYP TYO

.NEWYORK (UNNY) 17 0134Z

MCP1076-04 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL FOR HESTER. UNIC ATTN CLARK.

SECGEN SCHEDULED ARRIVE TOKYO ON BRIEF VISIT THURSDAY AFTERNOON

3 MAY AND DEPART FRIDAY AFTERNOON 4 MAY. WE ARE IN TOUCH WITH JAPAN

PERM MISSION REGARDING CALL ON GOVERNMENT LEADERS. SECGEN WOULD ALSO

WISH TO VISIT UNU HQ IF SCHEDULE PERMITS. REGARDS (AHMED)

COL MCP1076-04 3 4

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UNU

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. NEWYORK (UNNY) 22 2004Z

MBP2011-04 CLARK, UNU/ATTN.HESTER FOR INFO. CONFIRM ARRIVAL OF SECGEN IN TOKYO ON THURSDAY 3 MAY AT 1745 HOURS ON SPECIAL AIRCRAFT FROM PYONGYANG. THE SPECIAL AIRCRAFT, PROVIDED BY PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, IS A BAC-1-11 SERIES 400 EXECUTIVE TYPE, REGISTRATION NO. RPC-1, DESIGNATED FLIGHT NO. UN-1 WITH UN DECALS ON FUSELAGE. CREW MEMBERS, ALL PHILIPPINO NATIONALS, ARE: ALEGARBES, GUIAMBAO, RUSTIA, SOLON, NAVARRO, DE GUZMAN, ADRIANO, MRS. ALHAMBRA OR MISS TITO, AND BETIA. POSSIBLE ONE FURTHER CREW MEMBER. THE SECGEN AND HIS PARTY PLAN TO LEAVE TOKYO ON FRIDAY 4 MAY AT 1250 HOURS BY THE ABOVE AIRCRAFT FOR SEOUL. REQUEST YOU ARRANGE TO HAVE SOMEONE FROM YOUR OFFICE LIAISE WITH OFFICIALS REGARDING PROCESSING OF PASSPORTS AND LUGGAGE OF PARTY. ALSO LIAISE WITH FOREIGN OFFICE ON ANY OTHER DETAILS. THE SECGEN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. WALDHEIM, MESSRS. AHMED, MAYRHOFER, GIULIANI, HRUSOVSKY, BREEN, AND MISS MICHOR. ALSO MEMBERS OF DPI WHO ARE MESSRS. JONES, DESOTTO, GELBERG, BOLOTSKY AND NAGATA, AND THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENTS: BROWN, SHANNON, VUKOV-COLIC, CIOFFI, HOTTELET, HUNT, HARLINGHAUSEN, ARNETT AND GOODMAN. FURTHER DETAILS AS THEY OCCUR. REGARDS (ROHAN)

COL MBP2011-04 3 1745 BAC-1-11 400 RPC-1 UN-1 4 1250

ALT RTD PM MAP

=04222042

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: A:	R. Ahmad AR RA 21/4
FROM: DE:	J. Riput
Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste
Date	18 April 1979

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

I tried to get in touch with you to comment on the content of the annexed memo – If it is clear enough for you please do submit it to the attention of the S.G.

If you need further clarification I will be available on

COM.6 (2–78)

File: UNU

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: The Secretary-General

Mr. Ripert is now thinking of designating Mr. Davidson who would accept. SG agrees.

DATE: 18 April 1979

REFERENCE: EC 113/21(3)

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Jean Ripert, Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs

SUBJECT: OBJET: Study requested by General Assembly resolution 33/108 on the United Nations University

1. The General Assembly in resolution 33/108 has requested that you and the Director-General of UNESCO study ways and means of promoting an awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University to establish a programmes and activities of the University to establish a more stable financial situation. A copy of the resolution is attached.

2. The purpose of the study is to identify alternative ways and means of interesting donors in contributing to the University. A proposal for the terms of reference of the study is attached.

3. I have had consultations with Mr. Dadzie, Mr. M'Bow and Mr. Davidson on this matter. There is a general consensus that to implement the resolution, it would be necessary to designate someone to be the focal point. This requires a personality having a good understanding of the goals of the United Nations University, knowledge of the UN and an ability to establish the required contacts with governments, especially potential donors.

4. The name which has received general support is Mr. David Morse, former Director-General of ILO.

5. You may wish to communicate the invitation to him personally should you agree to the proposal. I shall be at your disposal for any assistance or information you may require.

6. I should add that, if Mr. Morse is indicated for this task, the Director-General of UNESCO may propose someone from a developing country to assist Mr. Morse.

From the Secretary of the University
The United Nations University
13 March 1979

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/33/108
5 Feburary 1979

Thirty-third session
Agenda item 66

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/33/463)]

33/108. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, 3081 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3313 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, 3439 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, 31/117 and 31/118 of 16 December 1976 and 32/54 of 8 December 1977,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

Noting decision 5.2.3 of 19 October 1978 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one-hundred-and-fifth session, in which the Board, inter alia, emphasized the need for further progress in the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations University and the agencies of the United Nations system, affirmed its conviction that the development of the University required and deserved greater financial support and reiterated its appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the University Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make special contributions for research and training activities,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 31 (A/33/31).

2/ A/33/333 and Corr.1.

1. Notes with satisfaction that the programme activities of the United Nations University are making steady progress in three priority programme areas - world hunger, human and social development, and use and management of natural resources - and expresses its confidence that the University will continue its intensified efforts for the early achievement of the results that will represent substantial contributions to the solution of the pressing problems of global concern;

2. Recognizes that the major activities of the United Nations University are concerned with problems and institutions in developing countries and encourages continuation of that emphasis;

3. Encourages the United Nations University to continue to concern itself with various activities taking place in the United Nations system, thereby further developing its co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system and orienting its programme activities in the direction of the urgent concerns of Member States;

4. Notes that fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programmes of the United Nations University and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation and thereby strengthening the University, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

5. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as the Rector of the United Nations University to continue to intensify their eforts to obtain financial support for the University from all possible sources;

6. Appeals to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University, particularly in relation to the developing countries, during its first three years and to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund and/or to specific programmes of the University so that its work can go forward successfully.

87th plenary meeting
18 December 1978

18 April 1979

PROPOSED DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE OF STUDY TO BE CARRIED OUT IN RESPONSE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 33/108 ON THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY*

On the basis of the goals of the United Nations University as defined by its Charter,

- To study ways and means of ensuring sufficient finances for the University by analysing the difficulties faced in fund-raising and the major considerations influencing potential donors regarding contributions to the UNU, including views on the nature of the UNU programme and the methodological approaches used.
- On the basis of this analysis to suggest alternative ways and means to ensure sufficient financial resources to the UNU, including possible new orientations for its future development, and ways and means of creating an awareness of the objectives of the UNU by governments, the international academic community and others within and outside the UN system.

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* To carry out the study, the mission would be expected to have consultations with some of the present and potential donors to the UNU.

KC/mt

File: UNITAR
Wish: UNU

EC 113/21 (7)

11 April 1979

Dear Mr. Nicol,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I am enclosing herewith a copy of resolution 33/189 on the Establishment of a University for Peace adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. The Secretary-General has been requested in this resolution to transmit the proposal to Member States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Rector and Council of the United Nations University, and to any other agencies deemed appropriate.

In view of UNITAR's experience in training and research in the United Nations system, we consider that its views on this matter would be most helpful to Member States.

It would therefore be appreciated if you could study the proposal and send your comments and suggestions to my office by 30 May 1979, if possible, to enable a report to be prepared for submission to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

As background information, I am enclosing an excerpt on the matter from the statement of His Excellency Lic. Rodrigo Carazo Odio, President of Costa Rica to the thirty-third session of the General Assembly on 27 September 1978.

Yours sincerely,

Jean Ripert
Under-Secretary-General
for International Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Davidson Nicol
Director
United Nations Institute for
Training and Research
Room U-212
New York, N.Y. 10017

File UNU

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

CT/452
UNU/56
9 April 1979

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO CONTRIBUTE TO ENDOWMENT FUND OF UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

(Issued in New York and Tokyo.)

The Federal Republic of Germany has decided to contribute eight million deutsch marks (about $4.4 million) to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University (UNU).

The first instalment of two million deutsch marks will be paid in fiscal year 1979. Further instalments will follow in 1980, 1981 and 1982, subject to parliamentary approval.

The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Japan, Gunter Diehl, called on the Rector of the University, James M. Hester, today at the University's headquarters in Tokyo to inform him of the contribution.

Mr. Diehl said the Federal Republic of Germany wished to express by these contributions its appreciation and support of the work of the United Nations University in helping solve the social and economic problems troubling not only the developing countries but the world community of nations.

Mr. Hester, in response, welcomed the contribution of another leading industrialized country as evidence of the importance of UNU's efforts to contribute to the solution of some of the world's most pressing problems. With more funds available, he said, the UNU can plan to expand its programmes, now concentrated on world hunger, human and social development and the use and management of natural resources, to other equally urgent problems facing the world. He added that as the aims and activities of the UNU become better known and as research and advanced training projects develop, more Governments can be expected to contribute to UNU funds.

The Federal Republic of Germany became the twenty-fifth Government to pledge or contribute to the UNU's Endowment and Operating Funds, which now total nearly $143 million.

In March, Thailand pledged $500,000. Since December, the United Kingdom Government has pledged $10.4 million, and the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland paid or pledged their annual contributions.

* *** *

For information media – not an official record

UNU

FMG/EF
bf: ~~RA~~/MC/AKU
File: Job Appl.
RA 11/4 pl for corres.

11 April 1979

Dear Mr. van Kloberg,

Many thanks for your note of 15 March. Meanwhile you will have received the letter of the Chief of Personnel of the UN-University . For your personal information I am attaching the copy of a memo from the University's New York office which sheds some more light on the matter.

I regret that these first efforts have not been successful.

Please be assured that I will continue to be interested in your application.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel
Deputy Director

12-3

AR/JEB
b/f RA/FMG/MC
File: UNU

NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Federal Republic of Germany has announced a contribution of 2 million DMs to the United Nations University's Endowment Fund for 1979. The same amount is envisaged for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982.

A. Rohan
12 February 1979

File UNU

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York

CT/445
UNU/55
22 March 1979

THAILAND PLEDGES $500,000 TO UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT FUND

The Government of Thailand has pledged $US 500,000 to the Endowment Fund of the United Nations University. The contribution will be paid in five annual instalments.

The University received on 19 March $US 100,000 from Thailand, representing the first instalment of its contribution.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 33/108 of 18 December 1978, appealed "to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University, particularly in relation to the developing countries, during its first three years and to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund and/or to specific programmes of the University so that its work can go forward successfully".

* *** *

For information media - not an official record

Mr. Rohan

UNU

THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

with the compliments
of the liaison office

Hiro Shibuya

United Nations
New York, N. Y. 10017
Phone: Plaza 4-5610/11

EASTERN EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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VOL. 71 NO. 72

Friday, March 9, 1979

25¢

UN University: Why the big US letdown?

By John Richardson Jr.

International organizations have an image problem in the United States today. Too many are seen as groups which spend dollars for administration and pennies for programs while spending their time engaged in nothing more productive than ideological bombast.

You would think, therefore, that an international agency which spends three-fourths of its budget directly on practical programs for alleviating identified problems – and successfully keeps its nose out of politics – would be embraced by Americans with enthusiasm.

Unfortunately, that hasn't been the case with the United Nations University, which is just that sort of organization. The United States played an important role in shaping this unique institution but, since its establishment, has refused to give it one cent.

Other nations have not been as reluctant, fortunately. No one else has come close to Japan's $100-million commitment to the endowment. But about 20 nations have contributed funding, many of them among developing countries which can ill afford to give money away. The endowment provides a practical guarantee of independence from political interference.

The UN University is really more a network than an institution. From its headquarters in Tokyo, it plans, coordinates and funds programs; its research and advanced training projects around the globe are aimed at practical solutions to problems of hunger, natural resources, and human and social development. It doesn't require a campus.

Its work is easier to understand through example. Take one of its projects concerning hunger. Most of the information on nutrition standards has come from research on college students in industrialized nations. It has little relevancy for rural people in underdeveloped nations. Recognizing this gap, the UN University organized a research effort by scientists from Latin America, Asia, and the Caribbean; with university funding, the scientists are seeking to establish nutritional standards appropriate for their people and to identify local foodstuffs which can be used to meet those needs.

Identifying a real need. Determining a practical approach. Organizing and funding a workable solution. That is the mission of the UN University.

In helping to get this university off the ground, Americans argued the importance of having a nonintergovernmental institution capable of mobilizing worldwide research and advanced training resources on a comprehensive basis. The need is no less great now than it was a few years ago.

Therefore, you would think that, as Congress considers funneling $250 million to international organizations in 1980, it could find a few million as a contribution to the permanent capital of this worthy project. You would think they would recognize this low-overhead approach, which emphasizes building self-reliance in developing countries, as an extremely cost-effective use of our money.

The UN University is not political in its orientation, theoretical in its approach, or bloated in its administration. It meets the objections critics make to the international organizations which the US is currently funding. It is both ironic and tragic, therefore, that it is the one going penniless.

Mr. Richardson, former Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, is chairman of the American Council for the United Nations University.

UNU

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: Mr. Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

DATE: 28 February 1979

REFERENCE:

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Marcial Tamayo, Director
United Nations Information Centre, Washington

SUBJECT: OBJET: Congressional Hearing on UN University

The House Subcommittee on International Organizations (Chairman Don Barker, Democrat-Washington) had scheduled a full Hearing devoted to the UN University for this afternoon. Rector Hester and other witnesses were present to render testimony on the nature and scope of the UNU. After considerable delay the Hearing was cancelled because not one member of Congress or the Committee attened the event.

The situation was an embarrassment to the congressional staff and to other witnesses who had urged this process.

This latest incident further indicates that the UNU is not improving its position with the U.S. Government or gaining any support for its endeavors.

EH

cc: RA Chron
bf: AR/FMG/MKB/MC/AK

23 February 1979

Mr. Jean Ripert
Under-Secretary-General for
International Economic and Social Affairs

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet

Letter to Member States on recruitment of the Rector for the United Nations University

With reference to your memorandum EC/113/21 (3) of 16 February 1979, I wish to confirm that you may proceed to issue the letter proposed by you to Member States.

ROUTING SLIP AR The draft slightly revised. Do you have any comments? Mani RA 21/2

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: A: Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed

FROM: DE: Ramaswamy Mani

Room No. – No de bureau	Extension – Poste	Date
2925E	5697	21 Feb 1979

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL pl	X	POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Enclosed is a memorandum from Mr. Ripert to the Secretary-General which Mr. Ripert had approved prior to his departure to Geneva yesterday but was unable to sign before leaving Headquarters.

AR has no comments

COM.6 (2-78)

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: A: The Secretary-General

DATE: 16 February 1979

REFERENCE: EC/113/21 (3)

THROUGH: S/C DE:

FROM: DE: Jean Ripert

SUBJECT: OBJET: Letter to Member States on recruitment of the Rector for the United Nations University

... 1. Please find attached, for your approval, a draft letter to be sent to Member States requesting names of candidates for the next Rector of the United Nations University to be appointed in 1980. You will recall that in my memorandum of 24 January 1979, I indicated that this draft was in preparation. I also mentioned this to you in our conversation on Friday, 9 February 1979.

2. In addition to consultation with Mr. Ahmed, I have also brought this draft to the attention of Mr. Dadzie, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO. As indicated in the draft, Mr. M'Bow intends to send a similar letter to the Ministers of Education of Member States of UNESCO.

DRAFT LETTER

15 February 1979

Sir,

I am writing to you concerning the nomination of candidates for Rector of the United Nations University. The term of office of the present Rector will expire in August 1980.

At its eleventh session, held in Tokyo from 4-8 December 1978, the University Council, in conformity with Article 5, paragraph 1 of the University's Charter, a copy of which is enclosed, designated a nominating committee to begin to prepare a panel of names of candidates to succeed the present Rector of the University.

As in the past, Member States of the United Nations and UNESCO, and appropriate non-governmental organizations, are invited to propose candidates. I should accordingly be grateful if you would submit your proposals in this respect at your earliest convenience and no later than 15 April to make it possible for me to transmit these to the nominating committee for review, prior to the University Council's next meeting to be held in June.

A description of the duties and responsibilities of the Rector is indicated in Article V, paragraph 3, of the University Charter. The Rector shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. The emoluments and allowances of the Rector are the equivalent of an Under-Secretary-General in the United Nations system.

Candidates for Rector of the United Nations University should combine experience in the management of an academic or research institution and experience with the international academic world or with scientific co-operation at an international level. The candidate should be well-known to the international community and committed to the principles and

All Member States

ideals of the United Nations, and should have a wide grasp of the problems of the modern world. The candidate should be capable of maintaining close co-operation with people, as the University works with a wide variety of individuals and governments and with research and training establishments around the world.

I hope that among the candidates proposed there may be women as well as men.

Kindly cable or send the names of candidates and a complete curriculum vitae to my representative to the UNU Council, Mr. Jean Ripert, Under-Secretary-General of the Department of IESA, who will inform the Director-General of UNESCO accordingly and transmit the information to the nominating committee. Should further information be required kindly contact Mr. Ripert, who will be pleased to assist you.

A similar letter is being sent by Mr. A.M. M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO to the Ministers of Education of Member States of UNESCO.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim

United Nations University Charter, Article 5, Paragraph 1

"The Rector of the University shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in conformity with the following procedure. The Council shall designate its Chairman and two other members to a nominating committee, to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO shall appoint one member each. The nominating committee shall prepare a panel of not less than three or not more than five names, arranged in alphabetical order, for consideration by the Council. The Council may approve the proposed panel or may refer it back to the nominating committee. When the Council has approved the panel, it shall transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO. The Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General, and with his concurrence, shall appoint one of the candidates as Rector."

ROUTING SLIP **FICHE DE TRANSMISSION**

TO: A:	Mr. Ahmed	
FROM: DE:	Kristen Connor	
Room No. – No de bureau: 2941	Extension – Poste: 5707	Date: 8 Feb 1979

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

COM.6 (2–78)

CR.8 (8-69)

UNU

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Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

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8 February 1979	K.CONNOR/jc	2941	5707
Dept. : DIESA	Allotment — Compte :	File — Dossier :	

TO:
A: UNATUNIV
TOKYO

HESTER UNU TOKYO DR. TANASKOVIC AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH SECRETARY-GENERAL IN NEW YORK ON FIFTH AND SIXTH MARCH STOP GRATEFUL UNU ARRANGE TRAVEL AND PERDIEM AND INFORM DR. TANASKOVIC DIRECTLY IN VIEW OF SHORT TIME AVAILABLE BEST REGARDS

RIPERT
UNATIONS

cc: Mr. R. Ahmed
Dr. Tanaskovic
UNU Liaison Office
UNESCO Liaison Office

Cleared by:
Visé par :

Authorized by:
Autorisé par :

Signature

J. Ripert/USG/DIESA

Name and title (*please type*) — Nom et qualité (*à dactylographier*)

CR.3 (5-69)

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UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

CABLE

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Date :	Drafter — Rédacteur :	Room — Bureau :	Ext. — Poste :
8 February 1979	K. CONNOR/jc KTC	2941	5707
Dept. : DIESA	Allotment — Compte :	File — Dossier :	

TO:
A :

UNESCO
PARIS

NAJMAN ATTENTION TANASKOVIC. AGREEABLE TO PROPOSED DATES OF FIFTH AND SIXTH MARCH FOR CONSULTATIONS IN NEW YORK ON PREPARATIONS FOR WORK OF UNU NOMINATING COMMITTEE STOP. MEETING WITH SECRETARY-GENERAL SCHEDULED AT 12 NOON ON FIFTH MARCH BEST REGARDS

RIPERT
UNATIONS

cc: Dr. Hester
Mr. R. Ahmed
UNU Liaison Office
UNESCO Liaison Office

Cleared by:
Visé par :

Authorized by:
Autorisé par :

Signature

J. Ripert/USG/DIESA

Name and title (*please type*) — Nom et qualité (*à dactylographier*)

File: UNU

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/33/108
5 Feburary 1979

Thirty-third session
Agenda item 66

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/33/463)]

33/108. United Nations University

The General Assembly,

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Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University 1/ and the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

Noting decision 5.2.3 of 19 October 1978 adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its one-hundred-and-fifth session, in which the Board, inter alia, emphasized the need for further progress in the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations University and the agencies of the United Nations system, affirmed its conviction that the development of the University required and deserved greater financial support and reiterated its appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the University Endowment Fund and, additionally or alternatively, to make special contributions for research and training activities,

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2/ A/33/333 and Corr.1.

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2. Recognizes that the major activities of the United Nations University are concerned with problems and institutions in developing countries and encourages continuation of that emphasis;

3. Encourages the United Nations University to continue to concern itself with various activities taking place in the United Nations system, thereby further developing its co-operative and co-ordinated relationships with relevant agencies and bodies of the system and orienting its programme activities in the direction of the urgent concerns of Member States;

4. Notes that fund-raising results have not proved adequate to sustain the programmes of the United Nations University and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Rector and the Council of the University, to study ways and means of promoting the awareness and understanding of the programmes and activities of the University with a view to establishing a more stable financial situation and thereby strengthening the University, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

5. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as the Rector of the United Nations University to continue to intensify their eforts to obtain financial support for the University from all possible sources;

6. Appeals to all Member States to take cognizance of the achievements of the United Nations University, particularly in relation to the developing countries, during its first three years and to make substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund and/or to specific programmes of the University so that its work can go forward successfully.

87th plenary meeting
18 December 1978