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Locus: Regional Renaissance and Civilization
— The United Nations University: an Iconography in the World Megalopolis —

Yasuo MIYAKAWA *

Abstract In the era of mutation, the locus plays an important role in the regional renaissance and exerts a great influence on the civilization in the region. The United Nations University in Tokyo, established in 1975 has become a new symbol of Japanese World Megalopolis on the global scene, whose core; Tokyo is closely connected with New York and London. It has illuminated the Neo Industrial Revolution, which promoted the ongoing global rejuvenation for sustainable development and the world peace for human community. The United Nations University has functioned as a catalyst in forming a world community of higher education, where fruitful dialogues of civilization are made possible to seek common goods and global order. A global order, what is now greatly expected is the synthesis of the practical science developed by the United Nations University with the strategic mission of Japanese society and government and with his basic science, is largely progressed in a world community.

Largely thanks to its locus, Japan could synchronize the first wave of Modern Industrial Revolution led by the United Kingdom with the second wave of Information Industrial Revolution accelerated by its frontier, the United States. The synchronism of two waves and their successive innovations are the keys for the Neo Industrial Revolution based on the welfare and environment industries, paying due regard to the human ethics and natural providence. The hard shell of oyster of Neo industrial Revolution was opened by the mutation of Japan in the early 1970s caused by the liberalization of its economy, especially by the adoption of floating yen system, the judgment of Yokkaichi court on pollution, establishment of the Environment Agency and the Oil crisis. Simultaneously, the decision of establishment of the United Nations University was made in 1973, though the United Nations and its member states were confronted by many pressing problems to be solved at the beginning of Neo Industrial Revolution and on the occasion of forming world megalopolis, mostly independent from the nation state and closely linked each others on the global scene. The United Nations University is an indispensable driving force for metamorphosis of the orbit of Japanese culture and of Japanese technology as

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a whole towards the 21st century. Its network of networks brings about the civilization and regional renaissance in the region and on the global scene through the dialogue of civilization and collaboration of research and development activities in the world. The freedom of movement and the authority of iconography are the two basic conditions to manipulate this network of networks in addition to the strong leadership and coordinating ability of rector and other staves.

The ongoing regional renaissance to rejuvenated natural and human hosting environment and the progress of dialogue of civilization in the World Megalopolis synchronize the evolution of the United Nations University and bring about a large-scale synergism, a new global wave and a neo civilization from Japan to the all over the world in the era of mutation.

Key words: locus, regional renaissance, civilization, world megalopolis, the United Nations University, synchronism, orbit, hosting environment

1. Locus of Japan and Era of Mutation

The United Nations University in Tokyo, established in 1975 has become a new symbol of Tokaido World Megalopolis in Japan on the global scene. It has illuminated the Neo Industrial Revolution, which promoted the ongoing global rejuvenation for sustainable development and the world peace for human community based on the Japanese Constitution promulgated in 1946, instead of old Meiji Constitution in 1889. The rise of the Neo Industrial Revolution synchronized with the establishment of the United Nations University in Japan in one respect, the synchronism has propelled the Regional Renaissance in the Tokaido Megalopolis and Neo Industrial Revolution in Japan forward on the globe scale. In the other respect, it has functioned as a catalyst in forming a world community of higher education, where fruitful dialogues of civilization are made possible to seek for common goods and orders beyond differing or even contradicting interests and sentiments in the world for peace.

The synchronism itself, however, has not yet turned to synergism for driving the Neo Industrial Revolution to fully rejuvenate the world economy and bring for the world peace. It is partially due to the sudden collapse of the Japanese economy, which occurred in response to the progress of liberalization under the oligopolitic economic structure of the world economy based on the law of Capital at the final stage of Information Industrial Revolution. Not only for the rejuvenation of global economy, paying due regards to the natural providence and to the human ethics, but also for the establishment of new social rule, norm. A global order, what is now greatly expected is the synthesis of the practical science developed by the United Nations University with the strategic mission of Japanese society and government and with his basic
science, is largely progressed in a world community. The Neo Industrial Revolution has taken place in Japan, a nation that inevitably developed onward due to its locus on the globe. Japan is a small archipelago, lying between the Eurasian Continent and the open space of the Pacific. Beyond them lie Europe and the United States, from which Japan received successive waves of technological influence and culture on the traditional wave of Asian and Pacific craft skill and creative culture. Largely thanks to this locus, Japan could synchronize the first wave of Modern Industrial Revolution led by the United Kingdom with the second wave of Information Industrial Revolution accelerated by its frontier, the United States at the time of Meiji Restoration. This synchronism of two waves is a key for the Neo Industrial Revolution (Fig. 1).

Considering the role, Japan has played in initiating the third wave, it is important to fully understand what the term, locus connotes. The concept of locus has both a temporal and a timeless meaning, indicating not only a place but also a particular place in its relations with other places, naturally, politically, economically, socially and culturally. Moreover, a locus is a historical entity still alive and responsive to Man, and Man exerts a great influence on the metamorphosis of locus (Fig. 2).

Notwithstanding its scarcity of natural resources in a small territory, Japan achieved the status of the second largest economy in the world next only to the United States in a short time after World War II. The speed, scale, scope, status,

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<th>EUROPE (UK)</th>
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**Fig. 1. Industrial revolution and locus of leading country**
synchronism, synergism, synthesis and the success of Japan’s growth puzzled the world. This extraordinary rise of Japan is considered to be a miracle of the 20th century and a showcase of the 21st century. In this new century, the multi-faced effect of Neo Industrial Revolution is expected to permeate more fully on the global scene. In the process of global rejuvenation, socio-cultural factors are considered to play a large role than in the past, when the factors of politico economics weighed heavily in the development process. Japan has been struggling to recover from a critical economic depression and socio-cultural disturbance reflecting on itself. As in the continuous transformation, Japan has managed to evolve its traditions, a very distinct personality and a great deal of stability, in spite of occasional disturbances. Behind the sustainable development, there has been a shock-absorbing mechanism in operation, a subject few researchers have fully investigated. The key elements in the shock-absorbing mechanism include the receptive as well as creative nature of Japanese culture, the innovative ethos of Japanese community and flexible structure of Japanese society, though they are obliged to be metamorphosed because of losing its pioneer and frontier spirits. Combined together, they have functioned as an effective apparatus for accepting successive socio-cultural and politico-economic waves and synthesizing these waves for development of new culture, society, economy and politics in Japan on the global scene. Through this mechanism, Japan has amplified her orbit, world megalopolis that helped reduce frictions and absorb shocks owing to its room and tolerance to heal their problems, in response to the globalization and localization of Japanese economy in the world.

Orbit, used in astronomy to describe the trajectory of celestial bodies that gravitate along more or less regular routes, has become a commonly used term since satellites, space shuttles and other artifacts began orbiting around the Earth. In this sense, the orbit shows not only the international flow of commodities and investments in the world market, but also various types of steady network systems on the global scene such as the line of transportation, channel of information and even the zone of
pollution. Furthermore, the transformations of a steady network system of knowledge and idea exchange exert a great influence on the evolution of higher education and dialogues of civilization in knowledge-based society in Japan and in the world. Orbit also designates the cavity that contains and protects the eye, within which the eyeball rotates and moves. In other words, orbit defines a frame delimiting the field of an individual’s vision; in this sense, the concept of orbit delimits the visible and invisible sphere of personal contacts and information flow. Thus the orbit has become an indispensable sphere for rethinking the evolution of higher education from the viewpoint of its globalization and localization. The metamorphosis of sensible sphere for scanning the moving horizon of higher education and R & D causes the essential change of university system on the local, regional, national, international and global scene.

The United Nations University is an indispensable driving force for metamorphosis of the orbit of Japanese higher education and Japanese culture as a whole towards the 21st century. The basic idea of the United Nations University was originally proposed in 1969 by then United Nations Secretary-General U-Thant, who suggested the creation of a United Nations University, truly international in character and devoted to the Charter’s objectives of peace and progress as an indispensable think tank of international community of scholars for the United Nations’ activities. The conclusions were drawn in the resolution that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in late 1973, though the United Nations and its Member States were confronted by many pressing problems to be solved at beginning of Neo Industrial Revolution and on the occasion of forming world megalopolis. The University commenced operations in September 1975 as an autonomous organ of the United Nations General Assembly, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The aim of the global learning institution within the realm of UN endeavor was to provide practical policy advice and policy administrative know-how as well as to train people who already have attained a higher level of education, but who want to fortify theoretical grounds for practical operations in dealing with international issues confronting the world community; the University is considered to be a graduate school type of institution for learning and developing practical science, closely related with knowledge intensive industry based on the UN Charter, philosophy and ethics of human being on the globe. To enrich our understanding from a global perspective, we should give heed to the effect of Neo Industrial Revolution and global rejuvenation to the natural providence in addition to the human ethics for peace and security governance in the world.

Concerned with the basic and applied science for the most pressing global natural and social problems, Dr. Elizabeth Rose led the establishment of world university to
train the people for developing the world community. It was hoped that young people in particular from different geographical, social and cultural backgrounds could come, study, meet and learn from each other through fruitful dialogue beyond different interests and confinements. As a result of such a fruitful ‘dialogue of civilization’ that can take place at the University, the United Nations and Peoples of World Community hoped to establish the basic, applied and practical science, paying due regards to philosophy and ethics for world peace and global rejuvenation. This people’s movement led by Dr. Elizabeth Rose largely accelerated the establishment of United Nations University, which plays its important role in the capacity building for the development of human potential to address the challenges of human security and sustainable development in the world community and global habitat. Dialogue of civilizations is a real driving force to reduce mistrust and to prevent conflicts on global, world, international, local, and regional levels, which help the acceleration of freedom of movements and the mutual understanding of different cultures. The mental tolerance for mutual understanding and the structural room to accept different cultures are the twin wheel for promoting dialogue of civilization to reach a consensus. The flexible structure of megalopolis of the vast urbanized region, could enable the enlargement of these tolerance and room and the iconography of dialogue of civilizations such as the United Nations University also helps the convergence of different cultures into the world megalopolis, in turn, the dialogue of civilization to create new culture and technologies, i.e. neo civilization. The regional renaissance of Tokyo, the core of Tokai̇do World Megalopolis, generated the Neo Industrial Revolution toward the global environment and human welfare, i.e. neo civilization on regional, local, international and global scene (Fig. 3).

The traditional Japanese culture, paying due regards to natural providence and to human ethics, supported the development of Neo Industrial Revolution and propelled the Neo Civilization to help the global rejuvenation and the world peace. Japanese always respect natural providence that preserves the natural landscape and environment and develops garden cities in the traditional idea of harmonizing artificial greens with natural greens. The mount Fuji is an iconography of natural beauty and of natural philosophy and similar conidia type of volcano, named after Mt. Fuji in local areas all over the country, could prevail the idea of natural providence and human ethics, even though Japanese had a short period of pollution in the last phase of high economic growth, especially in the Tokai̇do Megalopolis.

The idea of United Nations University was originally proposed in 1969, when Japanese government issued the white paper of environmental pollution. The foundation of United Nations University was promoted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education to integrate these aforementioned two trends in the expanding UN missions in the growing world community. Dr. Elizabeth Rose played a
significant role in convincing the Japanese government to host UNU. The Japanese
government and the former Minister of Education, Michio Nagai showed a great
interest in internationalization of higher education to meet with the changing needs of
the nation in the Era of Mutation towards the global age. Consequently, the United
Nations University commenced operations in Tokyo in September 1975, largely thanks
to its locus and to its traditional ethos to accept cultural waves.

The United Nations University was thus established at the time when Japan was
undergoing a great transformation in the political, economic, and socio-cultural
realms, era of mutation. Among many epoch making events in the 1970s, the return
of Okinawa to Japan in 1971 and the judgment of the Yokkaichi Court case on
pollution in 1972 urged Japan to discharge her duty on peace governance in the East
Asia and on global rejuvenation not only in the region but also throughout the world.
It was also in the year of 1971 when China was a member of the Security Council of
the United Nations instead of Taiwan and the Human Environment Declaration was
announced at Stockholm in 1972. The adoption of the Floating Yen Exchange System
and the Oil Crisis in 1973 further urged the mutation of Japanese politico economic
structure within the world system to steer the changing state of the world order and

Fig. 3. Industrial revolution and technology innovation
2. Regional Renaissance and Global Civilization

The vast crossroads of trade routes and transactional channels, of the gathering and redistribution of wealth, information, skills, and ideas produced then and diffused the Italian Renaissance. It came gradually but the marvelous artistic and intellectual explosion changed the course of history. Literally, the renaissance means revival of arts and letters under influence of classical models and of old universities, such as Padova, a free university in rivalry with the most classical one, university of Bologna, in 14th-16th century. No doubt, the late sixteenth century opened up the decline of the role and function of the Mediterranean and the seventeenth century shifted superficially the centers of the main orbit towards Lisbon, Seville, Paris, Amsterdam and London on the Atlantic. Before the shift of directing centers, the Mediterranean
cities, especially Greek and Italian, having created and incubated the most skillful and useful system of trade and credit, put their nets at the disposal of the stronger powers generated by Diasporas and modern universities. It is the Mediterranean-born culture that has swept around the planet and reorganized in it in one orbit, diversified, partitioned, complicated, as Mediterranean always were, but now conscious of its unity (Fig. 5).

The civilization is closely related with the renaissance of culture, society, economy, politics, technology and education. The room for freedom of movement and the tolerance for dialogue are the indispensable conditions of evolution of civilization and of symbiosis for human beings, for celebration of cultural diversity over the political boundary and for insistence of universal way of thinking to pay considerable attention to human ethics and for natural providence. This way of thinking and principle of practicing are real driving forces for the Neo Industrial Revolution. Historical experiences and cultural realities disturb mutual understanding and possession of common value and norm to live together in the rejuvenated nature of planet. At all levels of society and in all kinds of community, a positive attitude towards cultural

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Fig. 5. Regional renaissance and global civilization

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diversity has to be nourished not only for co-existence but also for a sincere dialogue of civilization as a new paradigm developed in the Tokaido World Megalopolis. As for the dialogue of civilization in the era of mutation, the hosting environment of world megalopolis is the best to overcome the daily conflicts among diversified cultures of human being and to develop common norms for solving current and future problems and encouraging joint implementation of remedies. Vigdis Finnbogadottier, former president of the Republic of Iceland, who promoted the year of dialogue of civilization, stressed that from the myriad range of cultures and peoples who inhabit our planet, to the extraordinary multiplicity of the natural world, we depend on diversity. Although a period of progress, rebirth and renewal is a synonymous with renaissance, the renaissance illuminates the fundamental change, i.e. the mutation of culture into the different dimension, which enables the evolution of civilization. Especially, the innovation of technology and the development of know-how exert great influences on the change of regional structure and functions. In turn, the regional renaissance causes the transformation of civilization on the global scene. The fundamental changes of culture, iconography, philosophy, religion and scientific thought transformed the locus of cross-road of communication and the locus of center of transaction activities in a frontier of old world. The locus of crossroad and the locus of center in a new world, without saying, exert a great influence on the spread of new civilization. Especially in an evolution and spread of civilization, a leading university plays an important role in the world.

The United Nations University becomes already an indispensable pivot, hinge, coordinator and synthesizer in the peace governance. It is a major promoter of world peace projects, together with the Japanese government and the United Nations; Pacific Maritime project, Pacific Rim project, and Pacific Belt project. In an area from the Sea of Okhotsk to the South China Sea, the United Nations University is able to give a lot of lessons and know-how to establish the Pacific Maritime corridor along the politico-economic axis between Japan and China via Korea and along the eco-political axis between Japan and Singapore via Taiwan. Its aim of the Peace and Governance Programme is to contribute, through research and capacity development to the promotion of peace and good governance. The United Nations University is an indispensable icon of Pacific Maritime project for World Peace and for Global Rejuvenation. It strives to promote sustainable peace and good governance programme, which examines the nature, roots, outbreaks, tools and consequences of conflict and how to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts. Its network of networks plays an important role in formation of Pacific Rim over the Pacific. It illuminates new global socio-economic order, instead of a visionary project and an indigestible panacea, paying due regards to ecology and welfare. It is important to make the world safer and better for people of all faiths and ages, through promotion of human
rights and enhancement of the quality of life. The network of networks also helps the enlargement of eco-political and socio-cultural functions of emporium, Singapore, which had been the unique hinge between Japan and ASEAN, Taiwan and China, China and India, ASEM and APEC in the Pacific Belt. Owing to the strengthen ties between Singapore and Japanese government and to the activation of United Nations University, they gradually find a new third way between de fact standards led by the United States and de jure standards promulgated by EU. The Environment and Sustainable Development program of United Nations University probes issues of development and management, science and technology, preservation and environment and their inter-linkages, focusing on the poverty and inequity as well as growth and employment (Fig. 6, 7).

In the Japanese capital, Tokyo, the United Nations University is an iconography of Tokaido World Megalopolis and a generator of regional renaissance, with monumentality, stressing status and ritual that exerts a great influence on the new global order. There is some feeling of regional community in the vast world megalopolis of more than 40 million people. There is a realization that a world megalopolis

![Diagram](image-url)
is an entity different from what surrounds it and has its own interests, characteristics and catchments area. It is especially important in a world megalopolis to realize that the people live and have always lived in the middle of a world organized in a maze of partitioned compartments correspond to as many different communities as there are compartments. Each of us belongs to various spatial communities, which all together form an inverted pyramid in terms of size from a township to a nation, on top of which we may now add the world community including instruments for government on world scale, such as the United Nations, International Court of Justice, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, U.N. Special Agencies (UNESCO, UNU,
etc.), the International Red Cross and also the multinational corporations, NPO and NGO. This, by the way, does not make the world smaller, as is so often said; on the contrary, it makes the world bigger for each individuals, who must take into account more places, more people, more organizations to which he belongs, more problems, all of which acquire significance in his daily life. In modern world each active person belongs simultaneously to a whole variety of communities each of which is more or less important for the individual, depending on the situation and the time. Here below, it should be easy to realize of interdependent coalescence of world community through world society, unless of course such individuals refuse to be interested in participating in such a society and prefer much more narrow horizons for their private world.

A world megalopolis has a huge tolerance for this sort of selection in a very fluid and constantly moving world. It is an indispensable hosting environment for dialogues of civilization and regional renaissance, which exerts a great influence for the change of dimension, i.e. mutation of global order. In other world, a world megalopolis has a distinguished locus for sustainable glocalization that is a synthesis of globalization with localization, caused by the sheath of forces, iconography from icon, such as the United Nations University. The freedom of movement and the force of iconography combine in order to bring about a certain balance that allows the functioning of the local to global continuum within the total partitioned geopolitical space accessible to human activities. This unstable balance of forces is fluid and changing in local details, but this fluidity does not prevent the whole global system from carrying on. A world megalopolis in Japan gradually expands its east wing toward Sendai and Morioka, a northern frontier of Yamato regime of ancient Japan, where it established its military base and local government. Revitalizing the old advanced culture of Hiraizumi in rivalry with the former capital, Kyoto and rejuvenating the strong spirit of frontier, in the local center, Sendai, the Meiji government established the Second Division of Japanese Army after the First Division in Tokyo followed by Nagoya (the third) and Osaka (the fourth) and founded the Second High School after the First in Tokyo, followed by Kyoto (the third) and Kanazawa (the fourth). Notwithstanding the establishment of super-national organization, General Head Quarter in the opposite side of Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the local head quarter of army corps were constructed at Sendai in the northeastern wing and at Kyoto in the southwestern wing. In 1964, when the IMF recommended Japan to become an Article 8 nation in response to the liberalization of Japanese trade, the Tokaido bullet train was opened between Tokyo and Osaka, where Tokyo Olympic was held in 1964 and Osaka Japan International Exhibition was held in 1970. After a decade, the Tohoku bullet train was opened in 1982 toward Morioka via Sendai, when the international trade and technological conflicts between Japan and the United States became serious as was seen in the suit of IBM. It was a year after the promulgation of requesting the return of
Northern Territory from USSR in 1981. In 1992, based on the gradual growth of this new megalopolis, north-eastern wing of World Megalopolis in rivalry with Tokaido Megalopolis during a decade, the Law for Relocation of National Diet was promulgated to relocate the capital toward the northeastern district on the line of relocation of long standing capital from Kyoto to Tokyo at the Meiji restoration. It was the year of United Nations Declaration on Global Environment at Rio de Janeiro. At the end
of cradle years, a quarter century of opening Neo Industrial Revolution, the relocation site of new capital was proposed in the north-eastern fringe of Tokyo metropolitan area including the Nasu detached palace in rivalry with the south western area on the fringe of Nagoya metropolitan area, the economic core in the world in 1998, a year after the Kyoto protocol on global climate change (Fig. 8).

3. Globalization and Localization

In the age of global mutation initiated by the Neo Industrial Revolution, how should we understand and interpret the dual tendency of modern communities, that is the trend of globalization on the one hand and that of localization on the other? These two trends appear to conflict with each other, because the globalization had been accelerated by the liberalization of economy and politics and by the standardization of society and uniformity of culture based on the law of capital and the localization had been spontaneously and simultaneously occurred by the unique raison d’être of each economy and politics and by the evolution of traditional culture and society, linked with the social rule. At the time of the Kyoto Conference held by the United Nations University and UNESCO on 3 August 2001, all agreed that humanizing globalization was necessary for understanding between peoples and civilizations.

Between the globalization and the localization towards the peace governance and the sustainable development, the United Nations University keeps reins of direction as an institutional hinge. Owing to the history of integration and evolution of different cultures into a culture of higher knowledge, Japan can well function as an indispensable catalyst for globalization and localization, needless to say, its mediating locus in the dichotomy of the world power struggle. In the steady development of global hard and soft mega infrastructure at the crossroad, particularly in the field of transportation and communication on the global scene, the United Nations University helped the globalization and the localization of higher educations. The dual tendency, the expansion of globalization and the deepening of localization is all the more so as with the progress of organization techniques and the innovation of scientific technology; The double faced change accelerates its pace, influencing many characteristics of society in response to the globalization and fragmentation of community in the global economy, paying due regards not only to world market but also to global rejuvenation. However, these formulas should not obscure the fact that is strong thread of continuity exists between past, present and future of community. A community is a working concern, a tissue of human relations that by its nature is not established overnight. More in particular, the globalization of higher education and its localization in the region have been closely linked with the evolution of international community (Fig. 9).

The United Nations University is an international community of scholars, generat-
ing advanced knowledge in the scientific frontier, builds potential capacities to practice the solutions of pressing problems in areas relevant to the global problems of human security and sustainable development. The environment and sustainable development programme focuses on the interactions between human activities and the natural environment. The aim of Peace and Governance Programme is to contribute, through research and capacity development, to the promotion of peace and good governance. In other word, the United Nations University is an indispensable institute for promoting the Neo Industrial Revolution to conduct the whole industries towards the global rejuvenation and human security, resulting in the proliferation of environmental industry and welfare industry on the global scene.

The central mission of United Nations University Center is to facilitate the
academic environment for sustainable development by implementing peace governance programs, the most pressing and integrated programs ever conducted through cross-cultural and multidisciplinary research. For this mission, the United Nations University makes full use of the academic and institutional resources available in Japan, which, in turn, accelerated the embedding the academic resources and institutional resource of UN system into Japanese academic community. In the localization of UNU academic resources, the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies, Tokyo also plays its important role. It serves as an indispensable hinge between the scientific community in Japan and in other parts of the world. Consequently, it is expected to be the sanctuary of practical science and capacity building. The capacity building exerts a great influence on localization of UNU resource in Japan through UNU international courses, initially in Tokyo in 2000, Global Seminars, and UNU units for joint PH.D. Courses with local universities and teach courses at prestigious local institutes and training courses closely related with UN Staff College and United Nations Institutes for Training and Researches. The four roles of United Nations University play important roles to develop the hosting environment and agglomeration of talent and academic resources in the Tokaido World Megalopolis; international community of scholars, bridge between the United Nations and the International academic community, an indispensable think-tank for the United Nations system, and capacity development of academic and scientific sense, idea, knowledge and technologies. As a result of these four roles, Tokyo, a World city, become the hinge and the backward office between the institutional international authority, the United Nations and the distinguished international power, the United States. The United Nations and the United Nations University often held their conferences at an old capital and Japanese capital of academy and science, Kyoto, which exert great influences on the innovation of Japanese academy and science. The capacity development activity of the United Nations University primarily provides grants to train young scientists from developing countries. This project, especially in the indispensable global core of industry, Nagoya, accelerate the evolution of industry on the global scene and form the bridge between advanced countries and developing countries. The proposal of United Nations University in the International EXPO 2005 in Aichi on the eastern fringe of Nagoya metropolitan area will be a new icon of this activity and the long history and experience of United Nations Center for Regional Development in Nagoya would cause the synergism of capacity development of United Nations University (Fig. 10).

Based on the experience of it's a quarter century history, the United Nations University, as a steerage, held the first major UN conference of the new millennium in Tokyo in January 2000, with the conference theme being On the Threshold: the United Nations and Global Governance in the New Millennium. The aim of conference was to take stock of international trends and to showcase new ideas and fresh thinking of
Fig. 10. UNU capacity development programmes: location of implementation in 2001

- Short-duration training programmes (up to 2 months)
- Long-duration training programmes (3 months to one year)
- Degree-oriented programmes (incl. PhD internships)
- Integrated capacity development
relevance to the United Nations and, in wider sense, to challenges faced by humanity. It goes without saying that global environment and global rejuvenation are the major concerns of the United Nations University located in Tokyo, the center of Neo Industrial Revolution based on the Asian traditional culture loving the nature. The evolution of Japanese culture has been promoted by the UN declaration on Global Environment in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro and accentuated by the Kyoto Protocol on Global Climate Change (Chapter 3; the third session of the Conference of parties to the United Nations’ Framework Convention on Climate Change) in 1997. The governing globalization is an importance task of UN. Concerned with the global environmental governance, UN agreements and treaties focused on one specific issue. Therefore, United Nations University convened the international conference on Interlinkages; Synergies and Coordination between multilateral Environmental Agreement for channeling the results into Rio plus ten processes especially since 1999. The Global Environment Information Center is a joint initiative of the United Nations University and the Ministry of Environment in Japan. The Ministry of Environment and the United Nations University worked together with the Japanese agency of Forestry and the World Commission on Forestry and Sustainable Development to organize the conference on the value of Forest. The United Nations University together with the other three UN organization and US-based National Center for Atmospheric Research undertook the study on the EL Nino cycle, which affects trade wind and ocean surface and brings about the heavy damage from the drought in one side and from the heavy rain on the other side.

The freedom of movement has overcome distance and social, cultural, political, economic and natural barriers. And the agglomeration of activities has accelerated the freedom of movement in one respect and increasingly spills over into neighboring and even far away countries, together with serious and pressing problems. It largely results in the technological progress, growth of economy with regional un-equilibrium, and of the development of a new order over the community in response to the liberalization, as is seen in the Tokaido World Megalopolis. Globalization and liberalization of world economy may further strain on our natural environment and to widen global inequality. To discuss and explore some of the key currently facing the global community and the process of glocalization, the United Nations University convened an international conference on Global Ethos focusing on the Knowledge and Ethics, Justice and Equity, and International Society and Culture in 2000 (Fig. 11).

A movement works for more change and fluidity across the partitioned space. A freedom of movements is a result of technological progress of high-speed transportation and communication equipment that compressed physical distance, increased permeability and overcome natural barriers, in response to the enlargement of economy of speed in addition to the economy of scale and the economy of scope. It is also
an outcome of world wide liberalization policies over national borders and of established global standards to smooth transaction in the world market and in the world community. During the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations, the United Nations University and the UNESCO conferences in 2001 were held in Tokyo and Kyoto, connected by Tokaido bullet train within 2 and a quarter hours, whose loci and status of economy helped a lot the brewing the ethos of mutual understanding of different civilizations in a climate of traditional world city. The Chuo (Central Japan) Linear is under planning that develops the ellipse of world megalopolis, by juxtaposition.

Internationally, the newcomer, World Trade Organization established in 1995 is a major player in the field of global governance. It expanded the reach of trade rules deep into the regulatory structure of almost over 140 sovereign states, including two new giants, China and Taiwan in 2001. It affects the daily lives of all citizens and
global environment, which urged the reform of WTO under the strong interest of General Secretary, Kofi Annan. He pointed out we live in a world of great diversity, its insistence of dissent, its celebration of cultural diversity, its insistence on fundamental, universal human rights and its belief in the right of people everywhere to have a say in how they are governed. Including Kofi Annan' article and WTO Director General Supachai Panitchpakdi and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson, the United Nations University published the book on Role of WTO in Global Governance, focusing on unprecedented growth in the world economy ensuring fairly distribution of benefits. Without saying, Japan should insist on the transformation of economic and market structure on the global scene; international market and international economy that linked Chinese world megalopolis with Japanese world megalopolis, where not only economic laws but also political rules such as customs play important roles based on the code of WTO.

With the growth of liberalization first from trade, then capital, finance, information and even culture, a world economy and a world market have been formed and the oligopolitic industrial structure exerts a great influence to search after the profit and to cause a rapid change advancing globalization through the network of networks. The firm displays a tremendous ability to alter its geography to suit. This sort of world economy, market and community being hatched the financial forces is based on a tripod London—New York—Tokyo working. When considering cost and benefit in global rejuvenation and better environment for life of human being, the concept of global economy and global market become more important than before, for sustainable developments; Namely, a cool economic eye and a hot ecological mind are request to find out a balance of transaction in the tolerance of international trade. Some notions about general interest of people as opposed to particular or local group interests are beginning to emerge. A certain amount of legislations and international treaties for humankind is being elaborated and agreed upon. As a result of endeavors, Japan would succeed in establishing new global standards in economy to promote global rejuvenation and peace governance in diversified world, together with WTO. Globalization has the potential to improve lives for many around the world. At the same time, its negative aspects and implications caused the serious disturbance.

Globalization is not only a matter of trade, transport and information flowing more freely around the globe. It is also and most importantly a movement of people migrating and mixing in large numbers, following more varied current than had ever been the case. In parallel with the freedom of movement, inevitable and enforced movements occur as a consequence of natural disasters and political changes, closely related with economy and society; natural disaster, war, poverty, refugees, immigrants, immigrants arrive followed by the resettlement and formation of diasporas. For the half a millennium, gradually swelling flows of migrations have woven a web
of such Diasporas networks around the globe. Nevertheless the main thrust of the
generalization and projections of Diasporas favors globalization by creating tighter
links between communities scattered around the world. Networks of relations are
created that last and bring closer together groups of people who live and work far from
one another but feel common interests, first in terms of blood and culture, but which
become economic and political. All these features create networks that penetrate the
political and economic partitions. The world wide oligopolitic structure of mass
media and the development of transmitter system by satellite promote tighter links
over the boundaries in one respect and on the other hand the dialogue of civilization
in the world megalopolis. Namely, networks of diasporas become the modern net-
works of cities and expand the orbit of cities, which may develop the politico-economic pivot, Singapore between China and Taiwan, China and India, AEA and Japan,
and ASEM and APEC. An enormous incubator of Chinese works and business, Hong
Kong is still one of the most important hinges between the domestic and overseas
Chinese. The Treaty of Return of Hong Kong to the main land China in 1984 and its
return in 1997 enabled the evolution of business activities such as financial and tran-
sactional ones of Shanghai, a mother city of Chinese diasporas in Hong Kong in
addition to those of Singapore and of Taiwan. It was a real driving force for
development of Chinese World Megalopolis. The locus of Macao, hinge between-
Chinese diasporas and Portuguese ones, helps expanding the orbit of International
Institute for Soft-ware Technology of United Nations University, that will be strongly
supported by Chinese universities and government in the Chinese World Megalopolis.
The links of World Megalopolis with this sort of world city, constellation of planets,
propel forwards the regional renaissance on the global scene.

Diaspora is another ancient Greek word, which has recently acquired popularity.
Today, almost every nation that has its own state has also a Diaspora scattered far
beyond its national territory, although Diaspora has its strong socio-cultural identity
differentiated by its religion and its unique transactional activities. Recently, not
only, small groups originating around the eastern Mediterranean, Greeks, Armenians,
Maronite and Jews, but also large groups, Spanish and Portuguese on the western
Mediterranean, Chinese and Koreans on the eastern fringe of Eurasian and Indians
converge on the world megalopolis, especially in their territory of a mixture of
diasporas on a large scale, such as the United States, Canada and European Union.
Different from these four World Megalopolis, the Peking-Shanghai World Megalopolis
in the mother country of Chinese Diasporas and Tokyo-Osaka World Megalopolis in
one of the least Diasporas country, Japan, have their own socio-cultural and socio-
conomic structures and functions, through information channels and human networks
of Diaspora. As Japan has not so many Diasporas to develop the radius, scope and
complexity of its own orbit all over the world, the United Nations University, a
dialogue spot of civilization, helps largely Japanese political decisions in the dark. A pluralistic view of human identity, nourished in the history of Japan helps to illustrate how universality and particularity coexist at all times. A movement of people is closely linked with the room and the tolerance of community, which accept this movement; the enlargement of room and tolerance often needs the change of value, i.e. the convert of iconography and amendment of social rules and laws. The different social regulation caused the critical eco-political and socio-cultural problems, not only in a human environment but also global environment. As global interaction and integration grow, issues of global governance become increasingly critical. Concerned with truly emerging global problems, policy decisions by governments should have international implication, paying due regards to the peoples' movements in the world community.

It is now more than half a century since the foundation of the United Nations system and the creation of the Bretton Woods institutions in 1945 and a quarter century since the establishment of the United Nations University. The United Nations University is a think tank for the United Nations system and a good advisor for the world community, NGO and NPO. Owing to these dual roles of the United Nations University, it will be expected to be indispensable catalyst and coordinator between them through his excellent practical reports. This role became more important than before, especially after the most miserable attack on the Icon, New York World Trade Center building in 11 September 2001, as a result of the serious conflict between the leader of Capitalism, United States and international Terrorist group. The report of UNU World Institute for Development Economic Research study on New Roles and Functions for the United Nations and Bretton Woods Institution will suggest this practical strategy and tactics not only to the United Nations system but also to the NGO and NPO in the world community. And the report, rays of light amidst the shadows, will open the new era on governing globalization for human beings and the globe itself until 2017, a century after the establishment of the League of Nations and the contract of Versailles Treaty, origin of today's order.

Our world on the globe is very fluid, complex and constantly moving, made of a greatly many interdependent and coexisting components, i.e. a global web with room and tolerance for promoting localization and for absorbing independent and unique component, especially in a world megalopolis. There are some counter forces that oppose free movement, which work towards the preservation of established orders. Such forces may be considered iconography, i.e. images or objects of symbolic value in which people have faith and that they share as a common idea. It is usually embedded in the traditional ethos of society, community and region. In any given community, the inheritance of the past has bequeathed an iconography rooted deeply in space and in time, recalling many threats from the outside. It generates a driving force for the
promotion of localization, the development of originality, the partitioning of space. If a society can raise mutual trust and tolerance for different values and systems, a synchronism of globalization and localization, i.e. glocalization may emerge. At that stage, the world community acquires common symbol, i.e., icon, to share across the global web of human relations.

4. Dialogues of Civilization and Orbit of World Megalopolis

The links between people and icons constitute the group cement, medium and catalyst to improve a mode of life and to preserve the security of the community. Iconography builds partitions first in mind and then on the ground. Even if we could change the territory of nation states, the organization of the state, its system of education, the structure of the economy, it is very hard to enforce the change of iconography of local community in a short time. Iconography is the sheath of forces coming from Icon, which means an image or objects of symbolic value and thought, in which people have faith. In reality, it has been difficult to overcome political economic partitions established for reasons of security and their inherited iconography. The barriers as well as the incentives for movement are always in the mind of people. The United Nations University is the best coordinator to reduce conflicts between globalization and localization and it could use these dual tendencies for evolution of higher education and for improvement towards the better life and faith. At times in the various countries of the world, people feel more secure, at times less. When a nation or city feels secure in its environment it will be willing to open up more, establish more relations with outside. It is a basic condition to form a world megalopolis; in periods of insecurity it will rather close itself up in isolation and attempt autarchy, whose immobility puts socio-economic evolution into a freezer and brings about insecurity in international relations as is seen in the Far East. In any given community the inheritance of the past has bequeathed an iconography recalling threats from the outside. A world megalopolis usually has a capital, an old capital, and centers of various activities that expand its historical and spatial orbit over the diversified communities. On the whole, humankind has preferred a more open policy with knowledge of and contacts with the outside world. They preferred more change, more innovation, reaching out as far as they could in accessible space, even though they feel some tolerable insecurity and acceptable risks.

In order to act as an integral part of the UN system, the United Nations University is bringing itself in closer proximity to the work and concerns of United Nations. The United Nations University is a real bridge between international academic community and UN to contribute to the advancement of common lore of ideas and technologies as well as to its application in the formulation of sound policies for establishment of
practical science based on the lessons of UN policies, multilateral organizations' activities, international agreement and treaties. Once knowledge takes place of preconceived opinions and prejudices about others, otherness will be perceived less as a threat than as a source of enrichment. Highly diverse world culture developed by human kinds throughout the history could enable the evolution of technologies, practical sciences and civilization, especially in the tight knitted world community to overcome the intercultural conflicts and to enlarge the freedom of movement for Creole.

The United Nations is the iconography of League of Nations in New York, which exerts a great influence on the socio-cultural standards on the global scene, even though the United States government in Washington has different ones. The United States government promoted the liberalization of international trade, notwithstanding the establishment of North American Free Trade Area. The World Trade Center building in New York is, without saying, the symbol of world market as the result of liberalization and the sanctuary of Capitalism. The shuttle service between Washington D.C. and New York has become the major arteries of Megalopolis on the American northeastern seaboard. The success of Metroliner between New York and Washington is a result of the communications and transactional network on board, as is seen in the new Tokaido line between Tokyo and Osaka. The concept of megalopolis applies to very large poly-nuclear urbanized systems endowed with enough continuity and internal interconnections for each of them to be considered a system in itself. That is, the different parts and functions in a megalopolis coalesce fast enough, locally, nationally, internationally and globally. All megalopolitan regions have been hinges in terms of trade, transactions, culture, technological, and population exchanges between the countries they belonged to and the outside world they participate in. The political capital and the economic capital, the seats of powers are the twin wheel of driving forces for development, in addition to the cultural and social capital, icon of authority and symbol of people.

The locus of capital and of demoted old capital play important roles in transformation of poly-nuclear urbanized systems, especially along the national axel. This is obviously true of the past and present functions of the systems along an axis such as Boston-New York-Philadelphia-Washington, Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Detroit-Chicago, Tokyo-Nagoya-Kyoto-Osaka, Peking-Tienshin-Tsinan-Nankiing-Shanghai, Amsterdam-Hague-Roterdam-Antwerp-Brussels-Cologne-Bonn, London-Birmingham-Manchester-Liverpool. The convergence into the tableau is increased by the part played by the hinge in the handling of an enormous volume of transactional activities resulting from the linkages in the networks. The expansion of orbit of megalopolis, caused by the evolution of technology and society, increases the freedom of movement and accelerates dialogue of civilizations, which enable the rise so quickly
to such eminence in international economic system and megalopolis system. It is a result of transformation from the international market to the world market based on the law of capital towards the global market controlled by the rule of society, i.e. led by the U.N. declarations and the International laws. Therefore, the international financial centers and the centers of international organizations play an inevitable and an enormous role in the evolution of megalopolis towards the world megalopolis.

To evaluate a role of world megalopolis, the United Nations University is the best index, which, itself, is a catalyst, mediator, hinge, incubator and steerage of public opinion of common people and of different governments simultaneously in the Tokaido World Megalopolis. A more intertwined web of relationship between a variety of distinct urban centers and the constituent parts is expressed partly in a physical infrastructure consisting of highways, railways, telephone lines, power lines, water supply and sewage system crisscrossing the whole area, and partly in more fluid networks, some of them visible and measurable, such as the flow of traffic, the movement of people and goods, the flow of call and mail, and of financial instruments. Among the superimposed networks, which amplify the economy of linkages, more abstract and rather invisible ones, such as common interests and concerns, rivalries or cooperation, exchange of information and the human relations, help make the megalopolis more unified.

There is a sort of cycle and snowballing effect in the interweaving of transactional activities, including academic work and research that have to be added to the constellation of activities generating urban centrality. We may quote examples of institutions, such as Berlitz School of Language in the World Trade Center offered by the New York Port Authority and International Exchange of foreign students Center in the Coastal Sub-Urban Center of Tokyo. Recent locations of new business schools, law schools and liaison offices of restructuring Japanese universities near the railway stations in the urban center, especially in the Tokaido World Megalopolis, illustrate well the importance of talent market. Moreover, a university campus usually adds to the liveliness of a city, to the quality of expert advice locally available, and to the customers of the performing arts and other amenities. The campus of Aoyama University at the opposite side of UNU is a typical example of this urban university function.

In the interwoven activities of world megalopolis, the university has come to play an essential role in evolution of international activities and in development of technologies. University brings a note of rejuvenation, gaiety and variety of cultural activities, which provide an excellent hosting environment for sustainable development. It offers a pole of attraction for other activities in research or mass media on the global scene. University is a mediator in inter-civilization exchanges about highly contentious issues. Universities could also render their services in a more indirect manner,
by facilitating access to hubs of information about other cultures through the translation or dissemination of original sources.

The process of dialogue should be open and inclusive, carefully restraining attempts at globalizing the specific value systems of those currently in power politically and economically, largely based on the law of capital in the world market. Any social and cultural group should be able to join the dialogue and contribute to the process of defining the global ethos. In this way, the future world culture, but rather on the globalization of diverse contributions, the blending of many cultures world wide, benefiting in this way from the wealth of diversity created over time throughout our entire world. It would be the global culture, paying due regards to global rejuvenation and regional nature to survive together and to human ethics in the world community to develop symbioses on the globe. It is a basic culture for human beings to survive diverse cultures in the world for each ethnic, and a driving force for evolution of civilization, paying due regards to the natural providence and natural environment.

Not only for the human beings on the planet but also for the people in a world megalopolis, Water and Forest are two indispensable and interlocked conditions for living. The association of Yahagi river water quality control initiates the preservation of forest in the upper stream, together with the Hazu fishermen’s association in the Yahagi basin, including Toyota and Okazaki. Toyota is the global industrial core of automobile, where Toyota Motor was born in 1937. Adjacent to Toyota, a local urban center, Okazaki locates, as a generator of automobile industrial area driven by the central plant of Mitsubishi Motor, constructed in 1977. In succession, the municipal governments provide the fund for preservation of riverhead, source of water supply. In addition to water reservoirs, forest has been reserved for recreation as the Fujioka Prefecture Peoples’ forest behind Toyota. Forest became important more than ever, especially in the Tokaido World Megalopolis, Japan, where the commercial forest industry has decayed due to the increase of imported timbers in the high economic growth phase. The Ministry of Environment gradually controls state forest and prefecture forest managed by the forest agency. The Yahagi river basin is a world famous study area, which UNCRD and other UN organs often use for their research and training. No megalopolis is as yet completely and fully urbanized in the sense of being totally covered with buildings at a thick density. There are interstitial spaces, some reserved for recreation, some for water reservoirs, some for agriculture of a specialized and usually very intensive kind, and some are wooded. The appearance of megalopolitan systems coincides in time and in space with societies blessed with more leisure time, outdoor recreation, and physical and social mobility.

The mission of World Forests, Society and Environment (WFSE) is globally relevant research and human capacity buildings on forest, society and environment in support of sustainable forest management and the well being of people. The Finnish
Forest Research Institute, United Nations University and European Forest Institute mobilized its research in 1996. In 2000, five leading international research institutes have joined WFSE as associate partner; the Center for International Forest Research in Indonesia, International Center for Research in Agro-forestry in Kenya, Center for Research and Higher Education in Natural Resource in Latin America, World Forestry Center in the United States and Institute for World Forestry in Germany. In 2000, UNU organized the international conference on Value of Forest. UNU held an Urban Ecosystems workshop in 2001 to find ways to input urban ecosystem research outputs into the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, which highlights health, environment and city as modifier of ecosystems in a nebulous, quasi-colloidal structure.

Water is presently one of the highest concerns of UNU and UNESCO. UNESCO pioneered stubborn and daring efforts to provide a scientific basis for evaluating global water resources and formulating ethical and socio-economic principles to guide water management and development practice, by creating the International Hydrological Program in 1975. At the Millennium Summit of UN in 2000, world leaders agreed to reduce by half, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach, or to afford, safe drinking water. The International Year of Freshwater in 2003 should mobilize the world behind goals by raising awareness, by generating new ideas and strategies, and by promoting participation, partnerships and peaceful dialogue.

Water is essential to human life for basic health and survival, as well as food production and economic activities in the world. Yet, there are more than one billion people who lack access to a steady supply of clean water and 2.4 billion people who have no access to proper sanitation on the global scene, although a world megalopolis invented its unique purification.

For a dialogue of civilization, the United Nations University is an indispensable catalyst and a pivot of different opinions, which we should take much care of more than ever, due to the progress of technologies and to the change of traditional culture, type of production and style of life. The functions of catalyst make it easy to get consensus in the dialogue of civilization and increase the number of commensal as lubricant in the socio-cultural conflicts of interests and in the pressing eco-political problems. When using the advanced technologies and know-how, especially in under developing countries, we have to pay more due regards to the natural eco-system and the providence, to the traditional culture and the human ethics, to the process of improvement of technologies and skills and to the local resources and the local tools for inventing new instruments, which would be easily localized and then would be glocalized. The creation of new idea and tactics for practicing the result of dialogue by the United Nations University in the Tokaido Megalopolis would be well accepted, owing to its traditional ethos to accept different culture and technology and then to develop improved and evolved civilization. In other respect, the milieu of Tokaido
World Megalopolis helps the creation of new ideas and tactics, which will be accepted all over the world, especially at the era of Neo Industrial Revolution, paying due regards to human ethics and to natural providence over the aforementioned partitioned components. It is important to have a creative and an initiative ideas and tactics for coordinating different ones in a dialogue of civilization and in a practice of its result in a different area. The creative ability of the United Nations University in a world megalopolis should consecrate its output to the economy of status and has its consistency for the sustainable development of world megalopolis. Conferences and conventions of the United Nations University in a world city, Tokyo, are the means for coordination in a world society and community, which exert their influences on the formation of consensus based on the economy of status and the economy of speed. The scale of economy and the scope of economy caused by various kinds of conferences held by the United Nations University in a good timing for synchronism and for synergism, amplify the synthetic outputs in a world megalopolis. As for the collaboration, a conductor also plays an important role in connecting different civilizations to create a new one. The collaborations of different cultures and ethos of new and old capital, Tokyo and Kyoto, in a conference of the United Nations University enable the creation and innovation of civilization and they, in turn, complement weak points of Tokaido World Megalopolis, composed of less diasporas and of more business transients in response to increase of transactional activities in it based on the global
centers and the global network of networks. For the collaborations among different civilizations imported from abroad into a world megalopolis, not only cooperators but also conspirators for the synthesis of civilizations play important roles in synchronism and synergism in a dialogue of civilizations (Fig. 12).

5. Networks and Collaborations

For the world community and for the United Nations system, the United Nations University is a unique university to contribute to advancement of knowledge and to its application in the formulation of sound policy. In pursuit of these, the United Nations University pays due regards to the network of associating and cooperating institutions and scholars for development of academic collaboration. The United Nations University received no funds from the United Nations regular budget; in the early 1970s, the Government of Japan pledged US 100 million dollars to launch the United Nations

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Fig. 13. UNU network and UN organization
University Fund. Since then over 50 other governments have contributed to the United Nations University. The United Nations University's 2001-2002 biennium budget was roughly 76 million US dollars. Major donor countries to date include Japan, Finland, Macau and Peoples Republic China, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ghana, Zambia, Jordan, Germany, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Iceland and Venezuela, most of which have a institute and research project of United Nations University (Fig. 13, 14).

Owing to this unique decentralized structure and integrated system, the United Nations University could enjoy the economy of scale, scope, speed and of status activated by the strong leadership of synthesizer, i.e. Rector. H.J.A. Van Ginkel, in the adequate locus, flexible structure and open ethos of world megalopolis. The development of United Nations University exerts a great influence on the restructuring of Japanese universities, especially the state universities into the four groups, global universities based on the foyer Imperial Universities established before World War II, local state colleges and high schools restructured into the national universities after World War II, regional universities league together with public and private, Japanese and foreign universities and special universities league, established by the new acts of special university. A quarter century history of United Nations University give a lot of lessons to the reformation of Japanese universities towards the center of excellence for global rejuvenation and for world peace. The motivation of United Nations University and its collaboration with Japanese universities by means of activation of network of networks will regenerate the Japanese potential power towards the Neo Industrial Revolution not only for global rejuvenation and but also for reconstruction of world peace (Fig. 15).

Within the UN system and outside of its system, the United Nations University is
an international community of scholars that generates advanced knowledge and builds excellent capacities in areas relevant to the global problems of human security and sustainable development through a global network of associated and cooperating institutions and scholars. It already becomes an indispensable think tank for the UN system as a whole paying due regards not only to the rejuvenation of global environment but also to the formation of world community. Consequently, it is also an inevitable friend for NGO and NPO of people in the world community and a distinguished coordinator and collaborator between UN and global societies of people, especially in a world megalopolis.

Around the world, the United Nations University itself is a network of research and training centers, coordinated and led by the UNU center. Each unite of UNU has its own links to research institutes and researchers as well as professionals and policy makers. Largely thanks to this decentralized but integrated structure, a network of networks, the United Nations University could enjoy the economy of scale and the economy of scope like a world famous international and traditional university. As a bridge and a hinge between the academic scholars in practical science and professional patриcians in conducting the policy, the United Nations University gradually establishes its strong trust in practicing the recommended policy, which enlarges the economy of status. With the intellectual independence led by the strong leadership of
Rector, in particular in the selection of topics along the Charter and the dissemination of results, the United Nations University could use the economy of speed, which is essentially needed in the practice of policy, largely by the contributions with objectivity and integrity and in a problem oriented manner essential for dealing with pressing issues of global concern.

For integrated capacity building, the United Nations University endeavors the development and applying innovative methodologies based on community-level, multi-stakeholder participation and greater equity in the North-South partnership. The Virtual University Initiative at the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies provides a new means to support and enhance education, research and dissemination in coming long life society in the world community via Internet. Education of United Nations University plays a crucial role in nourishing respect beyond mere tolerance, as well as an appreciation of diversity, which gradually develops the world stable community and global science for rejuvenation and helps to fill the gap and lag of Japanese universities among the foreign ones. It is only through a genuine receptivity to other viewpoints, norms and values that mutual appreciation occurs.

The new means for capacity building led by the United Nations University helps a lot of Japanese universities under the reformation, suffered from the decrease of young generation in spite of advanced rate to institutions of higher education and increase of number of foreign student. The former Imperial University has its potential power to restructure itself as an global university like the United Nations University, especially for World Community, if it will regain the strong spirit and ethos towards for global rejuvenation and for world peace mainly based on the philosophy, basic science, technologies and arts. For this reform during a decade, it needs its rival in addition to the top-class private university; the establishment of the league of state universities such as Kyushu state university composed of each school, Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Kagoshima in an each prefecture based mainly on the former national university, gradually specialized into applied science based on the basic science and the traditional culture, chiefly for local area. Before World War II, the world famous number high school, the fifth of Kumamoto (1886) at the local administration center of Meiji government behinds the traditional locus of, home region of Meiji government to educate national elites, the seventh of Kagoshima (1887), Kumamoto College (high school) of Engineering (1901), Kagoshima College of Agriculture (1908), Nagasaki Special School of Medical Science (1901) and Nagasaki College of Commerce (1905) were already established before the establishment of Kyushu Imperial University (1910). As for the local culture and the practical science, the regional universities league like the common campus of graduate schools composed of Kyushu University of Engineering, Kita-Kyushu Municipal University, Waseda University, Fukuoka University, Stanford University and Crownfield College was constructed. It will help
the development of efficient science for local community and local government on the global scene. The league of other special university also will enable the unique Japanese sciences, technologies, arts and sports, not only for regional, local, state community but also for Japanese government. Local Special University of Medical Science (Asahikawa, Morioka, Shiga, Miyazaki) established in local areas that have not the department of medical science in state university, Science and Technology University (Nagaoka, Toyohashi) and Advanced Science University (Nara, Hokuriku), and small unique graduate school of Public Policy Science (Tokyo) and graduate school of General Sciences (Yokosuka) in the World Megalopolis of Central Japan.
and establishing Okinawa Global Graduate School University of Natural Science (Fig. 16).

The experiences and lessons of United Nations University, surely, promotes and helps the reformation of Japanese university and evolution of higher education as a whole. It conducts Japanese higher education towards the new frontier of science and education for the global rejuvenation and for world peace. As for the evolution of higher education in both dimensions, capacity building and research progress, we should pay more due regards to the human and natural dignity for promoting world peace and for global rejuvenation. The network of networks developed by the United Nations University will help more the evolution of higher education in Japan and in the world, not only in the network with old traditional universities, such as Oxford, Bologna, Paris and Harvard University and with new universities such as Tsukuba, Pohang Engineering and Stanford University. The international collaboration towards the global pressing problems for the United Nations and for the world community will encourage the evolution of higher education on the global scene as a whole.

The international collaboration among universities expands the network of networks of universities all over the world in one respect and on the other hand, the dense and intensive network of networks of universities in a world megalopolis. The role of universities in the life of cities has certainly been estimated. In an era when employment shifts to office types of work, with increased leisure time, educating a competent labor force and a relaxed citizenry is largely obtained through academic institutions conscious of their function and their network of networks. Without saying, in a close contact of production with consumption, the development of softwares play an important role. In turn, the development of soft wares always needs the production of hardwares in a compact links of skill, technology, technique and design, which can be enjoyed in a world megalopolis on the global scene based on the economy of scale, scope, speed and of status in a flourished world city, linked with each other.

One of the obvious consequences of the shift of employment from manufacturing production to office work is the great importance of culture as a result of age-old process within the civilized society. Therefore education has the newly emerging characteristics and requirements of urban community. The power and authority of cultural historical inheritance well maintained in a world city, even in a small city at an adequate locus in a world megalopolis, makes the part played by the university in nodal quaternary and most advanced sector (latest type of industry; fifth layer) interweaving and striking. It may not be as obvious but it is no less important in other larger, more diversified, and more complex urban structure like Megalopolis. The traditional ethos of region often awakes the vivid spirit of rejuvenation of cultural activities and institutions, especially in a world megalopolis and in a frontier; gateway
of religious cultures and related science and technologies in a frontier and incubator of Japanized ones in a core. Nagasaki and an old capital region, Kyoto is typical examples of these cases, where Christian schools and hospitals together with churches and dormitories were established. The local ethos and spirit of Nagasaki enabled the establishment of aforementioned Special School of Medicine and High School of Commerce in Nagasaki. And the capital ethos and spirit of old capital, Kyoto brought about the establishment of Kyoto High School of Craft Industry (1902) in rivalry with Tokyo High School of Engineering (1881), Osaka High School of Engineering (1896) and Nagoya High School of Engineering (1905). Compared with the old capitals, Nara (Higher Normal School for Ladies, 1908, a origin of Nara Women's University), Osaka and Kyoto, the new capital, Tokyo had various types of university, college, special school and high school ; Tokyo Higher Normal School for Gentlemen (1872 a origin of today's Tsukuba University), Tokyo Higher Normal School for Ladies (1874 a origin of today's Ochanomizu Women's University), Tokyo College of Foreign Language (1873, today's Tokyo University of Foreign Language), Tokyo Imperial University (1877), Tokyo High School of Engineering (1881, today's Tokyo University of Engineering), Tokyo High School of Commerce (1885 today's Hitotsubashi University), Tokyo College of Arts (1887) and Tokyo College of Music (1887, today's Tokyo University of Arts and Music), whose process illuminated the transformation of structure of employment and stages of urbanization. Before World War I, the First High School (1886) was established in Tokyo, succeeded by the Third High School (1886) in Kyoto and the Eighth High School (the last one 1909) in Nagoya, which were origins of general culture and science education course, junior college of Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya University. Different from the old capital, Kyoto and the new capital, Tokyo, Nagoya had the Nagoya High School of Engineering (1905) and the Eighth High School (1909) and had not an Imperial University. The Nagoya Imperial University was at last established in 1939. Behind the second university district, the third located, that had Kanazawa Special School of Medical Science (1901) was opened in addition to the Fourth High School (1886) in Kanazawa, local cultural center of Japan.

One of the origins of former Kyushu Imperial University (1910) was a branch of medical school of Kyoto Imperial University (1897), Fukuoka Medical High School in rivalry with the already established Nagasaki Medical High School (1901) at the center of Dutch Learning and birth place of anatomy. Owing to this locus and a traditional center of international trade, the Nagasaki High School of Commerce was also established in 1905. Before the establishment of Kyushu Imperial University, the Fifth High School (1886) and the Kumamoto High School of Engineering (1897) were established at Kumamoto, new local administrative center of Kyushu island conducted by the Meiji government. At one of the birthplace of Meiji government, Kagoshima,
the Seventh High School for Education of National Leader (1887) and the Kagoshima High School of Agriculture (1908) were also already established. These three local high schools of practical sciences with basic sciences are today rejuvenated and took their first steps towards a new alliance of Kyushu states university in rivalry with Kyushu university at the time of mutation of national universities to be independent corporation of higher education in 2003, not only to enjoy the economy of links but also to revitalize the economy of status, rejuvenated by network of networks of traditional ethos and spirit. Similar network of networks is also seen in the northern frontier, Tohoku, where Hirosaki University, Akita University and Iwate University also took the first step of alliance towards the Tohoku State University in rivalry with Tohoku University (established in 1907 as the third oldest Imperial University, a world famous Mecca of practical science), by the rejuvenation of traditional ethos, spirit, culture and milieu of academic towns of Morioka Agricultural High School (1902) and Akita Special High School of Mining (1910), the only one high school specialized in mining industry. Sendai was also the center of Christians, which dispatched its special mission to the Pope via Mexico city in 1613–20, like the boys' mission from Nagasaki via Goa to the Pope in Vatican in 1582–90, where the second High School was established in 1886 after the first High School (1886) in Tokyo and before the third High School (1886) in Kyoto, in-between the new and old capital. In spite of its small scale, Hirosaki rejuvenated its traditional cultural center in the northern frontier, which enjoyed the economy of links in trade and in transaction with Ezo (Hokkaido) and Far East. It established its unique culture as a result of exchange and evolution of cultures, Kyoto, Edo (Tokyo), native and Far East ones. Different from Tohoku and Sendai, the local center of fifth university district, Hiroshima had the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, established in 1902 and had not an Imperial University and a High School. Like a hinge between the fourth and fifth university district, the Sixth High School (1900) and the Okayama Special School of Medical Science (1901) was established on the western fringe of fourth university district, centered at Kyoto. Like the fifth university district that had a higher normal school and Yamaguchi High School of Commerce (1905), the seventh university district behind the first centered at Tokyo had not an Imperial University and High School but had Niigata Special School of Medical Science (1910), Yonezawa High School of Engineering (1906) and Ueda Special School of Silk (1910). It is worthy to mention that the Sapporo Special School of Agriculture was already established in 1876 after the aforementioned Higher Normal School in Tokyo and it became the Agricultural School of Tohoku Imperial University in 1907, before the establishment of Kyushu Imperial University. And then, thanks to the donation of Furukawa Financial groups, which was then interested in the development of coal mines in Chikuho, Kyushu and in Ishikari, Hokkaido, Hokkaido Imperial University was established in 1918, like Kyushu Imperial University. The
Otaru High School of Commerce was established in 1910, when Kyushu Imperial University was opened, 5 years later than Nagasaki High School of Commerce (Fig. 17).

Higher education is a significant sector of employment just by the number of jobs it now provides. In most nations it is an expanding field and will remain so for some time to come. In other words, a number of foreign students is a good index of development of latest type of activities (fifth layer), closely related with cultural activities valued as a key of world city. Its significance is enhanced by its role in training the competent work force required for quaternary activities and fifth layer including university, itself. The university’s personnel and various agencies provide a mass of information data and expert advice constantly exploited for their own purpose by business and government. The university is an indispensable hosting environment for a world city in one respect and on the other hand, it is also a driving force for evolution of business activities. It is, in fact, an essential advanced service to business; comparable in importance to the financial service that needs always-latest information. The close contact of financial service with information activities, developed in a world city, is a generator for evolution of industry on a global scene, especially at the era of information industrial revolution. New York is a distinguished icon of this close contact, in addition to London, which gradually completes a sort of world community being hatched by the financial forces based on a tripod
London-New York-Tokyo working together in an unique cluster of world cities. As a component of hosting environment, the university improves both the quality of work and the quality of life for all the residents and transits.

In the planning policies and other urban studies directed at city of tomorrow, the university must be given the place and the role it deserves, and these are large and growing on the global scene. The university, at present, needs the expansion of its network of networks all over the world more than ever in international competitive cooperation among universities. Jean Gottmann points out the fact that the universities have been located away from city centers, in several countries in recent years and these performances are probably serious mistakes and they will not benefit the harmonious development of these places in his book 'Since Megalopolis' in 1990. It is true that most of all universities, which established their campuses in the outskirts of large metropolitan areas, now construct new high raised buildings in their old urban campus. The university is, in this meaning, a real icon of progress of urbanization and of improvement of hosting environment. The icon of Tokaido world megalopolis, the United Nations University, itself, established its aforementioned Institute of Advanced Studies behind its head office in Tokyo, which gradually exerts its influence on the evolution of world megalopolis. Much changes has already occurred in the structure of modern employment and of modern society to which cities ought to adapt the planning and the process widening its horizons. The order intended to establish is now a new order, with a new set of priorities. Recently, most of all law school and business schools are established in city centers that have good hosting environment to expand network of networks among related organizations and to develop their collaboration in the knowledge based society.

The latest type of urban activities and businesses (fifth layer) is closely related with the center of culture, welfare, environment and governing functions. This is increasingly so because of the kind of work that locates and aggregates in a lively city, making it central. This is decision making or information processing—producing orders and advice—plus the training of personnel to perform this work competently. This fifth layer, closely related with quaternary industries, and their collaborations illuminate the capital functions of urban center. Their collaborations are usually accelerated in the wide tolerance for Creole—exchange and evolution of culture—and on the huge cross-road of transportations and communications. The built environment of this work, which is conducted mainly in offices, conference and lecture halls, laboratories, museums and galleries, consists of the city's business center, but also the university campus and other sections offering the facilities required by the way of life that office work entails. The nature of urban work and the terms of employment evolve in closely related fashion and their contemporary evolution modifies the life of cities. The United Nations University has this sort of built environment and hosting
environment for evolving the fifth layer of urban activities and quaternary industries, which locates adjacent to Aoyama Gakuin University and National Children’s Castle in-between East Japan Railway Shibuya Station and Subway Omotesando Station, a fashion center of Japan, Asia and World. It is also near the religious icon of modern Japan, Meiji Shrine and the Japan broadcast and media center, NHK. The city is exceptionally well endowed in green spaces, even in its central parts like the artificial forest of Meiji Shrine and Yoyogi Park.

The hosting environment of office work and academic work involves the quality of life in the city and around it, because the office work force and academicians have the time, education and means to appreciate the quality of the local environment. The university is a real incubator of urban activities, urbane way of life and of urban industries for urban growth. The recent shift of economic development is promoted by much more agreeable enterprises, related to education, research, and information processing. The essential role of the academic community and of the university’s equipment in terms of libraries, collections, and laboratories in attracting other, related kinds of work, each of which needs at least some component of all that software and hardware. The network of outside linkages generated by the university is only hinted at in several aspects. To forestall such evolution, recent generations of office workers and academics have taken measures to reform their way of life: never has there been more interested in participation in sports and in arts and music, such as Yoyogi Olympic Sports Center and NHK Hall. Never have they had as much time and means to do so en masse. The result of these changes in modes of life, concurrent with the trends toward the expansion of research and education, has been an unprecedented demand for amenities in the environment. The harmony of architectural beauty with natural beauty and physical amenities must be added the purely cultural activities for evolving hosting environment. Operations of urban renewal that beautify a city miss their aim in terms of power and prestige if they pay little attention to the deep moral, virtue and ethical instincts easily aroused in the urban population. The behavior of the city folks and the morality of the city fathers are potent factors in the general esthetic feeling about the city. The icon and Mecca like the United Nations University often awakes the traditional ethos of local population and the tough spirit of community-coordinator to beautify local landscape and beatify visitors. Most of visitors, attracted by this sort of improved hosting environment, would create additional pressures on local public services and increase the difficulty of maintaining the daily quality of life on the city street and in the housing area on the back street. Thus, in a world city, Tokyo, an invisible global network of networks including visitors and a visible local network of inhabitants would collaborate, and exert a great influence on the evolution of higher education and innovation of university. This sort of feedback loop of information channel gradually establishes a sustainability of urban
growth, adapting with new circumstances in an endless process and constructs an innovative city on a global scene, whose agglomeration results in a world megalopolis.

6. Conclusions

The United Nations University in Tokyo (started in 1975) is a generator of regional renaissance toward a new civilization; sustainable development for global rejuvenation and governance for world peace. It facilitated the Neo Industrial Revolution toward the environmental industry and welfare industry, which has been initiated by Japan since 1972 and become the new icon of Pacific Maritime Corridor project. The United Nations University founded its first research and training center in 1985 at Helsinki, Finland, an important buffer zone against the former USSR, which has gradually changed into a free market country. Owing to this peripheral locus in a frontier, the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research has embarked on the study of global economic policies, which is expected to improve the quality of human life in a good natural environment on a global scale. Its ultimate purpose is to help developing countries form economic policies that lead to robust, equitable, and environmentally sustainable growth. This economic think tank is an important satellite institute for Japan, one of the largest overseas development aid countries in the world, which has the United Nations Center for Regional Development in Nagoya, a global industrial core of world megalopolis.

In 1985, Japan held the Tsukuba Science Expo at Tsukuba Academic Town in the northeastern fringe of Tokyo metropolitan area. This Science Expo was a symbol of Neo Industrial Revolution and show-window of synchronism and synergism of high technologies of Modern Industrial Revolution and latest software of Information Industrial Revolution. It promoted the synthesis of modern industrial revolution supported by EU and information industrial revolution led by US into the Neo Industrial Revolution in Japan. The United Nations University established its Institute for New Technologies at Maastricht, the Netherlands in 1990. It conducts integrative policy-oriented research and training on the economic and social implications of new technologies and their impacts for developing countries by setting up links to institutions in developing countries pursuing similar research. Maastricht has an important locus in the border area of Netherlands where Maastricht Treaty was signed for establishing European Union in 1993. The Netherlands, itself, has been an indispensable hinge and great hub of international relations between Belgium and Luxemburg, France and Germany, EU and US, EU and Russia, advanced countries and developing countries. In 1992, when USSR collapsed and ended its 70 years history of communism, the United Nations University established its International Institute for Software Technology at Macau. Macau is an icon of World Dichotomy in rivalry with the
Philippines once occupied by Spain, after the occupation of Indonesia by the Netherlands. Similar to Hong Kong, outposts of European, Macau was also returned to the People's Republic of China in 1999, which still preserves the locus of gateway, hinge, pivot and incubator of software and of unique know-how, owing to its locus as a traditional crossroad and center of cultural exchange and evolution between China and the former USSR, Israel and other countries. The UNU International Institute for Software Technology helps empower developing countries to become self-reliant in three areas: the development of software, university-level software curriculum development, and participation in international software research. It also helps bridge gaps between theory and practice, university and industry, consumer and producer and industrialized countries and developing ones and has the proximity to the consuming market.

Portuguese developed its coastal colonies in Africa, which still struggles in eradicating poverty. The United Nations University established its Institute for Natural Resources in Ghana, with a Mineral Resources Unit in Lusaka, Zambia in 1990. Its primary objectives are to strengthen African research institutions by mobilizing scientists and technologists throughout the continent, and to empower them with knowledge so that they can formulate self-reliant policy options. It focuses on soil and water conservation and management, indigenous food crops and other useful plants and mineral resource development. These are also major targets of Japanese overseas aid to Africa, which aims at initiating basic technologies and know-how for global rejuvenation and sustainable stable society.

Using the far-flung network of networks, the United Nations University established its Institute of Advanced Studies in Tokyo in 1996. It develops original, forward-looking solutions to the problems at the interface of societal and natural systems, interlinked themes of environmentally sustainable developments; within the new conceptual framework it particularly endeavors to promote eco-restructuring for sustainable development, mega-cities and urban development and multilateralism and global governance. It also has a postgraduate education programme offering Ph.D. fellowships and short training courses in these themes. It is an icon of higher education on the global scene and a center of networks of higher education system, which is a driving force for development of world megalopolis.

Concerned with the network of networks, the United Nations University promotes specialized programs and joint projects. One is the Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean, implemented in 1988, in Caracas, Venezuela, which is a huge oil production country between Caribbean Sea and South America and a treasury of biology on the globe. The other is the UNU International Network on Water, Environment and Health in 1996, located in Hamilton, Canada, which integrates international expertise into a programme of education, training, research and
technology transfer on major issues that relate to water, environment and human health; Human health and Natural environment are the twin wheel for generating the Neo Industrial Revolution, paying due regards to human ethics and natural providence. The Yahagi Basin River project in the center of Tokaido World Megalopolis is a symbol of water-controlled environment project in the greater Nagoya metropolitan area, where the industries such as Toyota Motor work together with the agricultural association, fishery association, municipal governments and local people. It aims at improving their environment for better life by establishing the permanent life sphere for sustainable development. The project itself officially started in 1977, based on the long history of construction and improvement of irrigation system in this area and the code of Toyota Motor, paying due regards to creative ideas.

For regional renaissance and global rejuvenation, the common idea and strong leadership as a result of dialogue of civilization are important. The Leadership Academy of United Nations University, launched in Amman, Jordan in 1995, serves as a focal point, pivot for the exchange of information and experience among young future leaders of the world. Amman is the capital of Jordan, adjacent to Israel and Palestine, a powder magazine of world, which is eco-politically supported by Japan. The Initiative on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity, a joint undertaking of the United Nations University and the University of Ulster, Northern Ireland, carries out research, training and other activities on ethnic, political and religious conflicts. These are the centers of practical peace sciences, taking much care of the locus of battlefields and history of long wars and forefront of conflicts, especially at the era of mutation.

The locus of Iceland enabled the Reykjavik meeting in 1986, held by then Prime Minister Thatcher, President Regan and Secretary General Gorbachofu, which was the first step towards the world peace and the mutation of ideological constant conflicts. Iceland serves as the base for two important UNU capacity-development initiatives for specialists from developing countries; a Geothermal Training Programme (since 1979) and a Fisheries Training Programme (since 1998). The UNU Food and Nutrition Programme for Human and Social Development focuses on capacity development in this area and is coordinated by Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. In the book of Megalopolis, Jean Gottmann pointed out the importance of the food cultivation and the green preservation in the northeastern seaboard Megalopolis of United States. Largely thanks to the huge local market of megalopolis and its central market function, the megalopolis developed the chief producing districts of agricultural products and aquaculture, which provide many lessons regarding food development.

In 2001, the United Nations University initiated three important research and training projects at the adequate locus for each project to develop practical sciences. First, it initiated the United Nations University Programme on Comparative Regional
Integration Studies in Bruges, Belgium, an administrative center of European Union, where the politico-economic integration progressed in response to the expansion of its territory and to the socio-cultural diversification of its integrated territory. Second, the United Nations University Programme on Science and Technology for Sustainability was put into practice in Kwanju, Republic of Korea, the south-western frontier of Korea and traditional center of agricultural and fishery industries; it was where the government had initiated the development of optic and bio industries, paying due regards to natural providence and human ethics. Third, in Mato Grosso, Brazil, the United Nations University promoted the UNU Programme on Fragile Ecosystems in Wetland. Like Kwanju, Brazil also has a strong traditional human tie with Japan.

The expanding orbit of the United Nations University helps the evolution of knowledge based society and innovation of knowledge intensive industry in Japan on the global scene. It becomes more important than ever before in the Neo Industrial Revolution at the era of mutation. The locus of Japan, especially after World War II, has led to the rise of environment and welfare oriented industries and knowledge industry (the latest type of industry); it was preceded by information gathering, processing and distribution (quaternary industry) and the high technology and skilled industry as a result of synthesis of information industrial revolution with evolution of modern industrial revolution. For the development of the environment and welfare industries, much heed should be given to natural providence and human ethics; above all the milieu of cultural and coordinating business and hosting environment, especially natural beauty and human affection are indispensable to the paradigm shift. The ongoing regional renaissance to rejuvenate natural and humane hosting environment and the progress of dialogue of civilization in the Tokaido World Megalopolis synchronize the evolution of the United Nations University and bring about a large-scale synergism, a new global cultural wave and a neo civilization from Japan to the all over the world in the era of Neo Industrial Revolution.

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