

I. What kind of information would you require?

1. "Academic International Lawyers"--Are you including individuals who lecture in Admiralty or Air Law? Both of these subjects are a mix of domestic and international law. Should these persons not be included in the group? Are you excluding persons who lecture in Comparative Law?

3. The assessment of "quality" could be a difficult question. Who makes the assessment? Other academics on the same faculty? With the great number of law reviews, and periodicals devoted to political science, humanities, social science, international affairs, and of course, international law journals, it has become easier to publish. I know that as faculty advisor of our own law review, the student board has decided to include articles because something better has not come along, or they have a deadline, or that their term is soon to come to an end and perhaps their own goals will not be reached unless they send a particular issue to the printer.

4. Appointments are dependent upon too many external factors. Just knowing the right persons, school tie, right party may influence this type of appointment or participation. Does the law school have a policy which might hamper acceptance of paying outside activities?

6. Are you considering the economic factor which may preclude more Canadian international law journals?

9. International Law in the curriculum may be tolerated by many on the faculty. Too often a particular course such as international law has a low priority with faculty and students because it is deemed "irrelevant" or not on a par with the "bread-and-butter subjects" which are necessary for future practitioners.

10. Are the courses listed in the catalogue actually offered every year? From my own experiences, I have found that merely listing the courses does not mean that they are actually offered annually.

12. From my experience at Ottawa, I can say that one colleague was an outstanding international lawyer, but received no recognition from the dean or most of his colleagues. Why limit the question to persons on law faculties? I can recall that Donat Pharand was in the Department of Political Science, and he was certainly an international lawyer at the time.

16. The availability of funds plays a great role in freeing individuals from academic responsibilities to write, research and publish. Do the faculties provide faculty with research associates? Does the library budget provide for building a good international law collection? The availability of funds for academic faculty members to participate in conferences has a direct impact on the individual's ability to grow academically and contribute.

If international law has a low priority in the institution where it is offered be it in law school, undergraduate or graduate school, the faculty member concerned will have a great deal of difficulty in strengthening the position of his/her area of interest.

Are the Canadian university presses doing their share to publish international law works? Quite often the dictates of publishers' prospective profits frustrate academics, and their productivity is impeded or even crushed.

Institutes devoted to the study of international law certainly help to foster recognition of international lawyers, and can provide the library and personnel to contribute to the growth of statute of Canadian international lawyers. Do these institutions have sufficient funds?

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SCHOLARS OUTSIDE CANADA

If you were attempting to assess the strength of the academic community of international lawyers in a particular country, for example, in Australia, Austria, Canada, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Switzerland,

1. What kind of information would you require?

Please check items that you think relevant.

1. the number of full-time academic international lawyers (Yes);
2. their training and background (Yes);
3. volume and quality of published research in the field of international law (Yes);
4. the extent of academic participation in government and U.N. activities, e.g., as consultants (No);
5. the number of law faculties in the country (No);
6. number and quality of periodicals dealing specifically with international law (No);
7. library and other research facilities in the field of international law (Yes);
8. availability of latest information and its accessibility to scholars (Yes);
9. the position of international law in the curriculum, i.e., whether compulsory or not (No);
10. the number of international law courses in the undergraduate curriculum (Yes);
11. the number of international law courses in the graduate programme (Yes);
12. the position of international lawyers in the law school (No);
13. the position of international lawyers at the Bar and in the country at large (No);
14. their impact on government policies and their availability to influence public opinion within their communities (No);

15. the activities of professional organizations, e.g., American Society of International Law, British Institute of International Law, Canadian Council on International Law, Société Française, etc. (Yes);

16. other information: (please specify below).

Please see attached pages.

2. Do you think that it is feasible for private professional organizations interested in international law to formulate guidelines on the number and quality of academic international lawyers that a state should have?

Yes (); No (✓).

3. On the kinds of research that they should be encouraged to do?

Yes (✓); No ().

QUESTIONNAIRE

Page Three

4. Do you think that the following states appear to have particularly strong international law communities?

Australia: Yes (); No (✓);

Belgium: Yes (); No ();

Britain: Yes (✓); No ();

Canada: Yes (✓); No ();

France: Yes (✓); No ();

Germany: Yes (✓); No ();

Mexico: Yes (); No ();

The Netherlands: Yes (); No ();

Switzerland: Yes (); No ();

United States: Yes (✓); No ();

Other States: [Please list them.]

5. If you answered "Yes" to any part of Question 4, please indicate briefly why you so responded.

1. For reasons indicated in Question 1 above:

Yes (); No ();

I replied in the affirmative or negative based upon my personal contacts with persons either in those countries, or keeping abreast of the published works from those countries.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Page Four

2. Were your reasons the same ones for each state?

6. Apart from the usual responsibilities generally accepted by and for all academics (teaching, research, administration, community service) is it possible to identify other responsibilities particularly appropriate for academic international lawyers in Western countries?

1. compiling the state practice and the judicial and administrative practices of their own country: Yes (); No ();
2. compiling the foreign relations law of their own country: Yes (); No ();
3. identifying and interpreting international law developments to colleagues outside as well as inside the university: Yes (); No ();
4. making their national literature on

QUESTIONNAIRE

Page Five

international law known and available to scholars and officials outside the country: Yes (); No ();

5. contributing to the development of the international legal literature on current problems of international law: Yes (✓); No ();

6. participating in organizations like the I.L.A. and U.N. Association: Yes (✓); No ();

7. serving with national delegations: Yes (✓); No ();

8. Other: Please specify.

7. What criteria would you use to measure the quality of the academic community of international lawyers in a particular country?

Publications of the individuals, flow of personnel between the universities and the Government for particular projects; service for the Government at international conferences and meetings, participation in international law committees of the various levels of bar associations; special programs in various aspects of international law such as the summer course on Human Rights at P.E.I., and the Institute of Air and Space Law; the variety of specialized journals on international law subjects; attendance and/or participation at foreign academic conferences, hosting foreign academics at institutions for short periods of time, such as a lecture tour across Canada; the availability of excellent libraries with primary source materials as well as secondary materials; sending the Canadian scholars abroad for short periods of time to speak at other institutions of higher learning.

My list is not based on any particular order of importance.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SCHOLARS OUTSIDE CANADA

If you were attempting to assess the strength of the academic community of international lawyers in a particular country, for example, in Australia, Austria, Canada, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Switzerland,

1. What kind of information would you require?

Please check items that you think relevant.

1. the number of full-time academic international lawyers (✓);
2. their training and background (✓);
3. volume and quality of published research in the field of international law (✓);
4. the extent of academic participation in government and U.N. activities, e.g., as consultants (✓);
5. the number of law faculties in the country (✓);
6. number and quality of periodicals dealing specifically with international law (✓);
7. library and other research facilities in the field of international law (✓);
8. availability of latest information and its accessibility to scholars ();
9. the position of international law in the curriculum, i.e., whether compulsory or not ();
10. the number of international law courses in the undergraduate curriculum ();
11. the number of international law courses in the graduate programme ();
12. the position of international lawyers in the law school ();
13. the position of international lawyers at the Bar and in the country at large ();
14. their impact on government policies and their availability to influence public opinion within their communities ();

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15. the activities of professional organizations, e.g., American Society of International Law, British Institute of International Law, Canadian Council on International Law, Société Française, etc. ();

16. other information: (please specify below).

2. Do you think that it is feasible for private professional organizations interested in international law to formulate guidelines on the number and quality of academic international lawyers that a state should have?

Yes (); No ().

3. On the kinds of research that they should be encouraged to do?

Yes (); No ().

QUESTIONNAIRE

Page Three

4. Do you think that the following states appear to have particularly strong international law communities?

Australia: Yes (); No (✓);

Belgium: Yes (✓); No ();

Britain: Yes (✓); No ();

Canada: Yes (✓); No ();

France: Yes (✓); No ();

Germany: Yes (✓); No ();

Mexico: Yes (); No (✓);

The Netherlands: Yes (✓); No ();

Switzerland: Yes (); No (✓);

United States: Yes (✓); No ();

Other States: [Please list them.]

5. If you answered "Yes" to any part of Question 4, please indicate briefly why you so responded.

1. For reasons indicated in Question 1 above:

Yes (✓); No ();

*but lack of information and subjectivity
enter into the assessment.*

QUESTIONNAIRE

Page Four

2. Were your reasons the same ones for each state?

approximately.

6. Apart from the usual responsibilities generally accepted by and for all academics (teaching, research, administration, community service) is it possible to identify other responsibilities particularly appropriate for academic international lawyers in Western countries?

1. compiling the state practice and the judicial and administrative practices of their own country: Yes (✓); No ();
2. compiling the foreign relations law of their own country: Yes (✓); No ();
3. identifying and interpreting international law developments to colleagues outside as well as inside the university: Yes (✓); No ();
4. making their national literature on

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international law known and available to scholars and officials outside the country: Yes (); No (✓);

5. contributing to the development of the international legal literature on current problems of international law: Yes (✓); No ();

6. participating in organizations like the I.L.A. and U.N. Association: Yes (✓); No ();

7. serving with national delegations: Yes (✓); No ();

8. Other: Please specify.

7. What criteria would you use to measure the quality of the academic community of international lawyers in a particular country?

I'm not sure I would try to measure the quality of an academic community. However, the criteria checked in q. 1 seem relevant. My guess, however, is that the quality of any intellectual "community" -- it isn't really a community, of course, since two lawyers on a university faculty have more in common, even if in different disciplines, than two international lawyers on different faculties -- is determined by the repute of a few outstanding leaders. The popular view of Australia's "community" probably is determined by an impression of two or three



December 4, 1981

Dear Ron:

I have had to fill out your questionnaire rather quickly since we are finishing up the semester and about to go into exams - and I don't know that my answers will be very helpful. However, for what they are worth, here they are.

NB

I'm intrigued as to why it should be significant how academics in one country view their colleagues in another country - which, as my own answers clearly indicate, may depend largely on chance factors - contacts through meetings, ability to read foreign languages, involvement in particular fields, etc. I would assume my perceptions, for example, are of little value objectively - I think highly of English and Canadian international lawyers since I see a good deal of them, have come across a lot of their writing since it is English and relates to fields in which I am involved, and happen to meet people I like and think highly of. I do not have this impression of Mexican international lawyers since I don't read Spanish and

Outsiders

History - Prof. Bechtel
(very helpful)

(Friday)
June 26, 1981
Stockton

1. cell + culture

2. development of specialized cells

1st & 2nd (as 1st layer
and 2nd wave)

3. Con. of B. and no. of periods

1. cellular or ac. or be usually phys - side = cellular
to the subject of the int. layer literature on cell how
much 1st day

2. the pos. of int layers = the low school; of
int low = the curriculum; of int layers = the curriculum;
at the Box

3. do not int Con. of layers that
int. layer periodicals take account of int. development
= the curriculum and periodicals; do not Con.
int. layer periodicals take account of int.
development

4. the situation differs for state is int. of course; and is
difficult to cover = many

5. do not int the layer - just

Nov 181

(50)

Journal with Ontario of
Kangas

1. Walker et al ^{literature} ~~literature~~ from in r
perhaps: scholars in different
countries are ~~also~~ ^{also} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~submit~~
papers ~~but~~ ^{for the} ~~not~~ ^{do} ~~the~~
being to submit

2. A yardstick:
- are they ^{desire} ~~creating~~ ^{to} ~~not~~ ^{submit}
papers? How is their
are pulling??

Rev. I've jotted down a number of comments
Gerry

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SCHOLARS OUTSIDE CANADA

If you were attempting to assess the strength of the academic community of international lawyers in a particular country, for example, in Australia, Austria, Canada, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Switzerland,

1. What kind of information would you require?

Include
pole-sci
courses?

Please check items that you think relevant.

1. the number of full-time ^{and part-time} academic international lawyers ();
2. their training, ^{experience (e.g., derived from practice especially in the case of part-time people or former private practitioners, e.g., Graham at UJT)} and background ();
3. volume and quality of published research in the field of international law ();
4. the extent of academic participation in government and U.N. activities, e.g., as consultants ();
5. the number of law faculties in the country ();
6. number and quality of periodicals dealing specifically with international law ();
or in-depth articles published in more general law periodicals.
7. library and other research facilities in the field of international law ();
8. availability of latest information and its accessibility to scholars ();
9. the position of international law in the curriculum, i.e., whether compulsory or not ();
10. the number ^{and quality} of international law courses in the undergraduate curriculum ();
11. the number ^{and quality} of international law courses in the graduate programme ();
12. the position of international lawyers in the law school ();
13. the position of international lawyers ^{full-time and part-time,} at the Bar and in the country at large ();
14. their impact on government policies, ^{participation in private practice} and their availability to influence public opinion within their communities ();

There are very few full-time

All these questions are important. But make it clear that you are not just concerned with traditional pub. int. law, but also with international commercial law, law and practice of international organizations, European Community Law, etc.

15. the activities of professional organizations, e.g., American Society of International Law, British Institute of International Law, Canadian Council on International Law, Société Française, *française de droit international*, etc. ();
16. other information: (please specify below).

Interchange programs between academe and:

- *government: e.g., External Aff. program;*
- *private practice;*
- *international organizations*

In Item 2, you're dealing with the number of lawyers skilled in international law required for: (a) government and private practice (including legal offices of multinationals such as BATA, ALCAN, IRVING, Banks, oil companies, etc.) (b) and (c) are relatively easy to predict. (c) poses a problem. You'd probably have to cover the views of x

2. Do you think that it is feasible for private professional organizations interested in international law to formulate guidelines on the number and quality of academic international lawyers that a state should have?

Yes (); No ().

3. On the kinds of research that they should be encouraged to do?

Yes (); No ().

Some of research comes from govt contracts - E.g. Elgar Gold's work on 1978 Hamburg Rules. Brian Flemer on Com. Law.

The current CCIL program is a good example. Int. Commer. Law.

x Knowledgeable private practitioners in a wide variety of fields in order to get figures. I suspect that a fair number of practitioners do a lot of international law (if not full-time)

QUESTIONNAIRE

Page Three

Some may be strong, but not in numbers. Australia possibly a good example. Re late Sir R. Bailey, O. Council

4. Do you think that the following states appear to have particularly strong international law communities?

Australia: Yes (); No ();

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Britain: Yes (); No ();

Canada: Yes (); No ();

France: Yes (); No ();

Germany: Yes (); No ();

Mexico: Yes (); No ();

The Netherlands: Yes (); No ();

Switzerland: Yes (); No ();

United States: Yes (); No ();

Other States: [Please list them.]

Sources of information - Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals; Books - Legal Offices of int'l agencies. - Ask people in Sec't of Int Law Com. Maybe have a finger in the wheel.

Ask DN For office lawyers lawyers but any lawyers IHA Int'l Com etc. CC for: Rules of procedure etc.

You may find that some other states have well renowned specialists. A lot depends on where they studied. Ex. Bejani studied with S. Barteld.

5. If you answered "Yes" to any part of Question 4, please indicate briefly why you so responded.

1. For reasons indicated in Question 1 above:

Yes (); No ();

You first need names and then an assessment of the people.

When you start looking over the field worldwide, you'd be amazed at the small number of top flight international lawyers available to handle international arbitrations where they've got to be both theoretical and practical.

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2. Were your reasons the same ones for each state?

They probably wouldn't be the same in detail. There are not that many all-around international lawyers the field is too big. Many good people are world specialists in their field, but are not of their depth elsewhere.

to
Just list a few areas: int. com. law, community law, maritime law (admiralty), law of the sea (in UN sense), air, space, telecommunication, etc. etc

6. Apart from the usual responsibilities generally accepted by and for all academics (teaching, research, administration, community service) is it possible to identify other responsibilities particularly appropriate for academic international lawyers in Western countries?

1. compiling the state practice and the judicial and administrative practices of their own country: Yes (); No ();
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international law known and available to scholars and officials outside the country: Yes (); No ();

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6. participating in organizations like the I.L.A. and U.N. Association: Yes (); No ();

7. serving with national delegations: Yes (); No ();

8. Other: Please specify.

7. What criteria would you use to measure the quality of the academic community of international lawyers in a particular country?

I suppose I'd look for a mix of generalists and specialists, with a good mix of academic, private practice and government people.

*YES BUT THE
UNA ^{is not} "Equally"
oriented. The
it could
benefit from
advice from
lawyers.*



DALHOUSIE LAW SCHOOL HALIFAX CANADA B3H 4H9

25 November 1981

Dr. Gerald F. Fitzgerald
825 Stanstead Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1V 6Y6

Dear Jerry:

May I ask a small favour?

I am struggling with the problem of how to appraise the quality of the academic international law community in Canada, with a view to making suggestions for its improvement. With this in mind, I have drafted a short questionnaire for circulation to fifteen scholars outside Canada. * These scholars, of whom you are one, are either non-Canadians who have an understanding of what goes on in Canada or they are former Canadians who were born and brought up in this country. Would you take five or ten minutes to complete the questionnaire and return it to me at your convenience? I am hoping that the responses of scholars from the "outside" will help me to ask the right questions on the "inside".

I realize that this is a particularly demanding time of year and of course that makes me all the more grateful for your help. Thank you for your consideration.

With personal good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely

Rm

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

MD

Enclosure

* Jerry

I am also asking you and Max
to look at it as "outside"
even at this early date.
Any quick response you can let
me have will be much appreciated.
Thank you
Rm.



21 May 1981

Dear Ronnie,

I hope I am correct in assuming that as a result of our conversation and the verbal answers I gave you to your queries that I am not in default in failing to reply specifically to the questionnaires you left with me.

All I will add, unless you write and say this is inadequate, is that I am not very impressed with the comments of librarians as to the adequacy of their international law holdings. I have come across too many who have no specialised knowledge and cannot catalogue and shelf ~~the~~ properly. Moreover, few law librarians know what is held in the history or political science departments and their comments must therefore be incomplete at best.

*A is not
a library
with*

As to the comments of outsiders, e.g., Tom Franck, Oscar, etc., I see little value to be gained. Even Tom has been away from Canada too long to speak with adequate knowledge, while any of these will comment in the light of their own interests and their own library. I remember a meeting of the Canadian Council when Dick Baxter gave us a rundown on what a good international law department should teach and how it should be staffed. Most of it was completely irrelevant from our point of view, however useful it may have been indicating the position at Harvard.

Even if we ask what they consider a good international law library should contain we are going to find the ~~ANSWERS EXCESSIVE~~ answers excessively personal and US oriented.

It was good seeing you and having the opportunity to talk at leisure. I hope this can be repeated.

Yours, as ever.



DALHOUSIE LAW SCHOOL HALIFAX CANADA B3H 4H9

5 May 1981

Professor L.C. Green
University Professor
Department of Political Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Leslie:

This is the last of my efforts to elicit information from a few friends and colleagues about the state of our common affairs in Canada.

The idea is that a questionnaire along the lines suggested on the attached would be sent to five or six people outside Canada (Tom Franck, Christian Vincke, Danny Turock) who used to be inside the country, and two or three outsiders who seem to know something about Canada (e.g., Oscar), asking for their views at the present time.

If this is a good idea, and I am not entirely sure that it is, the questionnaire must be properly designed and it is in this connection that I need your help.

Could you glance over the attached draft and let me know whether the project is worth going on with, and, if it is, how the questionnaire could be improved. Many thanks. No need to answer the substance of the questions at this stage: if we proceed, I will of course send you a freshly typed revised version for your consideration.

Looking forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

encl.

8 June 1981

Professor L.C. Green
University Professor
Department of Political Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2H4

Dear Leslie:

The questionnaire for "outsiders" has got nothing to do with library resources but will be intended, when properly designed, to elicit opinion evidence, by outsiders, on our general situation in Canada. It may be, as you say, that this is not worth doing; however, I wonder if you would glance over the questionnaire once again -- it has been revised in the light of comments by a couple of other people at this end-- let me know if you think it is worth proceeding with.

Many, many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

encl.

5 May 1981

Professor L.C. Green
University Professor
Department of Political Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4

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Looking forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

encl.

15 May 1981

Professor Ton J. M. Zuijdwijk
Faculty of Law
Chancellor Day Hall
McGill University
3644 Peel Street
Montreal, P.Q.
H3A 1W9

Dear Ton:

This is the last of my efforts to elicit information from a few friends and colleagues about the state of our common enterprise in Canada.

The idea is that a questionnaire along the lines suggested on the attached would be sent to five or six people outside Canada (Tom Franck, Christian Vincke, Danny Zurock) who used to be inside the country, and two or three outsiders who seem to know something about Canada (e.g., Oscar Schacter), asking for their views at the present time.

What I would like you to do (if you can find a minute or two) is to consider the design of the questionnaire, i.e. whether the questions posed make sense, whether some questions should be deleted and new questions added, and where you think the drafting and meaning of the entire questionnaire could be improved. I have asked three other colleagues for similar assistance; when I hear from the four of you, I will redraft the document and send it to the "outsiders" later in the summer.

There is no need to answer the substance of the questionnaire at this stage, I will, if I may, send you a freshly typed revised version next month.

Knowing what a nuisance these requests are, and realizing the demands on your time, I wish to thank you in advance for any few minutes you can put on this.

With personal good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

encl.



McGill
University

Faculty of Law
Chancellor Day Hall

May 25, 1981

Professor R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Dalhousie Law School
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 4H9

Dear Ron,

Thank you for your letters of May 14 and 15, 1981 and your good wishes.

I found your questionnaire most interesting in what it tries to assess, namely the strength of the academic community of international lawyers in Canada. However, I would like to raise the wider question whether one should not try to assess the strength and status of international law in Canada generally. One major problem in Canada, I think, is that international law suffers from a lack of status among practising lawyers. Practising lawyers (in law firms) do not know international law and, at least in my experience, are not interested in building up any expertise in the area. The Canadian practising bar is certainly very inward looking. This may be outside the scope of your interest at this time, but I thought I should mention it. In any event, with respect to question 1, the respectability of international law in the eyes of the practising bar is a factor to be taken into account in assessing the appeal that international law as a subject matter has to lawyers, which may in turn result in more international law courses, publications etc., and thereby affect the strength of the academic community of international lawyers. The respectability of the study of international law in the eyes of politicians and the media may have a similar effect. Apart from the above considerations, I think that the place and number of international law courses in the undergraduate curriculum (and their nature: optional/compulsory courses) are an important factor which should be listed among the answers to question 1.

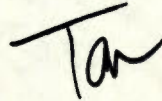
With respect to question 8, you may wish to include as one of the answers: the creation of a national perspective on international law. I still remember the discussion we had at the University of Toronto in the early 1970's whether a national perspective on international law is desirable. It would be interesting to get the response of outsiders to this point.

2/...

I hope these comments will be of some help. I would be happy to review a second draft if this could be of assistance to you.

I look forward to seeing you here in Montreal sometime in June.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ton', written in a cursive style.

Ton J.M. Zuidwijk

TZ/rt

Outsider

14 October 1981

Professor Daniel C. Turack
The Law School
Capital University
Columbus, Ohio 43209
U.S.A.

Dear Dan:

I can hardly believe that two years have elapsed since you were kind enough to send me those two splendid reprints, one from the Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law, the other from the Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law, and late thought my response may be, I do want you to know how much I profitted from, as well as enjoyed what you have written with such clarity and interest. Please keep me on your mailing list for future contributions.

Is there any chance of seeing you at the CCIL meeting at the end of October? It would be a special pleasure to have an opportunity to pick up the threads, so to speak, and to review matters of mutual interest.. Also, I need your advice about a questionnaire on international law that I am intending to circulate before long. I will bring a copy with me to Ottawa against the chance that we can meet there. Otherwise I will write you to Ohio.

With personal good wishes, and again, with my congratulations, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

History

Professional Questionnaire

1 October 1980

Professor Ivan A. Vlastic
Faculty of Law
Chancellor Day Hall
McGill University
3644 Peel Street
Montreal, PQ
H3A 1W9

Dear Ivan:

Here is a copy of the questionnaire I am preparing to distribute to some of your colleagues at the end of the month. You need not answer the questionnaire at this time; a revised version will be distributed to you at the Council meeting on October 23.

What I would like you to do is to consider the design of the questionnaire, i.e., whether the questions posed make sense, whether some questions should be deleted and new questions added, and where you think the drafting and meaning of the entire questionnaire could be improved. I have asked three other colleagues for similar assistance; when I hear from ~~you~~ you of you, I will redraft the document and take it with me to Ottawa at the end of the month. I should add that a parallel questionnaire has already been sent to the librarians themselves. Accordingly, there is no need to check with Mr. Renshaw, who has already answered my inquiries.

I would also appreciate receiving a copy of your updated curriculum vitae with reference to new professional appointments and publications, all of which I wish to refer to in the revised version of my history of the teaching of international law in Canada.

With personal good wishes, I remain

Yours sincerely,

R. St.J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

Encl.
RSTJM:1f

15 May 1981

Professor Ivan A. Viasic
Faculty of Law
Chancellor May Hall
McGill University
3644 Peel Street
Montreal, PQ
H3A 1W9

Dear Ivan:

This is the last of my efforts to elicit information from a few friends and colleagues about the state of our common enterprise in Canada.

The idea is that a questionnaire along the lines suggested on the attached would be sent to five or six people outside Canada (Tom Franck, Christian Vincke, Danny Turock) who used to be inside the country, and two or three outsiders who seem to know something about Canada (e.g., Oscar Schachter), asking for their views at the present time.

What I would like you to do (if you can find a minute or two) is to consider the design of the questionnaire, i.e. whether the questions posed make sense, whether some questions should be deleted and new questions added, and where you think the drafting and meaning of the entire questionnaire could be improved. I have asked three other colleagues for similar assistance; when I hear from the four of you, I will redraft the document and send it to the "outsiders" later in the summer.

There is no need to answer the substance of the questionnaire at this stage. I will, if I may, send you a freshly typed revised version next month.

Knowing what a nuisance these requests are, and realizing the demands on your time, I wish to thank you in advance for any few minutes you can put on this.

With personal good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

encl.

27 November 1981

Dr. Shimon Shetreet
Member of the Faculty of Law
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
P.O. B. 24100
Mt. Scopus
Israel

Dear Dr. Shetreet:

Many thanks for your letter of September 1, 1981 and heartiest congratulations on this important initiative. I wish that I could be with you in March, but, alas, that is just not possible; however, I will be there in spirit, so to speak, and would certainly appreciate a copy of the proceedings if they are to be published.

Incidentally, would you be kind enough to take five or ten minutes to complete the attached questionnaire and return it to me at your convenience? Many thanks.

I am still working away on my essay on the teaching of international law in Canada and it is in that context that I am circulating 15 scholars outside Canada, of whom you are high on my -list.

Please convey my good wishes to Gerald Gall, Niki Tobi and my colleague Judge Vilhjalmsson of Iceland.

With personal good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, Q.C.
Professor

encl.