

Zurich, October 5, 1974.

Dear Steve,

So far, everything fine. And here are some thoughts about your research on coastal management and the Economic Zone.

You use California as a case history, making appropriate comparisons with other coasts when opportune.

I would start, perhaps with an introduction, recapitulating the American attitude towards the concept of the economic zone: continental shelf, and fishing zone; attitude towards freedom of scientific research on the shelf or in the zone; contiguous zone; attitude towards the possibility of foreign installations on the shelf, etc. political interests and pressures behind all this; Metcalf bill, unilateral claims to fishing zone, etc.

Then, second, we look at the California economic zone: baselines for the territorial sea, and then the zone, measuring 200 miles from that baseline.

What is in it? What is its economic use? There is oil, of course, there is fishing; there is shipping, dumping, and using the sea for atomic reactors; there is tourism, sport fishing, coastal development. Describe, put figures to it. You find this information in books on coastal management on my shelf (next to my desk) and among the books you took from my bedroom to the new house. You'll find other books at the library. Look at Ed Wenk's Politics of the oceans (or similar title: big fat book).

Also: what is not in it that might be in some other economic zone? Islands? Installations? etc.

Third: What is the form of regulation and management? local; regional; state; federal; are there gaps, overlappings, fragmentations, duplications?

Now, however, comes the part that really interests me. The rest is just more or less background. What interests me is the openness and lack of self-sufficiency of the zone as a unit of effective management: the interpenetration between the zone and the outside. Both landward, sideward,

and outward. Landward: the interface between land-use and sea-use; the problem of land-based pollution, etc. side-ways: you might go down, near the Mexican boarder, and find out what happens when fish crosses the boarder: will there be fishery-management problems arising from the migrations of fish? What problems might arise at the ~~XXXX~~ outer limit of the 200 mile zone? Supposing there is "freedom to fish" beyond the zone, and lack of management, and the Russians and the Japanese are sitting there with their floating fish factories? Can you make such a scenario? The lack of management beyond the zone might affect certain stocks that migrate across the "boundary;" it might also affect stocks or species lower down on the food chain on which the fishery in question may depend. What about pollution, moving inward, outward, or sideward? Any problems that might be ~~xxxxxxx~~ bigger than the 200-mile management system? What about interaction of uses (oil vs. fish, installations vs. shipping, tourism vs, industrialization, etc.) -- Coming to think of it, these problems could be dealt with in the previous section, although you might come back to them here, if they have ~~transzonal implications~~ transzonal implications). As I say, this is the part that really interests me, but you have to build it up with the information in the other parts.

How does this strike you? Probably you'll get some other ideas if you get started. So much the better.

See you soon. You should try to have the paper ready by March. Work hard. Also: have a good time.

My love to all,

Yours as ever,

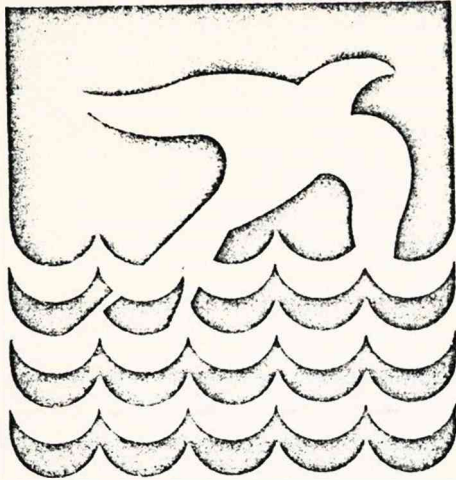
F. Clark

MODELS FOR MANAGING THE
COASTAL ZONE

introduction:

1. The plan ~~of~~ of the State of Oregon
2. Problems in massively developed urban coastal areas
 - A. Northwestern Europe: Amsterdam, Antwerp
 - B. The mediterranean: Southern France and Italy
 - C. Southern California
3. Uses of the Coastal Zone
 - A. Resource economics
fisheries, oil and gas procurement; the coastal zone in terms of the International Economic Zone, manganese nodule procurement, The spectre of the super tanker
 - B. Tourism and Recreation Economics
 - Future
 - c. Energy from the seas
 - d. mariculture and goals for water quality
4. Harbors and International Ports

IOI Report



Law of the sea and the private sector

REPRESENTATIVES of almost all national governments will be working during 1974 on one of the most complex and urgent tasks of international law—nothing less than the framing of a new regime for governance of the ocean and its resources. The United Nations Conferences on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) were held in 1958 and 1960; more comprehensive than either previous session will be the one slated for 1974. After prolonged argument in the Preparatory Committee, it has been agreed that this next Conference will deal with practically all aspects of interrelated marine problems—seabed minerals, pollution, fisheries, territorial waters, and so on. The political atmosphere in which UNCLOS starts is one of growing tendency by governments to extend their authority over ocean space. This, if continued, will erode the value of the historic UN Declaration of Principles, of December 1970, which embodied the concept that a large part of the seabed and ocean floor is the common heritage of mankind and therefore cannot be appropriated by any persons or states.

Several groupings of interested people which are internationally minded and do not represent governments have been watching with mounting concern as governments shy away from the vision of the common heritage. These bodies—in UN jargon, NGO's: nongovernmental organizations—have in various ways expressed their view that the vision should be not only maintained but expanded. It should encompass not only the international seabed but ocean space as a whole, including the water column above, its resources, and even the air space above that. They believe—and bring much supporting evidence—that only by this action can we ensure future peace and equity in the ocean and, further, that this will inspire and guide solutions to some other pressing international problems, among them monitoring the state of the planetary environment and the future rational and equitable use of natural resources.

The World Association of World Federalists, the Society of Friends, the International Association for Ecology (INTECOL, a professional body affiliated with the International Council of Scientific Unions), interparty groups of parliamentarians in Britain and elsewhere, and in the United States the Sierra Club among others, have made rather similar statements of their positions.

Brian Johnson of Sussex University has suggested (in a widely-read article in the British journal *Your Environment*) that NGO's should aim for an effective, and coordinated, influence on the UNCLOS. Besides submitting papers, and pressing for participation in the Conference (as over a hundred of them did successfully in the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, 1972), they should, Johnson suggested, immediately set up a nongovernmental ocean space environment committee, and should ask for the appointment of a Conference secretary-general with powers and support as great as Maurice Strong had at Stockholm. The idea of a working committee also came up in the proposal from the British parliamentarians for a "watchdog" for the ocean environment, to be called "Trustees of Ocean Space." The fourth *Pacem in Maribus* Convocation took up this question, and drafted the elements of a new Declaration later made available to members of the UN Preparatory Committee (see *Oceans*, Sep.-Oct. 1973).

A world assembly of NGO's concerned with the environment has since been held. High priority should be given, it decided, to coordinating NGO's opinion about main UNCLOS issues. The Association of World Colleges and Universities invited the International Ocean Institute, a member, to draft a policy for it on this matter. The following text is an attempt to harmonize the various statements published so far. Its core is the document prepared at PIM IV. The preamble is based on the INTECOL statement drafted by Professor Garrett Hardin, eminent ecologist of the University of California at Santa Barbara:

OCEAN SPACE FOR MANKIND

Preamble

In the beginning, no part of Earth had any man's name on it, nor the sign of any group of men. In the development of the land the concept of private property was created. Inequity in distribution was almost the invariable rule, but this may not have been as bad as the ruin of common property that inevitably occurs whenever all men have the right to take from the commons and none have responsibility to manage for the future. Now the land is filled and subdivided; only the ocean remains without a basis for a rational policy governing its use. Continuing to treat the manifold riches of the ocean as commons to be exploited by any and all, without restraint, will soon bring ruin to them and renewed conflict among men. We now understand too well the meaning of equity and the preemptive force of national power, to support any division of the common wealth of the seas along national policy lines. The erasing of old inequities is an obstinate problem to which reasonable men are committed, but to which they expect no early solution. But *nascent* inequities, as yet lightly invested with national interests, may be suppressed at the outset, if we can but muster the will. No generation has had so clear and splendid an opportunity—that is, to distribute the wealth of the ocean better than did our ancestors the wealth of the land. By designating at least the greater part of the ocean as the common heritage of mankind, we may both assure future peace and equity in ocean affairs and inspire and guide solutions to other pressing international problems.

The UN Declaration of Principles, of 1970, should form the basis for a future international regime for the seabed, ocean floor, and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, but it needs to be broadened to conform to contemporary technological

conditions. Persuasive evidence has since been produced in discussions within the United Nations that: (a) the area to which the 1970 Declaration applies must be considered as a part of ocean space which is an ecological whole; (b) man's many uses of ocean space intersect and interact; (c) activities in the water column may substantially affect the seabed, and vice versa; (d) activities in areas under national jurisdiction may substantially affect international areas, and vice versa; (e) the conservation of the marine environment and the rational management of its resources are essential to the survival of humanity.

Ocean space as a whole

1. Ocean space and the air column above it are an ecological unity. Increasing industrialization, multiplying populations, coastal congestion, increased use of chemicals, and many other factors are subjecting the marine environment to unprecedented pressures, particularly in the vicinity of industrialized countries. No one state can cope alone with the evolving situation. Minimum worldwide standards are thus required with regard to the avoidance of pollution in the marine environment.

2. Rapidly advancing technology is enabling man significantly to change the state of the marine environment through diversion of important rivers, construction of canals, weather modification, and other means. Use of technology which can affect the natural state of the marine environment over large areas must be subject to international control.

3. The development of super-tankers, liquified natural gas carriers, submarine navigation, ships with nuclear propulsion, and other developments are creating new hazards to the marine environment and to the safety of navigation. Minimum international standards must be elaborated through global marine institutions with comprehensive functions which can take due account of the interaction among the main peaceful uses of the sea.

4. Ocean space is becoming an economic unity in that the uses of the surface of the sea, of the water column, and of the seabed are becoming increasingly interlinked. International law must recognize this fact by integration of existing legal regimes for different activities.

5. The rapid increase and diversity of man's activities require the management of the sea and its resources to a much larger extent than in the past. Control and management of the oceans must be shared between coastal states and the international community in accordance with the principle of the common heritage of mankind.

Ocean space within national jurisdiction

6. Precise overall limits to national jurisdiction are required.

7. Navigation, overflight, scientific research, the laying of submarine cables, and perhaps some other activities are vital public international interests and as such must be internationally protected within the limits of national jurisdiction.

8. Despite research and international management agreements, intolerable pressures are developing on fish stocks in many parts of the world. Global minimum standards of biological and economic management must be elaborated to be implemented through regional bodies and marine institutions for ocean space with comprehensive functions.

9. Special international protection must be accorded to slowly reproducing species, such as marine mammals.

10. Coastal states have obligations as well as rights in the area of ocean space within their jurisdiction; these obligations extend not only to the protection within the jurisdiction of such activities as may be considered public international interests, but also to management of the environment and of living resources in a manner conforming at least to minimum international standards.

11. States which do not possess the financial or technical capability to attain minimum international standards must receive the assistance needed through comprehensive institutions for ocean space.

Ocean space beyond national jurisdiction

12. Only through the adoption and subsequent implementation by the international community of the basic concept of common heritage of ocean space beyond national jurisdiction can the future beneficial use of ocean space and its resources by all states be assured, and indeed expanded, in contemporary conditions of intensive exploitation accompanied by increasingly powerful technology. The concept of

common heritage of mankind of ocean space and its resources beyond national jurisdiction must form the basis of future international law of the sea and be given expression in an international treaty or treaties, generally agreed upon by all the international community, harmonizing the rights of states within the emerging world interest.

13. The above treaty or treaties must include provision for a machinery balanced in such a manner as to ensure that its decisions reasonably reflect the wishes of the majority of the world's population, giving due weight to the needs of the developing nations and to the economic dependence of states on ocean space.

14. Land-locked and shelf-locked countries must be assured access to ocean space, must be given the opportunity, on an equal basis with coastal states, to take part in the exploitation of resources beyond national jurisdiction and must partake in the benefits derived from the exploitation of those resources.

The international machinery

15. The international machinery must perform, *inter alia*, these functions: (a) providing a general forum for the discussion, negotiation, and accommodation of national interests in ocean space; (b) general and non-discriminatory standard setting and regulation with respect to major peaceful uses of ocean space; (c) biological and economic management and conservation of the living resources of the sea beyond national jurisdiction, and management and conservation, in cooperation with the coastal states, of living resources which migrate between ocean space under national jurisdiction and that beyond it; (d) exploration and exploitation of nonliving resources of ocean space beyond national jurisdiction, either directly or in participation with states or through a system of licenses; (e) equitable sharing of benefits derived from the exploitation of the living and nonliving resources of ocean space beyond national jurisdiction, which also makes provision for a contribution from coastal states in respect to benefits derived from the exploitation of resources in areas of ocean space under their jurisdiction (such a contribution appears justified in view of the benefits that would be derived by the coastal state from the management of resources outside its jurisdiction); (f) protection and general regulation in ocean space of such activities exclusively for peaceful purposes as may be considered to be of vital international public interest; (g) providing a mechanism for the effective access of technologically less developed countries to advanced marine technology relevant to their needs, and for the transfer of such technology; (h) promotion of scientific research in ocean space, and establishment of an effective mechanism for associating scientifically less advanced countries in such research; (i) providing to the international community such services in ocean space as may be considered necessary or desirable; *inter alia*, to sail vessels for rescue, scientific, or other international purposes.

16. Many of the functions of the international institutions could be appropriately undertaken through regional bodies.

17. It is of great importance either to consolidate existing UN bodies primarily dealing with questions concerning ocean space into the future international institutions for ocean space, or at least effectively to coordinate their activities through the institutions in order to avoid bureaucratic proliferation, duplication of activities, and inadequate or excessively complex coordination machineries at the international level.

18. The international regime should provide machinery for interdisciplinary discussion and decision-making involving, as far as possible, all users of ocean space and resources and including, in particular, science, industry, and the service sector.

19. International law and practice concerning the legal responsibility of states and of the persons under their jurisdiction, with regards to culpable activities which cause damage to other states in the marine environment, must be considerably expanded and made more precise; in particular a course of action must be given to the international community through the international institutions with regard to deleterious activities in ocean space beyond national jurisdiction.

20. No institutional system for ocean space would be complete without appropriate machinery for the compulsory settlement of disputes.

SIDNEY HOLT, Acting Secretary
International Ocean Institute

A local news program, CBS, with Bob Simmons reporting, which investigates the need for decisive action in order to save the existing coastal interface.

The problem:

news footage of past disasters at erroded beach areas in Oxnard, Del Mar, shots of vicious shore pound, interviews with frightened home owners in the areas affected, pictures of dredging operations, harbors damaged by tides and waves.

MAKING WAVES

Reef-Ecology And The Western Surfing Association

August, 1974

In December, 1973, the organizations that represent surfing to the public, Surfer and Surfing, the Western Surfing Association and the Surfboard Manufacturers Association, began to focus their energies on one important job: making sure that surfing was included in the recommendations of the California State Coastal Zone Conservation Commission to the State Legislature.

With the help of the National Surf Lifesaving Association, the WSA completed a study of beach use in Central and Southern California, locating surfing areas, and determining the percentage of beach use done by surfers. The report was enthusiastically welcomed by the Coastal Zone Commissions as one of the most authoritative investigations of coastal use.

So, we were recognized; we put surfing on record, and the WSA has continued to inform the government in order to insure that the specific situations that cause a prime surfing spot are known, and must be taken into account whenever coastal development is planned.

Lately, the WSA has been in contact with the Army Corps of Engineers, the governmental agency whose responsibility it is to protect property and lives from destruction by the ocean. The Corps has done some work on Artificial Reefs, and the WSA intends to help them if we can, since one of the things that the Corps discovered was that the type of reef that would do the most good in helping sand erosion problems is a kind called the "plunging" type wave. This plunging wave was seen last winter at spots like Rincon, Hammonds, and El Capitan. The plunging wave is the one with the TUBE.

Surfers in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties believe that Southern Counties surfers need their own breaks. A great deal of the swell activity that arrives in L.A. and Orange County does so in the form of a gnarly shore-pound. And after the southern surfer has watched the shore-pound for awhile, his thoughts turn to...the points and reefs of Ventura and Santa Barbara. Likely as not, in an hour or so, he'll be paddling out into the log jam at the Rincon.

There is more to this "coalition" because there are greater benefits than just creating surfspots and stopping beach erosion. Maritime and Housing Insurance Companies might see the benefit of cooperating in the idea of artificial reefs in order to save from spending money to pay for yearly damage done by the ocean. Both management and labor in the fishing industry might cooperate in

the Research and Design of artificial reefs because reefs will create a better marine habitat.

The Western Surfing Association has begun a Reef-Ecology Membership in order to finance some of the research and design needed to prove that artificial reefs are the way to go...and to interest all of the many organization that would benefit from reefs.

Before the WSA had initiated its study of beach use for the California State Coastal Commission, it was a commonly held idea that surfing should not be organized...and could not be organized because of the nature of the sport and the individuals involved.

Also, before the WSA's beach use study, the Western Surfing Association was involved solely with competition. Now the WSA has determined that we should leave competition in the contests, and make going surfing a little more PEACEFUL.

Finally, the past is almost always not worthy of bothering with... but the past is still something that surfers in the local area think well of...especially when that past included a surfing population that was just half of what it is now. As a matter of fact, what will riding Rincon be like in the future?

Perhaps a wave is something that money can buy.....

the old dotted line routine

print, por favor

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

non-competition.....reef-ecology membership

Last name _____ / First _____

Address _____

City _____ /State _____ /Zip _____

Home phone # _____

Check one: Life membership _____ (100.00)
Reef-Ecology _____ (\$10.00)

Mail check or money order payable to "Western Surfing Association"

TO: Ray Allen, Executive Director, WSA
1830 Reed Ave. #4
San Diego, California, 92109

February 15, 1974

Dear Mrs. Borgese:

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of a chart I made which I have numbered so that you can see what has to be taken care of. Following are my suggestions as to what is needed and how to handle the questions.

#1 and #2 (Page 12 and page 13 from Great Sea Battles by Oliver Warner, copyright 1963 by Oliver Warner)

Write to Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.
866 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022

for permission to use the charts. We can use the photos I had made from the book.

done 2/25

#3 (from the same book) Battle of Lepanto by Andrea Vicentini.

Write to Osvaldo Bohm
S. Moise 1349-50
Venice Italy

for a b/w photo. You won't need a permission.

done 2/25

#4 (page 21) #6 (Page 26-27) #7 (page 30) #8 (page 31)
#9 (page 34) #10 (pages 150-151) #11 (pages 174-175) ...I have had photos made from the book but they are really not good enough. I have written to the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, for photos and permissions. I am not sure if they can supply photos but we will wait and see what happens.

done 2/25

#5 (page 22 from the above book) - These should be requested from:
Museo Storico Navale
Riva degli Schiavoni
Campo S. Biasio 2148
Venice, Italy

done 2/25

for photos and permissions.

#12, #13, #14 - Write to the Geological Society of America, Inc.
P.O. Box 1719
Boulder, Colorado 80302

to ask if they can give permission for Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp who hold the copyright. If not, ask where one can reach these people.

*already granted
check correspondence
La May
see hamant letter
done 2/26*

#15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20 - Write the National Geographic Society,
Washington, D.C. 20036
Copyright holder for these maps.

2/15/74

- done 2/26 [2
- done 2/26 [
- done 2/26 [
- done 2/26 [
- done 2/26 [
- done 2/26 [
- #21 Write Casenove & Co., copyright holder. I have no idea where they are since there was no address whatsoever on the copy. I hope you know them.
- #22 ✓ Write to the Metropolitan Museum, 82nd St., and Fifth Avenue, send a Xerox if possible. They will give you permission and a black-and-white.
- #23 ✓ Write Bos Kalis Westminster Dredging Group in Holland ? to ask for a photo of this work -- or a new poster - preferably a photo because the folds in the poster will make a good photo practically impossible.
- #24 Write to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90007
for permission to reproduce from Marine Portfolio II by Edwin Janss: Plates III, X, XI, XIV, XVI...and if you want to do these in color, do ask them if they have ektachromes you could borrow. mo
- #25 ✓ Write to Dillingham Corporation
Box 3469
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801
and ask their permission to reproduce whatever is wanted in the way of charts. They hold a copyright, 1972
- #26 ✓ It is necessary to write to Kodansha International
2-12-21 Otowa
Bunkyoku
Tokyo, Japan
for permission to reproduce from their book.
- #27 no Oseberg ship @ I have written to the Viking Museum for the permission and for a photo.
- #28 no Three drawings from the Los Angeles Times: I have written requesting these.
- #29 Leonardo - The Deluge. Do you mean the drawing "Deluge" or the portion of the Last Judgement, Sistine Chapel?
- #30 no Photo in color of the Chinese Scroll you brought in. We will have this done here.
- #31 mo One must write to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome - for permission to reproduce from their charts.

2/15/74

done
2/26 [32 All the desired photos from the Moon book are from the
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Audio Visual Branch
Washington, D. C. 20546

Write to them asking for permission and the necessary
ektachromes. They will supply them.

33. Photo of Buckminster Fuller's Floating City - one must
M9 write to Buckminster Fuller
Box 909
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

I have had the photos from the China Photo Service copied and am
sending you a set of copies herewith. If there is anything further
you would like me to send back to you, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Barbara Lyons
(Mrs.) Barbara Lyons

Enc.

1 FROM GREAT SEA BATTLES BY OLIVER WARNER, copyright 1963 by Oliver Warner, Pub's MACMILLAN, NY

2 Page 12 Chart the Speed of Ships Drawn by Brian Keogh

3 " 13 Chart the Range of Guns " " " "

4 " 14 Portion of fresco on the Battle of Lepanto by Andrea Vicentini, from the Palazzo Ducale, Venice Photo by Osvaldo Böhm, S.Moise 1349050, Venice

5 " 21 Unknown painter - Battle of Lepanto from Nat'l Maritime Museum, Greenwich Nat'l Maritime Mus., Greenwich 2/13

6 " 22 Top: a contemporary engraving showing the disposition of Turkish and Xtian fleets, the # of ships involved and the names of commanders Museo Storico Navale, Venice

7 Bottom: An allegorical engraving of 1572 showing God and his Saints uniting the forces of Christendom against the infidel Turk. "

8 " 26-27 The Spanish Armada enters the English Channel on 19 July 1588. An engr by John Pine of one of the tapestries commemorating the victory Nat'l Maritime Mus., Greenwich 2/13

9 " 30 The Spanish Armada off Plymouth on 21, June 1588, with the English fleet approaching to attack them from the rear. One of the set of Armada charts engraved in 1590 by Augustine Ryther. Nat'l Maritime Mus., Greenwich 2/13

10 " 31 The Armada has just passed Weymouth on Tues., 25 July. On the following day the English fleet continued its pursuit. Ryther's charts were made from drawings by Robert Adams who died in 1595. Nat'l Maritime Mus., Greenwich 2/13

11 " 34 Engr. by John Pine, of tapestries formerly in the House of Lords. These were commissioned from Cornelius Vrain (~~1525-1545~~) by the Lord Admiral after the Armada Campaign. The upper picture shows the capture of San Salvador on 22 July. Lower - Armada off Calais 6 days later when the Spanish fleet was dislodged by fireships. Nat'l Maritime Museum 2/13

12 " 150-151 - Battle of the Nile at about 6:30 P.M., a painting by Nicholas Pocock (1741-1821). The COLLIATH and ZEALOUS are rounding the bows of the French GUERRIER. Photo: A.C.Cooper, London Nat'l Maritime Museum 2/13

13 " 174-175 Trafalgar by Turner, Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital Collection. Nat'l Maritime Mus. 2/13

MAPS: Physiographic Diagram of the

- 12- 1. North Atlantic Ocean, by Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp, Revised 1968, Published by The Geological Society of America, Inc., P.O. Box 1719, Boulder, Colo 80302 Copyright by Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp 1968
- 13- 2. Western Pacific Ocean - All information as above, except Copyright by Bruce Heezen 1971
- 14- 3. Indian Ocean - All information as above Copyright by Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp 1964
- 15- 4. Arctic Ocean Floor produced by the Geographic Art Division of National Geographic Society Magazine, based on the Bathymetric studies of Bruce Heezen and Marie Tharp, October 1971. Copyright National Geog. Society 1971
- 16- 4.a Verso - produced in the Cartographic Division of National Geographic Society, Wash., D.C.
- 17- 5. Atlantic Ocean Floor produced by the Geographic Art Division of Nat'l Geog Soc, June 1968 copyright Nat'l Geog Soc 1968 Atlas plate 62, June 1968
- 18- 5.a. Verso - produced in the Cartographic Division of Nat'l Geog. Soc., 1968. Supplement to Nat'l Geographic, June, 1968, Vol. 133, No. 6 Atlantic Ocean
- 19- 6. Pacific Ocean Floor - produced by the Geographic Art Division of Nat'l Geog. Mag., Oct. 1969 copyright Nat'l Geog. Society 1969
- 20- 6a. Verso - Pacific Ocean - produced by the Cartographic Div. of Nat'l Geog. Supplement to the National Geographic, Oct. 1969, Vol. 136, No. 4 Pacific Ocean
- 21- 7. The North Sea - Areas under Concession - copyright 1962 Casenove & Co., printed by George Phillip Printers Ltd., for Eden Fisher & Co. Ltd., London
- 22- Painting - Kokusai - Mt. Fuji Scenes / off Kanagawa (Wave) - a print
- 23- Color picture of aerial view of a dredging installation with a helicopter hovering in left center foreground - Bos Kalis Westminster Dredging Group, N.V. *Concessionaire*
- 24- 5 color photos of Marine life: Marine Portfolio II by Edwin Janas, published by Natural History Museum, Los Angeles, California Plates III, X, XI, XIV, XVI
- 25- Tide Calendar - 1 or two ship plates - Copyright 1972, Dillingham Corp., Box 3469, Honolulu Hawaii 96801
- 26- 5 fish prints from Gyotaku - An Art of Fish Print, published by Kodansha, Tokyo
- 27- The Oseberg Ship. The Viking Ships Museum, Oslo, Norway B/W *2/13*

28 Three drawings from the Los Angeles Times

2/14/77

29 Leonardo - The Deluge B/W

30 Photo in color - Chinese Scroll

31 Selection from FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ROME, JULY 1971, CIRCULAR
NO. 126 - THE LIVING RESOURCES OF THE SEAS: AN ILLUSTRATIVE ATLAS
Charts.

32 Moon book - Page 113 - a view of the Fla. peninsula, looking north
NASA 118-119 - Borman and Lovell catch a glimpse of the full moon riding high
over the cloud-strewn western Pacific
116 - Apollo 7 - passing over the Gulf of Mexico, 1968, photo of Hurricane
Gladys as it gathered force 150 miles southwest of Tampa
118 - Apollo 7, 1968, vast underwater coral formations in the South Pacific
119 - Apollo 7, 1968, an oblique view of a portion of the South Pacific
midway between South America and Australia.

33 Buckminster Fuller - Floating City

March 28, 1973

Mrs. Elisabeth Borgese
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103

Dear Elisabeth:

The Drama of the Ocean

1. I've had a bit of a setback and don't think my mental energies are at their best at the moment, so don't pay too much attention to these judgments.

2. Your basic problem is to reconcile two purposes that are not entirely harmonious. The first purpose is summarized in par. 2 of Purpose (p. 1). The second purpose is to produce a book of the type Mr. Abrams is skilled at selling (beautiful, high-priced books of great artistic plus snob appeal, intended for a well-heeled audience that is not necessarily highly socially conscious).

3. If you have already discussed this clearly with Mr. Abrams and he sees no conflict, my remarks are irrelevant. But if Mr. Abrams expects one kind of book and you have another in mind, it is best to be clear on the point.

4. Your theme would appear to be the contrast between the traditional romantic view of the oceans (Baudelaire) and the ecological horror into which we are transforming it. For me this is a great and worthy theme (and one to which you are oriented to do full justice). Be sure Harry understands and accepts this theme: that is my main caution.

5. Introduction. Sounds inspiring; but requires a high level of writing to match the conception--the sort of prose, perhaps, Loren Eiseley (but only at his best) is capable of in his own field.

6. Part I. The Scene. This is the kind of thing Mr. Abrams can do superbly, as far as visuals go. My only suggestion is to give the entire part an added imaginative and artistic dimension by the inclusion of a few striking and important works of art that evoke the sea. (One thinks conventionally of Turner, Hokusai, Winslow Homer, Delacroix, Gericault, etc.)

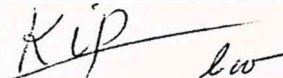
I have no competence to suggest subject-matter other than that enclosed in your four chapter headings. One might reflect on the fact that there is also a marine history, that the oceans have not always been disposed as they are now. This could be handled in Chapter 4, which could include maps reconstructing the varying planetary balances of land and water in bygone ages. People are always interested in such semi-mysteries.

7. Part II. Dramatis Personae. This too seems complete enough. Some mention should be made of the sea as a kind of communication-medium: the history of cables is dramatic and susceptible to good illustrations. Scuba diving and similar sports will, I presume, go under Chapter 9. There is a certain "use of ocean space" of interest only to dreamers perhaps, but it is not unimportant. The sea is a mysterious re-creator of the imagination in many people, not only poets like Jeffers, Byron, Arnold and Baudelaire. You will find what I mean expressed perfectly in the first chapter of Moby Dick. The sea has enlarged the imagination of men and is even a factor in setting afoot great events: one is certain for the men of the era of Columbus the ocean was more than a route to commercially valuable products such as gold and spices. It had for thousands of years the same power to generate creativity that (perhaps) space exploration has for us (some of us; count me out) today. Somehow this should get into your book: a series of great quotations from classic sources might be the simplest way.

8. The Drama. This section is, of course, your reason for doing the book. You know the field and I don't--it would be arrogant for me to do more than point out again that Mr. Abrams should clearly understand that at this point the book turns into an ecological argument. Your Chapter 11 will, I presume, deal with the tragic experiences that are imperiling all kinds of marine life and especially marine birds. This does interest many people. It will mention the danger of extinction now facing the whale and many other species, I assume.

I fear I have contributed nothing. In a little while I shall be feeling much better and you may have made a revised draft. At that time perhaps I can be of more help.

Best,

Handwritten signature of Clifton Fadiman, consisting of the letters 'KIP' in a stylized, cursive font, followed by a horizontal line and the initials 'lw'.

Clifton Fadiman

CF:lw

Enc.

(Dictated but not read)

✓ sent ✓ sent ✓ sent ✓ sent ✓ sent ✓ sent ✓ sent ✓ sent
Brucan Dohrn dupuy Kolodkin (without []) Laque, Msangi,
Piccard

910 P

Trust you received communication November 23 concerning
Council meetin Mexico January 13 to 15 please cable
conformation [so we can issue ticket] Regards

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

P.O. Box 1469
Santa Barbara
California 93102



Unicorn Press
Alan Brilliant, Director
Teo Savory, Editor

1. VI. 72
(postdated)

Dear Elisabeth,

You will see by the enclosed that we are venturing into prose - fiction. My all-hand-crafted fifth novel, & Horst Birkbeck's first, in translation. I hope eventually you will have something for us.

Meanwhile, it is also my hope that you will like my TO A HIGH PLACE perhaps enough to say something for us for the book jacket. It's rather silly to

be sending you THE CELL, a German book in English! - but, simply, I want you to have it.

Regards for our silence this past season,
& all good wishes for the future on.

Fondly,

T 20

About a book he's writing about Thomas Mann - wants to include info about EMB (requests C.V.) & possibly third generation (her daughters). mentions meeting her mother & having dinner with her.

Hotel Seidenhof
Zürich.

22. V 71.

Sehr verehrte Frau Boegen!

Ihre Schwägerin Frau Net Mann, die mir
als Schwägerin Ihres Bruders Michael geschrieben
hat, teilt mir mit, dass Ihre Adresse bei Frau Santa
Barbara ist. Ich schreibe Ihnen noch einmal,
weil ich mein geplantes Sammelwerk "Thomas
Mann und die Seinen" so attraktiv wie gut fundiert
gestalten will wie irgend möglich, damit der Verlag
Franche, Bern, der sich lebhaft für diese Arbeit
interessiert, es als wissenschaftlich anerkannt wird
annimmt.

Es wäre mir daher sehr toll kommen, wenn
Sie mir, sobald es Ihre Zeit erlaubt, einen
Curriculum vitae, so kurz oder so lang, wie Sie wollen,
von sich herstellen würden, mit Jahreszahlen. Bitte
fügen Sie auch einige Worte über das Institut in Santa
Barbara ein, in dessen Rahmen Sie arbeiten, und den
Namen des Leiters.

In der Vorrede möchte ich ganz kurz
auch die Publikationsreihe der dritten Generation
erwähnen. Wenn also Ihre beiden Töchter schon haben
wissenschaftliche Arbeiten veröffentlicht haben,
würde ich Ihnen dankbar für eine Mitteilung,
wie es sich auf dem Heimweg von Israel.

Absender - Expéditeur
Mitte

Herrn Walter A. Berendsen
p. t. Hotel Sardinienhof
Zürich (am 03.24X)

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Montag wird Frau Mann ins
Hotel bringen, um mit im Forellen
Zeremon. Dem soll gleich auch über
manche Einzelheiten meines Buches
gesprochen werden.

Wir segnen am 25. nach Hamburg
und sind am 10. Juni wieder in Zürich,

AERGRAMM
AÉROGRAMME
AERGRAMMA

LUFTPOST
PAR AVION
VIA AEREA



Frau Elisabeth Bogen

P.O.B. 4068

Santa Barbara
California

U.S.A.

(Konten)
16750, Stamlijst Jun 8^e, Schweden,
rotten ich Ihre Autograd erbitte.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihre

Walter A. Berendsen

Professor
Walter A. Berendsen
16150 Bromma Schweden

Strömängvägen 8^e

S. Fischer Verlag GmbH Postfach 70 04 80 6000 Frankfurt am Main 70

Ms. Elisabeth Mann-Borgese
Dalhousie University
Deptm. of Political Science

HALIFAX, N.S.
Canada B3H 4H6

Ihre Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

Unsere Zeichen
po

Tel.-Durchwahl
(06 11) 60 62- 328

Tag
20. Juli 1984

Thomas Mann-Auslandsabschlüsse

Sehr geehrte Frau Mann-Borgese,

anbei erhalten Sie wieder die jährliche Aufstellung unserer
Thomas Mann-Auslandsabschlüsse. Sie gilt diesmal vom 1.7.1983
bis zum 30.6.1984.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,
Ihre

Gisela Podlech

Gisela Podlech

Thomas Mann-Auslandsabschlüsse vom 1.7.1983 bis zum 30.6.1984

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TIMES MIRROR

July 20, 1984

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Dalhouse University
Department of Political Science
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B 3H 4H6

Dear Elisabeth,

Will very much appreciate your looking over the enclosed Xeroxes with various notes from our editor. The manuscript pages with their minor queries are actually most urgent because we want to send it out to the typesetter soon.

If the line drawings take a bit more time to figure out, we can wait a few weeks. The Designer will just be starting the layout and can work around them. Part of our problem seems to be that we received early drawings and then better art work was prepared later, and there is some confusion. I hope you can clarify this for us.

We will probably have to come back to you with questions about the color captions after the designer gets into the layout. But this can wait--I'm assuming you will be back in Nova Scotia by September?

Thank you for taking time to check this at vacation time.

Best regards,



Leta Bostelman
Managing Editor

LB/mr
encs

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Harry N. Abrams Inc.
Attn: Mr. F. Landshoff
110 East 59th Street
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
U.S.A.

Amsterdam, 27th April 1984

afdeling:

onze ref.: VdH/AB

tel.:

Dear Mr. Landshoff,

We are sending you herewith, much later than anticipated, the artwork for the "MINES OF NEPTUNE". We have been 'lucky' that your own progress is apparently such that you were not in immediate need of the material.

1. There are several reasons for the delay:
The rather poor material the draughtsman had to work from. He has solved all problems with the exception of one, which has been marked accordingly. (We have written Mrs. Mann about this 9th April, but have not received any answer so far).

Another problem was that in the most important period Mr. Dolman was out of the country. He is in the Seychelles now, which made it impossible to contact him. As I assume that Mrs. Mann wants to see the material anyway, the best solution is to show her the map (figure 1) and to ask her a readable text.

2. We have followed all Mr. Dolman's suggestions, captions etc. A list, going with the artwork, gives the necessary details and particularities regarding Credits etc. It might be advisable to ask Mrs. Mann whether all credits have been cleared, as she was supposed to do.

../2



ACADIA UNIVERSITY

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DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Dear Elizabeth,

The enclosed article on the Bäder-Hotel in Venice caught my eye, and I thought I would send it on to you if only because it displays a rather nice photograph of your father. Otherwise the article is just a travel piece.

Do hope this finds you well and your usual busy self. Pam and I will be living in Burma and Lanka next year on my sabbatical, but perhaps we will have the opportunity of seeing you before then.

Our old Border collie Fran, whom you may remember, died the other day after a long and marvellous life. Needless to say, we grieve for her nonetheless.

Yours ever for now

Bruce Mathews

13.11.84

S. Fischer Verlag GmbH Postfach 70 04 80 6000 Frankfurt am Main 70

Ms. Elisabeth Mann-Borgese
Dalhousie University
Dept of Political Science

HALIFAX NS

Canada B3H 4H6

Ihre Zeichen

Ihre Nachricht vom

Unsere Zeichen
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Tag 8. Februar 1984

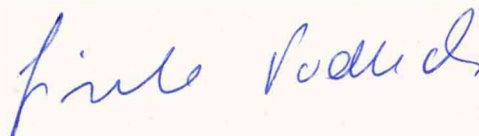
Sehr geehrte Frau Mann-Borgese,

Frau Onken von unserer Honorarbuchhaltung sagte mir, daß Sie sich nach den russischen Thomas Mann-Übersetzungen erkundigt haben.

Leider können wir da gar nicht viel tun. Die Sowjetunion ist erst Anfang der siebziger Jahre dem Welturheberrechtsabkommen beigetreten. Alle vor diesem Datum erstpublizierten Werke sind daher ungeschützt. Eine Ausnahme bilden natürlich bei Thomas Mann die 'Tagebücher', der Band '1937-1939' ist auch bei dem Moskauer Raduga Verlag unter Option. Aufgrund der langfristigen Vorausplanung sowjetischer Verlage können wir aber nicht allzu bald mit einer Entscheidung rechnen.

Wir werden Sie natürlich informieren, falls es zu einem Abschluß über die 'Tagebücher' kommen sollte.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,
Ihre



Gisela Podlech

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Liebste Schwesterli -

Ich bin verspätet deine Briefe zu antworten weil
ich schriebste 47 Seiten ueber Kenneth Patchen.
ch/ Er war ein ganz schla^rte Gedichter aber viel inter-
essant als Kulturheld fuer die Juenglings in
1950's, pacifismus, environment, etc

Was du schreibst, und immer du schreibst sehr
goort, ueber den Untergang des Meeres ist sehr
nett. Es ist Augenoeffentlicher.

Was macht die Nice im Boston?

Wie war es in Cartagena? Vor zwanzig Jahre bin
ich da gegangen als Kulturagente fur dem CIA.
Ich durfte die Columbiensche Gedichter dem USA
lieben machen. Es war komisch. Wir waren alle
trunken jede Abend und schreibte Lieder wie der
USA stunkt. Die Columbiensche Dichterin waren
sehr huebsch und wackelte goort.

Hab' ich dich mein Kitzbuehlergedicht ges^{chic}ent?

Im Merz machen wir eine grosse Konferenz tour
in Texas. Texas sehen und sterben, so sagt man.

Beste Gruessen und Kuessen,

Broder.

to "Hilly"
to Sister
from Brother
was Michael in NY?
or is this just someone



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26 January 1982

Mrs Elizabeth Mann Borgese,
Department of Political Science,
Dalhousie University, Halifax,
Nova Scotia

Dear Mrs Borgese,

Further to our telephone conversation yesterday I would like to thank you very much for so kindly offering to send us a photograph of your dog Arli at his typewriter. I hope that this will not be any trouble for you.

I have followed up your suggestion that the BBC might have some photographs and unfortunately they are unable to help. They do not have any photographs of Arli in their photo archive and they cannot make any further researches without knowing the exact title and date of the programme.

We would like to include your photograph in a book entitled LIVING WONDERS by Robert M.J. Rickard and John Michell. It will have about 150 illustrations in black and white.

I am afraid that we are very pressed for time with this title and so we would appreciate it very much indeed if you could send us the print as soon as is conveniently possible.

With very many thanks again for your help,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs Suzanne Williams
Picture Researcher

Words for and by Arlie

Upon returning from my vacation, I was saddened to read of the death of Arlecchino in the Center Report, an occasional paper published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara.

Arlie, as his friends used to address him, died quietly of old age last month. Although I'd like to write that I was an intimate of Arlie's, I'm afraid he treated me with polite coolness. His tail waggings were less than exuberant in my case.

I hate to lay it to snobbishness, but a dog of such superior attainments as Arlie's earned the right to be a little stuck up. He was an intellectual and poet.

Furthermore, he could run a typewriter far better than I, considering the difficulties he surmounted. I have 10 good fingers at my service at the keyboard. Arlie had only his nose.

I used to wonder why he didn't employ his two front paws to type. But we all have our little idiosyncrasies. I suppose he figured that the nose, being closer to the eyes, made for increased accuracy of composition.

Company of Scholars

When he wasn't writing Arlie, a handsome white, spotted with black, setter, would lie patiently for hours at the feet of his mistress, Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, while famous scholars sat around the big conference table and discussed momentous subjects.

Occasionally he would yawn, but he never fidgeted, or went for coffee at a sidestand when the going got a bit rarefied. This is more than I can say for most of the other intellectuals there.

Eight years ago, Mrs. Borgese,

who is the daughter of the distinguished author Thomas Mann, had made a special typewriter with large keys for Arlie. He learned to discriminate between forms, to associate sound and sign, sound and meaning, and then relate the three things together.

Mrs. Borgese says Arlie used 17 letters and typed under dictation about 60 different words, making few mistakes. He would type such messages under dictation as "good dog, eat meat," and "go car," along with composing kind of hippie poems, which he wrote spontaneously.

"He'd put together groups of three or four letters and a space or a few spaces as he saw fit, and then a real word, and then went again on the sound combinations," says Mrs. Borgese. "I assure you a lot of modern poems are not better."

A Certain Day

One day, Arlie didn't feel like typing at all. Mrs. Borgese tried to lure him with little pieces of meat, but he just stretched, yawned, lay down and wouldn't cooperate.

"Well, all of a sudden I saw him put his nose to the letter 'A' and I thought 'now I'll just let him type what he wants to type,'" she recalls. "So he went ahead, and without any prodding and placing all the spaces correctly, he typed, 'a bad, bad dog.'"

Happily, Arlie's companion, Tada, gave birth to nine of their puppies soon after his death. I hope one of them will have journalistic aspirations.

The New York Times could use a writer like that. No telling what he might smell out at the Pentagon. And, fortunately for the freedom of the republic, the attorney general would have a tough time muzzling him. He could bark louder and run faster.

Centre for
Development
Planning

ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM

Mrs. E. Mann Borgese,
International Ocean Institute
Box 4716
Santa Barbara
California 93103
U.S.A.

Onze ref.: tw/cv

Uw ref.:

Rotterdam, June 28, 1976

Betreft:

Dear Mrs Mann Borgese,

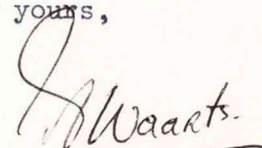
Returning from my holidays I found your letter of May 24, 1976 and your article about the law of the sea. Thank you very much for the article and for all your efforts to communicate about it with me. We appreciate very much that you were willing to put so much of your valuable time in this job.

I have to apologize, however, that the article could not appear - as was planned - in the June-issue of the "Internationale Spectator". When I left for holidays all articles for that issue had already been sent to the printer.

Fortunately, this does not mean that the article will not be published; it only means that it will not be published in the special issue on technology of the development series. I sent it to the general editors of the periodical and they have promised me to make a special effort to publish it as soon as possible, in any case before the next session of the conference. I hope that you will agree with this procedure.

Thanking you once again,

sincerely yours,



Ton Waarts.

Postadres : Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, Postbus 1738, Rotterdam.
College van Bestuur en Bureau van de Universiteit, Wytemaweg 2a, tel. 010-361000. Faculteit der
Economische Wetenschappen, Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid en Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen, Burgemeester
Oudlaan 50, tel. 010-145511. Faculteit der Geneeskunde, Dr. Molewaterplein 50, tel. 010-361000.

July 14, 1976.

Mr. Ton Waarts
Erasmus Universiteit
Rotterdam, Netherlands.

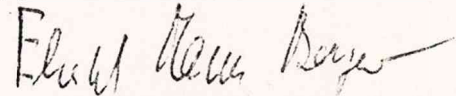
Dear Mr. Waarts:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 28.

I am sorry I missed the June issue; but this, of course, is entirely my own fault. I am glad, however, that the article will be published soon -- or perhaps is already out, if, as you indicated, it would be published before the next session of the Law of the Sea Conference!

With all good wishes,

Yours cordially,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

Item 1

Wiley Publishers of Canada Limited

22 Worcester Road, Rexdale, Ontario M9W 1L1 (416) 677-5080

January 30, 1978.

Professor Paul Brown,
School of Public Administration,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Professor Brown:

Thank you for your review of the material
Problematics and Public Administration.

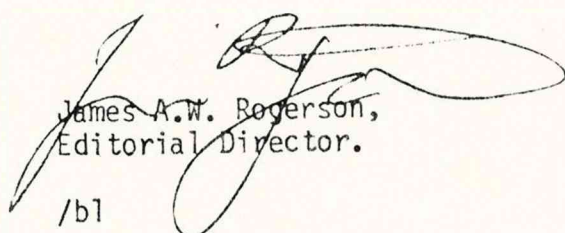
I very much appreciate the care and effort
which you have invested in your critique. The comments
which you have provided will be valuable in my assess-
ment of the project's potential, and I am sure that the
author will benefit considerably from your remarks.

~~_____~~

~~_____~~ I hope I might call on you
again when I have a manuscript which falls into your
area of expertise. Thank you once again for your
comments.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


James A.W. Rogerson,
Editorial Director.

/b1

MANUSCRIPT REVIEW

1. This text would be used as a main text for the Political Science 3250, Introduction to Public Administration, course.
2. This course is offered full term each year, and generally has an enrollment of about 20 students.
3. The prerequisites for this course are either the basic Political Science course on Canadian government (P.S. 2200), or the permission of the instructor.
4. Generally speaking, this course is taught through lectures with some in class discussion, required essay assignments, and readings.

The focus of the course is to introduce students to the basic concepts of organization theory and administrative behaviour within the context of the operation of government at the federal and provincial levels.

The emphasis is placed on outlining the relationship between theory and actual practice. An attempt is made to give students a general overview of most of the behaviour and techniques they are likely to encounter in more advanced classes or in administrative situations.

5. It seems that there is an obvious omission, which may derive from the proposed format of the work. It seems essential for any introductory work on public administration to include a discussion of the distinction between line and staff functions in public service. This is so for two reasons. One is that most schools in public administration tend to produce staff-types. Secondly, while there has been in the past decade an increasing emphasis on staff units, particularly vis-a-vis central agencies, management concerns are bringing increasing attention back to departmental (line) settings. Something should be included in this area, perhaps as the problem of staff and line functions as identified by various authors.

Secondly, it does not come out that policy is an essential concern in public administration. The material does address policy, but only in as far as it constitutes a "problematic" in the determination of the role of the public servant. The result is that the "politics-administration" relationship, where a dichotomy is often rightly stressed is allowed to slip into a "policy-administration" dichotomy, which is, in my view, a principle abhorrent to the enlightened study and practice of public administration.

Other than this, the material seems to cover relevant issues in an admirably comprehensive fashion.

6. None of the presented material seems to be "overemphasized", though the virtues of stressing "problematics" is questionable. (The Oxford Concise Dictionary of the English Language does not allow that there is such a word as a noun; in my opinion, the manuscript would do well to consider dropping it for something grammatical.) When you have a

solid outline with good substantive material, why confuse the issue by introducing new, somewhat suspect terms?

My comments on underemphasis would follow along the lines already outlined under 5.

7. The organization of the material does seem logical, and would, so far as I am concerned, provide a useful teaching aid and students with a valuable learning tool.

As I understand it, the organization of the material is designed to (1) cover basic themes in public administration and (2) organize these themes such that pros and cons of each are fully presented. This approach is a good one; an illuminating precedent being Anatoly Rappaport's series called Issues in American Foreign Policy, although the material is history rather than public administration.

As perhaps a personal quirk, I would recommend reversing the order of chapter seven and eight. The reasons are too deep to go into here, but it seems to me that it is best to end a book by identifying the problem or problems which stand as both (1) pressing and (2) subject to resolution such that progress seems possible. It is also important that a work end on a note promising a further contribution from the author. Important as accountability and responsibility are, they hardly constitute new concerns, and are more "related" in a broad sense or a logical sense to the rest of the material than citizen participation, which is after all, a more recent and possibly more dynamic concern. For this reason, citizen participation should be placed last. No issue is more likely to prompt changes in the basic operation of the public service than this. Even accountability, and the creation of devices and processes to ensure it, takes on a decidedly different tone when citizen participation is thrown in as an emergent critical variable. A good article, which would I think, tend to support this view is Ted Hodgetts' "Bureaucratic Initiative, Accountability and Citizen Involvement", Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, 1974.

8. In so far as I understand P.S. 3250, the objectives of the manuscript and of the course match. There is no doubt that dichotomized viewpoints would constitute a very effective way of teaching this course, and one which I would not hesitate to adopt.
9. In part, this answer has been provided above. Particularly admirable would be the dichotomized set-up for each issue. Also, the introductory concern with public administration as being inter-disciplinary in nature is laudable. It seems to me, however, that one might well stress the fact that what is required is an "inter" as opposed to a "multi" disciplinary approach--the manuscript does not do so. In my opinion, it is not enough to simply lump together specialists from various disciplines. There is need for an interdisciplinary approach emphasizing a changed perception on the part of the academics concerned. Teaching in public administration implies commitment to an integrative approach, a collegial approach quite unique to academic endeavour, at least in the social sciences.

10. The approach does not, so far as I can determine from the limited amount of material presented, reflect a particular ideological bent, though it perhaps follows the customary academic response to pluralism in its phraseology regarding Chapter 6. This is not so much valid or invalid as expectable.
11. The main texts available in this field are Fred Kramer's Dynamics of Public Bureaucracy: An Introduction to Public Administration Cambridge: Winthrop Publishers, Inc., 1977 and Grover Starling's Managing the Public Sector. Georgetown: The Dorsey Press, 1977. It seems that the proposed book would compete with either on at least equal terms, and perhaps is more comprehensive than the Starling book in its emphasis on citizen participation. One thing is certain. The fact that two publications of 1977 must be cited as major works in the field means that no one has yet met the need for a good introductory text in public administration for Canadian students. I would have to stress the Canadian element because both mentioned works are American. There is no comparable Canadian text of which I am aware. Hence, a book of this type would be a more than welcome contribution to the field.
12. The major strengths of this proposal are its intention to introduce the material in terms of dichotomy of opinion among academics, and its attention to both the disciplinary implications of education in public administration and the importance of citizen participation. It is difficult on the basis of the proposal as set forth (it appears to be at a very early stage of development) to assess weaknesses or the strengths and weaknesses of specific chapters.
13. The writing style is clear and concise and adequate for the course and students.
14. It appears that the material is up-to-date, but there is too little presented to give a specific judgement. One would hope, however, that the currency of many issues in public administration would not be lost on the author.
15. Although the manuscript submitted to me is too short to give an assessment of the "Canadian" content, I have already indicated that there is need for a book for Canadian students, and there is no shortage of material now being developed to ensure a good Canadian content in a general introductory text. I would want to be demanding yet encouraging in this context.
16. I have no comments or recommendations here. End of chapter bibliographical essays would be nice, though innovative. Problems are unnecessary.
17. I doubt that supplementary teaching aids would add appreciably to the manuscript's usefulness.
18. Virtually anyone teaching in the area of public administration would be a good source for further review. I would not presume to single anyone out.
19. I would strongly advise that you consider publication of either this or one like it. If I were teaching P.S. 3250, I would, if a book of this type were available, have no hesitation in recommending it, subject to seeing the final project.

Item 6

McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited
330 Progress Avenue
Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2Z5
Telephone 416/293-1911, Telex 02-21661



December 14, 1976

Professor M. Paul Brown
School of Public Administration
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3M 4M6

Dear Professor Brown:

Thank you for your excellent critique of the material ISSUES IN PUBLIC POLICY which we requested of you.

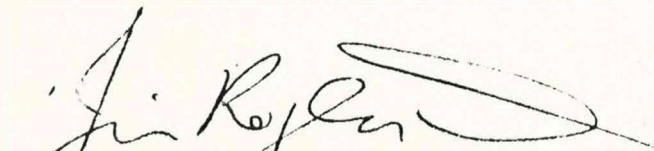
It is evident that you have made a thorough and careful examination of the material and I certainly appreciate the care you have taken in presenting this constructive review.

I have decided, given the nature of your comments, to withdraw further interest in this material and to pursue actively the possibility of developing a basic text in this area. I would welcome any suggestions which you might have as to potential authors in this area.

Thank you once again for your help.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,


James A. W. Rogerson
Sponsoring Editor
College Division

JAWR:ss
encl.

A Review of "Issues in Canadian Public Policy and the Individual"-- Introduction and Chapter 1.

1. This book would seem primarily to fit into my course Public Administration 5240- Policy Formulation in Canada. It is offered in the Department of Political Science at the honours level, i.e., 4th year. It would definitely be a supplemental use.
2. The public administration program requires PA 5240 of all students. It would be an option for undergraduate political science students.
3. The public administration program does not require a specific set of prerequisites for this course. The political science program restricts participation to 4th year honours students, as indicated above.
4. This course is taught through a series of 13 lecture-discussion sessions which outline the basic processes involved in Canadian public policy formulation. This approach involves an analysis of the perceptions of the Canadian state in terms of political economy, ideology, and culture, a consideration of the linkages between the political system as a whole and the policy process itself, and some detailed examination of the scholarly approaches to the study of policy formulation, e.g., incrementalism, rational-planning, and conceptual problems associated with the term policy. The underlying dynamic of the course consists of a critique of policy formulation in Canada, centering on problems of public policy formulation and post-industrialism and on regionalism and public policy.

To some extent at least, the Table of Contents covers the topics which are generally included in the course.

5. One serious weakness of the manuscript as presented concerns its failure to articulate as more than a peripheral concern the large gap that exists between the assumed need for knowledgeable citizens and the already demonstrated disinclination of many Canadians not to participate at all. I have indicated this problem at various points in the enclosed comments. To my mind, this certainly would be essential, given the stated purpose of the book. Moreover, the manuscript, a good discussion of the theoretical assumptions which underlie the major premises. The argument that is offered--public policy solutions cannot wait for theory-- is only blandly stated and then not consistently. There is an inherent contradiction between the closing comment that (p. 38, II) "policy analysis requires rigorous standards because only in that manner can we have some assurance that the projected policy outcomes will be empirically verifiable", and the whole "anti-theoretical"

argument of the first four pages. Do we need theory or do we not? The whole thing tends to come out as mush. As the author states:

It is quite one thing to have an idea and to read about it and quite another to be able to present your ideas in a coherent and effective manner. (II, p. 39)

The "anti-theoretical" argument is so blandly put, ^{that} it must raise serious misgivings among political scientists. If the argument was to be made, it should have been sustained on more grounds than that theory would have prevented the author from talking about an area that he considered important.

6. In my view the whole discussion of the general macro models of decision-making does not add sufficiently to our present understanding to be included in a book which might emerge from this manuscript. Aside from the oranges and apples, all of the arguments contained within are already available, most particularly in a Canadian context in the Doern and Aucoin book The Structures of Policy-Making in Canada. It is interesting to note that this reference is missing from the bibliography of section II. Other than that, the author promised a discussion, and for the few Canadian examples thrown in, there is no articulated argument of any strength as to ^{why} the reader should be subjected to yet another overview of decision-making models.

A more desirable approach would be for the author to elaborate further on his own distinction between decision-making and policy-making.

7. Having seen so little of the general content of the book, it is difficult to respond to this query. The organization appears to be logical, but more demonstration of this logic is needed than the reasoning and explanation given on I, p. 26, where the argument is almost apologetic. As stated, I cannot see that this organization would provide me with a useful teaching tool, outside of some very interesting tid-bits that creep into the discussion at various points. It would of little use to students, I fear.

The organization would have been improved by concentrating on the concept of the knowledgeable citizen, combined with the challenge of an increasingly technological and rapidly ^{urbanizing} society, to present a major argument concerning the process of policy-making in Canada. That would involve accentuating the argument on "the individual", and de-emphasizing the discussion on models of policy-making per se. These would be important only in so far as they are broached in those policy areas where questions concerning the individual and rapidly changing society are

addressed. These are broad improvements which should be taken only as suggestions. I have made further detailed comments on Section I, while Section II is in my opinion of so little importance, given the aims of the manuscript, that detailed comments are unnecessary. Objectively speaking, this book would not be useful as it stands in projection in this manuscript.

8. On the whole, the objectives of my course and that of the author in this manuscript match. I have already indicated weaknesses of organization, but I doubt that the objectives can be faulted; indeed, less so in the case of the manuscript than in the case of my course! It is unfortunate that the organization of the manuscript, and the discussion of the assumptions about theory, do not do justice to the objectives. Clearly some further rigorous thinking is required. The whole tone tends to sound like something that somebody decided to dash off because it sounded important.
9. I think that the notion of "public individualism", as exemplifying the concern with the individual in a changing technological society, is a good one, and not covered in this fashion in the literature. There have, however, been at least two pieces which address the same topic, namely the O'Neill referred to in my added comments, and a new book by the historian L.S. Stavrianos, The Promise of the Coming Dark Age. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and Company, 1976, which attempts to show that:

The coming Dark Age [will be] an age of reintegration as well as disintegration, an age that holds the promise of creative new values and new institutions. Chief among these new values is the widespread desire of people throughout the world for real participation in public and private affairs- this is the principal regenerative feature of the coming Dark Age. (back-cover)
- This is not to say that the subject should not be discussed from a political science perspective; it is to say that the general idea is not unique. This should not dissuade someone from producing a text on the idea; it merely stresses the need for quality and rigour.
10. The manuscript does not to my mind reflect any ideological stance that would be obnoxious.
11. It is abundantly clear that there are no major texts currently available that do justice to this particular topic, outside of the new one just mentioned, certainly nothing within the general field of political science. Oddly, perhaps, some of T.S. Elliot's material offers the nearest

thing to an appropriate text in the area. This proposal, or a proposal of this kind would fill a need.

12. The sad thing about this proposal is that a text of this kind is sorely needed in the field of Canadian public administration and political science. Timeliness is, however, a goddess of insufficient allure to justify production of a text based on this manuscript. A text is needed, but surely the need should not be met at the cost of quality. I have already commented in some detail on the weaknesses of the manuscript, what with fuzzy argumentation regarding the need for, or rejection of theory--which is never quite certain--and the major attention given to a rehash of major decision-making models which are unobjectionable because innocuous. In summary, however, both are weak. The only strong points in this presentation are the possibilities inherent in the notion of "public individualism" and the resume of government attempts to get citizen input (read response) into solution of pressing public policy problems, ie, I, pp. 9-15.

13. The style of this manuscript is particularly unsuitable for a major text. Such phrases as:

we may retire secure in the knowledge that we may have made some modest contribution to human survival on this planet (I, p. 1)

I suppose that if both are lacking then you really will not have much of a role in the direction of your future (I, p. 19)

The Toynbee comment on page (I, p. 22), commented on at that point.

Remember

~~Remember~~, if you want to have some control over the world in which you are destined to live, now is the time to start developing the resources to grapple with the challenge (I, p. 22)


are too wistful to be seriously considered, whether directed towards a reviewer or a general educated audience. The tone is almost patronizing. Furthermore, the first person singular is be avoided in serious academic discourse. Just a poor style overall, which unfortunately manifests itself just when

close argumentation is required. Glib phrasing such as that alluded to serves as a convenient way of passing off difficulties which required the rigorous application of analysis.

The level of the writing is all too consistent with that of many students in my course!

14. The material is relatively up-to-date, with notable exceptions which I have pointed out in my comments. It should be stressed, however, that the objective of the book is forward-looking enough to merit serious consideration.
15. The book is sufficiently Canadian in content, in fact, quite refreshing in some instances. It is not possible, however, to justify the serious weaknesses, in my opinion, of the manuscript on the basis of this kind of content.
16. The lack of end of chapter material, in terms of problems and/or questions, is not a difficulty at the level of study where this work would presumably find use. It is doubtful if any additions of such would be particularly useful.
17. Not applicable
18. David Williams in the Maritime School of Social Work might be an appropriate reviewer for this book. In addition, Peter Aucoin, of the Dalhousie University School of Public Administration has expertise in the area.
19. With regard to publication of the proposed book, I cannot in all honesty recommend its publication as presently constituted. More than anything, the need of a text which will explore the central issues raised by this manuscript guides this decision. A highly important issue requires a discussion of similar quality, and this manuscript does not, in my opinion, meet that standard. Perhaps, further thought and refinement could bring it to the required degree of clarity and overall excellence. The need of such a text, however, cannot be over-emphasized, and further pursuit in the area would in my view be fully justified.

I could not adopt this proposed book as it now stands.


M. Paul Brown

Assistant Professor

Comments on Issues on Canadian Public Policy and the Individual

- p. 2- the author fails ^{to} ~~for~~ make clear the relationship between the terms "people", "Citizen", and "public concern". What is really a substantive matter becomes an inconsequential slide in attention.
- In a book purportedly on public policy and the citizen, the collectivity implied by the "people" takes on particular significance, especially since collective action (...society will become more controlled and less individualistic... p. 6) is one of the underlying premises of the book. Where does, then, the citizen stand in all of this? While the author assumes that the citizen will be active, there is nothing in the preceding paragraph to indicate that there will be, let alone must be, collaboration between the citizen, the "informed student of politics", and the political scientist. Indeed, the political scientist is often held to be the "student of politics". Is his role then to change, and if so, to what? We are not, unfortunately, told.
- p. 3- The distinction between decision-making and policy-making is too casually stated, particularly in view of the critical questions which center around usage of these concepts (See Doern and Aucoin (eds) The Structures of Policy-Making in Canada, pp. 22-23, and Theodore Lowi, "Decision-making vs. policy-making: Towards an antidote for technocracy", Public Administration Review, May-June, 1970, pp. 317-319)
- p. 3- The writer displays a suspect appreciation of the "scientific method of inquiry". Science moves from unknowns (hypotheses) to verifications (empirical), not the other way around. Essential for articulation of the text's position is Barney Glaser The discovery of grounded theory: strategies for qualitative research. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co., 1967. Interestingly, the author eventually winds up calling for more theory:Public policy choices demand intellectually sound theory and then empirical application, including perhaps testing and monitoring, p 8. The writer then qualifies this by citing the press of time in crisis, but offers absolutely nothing in the way of alternative. Where we are left is anybody's guess, including, presumably, the author's.
- p. 6- "groups which are not, and have not been, regular participants in social and political processes

should....derive some of the fruits from a well-endowed society".... This point is well taken, but participation barriers are reduced to "ethnicity, sex, language, or whatever (Emphasis added)". The "whatever" surely constitutes that group within society which is economically disadvantaged, and which is the largest single proportion of "non-participants". Whatever indeed!!!!

- p. 8 Later we shall return to these various types of relationships because they are an essential key to understanding the challenge faced by policy makers---- hardly an adequate way of handling this problem; having raised it, the author should have dealt with it in some coherent fashion. There are logical ways to put off discussion to more appropriate contexts; they should have been used.
- p. 9 "Social problems and social change require profound theory". In view of the way theory has already been treated, it suffices to note that its place is recognized. Here, however, there is nothing which would indicate that theory is essential.

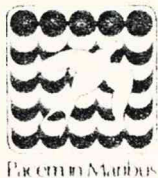
"public policy presumably will continue to follow paths of expediency"----Simplistic at best, ignoring both the personal impact of Pierre Trudeau, and the policy reorganization he instituted at the federal level. See Thomas A. Hockin(ed) Apex of Power for a spate of good articles.

- p. 9 "While social individualism necessarily may decline private individualism will remain.--albeit under modified conditions". This takes the form of a kind of hypothesis which apparently does not merit any discussion, let alone proof or verification. And what are those modified conditions?

A better statement of this problem is John O'Neill's "Public and Private Space", in Trevor Lloyd(ed) Agenda 1970: proposals for a creative politics. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967, pp. 74-93.

- p. 12 "testing ground for new ideas and proposals from the Commission". It is precisely this concept of testing devices, or participation, devices which troubles many commentators, i.e., testing grounds for government proposals, rather than as places for receiving citizen proposals. There must surely be distinctions between the "testing" concept and the kind of participation the author proposes, but he seems unaware of them.

- p. 14 "governments have moved a considerable direction towards broader citizen participation in the political system"--true as far as it goes, but does not answer the question posed on page 6.
- p. 16 The knowledge^{able} citizen has become by this point a key point in the argument, but nowhere is any rigorous attempt made to assert the need or possibility of the knowledgeable citizen, nor what such a citizen would be like, i.e., what knowledge he would have--for instance, values or data, or both?
- p. 17 "no longer can governments...persons affected by policy decisions from the processes whereby such decisions are made--fine rhetoric, but nothing is presented to indicate this change.
- p. 18 "quality of citizen response"-- quality according to whose criteria? the author's? the government's? the society's?
- p. 19 "as we define our interests more explicitly and begin to appreciate the immense power of collective knowledge and talents, we shall be able increasingly to place pressure upon governments and policy makers". --this has all been said before, but still does not answer the problem of those non-participating citizens who seemingly will not participate.
- p. 20 The whole of the 1st paragraph on p. 20 begs the question of the kind of public participation envisaged. It is not as simple as saying "groups as participants in the process, or even very articulate individuals". What model, if any, is being suggested here? What model, if any, is being rejected?



International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 Valletta - Malta

Cables: Interocean

July 28, 1984.

Dr. Rolf Björnerstedt
SIPRI
Bergshamra
S-17173 Solna
Sweden

Dear Dr. Björnerstedt:

I have been in touch with Dr. Byers, and everything is proceeding on schedule. I have written to Epstein, but have not yet had a reply from him. I have talked to Pardo, who informed me that he has not received the transcript of his talk. If he receives it, he will be glad to take care of the required editing.

My own piece will be revised in August.

I understand that you wish to share the costs for the editing. I highly respect Dr. Byers and I am sure he will do an excellent job. However, since we were not consulted about the choice of the editor, nor were we advised of his charges, I am a little less than enthusiastic about paying for the editing. In an indestructible sense of cooperation, and for the sake of my friend Alva, I suggest that we pay a pro rata share: Suppose the cost of the editing is \$1,000, and there are 600 pages in the book. 400 pages are pieces commissioned by you; 200 are pieces commissioned by IOI. (these figures are quite arbitrary and merely indicative.) I suggest that in this (fictional) situation, you pay $\$1,000:600 \times 400 = \666.67 , while we pay $\$1,000:600 \times 200 = \333.33 . I hope this will be acceptable to you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese



Dr. E. Borgese
Dalhousie Univ.
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA

James J. Stretch
Department of Biology
University of California
Los Angeles, California
USA 90024

Dear Dr. Borgese,

I would greatly appreciate receiving a copy of your
paper _____

The law of the sea.

which appeared in Sci. Amer. 248:42-49

Thank you for this courtesy.

Sincerely,

Stretch

(Cut and use as label)

James J. Stretch
Department of Biology
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Dear Elizabeth,

Well, here it is. I'm extremely sorry that you didn't get the finished manuscript sooner, but I hope that the copies of the quotes that Jean had did you some good. I do think that ~~many~~ realized how broad this really was, when we added the part concerning reasons why the Third World needed this work. As can readily be seen there is a great deal of quotation. I did that for reasons of exactness and also so that you could just what is being written, by whom and in their terms. The format is such that I tried to develop the history of the Common Heritage Concept, how it itself ~~per se~~ has expanded and then by ANALOGY I tried to show how in other areas there seem to be the common heritage concept but it is not called that. For example, the Public Trust Doctrine is directly analogous to the Common Heritage Concept. In fact, the author of that article says that he in fact intends that the Public Trust Doctrine be expanded into other areas of resources. This is just like the Common Heritage. The Space Analogy is in there as well. The article by Mr. Ordeifelt regarding the history, the decline and transfer of technology to developing countries is VERY IMPORTANT for you. This area was the most difficult to find anything that was meaningful. I probably read a 2000 pages of material (over)

to get this material in the Technology Transfer area. The article by Sanjaya Lal is also very important. At the end there is an article that surprisingly came from that book on international law that I indicated wasn't very good. Well, the chap presented is fair and there a couple others that are fair also.

The length is perhaps more than you thought it would be. But, something so broad as these areas and with as little written directly in the area it dictated that analogy be used and that required the explications used.

Things can be tossed around and edited by you if you so desire. With all of the information presented in the paper you pick and choose more or less what you ~~want~~ want out of it.

Here at school things have been incredibly busy. For example I finished my work with the paper about 3 weeks ago but it took the secretary (who is a fellow student unfortunately) 2 1/2 weeks to get it done. Again, I'm very sorry for the delay. Just my typing of the quotations while I was at the Center took 2 1/2 weeks! At any rate, I hope you gain something from this. If you need anything please let me or Jean know. I'm sending her all of the material I used and my notes. The original of the paper I'll put on file at the Center. I'm afraid to mail it! Best Wishes,

NOTE: PAGES MISNUMBERED AT Pp. 62 & 64. ^{There is} NO P. 63.

ROB

HARRY N. ABRAMS, INC.

TIMES MIRROR

October 15, 1974

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Center for the Study of
Democratic Institutions
Box 4068, Santa Barbara
California 93193

Dear Mrs. Borgese,

Please confirm that you received a manuscript by certified mail, receipt number 681892. I have not received notification that you got the package, and I'm worried about it. Enclosed you will find Professor Revelle's edited ms; we have made a duplicate. Don't go to any trouble, but please drop me a card letting me know what you have and what you don't have. Thanks so much.

Sincerely,

Martha Wilson

Martha Wilson
Assistant to
Margaret Kaplan

May 29, 1974

Mrs. Elisabeth Borgese
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, Cal. 93103

Dear Elisabeth:

Herewith the manuscript.

Overall judgment: A fine book which of course will be even more impressive with the illustrations.

The strong point is the powerful organization. The three-part division works out beautifully, building to a climax; and the subdivisions within the three parts are arranged with similar logic. I see no necessity for any wholesale changes, large cuts, or significant expansion.

On the macro-level, then, great. It is on the micro-level that, I think, considerably more work is needed.

You will find that I have made perhaps one thousand to fifteen hundred small changes and suggestions. Do not feel hurt: the suggestions are all of a trivial nature, involving issues of punctuation, capitalization, paragraphing, vocabulary, and essential sentence structure. I have spent only three days on the manuscript because it was all the time I had available. But at least another week of work is necessary, provided you feel that my suggested revisions are sound. You can make them yourself because I have pointed out from time to time in the margins just where your tiny linguistic weaknesses lie.

Even after you have gone over the manuscript in the light of my suggested corrections, it will have to be read carefully for style by the Abrams editor. There are many examples of nonconformity, some of which I have caught but many of which still remain.

At a few places I have indicated what I think to be a superabundance of technical detail. Whether you should reduce this or not is up to you and the editors. I tend to resist descriptions of mechanical processes but other readers may like them.

Perhaps your final chapter might be enlarged by using more of the background material contained in your discussion paper scheduled for this date.

5/29/74

As you go through the manuscript you may be irritated at what seems like a plethora of pedantic corrections. Remember that I was once a high-school English teacher and therefore I cannot help believing in certain old-fashioned rules of rhetoric. Every mark of punctuation has its own function and they cannot be confused. Every sentence has an optimum length. Too many non-periodic sentences weaken the reader's attention. Too many interpolated or appositional phrases also make it hard for him. Too many dashes interrupt the train of thought.

These may seem like trivialities but in the course of a long book they mount up. It is worthwhile therefore to go over the manuscript with a fine-tooth comb. You will improve its readability at least 20 per cent.

I think your first section was more slowly and carefully written than the second section, though this is just a hunch. I think also that a few chapters, especially Chapter 10, need more revision than others.

If I can be of further help (assuming I have been of any) please phone me.

My final word is one of admiration. A remarkable woman has written a remarkable book.

Best,

Kip

Clifton Fadiman

CF:lw

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

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SANTA BARBARA · SANTA CRUZ

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY
8602 LA JOLLA SHORES DRIVE
P. O. BOX 109
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037

May 30, 1973

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow
The Center
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Dear Ms. Borgese:

Unfortunately our photo file consists mostly of black and white glossy prints. What color slides we do have would not help you in illustrating your book.

We are sorry that our office can be of no assistance.

To obtain historical charts, our librarian suggests you contact the UCLA library. You might call Ruth Ann Lowe or Linda Ja at (213) 731-3526 between 8 and 11 a.m. If they cannot be reached at that number, try the annex number: 731-2037.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Bobbie Campbell

The
Center

for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.



November 5, 1973

Mr. Anthony A. Carter
Research Fellow
Institute on Metropolitan Issues
3-25, Hachiyama-cho
Shibuya-ku
Tokyo 150
J A P A N

Dear Mr. Carter:

Sorry I missed you before leaving the hotel last week. I was there until the appointed time, but I guess you were either delayed by a traffic jam or you had to change your schedule, or something. I hope, at any rate, you did not arrive after I left and that I thus made you waste your time.

I am still very anxious to have your pictures. Perhaps you could give them to Jun Ui, who is putting together quite a few, and I could fetch them when I am back in Tokyo at the end of the month.

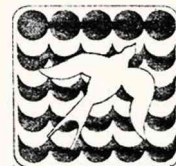
It was very nice meeting you and Mrs. Carter. Please give her my best regards.

With all good wishes,

Yours cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow

DRAMA



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103

April 1, 1974.

Mr. Olof Cederlund
Keeper, Statens Sjöhistoriska Museum
Wasavarvet Sektion 1
Djurgårdsbrunnsvägen 24
Stockholm NO 11527, Sweden

Dear Mr. Cederlund:

My new book, THE DRAMA OF THE OCEANS, which will be published by Harry Abrams in New York next year, has a chapter on marine archeology, and I need a few more pictures for this chapter.

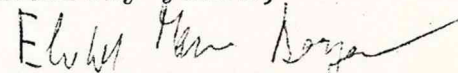
I would love to have one picture of the Vasa -- either in color, or in black and white. The book is going to be very beautifully illustrated.

Could you be so very kind as to send me a color transparency or a black-and white print or negative from which to reproduce? My publisher will of course be glad to pay for the picture.

My deadline is the end of April, and I would be very grateful if you could let me have the picture soon.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

The Center *for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.*

May 4, 1974.

Mr. Roger Henri Charlier
4055 North Keystone Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60 641.

Dear Mr. Charlier:

Mr. Hutchins, Chairman of this Center, has passed your letter of April 14 on to me, because of my connection with Pacem in Maribus.

By coincidence I think I wrote to you -- at another address -- just a little while ago, asking you whether you have pictures of the St. Malo tide-energy plant, or other tide energy plants, which I could use for my book THE DRAMA OF THE OCEANS. Did you receive my letter?

As you see, I am familiar with your work, and would be very glad indeed to have you come out here to the Center.. I hope this can be arranged some time in September when I am back from Europe and Venezuela. Before leaving the end of this month I shall certainly put your name on the agenda of our Senior Fellows meeting: It is the group as a whole that makes the decisions with regard to invitations.

In the meantime I would be grateful if you could send me a few more of your articles or other writings so that I can acquaint my colleagues with your work.

Would you be interested in coming to Malta for the Pacem in Maribus V convocation in September?

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

be NSG

* copy of Apr. 16 letter enclosed

The
Center *for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.*



April 16, 1974.

Dr. Roger Charlier
Department of Earth Sciences
North Eastern Illinois University
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Charlier:

I am about to finish a book, THE DRAMA OF THE OCEANS, which will be published by Harry Abrams in New York early next year. I am enclosing a synopsis and table of content, to give you an idea.

In the chapter on "the Oilmen and Miners" I am dealing with all forms of energy that can be extracted from the oceans and, obviously, am including tidal energy, with special reference to your work.

Could you send me a few pictures, of the Rance River installations, or any others you might have? I would be very grateful if you could send me glossy prints, or negatives, from which to reproduce. I certainly could use two or even three.

The publishers will of course be glad to pay for the pictures.

Since my deadline is drawing near, I would be very grateful if I could hear from you as soon as possible.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow.

Encl: Synopsis
Table of Contents

March 1, 1974

Mrs. Joyce Church
Box 1163
La Jolla 92037

Dear Mrs. Church:

Further to the telephone conversation this afternoon regarding the "wave picture" which was used on the cover of the first (1969) issue of Oceans Magazine, I am enclosing a draft of the table of contents and the introduction to be published in a book entitled The Drama of the Oceans written by Elisabeth Mann Borgese and published by Harry N. Abrams, Inc., New York.

The book will be illustrated with over 300 color plates and black and white photographs. We should be very grateful if you would authorize Mrs. Borgese to include the wave picture. If you can suggest any others from your selection, it would be very helpful.

We shall be glad to pay for any charges.

Yours sincerely,

Jean Müller

Jean Müller
Assistant to Mrs. Borgese

Encls: 2

photography unlimited

RON
CHURCH

714-566-1160

3/27/74

call

Jean Muller
The Center
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, Cal. 93103

Dear Ms. Muller:

In reply to your letter of March 1,
yes, you may use the wave photo. The fee will
be \$125.00 which is the minimum fee for use
of photo full page color.

Please let us know if this is within
your budget. I will be sending other photos upon
your reply. It is our pleasure to work with you.

Sincerely,

Joyce Church
Joyce Church

jc/jl

P.O. BOX 1163, LA JOLLA, CALIF. 92037



for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.

*Sent to
by me
for sending*

April 24, 1974

Ms. Elizabeth Clarke
Thames Y Hudson Ltd.
30-34 Bloomsburg St.
London WC1B 3QP

Dear Ms. Clarke,

I have forwarded your invoice to Harry Abrams Inc.
and you will receive your check in the near future.

Do you happen to have the plate or a print from
which we could reproduce it? They tell me at Harry
Abrams that it is impossible to reproduce from the
book.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow



Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Send this to

Barbara Lyons, to forward if o.k.

not to Ed. Clarke!

For it may be stupid!

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Ms Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
Box 4068,
Santa Barbara, California 93103.

8th April, 1974

Dear Ms Borgese,

Thank you for your letter of 1st April.

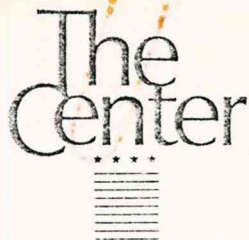
We have pleasure in enclosing our invoice for the use of the map, fig. 2 from ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER WATER in your book on The Drama of the Oceans. We note that you already have permission from Professor Bass.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Clarke

Elizabeth Clarke

The
Center *for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.*



April 10, 1973

Mr. Alan Cober
Croton Dam Road
Ossining, N.Y. 10562

Dear Mr. Cober:

The photolibrarian of The Lamp gave me your address. I am presently doing a book, The Drama of the Oceans. You will find an outline enclosed.

I do not know what type of pictures you have, but as you will notice, the outline is very comprehensive, and I can include in the 150 large, illustrated pages almost anything connected with the oceans or the shore that is aesthetically beautiful and striking.

I would be very grateful if you could send me a selection of transparencies if you think you have anything that might fit in. Needless to say, Harry Abrams would buy the pictures from you if we can use them.

Since I am struggling with deadlines, I would be grateful for an early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow

Hellshire Park
Lot 63
St Catharine
Bridgetown P.C.

Dear Nana Borgese

good day to you and your family in which I take great pleasure in writing you this letter. Anyway my main reason for writing you this letter is that I am reminding you about the pen friend you are to send for me. Miss Elisabeth I know you have had a wonderful time here whenever you visit here, I hope next year if life speaks and you come back to Jamaica and I am working out this same restaurant I will see you.

~~These~~ These are my hobbies and information about myself below.

Name: Canute Smauge

Age: 23 year of age

Born: 1st August 1962

Sports: football, table tennis
Swimming.

Profession: waiter.

From Canute Smauge

Please pass on my name and address to person for me as early as possible, so that I can get an answer.

File

June 3, 1969.

Professor Peter Hay
Law School
University of Illinois
Champaign, Ill.

Dear Professor Hay:

Thank you very much for the copy of "Supremacy of Community Law in National Courts," which I have read, as your previous works, with the greatest interest and admiration.

In return, I am sending you today my latest monograph, THE OCEAN REGIME, plus an announcement of an international convocation on this subject we are planning to hold in Malta in June 1970.

Not only am I interested in your criticism of this work, but, more than that, I should like to ask for your cooperation and help.

As you will see from the prospectus for the convocation, we are running a study-project, in preparation of the convocation, on the question of the limits of the continental shelf and the limits of national jurisdiction, and another one, on the problem of the legal framework for the "regime." A preparatory conference, jointly, on these two topics (which are interdependent) is planned to meet in Rhode Island, the first week in February, upon invitation by Senator Pell.

Now, there seem to be two schools of thought: one, that it is impossible to define the limits of the continental shelf without knowing what kind of a regime we are going to have beyond the limits of national jurisdiction; two, that, first of all, we must define these boundaries of the "regime" and of the continental shelf: then only can we begin to discuss the nature of the regime. Both schools seem to give an extraordinary importance to the question of this boundary -- as if we were going to create a "territorial state."

Now, it occurred to me that this approach may be altogether fallacious. Suppose, coastal states were to extend (god forbid) their jurisdiction to "median lines," and there were to be no territory at all "beyond the limits of national jurisdiction." (The United Nations have already ruled out the possibility of such a situation; but let us imagine it came to exist nevertheless). Would this prevent the establishment of a "regime" along the lines of the European Coal and Steel Community? In other words, what is the reality of (internal) boundaries of a nonterritorial community with a functionally, not territorially

Professor Peter Hay

June 3, 1969.

limited jurisdiction?

Of course, the situation of the Ocean Regime is different from that of the Coal and Steel Community, because there is such a thing as an area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The importance of its boundaries, nevertheless, should not be overstated. The "regime" -- something quite sui generis-- is something inbetween a territorial and a functional (nonterritorial) community.

Considering your very special preparation in matters of the European Communities -- would this new problem appeal to you? If you could write an essay somewhat along these lines, you could make a very, very important contribution to the resolution of this vicious-circle issue. We would provide you with a rather extensive bibliography -- and with whatever other background information you might require.

If you are interested, I would like to discuss this possibility -- and your participation in the Rhode Island and Malta conferences, further with you.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

April 16, 1969

Mr. Sidney Kaufman, Director
Plans & Programs Division
Department of the Navy
Deep Submergence Systems Project Office
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

Dear Signey:

Thanks for the very useful material.

I am requiting herewith, with a copy of THE OCEAN REGIME, and the draft regarding Malta. This is being rewritten now. All those to serve on the Steering Committee have accepted, except Prebisch, from whom we have not heard yet, Cousteau who is otherwise busy, and Kaul, not yet replied. The study projects are coming along. I have high hopes for the one on disarmament and arms control, directed by Ritchie Calder. It may produce very new ideas and approaches. I am sure this is the one where you could be most useful to us, too.

I have asked Arthur Barber to send you his paper. He is going to do a job for us on the international organization of meteorological research and reporting.

We'll keep in touch.

Cordially yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Encls.

cc: SUD, RMH, HSA, JLP.

June 23, 1969

Professor Peter Hay
University of Illinois
College of Law
Champaign, Illinois 61820

Dear Professor Hay:

Thank you for your interesting letter of June 9. Your comments on THE OCEAN REGIME are most useful. Of course you noticed that the articles on the Court were almost integrally taken over from the Treaty Establishing the European Coal and Steel Community; but I understand that your remarks refer to the European experience since the ratification of the Treaty rather than to the Treaty itself. And, certainly, we must take that into account. I have been so interested, from the very beginning, in the implications and possible lessons of the European experience for the Ocean Regime, that my first memorandum on the subject was called "A Schuman plan for the Deep Seas." But, then, that would scare away the socialist countries.

The OCEAN REGIME will be just one among many many background papers at Malta. I would not want to overstress its importance. So while I am personally very grateful for your comments and suggestions, which will help me to revise and update the paper, I don't think we should consider your doing a paper on this subject directly in connection with the Malta Conference. But I think that a paper on the general lessons of the European experience for the deep-sea problems would be immensely valuable, and something that is not being done by anybody else. And one section of the paper could deal with the problem of territoriality and territorial boundaries as indicated in my last letter. If you could do such a paper and join us, for its discussion, at the Preparatory Conference in Rhode Island, on January 30 - February 1, that would be excellent. If, after that, you are able to come to Malta too, that would be fine; but, as you say, that is a question that can be solved later.

Please let me know as soon as possible, and I shall forward the information to Harrop Freeman and Ambassador Pardo, who are in charge of the Continental Shelf subproject, as well as to myself as the one responsible for the Legal Framework subproject.

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
COLLEGE OF LAW
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820

June 9, 1969

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Dear Mrs. Borgese:

Thank you very much for your kind letter about my recent article and for your own monograph and the prospectus on the project concerning the "ocean regime." I have read both papers - albeit only cursorily - over the weekend, and find the questions raised in your letter to be of great interest indeed. In addition to the problems you suggest, at least two points in the proposed "Draft Statute" give me some concern: they relate to the composition and powers of the proposed Assembly (and to a lesser extent of the Commission), on the one hand, and to the role of the Court in ensuring uniform observance of the new legal rules. In both areas I think that the European experience may not have been sufficiently considered: the more I work with the interrelation of Community and national law in the European Communities and the delineation of powers and jurisdiction of the law-making organs, the more I am struck by the fact that tradition-minded legal neatness (in the founding instruments) does not always make for efficacy of Community law later on. In terms of the Draft Statute I am bothered specifically by the provisions that the Court may review the validity of acts of the Regime which are in issue before national courts, without having equivalent jurisdiction to supervise the uniform interpretation and application of such acts in national courts. The European experience has shown that the bulk of litigation is in national courts and between private parties, and that these courts therefore contribute most to the development of the new law: the need to ensure uniformity is therefore great. With respect to the Assembly's composition I worry that the desire to ensure wide representation of interest groups will, at the same time, make this a slow-moving and perhaps ineffective body: again, I am drawing on the European experience (the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities). I wonder whether the objective of receiving the views of all participants (and thereby also increasing the support base for decisions) could not be achieved with a system of mandatory consultation, without thereby proliferating the decision-making authority quite so much.


To some extent, these initial points echo your concern for new solutions, rather than the adaptation of traditional concepts which were designed to solve rather different problems. In so doing, I would however wish to draw greatly on the experience of such organizations which have already evolved a system of supranational functional decision-making.

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Page 2
June 9, 1969

I should be quite interested in pursuing further with you how I might be of help to this project. I cannot be entirely certain, however, whether I can be available for the Malta conference (if, indeed, you should have had that in mind). While I will be in Europe late in summer 1970, I may have to be in the Far East in June. This should be resolved more definitely this fall. In any case, I don't suppose that this is terribly important for purposes of my possible cooperation at this stage.

I shall be pleased to discuss this further and am looking forward to hearing from you. With best regards,

Sincerely,


Peter Hay
Professor of Law

PH/kd

PARTAB. BHARVANI,
1/4 LILARAM NIVAS,
10th ROAD, KHAR,
BOMBAY-400 052.

6th FEBRUARY, 1986.

ELISABETH MANN BORGESE,
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE,
MALTA.

Madam,

This in reference to your book titled 'SEA FARMS' which was an experience for me. It has expanded my perspective in the field of 'AQUACULTURE' (things which I could not have even imagined).

Since you are an authority on aquaculture could you be kind enough to guide me to where I could procure information on Prawn, Lobster and Carp Farming and also Pearl Culture, references to names to books, magazines, pamphlets or publications printed by the above organisation, if any, would be of immense help.

Please do continue your good work and publish more books so that people realise where the actual relief lies.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, I am,

Yours truly,

Partab. Bhavani



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centro internacional para empresas públicas de países en desarrollo

L/320-85/MC

Ljubljana 13 March, 1985

Dear Sir , *Musadam*,

We have pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, the latest two ICPE publications: "Public Enterprises and Employment in Developing Countries", ed. by W.D. Lakshman, and the ICPE Country Study No. 2, "The Role of the Public Sector in Developing Countries: Bangladesh", by Muzaffer Ahmad. We hope you will find them a useful addition to your library.

We would appreciate your comments and your further help in increasing dissemination of ICPE publications.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Martin Cregeen

Martin Cregeen

for Ivo Pelicon

Editor



المركز الدولي للمؤسسات التابعة للقطاع العام في البلدان النامية

international center for public enterprises in developing countries

centre international des entreprises publiques dans les pays en développement

centro internacional para empresas públicas de países en desarrollo

L/161a-85/MC

Ljubljana 8 February, 1985

Dear Madam/Sir,

We have pleasure in sending you, under separate cover, the latest two ICPE publications: "Public Enterprise: Its Future via Sensitive Quantum Culture" by Viljem Rupnik, and "The Use of the Social Accounting Matrix Framework for Public Sector Analysis: The Case Study of Mexico", by Boris Pleskovič and Gustavo Treviño.

We hope you will find them a useful addition to your library and in your work. Any comments you may have as to their contents and layout would be very much appreciated.

We would also be grateful if you would recommend them to your colleagues.

Thanking you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Martin Cregeen

Martin Cregeen

for Ivo Pelicon

Editor

E 1985
misc

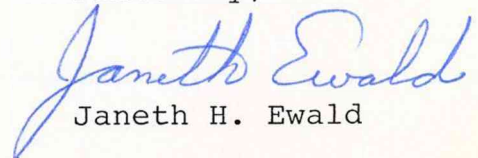
October 2, 1985

Dear Mrs. Borgese:

My thanks to you for your courtesy in responding to my telephone search for a copy of your "The Language Barrier". You may be interested to know it is extant - I found a copy in our local Los Angeles public library for reading and a search bookstore came up with a used copy for keeping. I have a friend who wants this for her present this Christmas. She cites it rather constantly, and needs the affirmation.

In case my telephone message did not include the information, I was aware of your current whereabouts through the Ashmores in Montecito. I am sure they send regards.

Sincerely,


Janeth H. Ewald

18065 Coastline Drive
Malibu, California 90265