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Sunil Murlidhar Shastri
Lecturer in Coastal Management
University of Hull Scarborough Campus

See also IDU
file 'Shastri'

January 2001

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Founder and Honorary Chair
International Ocean Institute
1226, LaMarchant Street
Halifax NS B3H 3P7
Canada

for your
kind
information!

Dear Elisabeth,

**NOMINATION FOR ELISABETH MANN BORGESE AND THE
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE FOR THE JOINT AWARD OF THE
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE**

I have the honour to urge you to nominate Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the International Ocean Institute for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Enclosed with this letter is the Nomination Document with a cover letter addressed to Dr Geir Lundestad. I urge you to complete and send it to him at your earliest convenience by the quickest means possible. An envelope addressed to Dr Geir Lundestad is enclosed for this purpose. Kindly return the enclosed COPY of the cover letter to me for my records. Again, an envelope with my address is enclosed for your convenience.

Please ascertain that you belong to at least one of the seven categories listed in the attached one-page document entitled 'The nomination and selection of Nobel Prize Laureates'.

I further urge you to identify at least one other person who is eligible and pursue them to endorse the document and transmit it to the Nobel Committee in Oslo.

As friends and admirers of Elisabeth let us contribute to making real this ultimate tribute to such a remarkable person.

I look forward to hearing from you.

With best wishes for the New Year

As ever,
Sunil

THE NOMINATION AND SELECTION OF NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATES

The Committee bases its assessment on all nominations postmarked no later than 1 February each year. Later nominations are normally included in the following year's discussions. In recent years, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has received well over 100 different nominations for the Peace Prize. (The actual numbers are much higher, but many are for the same candidates.)

The following are entitled to nominate candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize:

1. Present and past members of the Nobel Committee and the advisers at the Nobel Institute.
2. Members of national assemblies and governments, and members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.
3. Members of the International Court of Arbitration and the International Court of Justice at The Hague.
4. Members of the Commission of the Permanent International Peace Bureau.
5. Members of the Institut de Droit International.
6. Present university professors of law, political science, history and philosophy.
7. Holders of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The committee does not publish the names of nominees. Those who have submitted proposals, however, occasionally make them known; this sometimes results in the organization of campaigns in favour of particular candidates. These have little influence on the committee's decision and may in fact be counter-productive.

Working under the committee's secretary, its permanent advisers, or advisers specially called in for their knowledge of individual candidates, report on the nominations received. Most work goes into reviewing the qualifications of the candidates on the committee's "short list", i.e. those which it has found most suitable. The advisers do not evaluate nominations: that is the committee's responsibility.

The announcement of the Laureate's name is not scheduled for any fixed date, but is often made in mid-October.

EMB/Gen/Awards


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December 24, 2001

Dr. Geir Lundestad
Secretary to the Norwegian Nobel Committee
Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute
Drammensveien 19
N-0255 Oslo
Norway

Dear Dr. Lundestad:

NOMINATION FOR THE JOINT AWARD OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO ELISABETH MANN BORGESSE AND THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

It gives me great pleasure to write to you to endorse the attached document nominating Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the International Ocean Institute for the joint award for the Nobel Peace Prize.

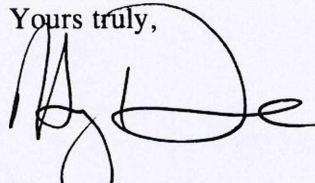
I urge you to consider my nomination: the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the International Ocean Institute will give the much needed recognition to environmental issues in general and ocean governance in particular and how they would contribute to global peace.

Indeed the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the International Ocean Institute in 2002 holds a special significance. The date of the Award of the Prize, 10 December 2002, coincides with the 20th anniversary of the opening for Signature of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea: the "Constitution for the Oceans" which Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese has dedicated her whole life; first to create it then to profess and propagate it through her work and the work of the International Ocean Institute.

It is with great pleasure and a sense of honour that I hereby nominate Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the International Ocean Institute for the joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,



Henry Demone
President & CEO

RECEIVED JAN 09 2002

HED:pf

bcc - E. Mann Borgese

2002

To
Dr Geir Lundestad
Secretary to the Norwegian Nobel Committee
Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute
Drammensveien 19
N-0255 Oslo
Norway

Telephone: +47 22 12 93 01
Facsimile: +47 22 12 93 10
e-mail: gl@nobel.no

Dear Dr Lundestad,

NOMINATION FOR ELISABETH MANN BORGESSE AND THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE FOR THE JOINT AWARD OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

It gives me great pleasure to write to you to endorse the attached document nominating Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese and International Ocean Institute for the joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

I urge you to consider my nomination: the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to EMB and IOI will give the much needed recognition to environmental issues in general and ocean governance in particular and how they would contribute to global peace.

It is with great pleasure and sense of honour that I hereby nominate EMB and IOI for the joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.

With kind regards.

Yours truly,

Place:

Date:

Contact details:

A
document nominating

Professor Dr h c Elisabeth Mann Borgese
and
The International Ocean Institute

for the joint award of

The Nobel Peace Prize

submitted to the

Norwegian Nobel Committee

1 February 2002

This brief document is prepared in order to introduce the Nobel Committee to the life and work of Elisabeth Mann Borgese (hereafter referred to as EMB) and the work of the organization she founded, the International Ocean Institute (hereafter referred to as IOI).

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During the three decades of its existence, the IOI, the life work of EMB, has established itself as the most important global network of, now, 15 Operational Centres in all parts of the world, serving the cause of Peace in the Oceans (*Pacem in Maribus*) through policy research, training and education, publications, conferences and leadership seminars.

IOI activities rest on the conviction that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which entered into force in November 1994, together with the Conventions and Agreements emanating from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, provide a comprehensive international framework for ocean governance; which is conceived in the spirit of Principle 25 of the Rio Declaration (1992) upholding that "Peace, development and environmental protection are *interdependent and indivisible*"; that peace and human security must be founded on sustainable development; that sustainable development must be founded on peace and human security; and that both human security and sustainable development must be based on *equity*: IOI has been, and is, in the forefront of exploring the ethical, economic and institutional and peace-building implications of the principle of the *Common Heritage of Mankind* and its practical implementation at local, national, regional and global levels.

"An international regime for the peaceful uses of the ocean space shall provide a pattern for the future framework of international organization"

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
The Ocean Regime (1968)

Elisabeth Veronica Mann was born in Munich, Germany on 24 April 1918, fifth of six children of Katia Pringsheim and Thomas Mann (1875-1955, Nobel Literature Laureate 1929). Her teens saw the beginnings of the horrors of Nazism and Fascism and the inevitable exile: in France, then Switzerland and the United States. Her psyche was molded and shaped by the writings of Giuseppe Antonio Borgese (1882-1952) whom she considers to be one of the most important and significant influences on her life and work. They were married in 1939.

Her preoccupation, for all her life, has been the search for peace and justice for all. She recognized the problems of 'being a woman' from her early days and in the tradition of her great-grandmother Hedwig Dohm resolved the issue, at least for herself, through her book, *the Ascent of Woman* (1964). Indeed this book delved on themes, including that of the affinity between the 'feminine' and the 'collective', that would develop into the ideas of community management or co-management which she has explored in her most recent book, *the Oceanic Circle* (1998).

At the heart of her life and work is her position, following from both her parents and her husband, that of a 'socialist humanist' or 'humanist socialist', a position that finds its beginnings in her early collaborative work on World Government at the University of

Chicago. The goals and ideals of that philosophy are shared more broadly than ever in present day ideas such as sustainable development. EMB thinks that ~~the way animals communicate and coexist in harmony with nature has important lessons for all of us~~ ^{we have} to learn in order to change our attitude towards nature and our place in it, if only for our own survival. And she does have some considerable insight in this subject.

The University of Chicago, which had contributed so much to the splitting of the atom, must take the moral responsibility to unite the world, it was thought. This led her to contribute to the founding of the Committee to Frame a World Constitution and its journal, *Common Cause* (1948-53). Indeed there is much similarity between the threat of nuclear holocaust then and that of an environmental disaster today. She readily recognized that just as the peaceful and military uses of atomic energy were inextricably linked and needed an international agency to govern them, the same applied equally in the area of environmental protection and ocean governance. And just as a combination of guilt and fear led to the concept of an international atomic energy authority, there was a need to create an authority to look after the environment in general and the oceans in particular.

In other areas too, including the coal and steel industry, it was realized, that the only way to ensure the prevention of their military use was to vigorously ensure the internationalization of the peaceful uses. Taking on from that principle that led to European Union, globalization is seen by many as the way forward. But for EMB, means are just as important as end because she is equally concerned about the consequences of the "evils" of the market. According to her, the market forces may constitute a great potential threat to peace and goodwill and indeed to democracy.

Way back in the Forties, the Chicago draft of a world constitution was based on the conviction that peace was not merely the absence of war and that arms race was a symptom rather than a cause; while the root causes were social and economic inequity and only their elimination would lead to elimination of strife. The constitution proclaimed that earth, water, air and energy, the four elements of life, were the common property of the human race: indeed the beginnings of the idea of the common heritage of mankind which EMB, in close cooperation with Arvid Pardo, "the father of the new Law of the Sea", was later instrumental into developing as the basis for a constitution for oceans.

Despite the obvious criticism that this sounds like utopianism, EMB has clung to her ideals of socialist humanism or humanist socialism. The utopians of today are the realists of tomorrow; the realists of today are dead tomorrow. "Constructive" utopianism has been the forerunner of the new law of the sea and sustainable development efforts of our times. There is a clear link between the utopian, academic efforts of the Chicago Committee to Frame a World Constitution and the global political efforts to frame what would be called "A Constitution for the Ocean": and without doubt, EMB is the intellectual link, with her unstinting endeavours over the last half century.

And some of the issues that EMB grappled with in the world constitution, appropriately dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, that greatest apostle of peace in our times, are equally relevant even today: sovereignty in an interdependent world; governance from the local to the national

to the regional to the global; virtual regions, based on community of cultures; new emerging forms of democracy and the role of “civil society”. And just as the eradication of poverty was proclaimed to be the prerequisite for peace it is now the precondition for sustainable development, thereby inextricably linking eradication of poverty, peace and sustainable development.

It was in the Sixties at the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara California that EMB came into her own. The activities of the Centre were focused on world order and peace and on a series of conferences titled *Pacem in Terris*, a phrase borrowed from the Pope John XXIII’s encyclical. In 1967, EMB decided that it was in the oceans where new and revolutionary concepts could be introduced and where the utopian ideals and ideas for world governance could be tried and tested and subsequently to be implemented in the area of real politics.

This was to be the beginning of a three-year project that was to culminate in what is now a three-decade old “System”. A series of six preliminary workshops to which the best national and international experts were invited, was organized by EMB at the Centre in Santa Barbara, at United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in New York and in Rhode Island. The workshops resulted in six volumes delving into all aspects of ocean governance and the realization that the problems of ocean space are interrelated and need to be considered as a whole: a concept close to the problematique of the Club of Rome of which EMB was the only woman founding member.

“The oceans”, she said, “are our great laboratory for the making of a new world order”: this indeed has become the cornerstone of all her work. She paraphrased the Pope and called her first conference in Malta in 1970 *Pacem in Maribus* (PIM). The conference attracted some of the best minds from “across the oceans” who would become leaders at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea III (UNCLOS III); indeed, one of them would even be the President of the Conference, as well as the first President of the IOI. The PIM has since evolved into a highly successful series of annual conferences, the 28th such conference was held at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Hamburg, Germany in December 2000.

The first PIM in 1970 spawned a continuing committee comprising a group of extraordinary people from the east and west and the north and south. This was the cue for EMB the institution builder. In a brief span, some of the early projects EMB developed contributed to the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan, a fact generously and often credited to IOI by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). With the funding from those early projects and support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), EMB formally established the International Ocean Institute (IOI) as an international non-governmental organization at the University of Malta in 1972.

Project followed successful project thereafter during much of Seventies: disarmament in the oceans remained a prime commitment, involving personalities such as Alva Myrdal. Other projects investigated the physical, social, economic, legal and institutional linkages of oceans in governance issues. IOI projects contributed greatly to the work of New International

Economic Order (NIEO) and the Reshaping of International Order (RIO).

In 1976 EMB published a book, *The Drama of the Oceans*, which was selected by the American Book of the Month Club and netted her royalties of over US\$300,000. She spent these on *Pacem in Maribus* in Okinawa- a major event in which the Chairmen of all the working Committees of UNCLOS III participated and which was to exercise a major impact on its work. All this gave IOI an immense intellectual credibility, which in turn was augmented by the continued success of the PIMs. EMB must now look beyond ideas: practical outcomes resulting from great ideas must now be demonstrated.

Training Programmes provided that breakthrough. EMB recognized the need to train a large number of highly competent personnel to represent their own, particularly, developing countries. She was able to enlist the support of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and, albeit after some initial hesitation, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) which went on to become one of the most important source of funding for IOI over the last three decades. Support came from other quarters, including the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund, with the success of the programmes and as more innovative programmes were established. The IOI Training Programmes were indeed the first to apply a *genuinely interdisciplinary approach*, based on the awareness that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole; they advocated social and economic, intragenerational and intergenerational *equity*, based on the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind; and more than providing information and teaching skills, these programmes carried a *message*: that peace, development and environmental protection are *interdependent and indivisible*; that peace and human security must be founded on sustainable development; that sustainable development must be founded on peace and human security; and that both human security and sustainable development must be based on *equity*.

Since the first training programme in 1979, The Class A Programmes on Sea-Bed Mining, the Class B Programmes on Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Management and the Class C Programmes on Regional Issues have become annual events. In the Regional Programmes EMB saw another potential and opportunity. These programmes were, to borrow a phrase, "of the region, by the region, for the region". EMB embarked on the process of setting up regional "Operational Centres". A major grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) jointly administered by the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP would start the evolution of IOI from an Institute to the System that it is today.

Starting with Malta in 1972 and Canada in 1979; first four new centres in Cost Rica, Fiji, India and Senegal were established followed by seven additional centres in China, Japan, Kenya, Romania, South Africa, Thailand and Ukraine. It is a testimony to EMB's foresight that they are all well and active on their own initiative and their own means. More are in the offing: in Germany, Nigeria, Italy, Taiwan and others in the not too distant future.

Ocean Yearbook (OYB), the flagship IOI publication is another of EMB's brainchildren: fourteen volumes edited by her have been published, supported by the University of Chicago Press, the East-West Centre at the University of Hawaii and the Marine and Environmental

Australia
and Nigeria
The Agreement
for the establish-
ment of an
operational Cent
in Germany,
of the University
of Bremen
has just been
signed in

Halifax, on the occasion of the award of
the Commander's Cross of Merit⁶
by the German Government to EMB

Law Programme at Dalhousie University. The OYBs have become a highly regarded universal source book for students, researchers, scholars, professionals and writers. The publications of IOI include, inter alia, the PIM proceedings, occasional papers, reports on commissioned projects, reports to and for organizations.

EMB is a visionary: She recognizes that all institutions serve their useful purpose in about 20-25 years and they must look for newer horizons. The IOI system must now gear itself for the challenges of the new Century, indeed the new Millennium.

This entails both innovative approaches and new collaborations. IOI has concluded Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with existing host institutions where the Centres are based. MOUs were also signed with the United Nations University (Japan), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO), the University of Rhode Island (USA), the International Centre for the Promotion of Enterprises (Slovenia) as well as the M S Swaminathan Foundation and the Murugappa Chettiar Centre (both in India). The TRAIN SEA COAST network of the UNDP provided the opportunity to IOI to expand its network to Fundacao Universidade de Rio Grande (Brazil), the University of Wales (UK), the Prince Songkla University (Thailand), ICLARM (The Philippines) and the University of Delaware (USA).

IOI has established contacts with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), East Asian Seas Programme, the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), South Pacific Forum, the West African Regional Seas Programme, the Mediterranean Action Plan, the United Nations Programme on Ocean and Coastal Areas (UNEP/OCA), among others, to integrate their research and training programmes with those of IOI. All these have had a profound impact on the governance of IOI system itself. EMB has always believed and worked true to the words ~~of words~~ of the *Mahatma*, "Be the change you are trying to create".

EMB next took the initiative in 1995 to bring like-minded people to establish the Independent World Commission on the Oceans (IWCO). She entrusted the presidency of this Commission to Mario Soares, then President of Portugal, in the hope that he would continue the tradition of international social democracy in the spirit of Willy Brandt, Olof Palme, and Gro Harlem Brundtland. She stayed as Vice President and provided much of the initial input, until her resignation, motivated by fundamental disagreements with the Portuguese administration.

IOI ↗
Operational Centres in Canada, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Senegal and South Africa conducted regional hearings. These focused on the North South divide; the links between the Law of the Sea, Agenda 21, the Biodiversity Convention, Climate Change Convention and other recent developments; Coastal management issues; and conferences on Habitat, Population, Straddling Stocks, Highly Migratory Species and Small Island Developing States. The agenda set by IOI was thus comprehensive.

Theoretical work on "integrated coastal management" was far advanced. On the whole, however, it concentrated on physical phenomena such as pollution, erosion, silting, and living

resources. An element that appeared to be missing, in most studies, was *people*. This inspired EMB to follow the precedent given by M S Swaminathan's work on "eco-villages". She suggested that this experience should be transferred from agricultural villages to poor coastal villages, whose quality of life had to be improved and whose inhabitants had to be integrated into "integrated coastal management", if this term had to have any meaning. Thus an Eco-Village Project, that now includes 40 villages, was established in the Tamilnadu State of India, where environmentally and socially sustainable technologies have been introduced, such as rainwater harvesting, spirulina culture, and others. From India, the project has been transferred to other Operational Centres. Seaweed mariculture operations have been initiated in St Helena Bay in South Africa and similar community initiatives were started in Costa Rica, Senegal and the South Pacific. Funding for this has come from the Foundation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), a private Swiss donor, the Japan Fund for Global Environment and the UNDP, and others.

IOI system-wide activities are focused on action-oriented policy research that encompasses, inter alia, cooperation and transfer of fishing and fish farming technology, risk management as a part of community based integrated coastal management; the youth programme and the women and the sea programme; contributions to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA); the revitalization of the Regional Seas Programme; and most significantly, major contributions to the establishment of an institutional framework capable of implementing and enforcing the rich juridical heritage of the past half century. Thus the IOI played a crucial role in the establishment of the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) and remains actively involved in its work.

IOI's most recent project, vigorously advanced by EMB, is the establishment of the IOI Virtual University (IOIVU). This is likely to be another break-through in the work of the IOI. It is the most ambitious, challenging and innovative project IOI has undertaken. IOIVU will accept qualified students globally and award an internationally recognized interdisciplinary master's degree in ocean affairs and law of the sea. This is an institutional arrangement without precedent, integrating and upgrading the work of the entire IOI network of Operational Centres and their host institutions and blending new educational technology with traditional classroom and internship methodology. The project is co-sponsored by the United Nations University, UNESCO/IOC, and the World Maritime University. Cooperation has also been established with the United Nations Peace University in Costa Rica.

In the last three decades, the IOI and the PIM have become virtual "think tanks" in all matters related to oceans and the marine environment. The training programmes have established IOI as an undisputed leader in that area. The OYBs have further strengthened the intellectual and scholarly image of IOI. And EMB, the institution builder, has become an institution in herself. EMB is a fund raiser *par excellence*, a vivacious speaker with a passion that can only come from the courage of conviction and an indefatigable worker: in her own words, "I am too lazy give up"!

As the IOI grows from strength to strength, the activities of this organization which is EMB's life work, have grown to encompass every conceivable ocean related issue and are providing

new ideas and fresh approaches to solving some of the most burning problems of our planet in this new Century.

EMB is the brightest burning star in the firmament of the galaxy of those that have dedicated their lives to the cause of global peace through equity and justice. Indeed she has been called the “Mother of the Oceans” and has been instrumental in encouraging world leaders to rethink our relationship with the oceans and our management of marine resources and relate it to Global issues.

In a way, EMB and her work have come full circle. Her quest for a constitution for the oceans was rooted in her quest for a constitution for the world. The ocean was where the action was going to be: where dreams could become policies and politics; where grand ideas could be tied down to practical activities and realities.

“The oceans are our great laboratory for the making of a new international order, based on new forms of international co-operation and organization, on a new economic theory, on a new philosophy”. How very true!

Her quote, of 1968, at the beginning of this document is nothing short of prophetic.

In two of her latest books, *Ocean Governance and the United Nations* and *The Oceanic Circle*, she attempted to develop a comprehensive, consistent, trans-sectoral and participatory system of ocean governance, reaching from the local community to the level of the United Nations. This grand design follows Gandhi’s vision of a new social world order endowed with “the majesty of the oceanic circle,” and is based on the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind.

More work, on the Economics of the Common Heritage, is in progress. Recently she has developed projects on *the economics of peace*, taking up a theme dear to Jan Tinbergen in his last years. Another project, integrating sustainable development and regional security, within the framework of the UN Agenda for Peace and UNEP’s Regional Seas Programme will be carried out through a series of IOI regional leadership seminars.

A joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the International Ocean Institute would greatly enhance public awareness of the immense importance of the world ocean as a crucial part of our life support system, a major and increasingly important component of the global economic system, and the frontier of new thinking on fundamental concepts such as sovereignty, security, and peace. At the same time it would be a fitting tribute to this great human being and the splendid work of the Institute she established and nurtured.

ELISABETH MANN BORGESE

Curriculum Vitae

Born in Munich, Germany, 1918. Parents: Thomas Mann and Katia Pringsheim. Emigrated with her parents to United States in 1938. Married Giuseppe Antonio Borgese in 1939. Two daughters: Angelica and Dominica; 1 foster son: Marcel Deschamps; 5 grandchildren; 2 great-grandchildren.

Education

- BA, Classical studies, Freies Gymnasium Zurich; Switzerland, 1935
- Diploma, Conservatory of Music, Zurich, Switzerland, 1937

Career

- Research Associate, University of Chicago, 1946-52
- Editor, Common Cause, University of Chicago Press, 1948-52
- Editor, Intercultural Publications, 1952-62
- Senior Fellow, Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1964-78; where she initiated ocean project; organized first *Pacem in Maribus* Conference, Malta, 1970; published many papers on peace, disarmament, human rights and development, and the Law of the Sea in the Center Magazine and other journals
- Killam Senior Fellow, 1979 Dalhousie University
- Professor of Political Science, 1980- Dalhousie University- where she teaches regular courses on the Law of the Sea and ocean affairs as well as a 10-week summer programme for mid-career civil servants from developing countries
- Adjunct Professor of Law, 1996- Dalhousie University
- Member of Austrian Delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and to the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, 1974 - 1987
- Consultant to World Bank, UNIDO, and UNESCO
- Chairperson, International Centre for Ocean Development 1987-92
- Founder and Honorary Chairperson for life, International Ocean Institute
- Founder¹⁹⁴⁷ Member Club of Rome
- Member World Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Associate Member Third World Academy
- Member, Pugwash Conference

Founding

Books

- To Whom it may Concern, 1962
- Ascent of Woman, 1964
- The Language Barrier, 1967
- The Ocean Regime, 1968
- The Drama of the Ocean, 1976
- Seafarm: the Story of Aquaculture, 1982
- The Mines of Neptune, 1986
- The Future of the Oceans: A Report to the Club of Rome, 1987
- Chairworm and Supershark, 1994 (for children from 8 to 80)

- Ocean Governance and the United Nations, 1995
- Der unsterbliche Fisch (short stories), 1998
- ~~The Oceanic Circle: A Report to the Club of Rome, 1998~~ *Wie Gottlieb*
- The International Sea-bed Authority: New Tasks, 1999 *Hauptman di Todesstrafe abschaffe (short stories) 2001*

Books edited

- Pacem in Maribus, 1971
- The Tides of Change, 1974
- Ocean Yearbook, 1980- (14 volumes)
- Ocean Frontiers, 1994

Translations

- Heinrich Schenker, Harmony, 1954
- Max Weber, Philosophy of Law (with Max Rheinstein)

Many reports articles and short stories in New Directions, the Nation, Atlantic Monthly, the Vogue, Law Journals, United Nations, UNESCO journals, UNCLOS III.

Another volume of short stories will be published next year.

Honours

- Hohes Verdienstkreuz, Government of Austria
- Order of Canada, Government of Canada
- United Nations Sasakawa Prize for the Environment
- Francis of Assisi Environment Prize
- Friendship Prize, Government of China
- Order of Colombia, Government of Colombia
- Gold Medal "Muenchen Leuchtet", City of Munich, Germany
- Caird Medal, United Kingdom
- Member of Honour, IUCN – The World Conservation Union
- *Commander Cross of Merit, Germany*

Doctorates honoris causa

- Mount St Vincent University, Halifax, Canada
- Concordia University, Montreal, Canada
- Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada
- Yokohama City University, Japan
- Ovidius University, Romania

- ✓ 1. Professor R P **Anand**, D-7/7058, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110 070 India
No response
- ✓ 2. Ambassador **Bhagwat Singh**, IUCN, 404 East 66th Street, Apt 12C, New York, NY 10021, USA
Promised to circulate the document; no further news.
3. ~~Mr Maxwell **Bruce**, OC, OC, "Avril", Flat 10, 46 Tigne Seafront, Sliema, SLM15, Malta~~ *olive*
- Nominated and sent a nice letter*
- ✓ 4. Professor Malgosia **Fitzmaurice**, Professor of Public International Law, Queen Mary and Westfield College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS
No response
- ✓ 5. Professor Tsutomu **Fuse**, Professor of International Law, Yokohama City University, 22-2Seto Kanazawa-Ku, Yokohama-Shi, 236-0027, Japan
Nominated and got one more!!
- ✓ 6. Mr Niklaus **Gelpke**, RENA GmbH & Co KG Projektmanagement, Mittelweg 124, D-20148 Hamburg, Germany
For his information, no further news
- ✓ 7. Reverend Professor Peter Serracino **Inglott**, University of Malta, Msida, MSD06, Malta
Nominated
- ✓ 8. Judge Abdul G **Koroma**, International Court of Justice, Peace Palace, Carnegieplein 2, NL-2517 KJ The Hague, The Netherlands
Nominated
- ✓ 9. Dr Gunnar **Kullenberg**, Executive Director, International Ocean Institute, P O Box 3, Gzira, GZR01, Malta
Nominated
- ✓ 10. Professor Ruud **Lubbers**, Industrieweg 2, Postbus 114, NL-2920 AC Krimpen aan den IJssel, The Netherlands
Nominated
11. Professor ~~Elisabeth **Mann Borgese**, Founder and Honorary Chair, International Ocean Institute, 1226, LaMarchant Street, Halifax, NS B3H 3P7, Canada~~
- For your information*
- ✓ 12. Professor Frederico **Mayor Zaragoza**, Fundacion Ramon Areces, Calle Vitruvio 5, E-28006, Madrid, Spain
Nominated
- ✓ 13. Ambassador Christopher W **Pinto**, Secretary General, Iran United States Tribunal, Parkweg 13, NL-2585 JH The Hague, The Netherlands
Nominated and sent a nice letter
- ✓ 14. Professor Dr Wolfgang Graf **Vitzthum**, Universitat Tubingen, Wilhemsstrasse 7, D-72074, Tubingen, Germany
Nominated
- ✓ 15. Professor Anton **Vratusa**, Honorary President, International Centre for Promotion of Enterprises, Dunajska 104, P O Box 2592, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Nominated and sent a nice letter
- ✓ 16. Professor Joseph Sinde **Warioba**, President, International Ocean Institute, P O Box 4623, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania *Try again*
No response
- ✓ 17. Professor Dr Dr h c Rudiger **Wolfrum**, Max-Planck-Institut for Comparative Public Law, D-69129 Heidelberg, Germany

Nominated

✓ 18. Ambassador Layachi **Yaker**, 5 ru Sacha Guitry, F-75020 Paris, France

No response

19. Professor Alexander **Yankov**, Complex "Yavorov", Block 73, 1111 Sophia,

✓ Bulgaria

Nominated and sent a nice letter

20. Dr. Yoshio **Suzuki**, Member of Parliament, 520 The 1st Members' Office,

✓ Building of the House of Representatives, 2-2-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
100-8786, Tokyo, Japan

No response

21. Ambassador José Israel **Vargas**, Brazilian Delegation to UNESCO, 1rue Miollis,

✓ 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France Tel.: ++33 (1) 47832764

No response

22. Minister Kader **Asmal**, Minister of Education, Parliament, Cape Town 8000,

✓ South Africa

No response

23. ~~Mr Sabuca, Ministry of External Affairs, Suva, Fiji~~

~~*Could not locate him*~~

24. His Excellency Anthony **Hylton**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade,

✓ 21 Dominica Drive, Kingston 5, Jamaica (Tel: 926-4221-8)

No response

25. Ambassador Hasjim **Djalal**, Department of Foreign Affairs, Jalan Taman Peja

✓ Djalal m bonn 6, Jakarta 10110, Indonesia

No response

26. Judge Shigeru **Oda**, International Court of Justice, Peace Palace, Carnegieplein 2,

✓ NL-2517 KJ The Hague, The Netherlands

No response

27. Judge Mohamed **Bedjaoui**, International Court of Justice, Peace Palace,

✓ Carnegieplein 2, NL-2517 KJ The Hague, The Netherlands

Nominated

28. Judge Carl-August **Fleischhauer**, International Court of Justice, Peace Palace,

✓ Carnegieplein 2, NL-2517 KJ The Hague, The Netherlands

Nominated

29. Judge Thomas **Mensa**, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Am

✓ Internationalen Seegerichtshof 1, D-22609 Hamburg, Germany

Nominated and sent a little note

30. Judge Budislav **Vukas**, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, Am

✓ Internationalen Seegerichtshof 1, D-22609 Hamburg, Germany

Nominated

31. Judge Ronald St John **McDonald**, QC, OC, 2005-1333 South Park Street, Halifax,

✓ NS B3J 4V7, Canada

Nominated and sent a little note

32. Professor Surya P **Subedi**, The Law School, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX

Nominated

✓ 33. Professor Erdal **Ozan**, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

No response

34. Professor Ricardo **Diez-Hochleitner**, President, the Club of Rome, Mendez

✓ Nunez 17, E-28014, Madrid, Spain

No response

- ✓ 35. Professor Alain **Piquemal**, Institute pour la Paix et le Developpement, University of Nice, Nice, France

Could not locate him

- ✓ 36. Professor M S **Swaminathan**, The Swaminathan Research Foundation, 3rd Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area, CPT Campus, Chennai- 600 113, India

Nominated and wrote a little e-mail

- ✓ 37. Professor Gilbert **Winham**, Department of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS B3H 3J5, Canada

No response

- ✓ 38. Professor Ian **McAllister**, Department of Economics, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS B3H 3J5 Canada

Nominated

- ✓ 39. Dr David **Krieger**, President, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1, Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794, USA

Nominated

- ✓ 40. Professor Richard A **Falk**, Albert G Millbank Professor of International Law and Practice, 119 Bendheim Hall, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA

Nominated and wrote a nice note

- ✓ 41. Professor Salvino **Busuttil**, The International Foundation, 54 West Street, Valetta VLT10, Malta

Nominated

42. Professor Jorge Mora **Alfaro**, President, Universidad Nacional, Apartado 86-3000, Heredia, Costa Rica *no longer President.*

No response

- ✓ 43. Mr. Nitin **Desai**, Under-Secretary-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Two United Nations Plaza, Room DC2-2320, New York, NY 10017 Tel: (212) 963-5958 Fax: (212) 963-1010 e-mail address: desai@un.org

No response

- ✓ 44. Professor Joseph **Rotblat**, FRS, NL, Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, Flat A, Museum Mansions, 63A Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3BJ

Has nominated someone else in the year

- ✓ 45. Mr Brian **Locke**, Cadogan Cosultants, Cadogan Grange, Bisley Strout, Gloucestershire, GL6 7AT

Said he would circulate, no further news

- ✓ 46. Professor Amartya K **Sen**, NL, The Master's Lodge, Trinity College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ

No response

- ✓ 47. Professor Partha Sarathi **Dasgupta**, Frank Ramsey Professor of Economics, Fellow of St John's College, St John's Street, Cambridge CB2 1TP Tel: +44 1223 335227; 338788 Fax: +44 1223 335475; 337720 partha.dasgupta@econ.cam.ac.uk

No response

- ✓ 48. Dr Reynaldo **Galindo Pohl**, P O Box 145-C, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Nominated and wrote a nice note

- ✓ 49. His Excellency Alassane Dialy **Ndiaye**, Minister of Mines and Energy, BP 4037, Dakar, Senegal

No response

50. Professor Edgar **Gold**, Partner, Huestis Holm Barristers and Solicitors, 1465 Brenton Street, Apt 605, Halifax, NS B3J 3T3, Canada

try again

✓ **Got it too late, I asked him to send it all the same. In Australia now**

51. Dr Oscar **Arias**, NL, Oscar Arias Foundation, P.O.Box 8-6410-1000, San José, Costa Rica, email: info@arias.or.cr Tel- (506) 255-2955/Fax- 255-2244

No response ask Gutierrez to get him

52. His Excellency Tommy T B **Koh**, President, Society of International Law, C/o Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore, 39 Law Link, Singapore 117589

No response

✓ 53. Senator Claiborne **Pell**, 45 Ledge Road, Newport, RI02840, USA

No response

54. HM Queen Noor of **Jordan**, The Royal Palace, Amman, Jordan

No response ↗ *Don't think she can do it! Queen Beatrix of the NL can't do it either*

55. Professor Paul R Ehrlich, Bing Professor of Population Studies, Herrin 409, Stanford University, Stanford, CA-94305-5020, USA

No-response

✓ 56. Professor Orio **Giarini**, Secretary General, The Geneva Association, 18 Chemin Rieu, CH-1208 Geneva, Switzerland

Nominated

57. Professor Ashok **Khosla**, President, Development Alternatives, B-32 Tara

✓ Crescent, Qutab Institutional Area, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi - 110 016, India

Nominated

58. Dr Manmohan **Singh**, MP, 11 Safdarjang Road, New Delhi - 110 011, India

No response

59. Mr Rigoberta **Mench'u Tum**, NL, 1a Avenida 9-18, Zona 1, Guatemala City, Guatemala

No response

60. HM Queen **Beatrix** of the Netherlands, Noordeinde Paleis, Noordeinde 68, NL-2500 GK The Hague, The Netherlands

The Queen does not nominate; passed on to the foreign office, no further news

61. HM Queen **Dona Sophia** of Spain, Palaciode la Zarzuela, Madrid, Spain

The Queen does not nominate

62. HM King **Juan Carlos I** of Spain, Palaciode la Zarzuela, Madrid, Spain

The King does not nominate

63. HRH The **Duke of Edinburgh**, Buckingham Palace, London

The Prince does not nominate

64. Dr Karan **Singh**, MP, 3 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi - 110 021, India

No response

✓ 65. Professor R K **Pachauri**, Director, Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), Habitat Centre, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003, INDIA

Nominated and got one more!!

✓ 66. Lady **Kennett**, 100 Bayswater Road, London, W2 3HJ

No response

67. Dr Vijay L **Kelkar**, Executive Director, International Monetary Fund, 700, 19th Street NW, Washington DC 20431, USA

No response

68. Dr Thomas **Sprecher**, Niederer Kraft & Frey, Rechtsanwaelte / Attorneys-at-Law

✓ Bahnhofstrasse 13, CH-8001 Zuerich, Switzerland, Tel. +41-1-2171000, Fax +41-1-2171400, e-mail: <mailto:thomas.sprecher@nkf.ch> web: www.nkf.ch

Nominated

- ✓ 68. General Satish **Nambiar**, United Services Institute of India, Rao Tulram Marg, P
O Bag 8, Vasant Vihar PO, New Delhi – 110 057

No response

- ✓ 69. Rt Hon Shri Jaswant Singh, MP, Minister of External Affairs, Government of
India, North Block, New Delhi – 110 001, India

No response

70. Professor Patricia W ~~Birnie~~, 78 Windmill Street, Brill, By Aylesbury, Bucks
HP18 9TG

Refused to nominate

- ✓ 71. Professor V Terry **King**, Department of Politics and Asian Studies, University of
Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX

Nominated

- ✓ 72. Sir Graham **Day**, Chancellor, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS B3H 3J5, Canada

No response

- ✓ 73. Professor Adalberto **Vallega**, Università di Genova, Department Polis, Stradone di
S Agostino 37, 16123 Genova, Italy

Nominated

74. Professor Anne ~~Hollick~~

Could not locate

- ✓ 75. Professor Robert **Meagher**, Professor of Politics, Tufts University, Medford, MA,
USA

No response

76. Professor Lord **Parekh** of Kingston Upon Hull, Department of Politics and Asian
Studies, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX

Said he did not know you well enough

- ✓ 77. HE Tuiloma Neroni **Slade**, Permanent Representative of Samoa at the United
Nations, United Nations Plaza, New York 10017, USA

No response

- ✓ 78. Mr Allan **Simcock**, Head, Marine Land and Liability Division, DETR, Ashdown
House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE

No response

- ✓ 79. Judge L Dolliver M **Nelson**, 58 Exeter House, Putney Heath, London SW15 3SX

No response

- ✓ 80. Judge David H **Anderson**, CMG, 7 Onslow Crescent, Chiselhurst, Kent, BR7
5RW

No response

- ✓ 81. Professor Tom **Traves**, President, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS B3H 3J5,
Canada

No response

- ✓ 82. Professor Arthur J **Hanson**, International Institute for Sustainable Development,
161 Portage Avenue East, 6th Floor, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0Y4, Canada

No response

- ✓ 83. Dr Viktor **Sebek**, ACOPS, 11 Dartmouth Street, London, SW1H 9BN

No response

- ✓ 84. Professor Ken **Young**, Department of Politics, Queen Mary and Westfield
College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS

No response

85. Professor Sarah **Palmer**, Director, Greenwich Maritime Institute, Greenwich
University, 30 Park Row, London SE10 9LS

Nominated

✓ 86. The Hon Richard von **Weizsacker**, Am Kupfergraben 7, D-10117 Berlin, Germany

TEL 464 206 1 72

No response

✓ 87. Emeritus Professor Kirit S **Parikh**, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, General Vaidya Marg, Goregaon East, Mumbai – 400 065, India

No response

88. Professor Thomas J **Nossiter**, 38 Newlay Lane, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 4LE

Nominated

89. His Excellency Tommy T B **Koh**, President, Society of International Law, C/o

✓ Faculty of Law, National University of Singapore, 39 Law Link, Singapore 117589

No response

✓ 90. Judge Thomas A **Mensa**, 50 Connaught Drive, London NW11 6BJ

Nominated and sent a little note

91. Dr Y Seyyid **Abdulai**, Director General, The OPEC Fund, 38 Parkring 8, A-1010-Vienna, Austria

Not eligible to nominate

✓ 92. Mr Alyn **Ware**, 126 The Terrace #9b, Wellington Aotearoa, New Zealand

Nominated someone else

93. Mr Alyn **Ware**, Consultant at Large, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy, 211 East 43rd Street #1204, New York, NY 10017, USA

Nominated someone else

✓ 94. The Hon'ble Jan P **Pronk**, Minister of Housing Spatial Planning and the Environment, Rijnstraat 8, PO Box 20951, 2500 EZ The Hague, The Netherlands

No response

✓ 95. Rt Hon John **Gummer**, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA

No response

✓ 96. Maestro Franco **Mannino**, Home: via città di Castello 14 00191 Rome Office: Via Fleming 101A Rome, tel. 39 6 333 2384 home tel. 333 0801 office. 3330109 fax

No response

97. Kerstin **Holzer**, Neureutherstrasse 1, 80799 Muenchen, Germany. tel.+Fax 49 89272 0883, e-mail: kholzer@web.de

No response

✓ 98. Peter **Wehrli**, Weinbergstrasse 100, Zürich 8006, Switzerland, Tel: 41 1 364 2460

No response

99. Dr. Oscar **Arias Sánchez**, FUNDACIÓN ARIAS PARA LA PAZ, Tel.: 255-2955 / 255-2244, Apdo. 86410-1000 Costa Rica E-mail: arias@arias.or.cr

No response

100. Dr. Robert **Muller**, Canciller Emérito, Universidad para la Paz, COSTA RICA, Tel.: 205-9000 ext. 9025, Fax: 249-2919 E-mail: upaznego@sol.racsa.co.cr

No response

101. Sr. Monica **Strong**, Universidad para la Paz, Tel.: 205-9000 ext. 9025, Fax: 249-2919 E-mail: upaznego@sol.racsa.co.cr

Said he was not eligible

102. Professor Lord **Desai** of St Clement's Danes, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London, WC2A 2AE

No response



✓ 103. Mr Lawrie **Quinn**, Member of Parliament from Scarborough and Whitby,
House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA
Nominated, he is my local MP

☎ 1 902 494 1737

☎ 1 902 494 1737

✉ mail: elcrgese@compuserve.com



International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, N.S. B3C 3A7
Canada



To
Dr Geir Lundestad
Secretary to the Norwegian Nobel Committee
Director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute
Drammensveien 19
N-0255 Oslo
Norway

Telephone: +47 22 12 93 01
Facsimile: +47 22 12 93 10
e-mail: gl@nobel.no

Dear Dr Lundestad,

**NOMINATION FOR ELISABETH MANN BORGESE AND THE INTERNATIONAL
OCEAN INSTITUTE FOR THE JOINT AWARD OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE**

It gives me great pleasure to write to you to endorse the attached document nominating Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese and International Ocean Institute for the joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

I urge you to consider my nomination: the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to EMB and IOI will give the much needed recognition to environmental issues in general and ocean governance in particular and how they would contribute to global peace.

It is with great pleasure and sense of honour that I hereby nominate EMB and IOI for the joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.

With kind regards.

Yours truly,

Place:

Date:

Contact details:

A
document nominating

Professor Dr h c Elisabeth Mann Borgese
and
The International Ocean Institute

for the joint award of

The Nobel Peace Prize

submitted to the

Norwegian Nobel Committee

1 February 2002

This brief document is prepared in order to introduce the Nobel Committee to the life and work of Elisabeth Mann Borgese (hereafter referred to as EMB) and the work of the organization she founded, the International Ocean Institute (hereafter referred to as IOI).

20

During the three decades of its existence, the IOI, the life work of EMB, has established itself as the most important global network of, now, 15 Operational Centres in all parts of the world, serving the cause of Peace in the Oceans (*Pacem in Maribus*) through policy research, training and education, publications, conferences and leadership seminars.

IOI activities rest on the conviction that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which entered into force in November 1994, together with the Conventions and Agreements emanating from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, provide a comprehensive international framework for ocean governance; which is conceived in the spirit of Principle 25 of the Rio Declaration (1992) upholding that "Peace, development and environmental protection are *interdependent and indivisible*"; that peace and human security must be founded on sustainable development; that sustainable development must be founded on peace and human security; and that both human security and sustainable development must be based on *equity*: IOI has been, and is, in the forefront of exploring the ethical, economic and institutional and peace-building implications of the principle of the *Common Heritage of Mankind* and its practical implementation at local, national, regional and global levels.

"An international regime for the peaceful uses of the ocean space shall provide a pattern for the future framework of international organization"

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
The Ocean Regime (1968)

Elisabeth Veronica Mann was born in Munich, Germany on 24 April 1918, fifth of six children of Katia Pringsheim and Thomas Mann (1875-1955, Nobel Literature Laureate 1929). Her teens saw the beginnings of the horrors of Nazism and Fascism and the inevitable exile: in France, then Switzerland and the United States. Her psyche was molded and shaped by the writings of Giuseppe Antonio Borgese (1882-1952) whom she considers to be one of the most important and significant influences on her life and work. They were married in 1939.

Her preoccupation, for all her life, has been the search for peace and justice for all. She recognized the problems of 'being a woman' from her early days and in the tradition of her great-grandmother Hedwig Dohm resolved the issue, at least for herself, through her book, *the Ascent of Woman* (1964). Indeed this book delved on themes, including that of the affinity between the 'feminine' and the 'collective', that would develop into the ideas of community management or co-management which she has explored in her most recent book, *the Oceanic Circle* (1998).

At the heart of her life and work is her position, following from both her parents and her husband, that of a 'socialist humanist' or 'humanist socialist', a position that finds its beginnings in her early collaborative work on World Government at the University of

Chicago. The goals and ideals of that philosophy are shared more broadly than ever in present day ideas such as sustainable development. EMB thinks that ~~the way animals communicate and coexist in harmony with nature has important lessons for all of us to learn~~ ^{we have} in order to change our attitude towards nature and our place in it, if only for our own survival. And she does have some considerable insight in this subject.

The University of Chicago, which had contributed so much to the splitting of the atom, must take the moral responsibility to unite the world, it was thought. This led her to contribute to the founding of the Committee to Frame a World Constitution and its journal, *Common Cause* (1948-53). Indeed there is much similarity between the threat of nuclear holocaust then and that of an environmental disaster today. She readily recognized that just as the peaceful and military uses of atomic energy were inextricably linked and needed an international agency to govern them, the same applied equally in the area of environmental protection and ocean governance. And just as a combination of guilt and fear led to the concept of an international atomic energy authority, there was a need to create an authority to look after the environment in general and the oceans in particular.

In other areas too, including the coal and steel industry, it was realized, that the only way to ensure the prevention of their military use was to vigorously ensure the internationalization of the peaceful uses. Taking on from that principle that led to European Union, globalization is seen by many as the way forward. But for EMB, means are just as important as end because she is equally concerned about the consequences of the “evils” of the market. According to her, the market forces may constitute a great potential threat to peace and goodwill and indeed to democracy.

Way back in the Forties, the Chicago draft of a world constitution was based on the conviction that peace was not merely the absence of war and that arms race was a symptom rather than a cause; while the root causes were social and economic inequity and only their elimination would lead to elimination of strife. The constitution proclaimed that earth, water, air and energy, the four elements of life, were the common property of the human race: indeed the beginnings of the idea of the common heritage of mankind which EMB, in close cooperation with Arvid Pardo, “the father of the new Law of the Sea”, was later instrumental into developing as the basis for a constitution for oceans.

Despite the obvious criticism that this sounds like utopianism, EMB has clung to her ideals of socialist humanism or humanist socialism. The utopians of today are the realists of tomorrow; the realists of today are dead tomorrow. “Constructive” utopianism has been the forerunner of the new law of the sea and sustainable development efforts of our times. There is a clear link between the utopian, academic efforts of the Chicago Committee to Frame a World Constitution and the global political efforts to frame what would be called “A Constitution for the Ocean”: and without doubt, EMB is the intellectual link, with her unstinting endeavours over the last half century.

And some of the issues that EMB grappled with in the world constitution, appropriately dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, that greatest apostle of peace in our times, are equally relevant even today: sovereignty in an interdependent world; governance from the local to the national

to the regional to the global; virtual regions, based on community of cultures; new emerging forms of democracy and the role of “civil society”. And just as the eradication of poverty was proclaimed to be the prerequisite for peace it is now the precondition for sustainable development, thereby inextricably linking eradication of poverty, peace and sustainable development.

It was in the Sixties at the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara California that EMB came into her own. The activities of the Centre were focused on world order and peace and on a series of conferences titled *Pacem in Terris*, a phrase borrowed from the Pope John XXIII’s encyclical. In 1967, EMB decided that it was in the oceans where new and revolutionary concepts could be introduced and where the utopian ideals and ideas for world governance could be tried and tested and subsequently to be implemented in the area of real politics.

This was to be the beginning of a three-year project that was to culminate in what is now a three-decade old “System”. A series of six preliminary workshops to which the best national and international experts were invited, was organized by EMB at the Centre in Santa Barbara, at United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in New York and in Rhode Island. The workshops resulted in six volumes delving into all aspects of ocean governance and the realization that the problems of ocean space are interrelated and need to be considered as a whole: a concept close to the problematique of the Club of Rome of which EMB was the only woman founding member.

“The oceans”, she said, “are our great laboratory for the making of a new world order”: this indeed has become the cornerstone of all her work. She paraphrased the Pope and called her first conference in Malta in 1970 *Pacem in Maribus* (PIM). The conference attracted some of the best minds from “across the oceans” who would become leaders at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea III (UNCLOS III); indeed, one of them would even be the President of the Conference, as well as the first President of the IOI. The PIM has since evolved into a highly successful series of annual conferences, the 28th such conference was held at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Hamburg, Germany in December 2000.

The first PIM in 1970 spawned a continuing committee comprising a group of extraordinary people from the east and west and the north and south. This was the cue for EMB the institution builder. In a brief span, some of the early projects EMB developed contributed to the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan, a fact generously and often credited to IOI by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). With the funding from those early projects and support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), EMB formally established the International Ocean Institute (IOI) as an international non-governmental organization at the University of Malta in 1972.

Project followed successful project thereafter during much of Seventies: disarmament in the oceans remained a prime commitment, involving personalities such as Alva Myrdal. Other projects investigated the physical, social, economic, legal and institutional linkages of oceans in governance issues. IOI projects contributed greatly to the work of New International

Economic Order (NIEO) and the Reshaping of International Order (RIO).

In 1976 EMB published a book, *The Drama of the Oceans*, which was selected by the American Book of the Month Club and netted her royalties of over US\$300,000. She spent these on *Pacem in Maribus* in Okinawa- a major event in which the Chairmen of all the working Committees of UNCLOS III participated and which was to exercise a major impact on its work. All this gave IOI an immense intellectual credibility, which in turn was augmented by the continued success of the PIMs. EMB must now look beyond ideas: practical outcomes resulting from great ideas must now be demonstrated.

Training Programmes provided that breakthrough. EMB recognized the need to train a large number of highly competent personnel to represent their own, particularly, developing countries. She was able to enlist the support of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and, albeit after some initial hesitation, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) which went on to become one of the most important source of funding for IOI over the last three decades. Support came from other quarters, including the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund, with the success of the programmes and as more innovative programmes were established. The IOI Training Programmes were indeed the first to apply a *genuinely interdisciplinary approach*, based on the awareness that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole; they advocated social and economic, intragenerational and intergenerational *equity*, based on the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind; and more than providing information and teaching skills, these programmes carried a *message*: that peace, development and environmental protection are *interdependent and indivisible*; that peace and human security must be founded on sustainable development; that sustainable development must be founded on peace and human security; and that both human security and sustainable development must be based on *equity*.

Since the first training programme in 1979, The Class A Programmes on Sea-Bed Mining, the Class B Programmes on Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Management and the Class C Programmes on Regional Issues have become annual events. In the Regional Programmes EMB saw another potential and opportunity. These programmes were, to borrow a phrase, "of the region, by the region, for the region". EMB embarked on the process of setting up regional "Operational Centres". A major grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) jointly administered by the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP would start the evolution of IOI from an Institute to the System that it is today.

Starting with Malta in 1972 and Canada in 1979; first four new centres in Cost Rica, Fiji, India and Senegal were established followed by seven additional centres in China, Japan, Kenya, Romania, South Africa, Thailand and Ukraine. It is a testimony to EMB's foresight that they are all well and active on their own initiative and their own means. More are in the offing: in Germany, Nigeria, Italy, Taiwan and others in the not too distant future.

Ocean Yearbook (OYB), the flagship IOI publication is another of EMB's brainchildren: fourteen volumes edited by her have been published, supported by the University of Chicago Press, the East-West Centre at the University of Hawaii and the Marine and Environmental

Handwritten notes:

Australia and Nigeria
The Agreement for the establishment of an Operational Centre in Germany, at the University of Bremen has just been signed in
Halifax, on the occasion of the award of the Commander's Cross of Merit by the German Government to EMB.

Law Programme at Dalhousie University. The OYBs have become a highly regarded universal source book for students, researchers, scholars, professionals and writers. The publications of IOI include, inter alia, the PIM proceedings, occasional papers, reports on commissioned projects, reports to and for organizations.

EMB is a visionary: She recognizes that all institutions serve their useful purpose in about 20-25 years and they must look for newer horizons. The IOI system must now gear itself for the challenges of the new Century, indeed the new Millennium.

This entails both innovative approaches and new collaborations. IOI has concluded Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with existing host institutions where the Centres are based. MOUs were also signed with the United Nations University (Japan), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO), the University of Rhode Island (USA), the International Centre for the Promotion of Enterprises (Slovenia) as well as the M S Swaminathan Foundation and the Murugappa Chettiar Centre (both in India). The TRAIN SEA COAST network of the UNDP provided the opportunity to IOI to expand its network to Fundacao Universidade de Rio Grande (Brazil), the University of Wales (UK), the Prince Songkla University (Thailand), ICLARM (The Philippines) and the University of Delaware (USA).

IOI has established contacts with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), East Asian Seas Programme, the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), South Pacific Forum, the West African Regional Seas Programme, the Mediterranean Action Plan, the United Nations Programme on Ocean and Coastal Areas (UNEP/OCA), among others, to integrate their research and training programmes with those of IOI. All these have had a profound impact on the governance of IOI system itself. EMB has always believed and worked true to the words ~~of words~~ of the *Mahatma*, "Be the change you are trying to create".

EMB next took the initiative in 1995 to bring like-minded people to establish the Independent World Commission on the Oceans (IWCO). She entrusted the presidency of this Commission to Mario Soares, then President of Portugal, in the hope that he would continue the tradition of international social democracy in the spirit of Willy Brandt, Olof Palme, and Gro Harlem Brundtland. She stayed as Vice President and provided much of the initial input, until her resignation, motivated by fundamental disagreements with the Portuguese administration.

IOI ↗

Operational Centres in Canada, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Senegal and South Africa conducted regional hearings. These focused on the North South divide; the links between the Law of the Sea, Agenda 21, the Biodiversity Convention, Climate Change Convention and other recent developments; Coastal management issues; and conferences on Habitat, Population, Straddling Stocks, Highly Migratory Species and Small Island Developing States. The agenda set by IOI was thus comprehensive.

Theoretical work on "integrated coastal management" was far advanced. On the whole, however, it concentrated on physical phenomena such as pollution, erosion, silting, and living

resources. An element that appeared to be missing, in most studies, was *people*. This inspired EMB to follow the precedent given by M S Swaminathan's work on "eco-villages". She suggested that this experience should be transferred from agricultural villages to poor coastal villages, whose quality of life had to be improved and whose inhabitants had to be integrated into "integrated coastal management", if this term had to have any meaning. Thus an Eco-Village Project, that now includes 40 villages, was established in the Tamilnadu State of India, where environmentally and socially sustainable technologies have been introduced, such as rainwater harvesting, spirulina culture, and others. From India, the project has been transferred to other Operational Centres. Seaweed mariculture operations have been initiated in St Helena Bay in South Africa and similar community initiatives were started in Costa Rica, Senegal and the South Pacific. Funding for this has come from the Foundation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), a private Swiss donor, the Japan Fund for Global Environment and the UNDP, and others.

IOI system-wide activities are focused on action-oriented policy research that encompasses, inter alia, cooperation and transfer of fishing and fish farming technology, risk management as a part of community based integrated coastal management; the youth programme and the women and the sea programme; contributions to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA); the revitalization of the Regional Seas Programme; and most significantly, major contributions to the establishment of an institutional framework capable of implementing and enforcing the rich juridical heritage of the past half century. Thus the IOI played a crucial role in the establishment of the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) and remains actively involved in its work.

IOI's most recent project, vigorously advanced by EMB, is the establishment of the IOI Virtual University (IOIVU). This is likely to be another break-through in the work of the IOI. It is the most ambitious, challenging and innovative project IOI has undertaken. IOIVU will accept qualified students globally and award an internationally recognized interdisciplinary master's degree in ocean affairs and law of the sea. This is an institutional arrangement without precedent, integrating and upgrading the work of the entire IOI network of Operational Centres and their host institutions and blending new educational technology with traditional classroom and internship methodology. The project is co-sponsored by the United Nations University, UNESCO/IOC, and the World Maritime University. Cooperation has also been established with the United Nations Peace University in Costa Rica.

In the last three decades, the IOI and the PIM have become virtual "think tanks" in all matters related to oceans and the marine environment. The training programmes have established IOI as an undisputed leader in that area. The OYBs have further strengthened the intellectual and scholarly image of IOI. And EMB, the institution builder, has become an institution in herself. EMB is a fund raiser *par excellence*, a vivacious speaker with a passion that can only come from the courage of conviction and an indefatigable worker: in her own words, "I am too lazy give up"!

As the IOI grows from strength to strength, the activities of this organization which is EMB's life work, have grown to encompass every conceivable ocean related issue and are providing

new ideas and fresh approaches to solving some of the most burning problems of our planet in this new Century.

EMB is the brightest burning star in the firmament of the galaxy of those that have dedicated their lives to the cause of global peace through equity and justice. Indeed she has been called the “Mother of the Oceans” and has been instrumental in encouraging world leaders to rethink our relationship with the oceans and our management of marine resources and relate it to Global issues.

In a way, EMB and her work have come full circle. Her quest for a constitution for the oceans was rooted in her quest for a constitution for the world. The ocean was where the action was going to be: where dreams could become policies and politics; where grand ideas could be tied down to practical activities and realities.

“The oceans are our great laboratory for the making of a new international order, based on new forms of international co-operation and organization, on a new economic theory, on a new philosophy”. How very true!

Her quote, of 1968, at the beginning of this document is nothing short of prophetic.

In two of her latest books, *Ocean Governance and the United Nations* and *The Oceanic Circle*, she attempted to develop a comprehensive, consistent, trans-sectoral and participatory system of ocean governance, reaching from the local community to the level of the United Nations. This grand design follows Gandhi’s vision of a new social world order endowed with “the majesty of the oceanic circle,” and is based on the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind.

More work, on the Economics of the Common Heritage, is in progress. Recently she has developed projects on *the economics of peace*, taking up a theme dear to Jan Tinbergen in his last years. Another project, integrating sustainable development and regional security, within the framework of the UN Agenda for Peace and UNEP’s Regional Seas Programme will be carried out through a series of IOI regional leadership seminars.

A joint award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese and the International Ocean Institute would greatly enhance public awareness of the immense importance of the world ocean as a crucial part of our life support system, a major and increasingly important component of the global economic system, and the frontier of new thinking on fundamental concepts such as sovereignty, security, and peace. At the same time it would be a fitting tribute to this great human being and the splendid work of the Institute she established and nurtured.

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