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Dear Professor Borgese:

Let me begin by expressing my best wishes for the new year just begun.

As a former student of your course on 'Law of the Sea' I know how involved you are with the United Nations and how knowledgeable you are of its strengths and weaknesses. I am one of a group of twenty Haligonians involved in the revitalization of a local chapter of the UNA. We are presently looking for new members and in the process of selecting executive as well. We are quite a diverse lot; high school students, doctors, businesspeople, local, provincial and federal government employees, and housewives to name some.

My purpose in writing you today is to invite you to join. I know how hectic your schedule is and realize that you may not have any free time to devote to such voluntary efforts, in that case perhaps you know someone who would be interested? In any case I enclose a pamphlet outlining the aims and objectives of UNA and a background paper on a topic that might interest you.

I will call in a week or so to get your reactions.

Yours truly,

Anita Coady

Anita Coady

Encl.

P.S. I am still interested in helping with the summer program....
...have you had an opportunity to look at the books on M.M. Coady?

Briefing Paper



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BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The idea of using biological agents as weapons against human or animal populations is not new, but modern techniques have made it easier to produce infectious materials and to disperse them over large areas. The great danger of biological weapons resides in the fact that as living organisms, unlike conventional or nuclear weapons, they are quite uncontrollable once dispersed and their effects are often unpredictable. One has only to remember the terrible plagues, such as the Spanish influenza of 1918-19, which have taken a far greater toll of human lives than war itself, to understand the devastation which would occur if such an epidemic were produced deliberately.

Today, a wide range of biological agents, each acting in its particular environment and producing specific effects on humans, is available. However, since World War I, efforts to prohibit biological warfare have been made and a large number of countries have agreed to ratify an international agreement to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons (the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention).

AGENTS OF BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Biological agents of warfare are living organisms, whatever their nature, or infective material derived from them, which are intended to cause disease or death in humans, animals or plants, and which depend for their effects on their ability to multiply in the person, animal or plant attacked. They consist of viruses, bacteria, rickettsiae or fungi.

Transmission of biological agents to humans can occur by a number of different means. For example, they may be inhaled, ingested or injected by insects. The period of incubation and the effects of the disease which is produced may also be quite variable and depend upon the particular agent involved. Fighting the disease may be quite difficult. In some cases, however, a disease may be prevented by the use of vaccines or treated with drugs. Some of the characteristics of the principal agents of biological warfare are outlined in Table 1.

Agents which infect via the **respiratory track** cause diseases such as anthrax, tularaemia, plague, Q-fever or psittacosis. Pulmonary anthrax, known as 'woolsorters' disease, can have an incubation period of less than 24 hours and, if untreated, is often fatal within 18 to 24 hours. The symptoms are: high fever, difficulty in breathing and collapse. A distinct characteristic of this disease is the fact that when exposed to air, the germ forms spores that can remain alive in the soil for over twenty years.

Tularaemia, or rabbit fever, is a fatal disease of wild rodents that can be communicated to humans. It is a weakening disease which if, untreated is, 5 to 8 per cent fatal.

Pneumonic plague, a disease which involves severe hemorrhaging of the lungs, is extremely communicable. Untreated, it kills 90 to 100 percent of its victims. The bubonic version of this disease has not usually been considered a useful biological weapon because it involves a complex epidemiological chain that could spread the disease beyond control.

Q-fever is a contagious but rarely fatal rickettsiae disease. It is characterized by high fever, chills, loss of appetite and headaches, symptoms which usually last for about a week.

Psittacosis, a viral infection found in birds, can also be transmitted to humans. Known as parrot fever, its symptoms consist of high fever, nausea, vomiting, disorientation, mental depression and delirium. It may be spread from person to person by coughing.

Some biological agents can penetrate the body through **mucous membranes** such as the eye or nose. An example of a disease caused by this process is brucellosis, or undulant fever, an infection usually found in cattle, goats and pigs to which humans are very susceptible. The symptoms are headaches, loss of appetite, constipation, loss of weight and a fever that can last from six weeks to several months. Other agents can be absorbed **orally** with food or water and cause diseases such as dysentery, salmonellosis or cholera.

Toxins are substances which act like chemical agents but are normally produced by biological means. They cannot reproduce and, hence, are not contagious. However, unlike other biological agents they can have immediate effects if released on a population.

Since biological agents cannot be narrowly targeted, they are generally considered as potential weapons of mass destruction. Their small size makes them very hard to detect, while the large variety of agents makes identification difficult. Since these agents are alive (except for the toxins), they are able to reproduce and spread from one person to another. Some agents are also resistant to environmental conditions and can remain potentially dangerous for many years.

Dissemination of biological agents can be carried out most efficiently in the form of large aerosol clouds. The degree of effectiveness of such clouds varies with the size of the particles, since smaller particles are carried over greater distances. An infection can also be spread via other means, such as insects.

Another "advantage" of biological weapons, from an aggressor's point of view, is that they can be directed at

human, animal or plant targets and not cause material damage. Also, unlike conventional and nuclear weapons, they do not necessarily need complex and expensive facilities for their production.

On the other hand, there are many problems with the use of biological weapons. For example, if carried by the wind, their effectiveness depends on weather conditions over which one has no control. Also, the diseases resulting from an attack take time to develop. This may pose problems for an aggressor.

In case of an attack with biological agents, there are a series of defensive measures that could be taken. However, the effectiveness of such measures may be limited. First, the agent or agents must be detected and

identified. Then the population must be warned and provided with adequate protection for the skin and the respiratory system. Here the time factor is very important and it is reasonable to assume that by the time the agents have been detected, the diseases may already be widespread.

Preventive treatment could be carried out ahead of time by vaccination, but it would provide only limited protection against a massive attack. Furthermore, the population cannot be vaccinated against all possible diseases and large-scale vaccination programs would be costly. With such difficulties in protecting humans, it would be almost impossible to provide animal or plant protection.

Table I
Principal Agents of Biological Warfare

DISEASES	EFFECTS	TRANSMISSION	VACCINES	THERAPY	REMARKS
BACTERIAL DISEASES					
anthrax	respiratory form normally fatal if untreated	inhalation (also from animals) skin infection	available	antibiotics	one of the most stable agents
brucellosis	long lasting recurrent severe fever; rarely fatal	inhalation, ingestion (also from animals)	available in USSR	antibiotics	affects both man and domestic animals
cholera	severe intestinal infection; sometimes fatal	ingestion (also from animals)	vaccine reduces severity and incidence	difficult	unlikely to be effective via water systems
glanders	in acute form, severe fever often fatal	inhalation, ingestion (also from animals)	unsatisfactory	antibiotics	affects both man and domestic animals
meliodosis	normally fatal fever, producing mania and delirium	inhalation, ingestion (also from animals)	unsatisfactory	difficult	very rare and little known disease
plague	very severe; often fatal	inhalation, ingestion injection by fleas	available	antibiotics	only pneumonic (respiratory) plague likely to be of BW use
tularaemia	severe fever; 5-8% fatal	inhalation, ingestion injection by fleas	available	antibiotics	doubts concerning stability
VIRAL DISEASES					
breakbone fever	most incapacitating fever known; very rarely fatal	injection by mosquito inhalation	available	difficult	might be useful as an incapacitating agent
mumps	incapacitating but not severe	inhalation	mass produced	difficult	little use as BW agent because of widespread immunity
poliomyelitis	severe, permanent disability; sometimes lethal	ingestion, inhalation of moist air	mass produced	difficult	limited by low infectivity widespread immunity
psittacosis	mild to severe fever; sometimes fatal	inhalation, ingestion, injection by insects	unsatisfactory	antibiotics	birds act as reservoir of disease; immunity may be fairly widespread
smallpox	severe; often fatal	inhalation, ingestion	mass produced	difficult	generally immunity too widespread
yellow fever	jaundice type fever; 30% mortality	injection by mosquito, inhalation	mass produced	difficult	naturally a sub-tropical disease; a strain which could survive in temperate climate might be dangerous
RICKETTSIAL DISEASES					
Q-fever	fever for 1 week; 1% mortality	inhalation, ingestion injection by ticks	available	antibiotics	very high infectivity
epidemic typhus	severe; often fatal	injection by louse inhalation? ingestion?	mass produced	antibiotics	unlikely BW agent; poor stability
FUNGAL DISEASE					
coccidioidomycosis	mild to severe fever; rarely fatal	inhalation	unsatisfactory	antibiotics?	highly stable; suitable agent if a vaccine were produced
TOXIN					
botulism	severe poisoning; 60-70% mortality	inhalation, ingestion	available as toxoid	difficult	acts more quickly than any other BW agent; troops could invade after 24 h

Source: Rose, S. (ed.) *Chemical and Biological Warfare*, 1968

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Signed at Washington, London and Moscow, April 10, 1972.

The States Parties to this Convention,

Determined to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and convinced that the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their elimination, through effective measures, will facilitate the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing the important significance of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925, and conscious also of the contribution which the said Protocol has already made, and continues to make, to mitigating the horrors of war,

Reaffirming their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and calling upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Recalling that the General Assembly of the United Nations has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925,

Desiring to contribute to the strengthening of confidence between peoples and the general improvement of the international atmosphere,

Desiring also to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States, through effective measures, such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Recognizing that an agreement on the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons represents a first possible step towards the achievement of agreement on effective measures also for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and determined to continue negotiations to that end,

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons,

Convinced that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of mankind and that no effort should be spared to minimize this risk,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain:

(1) Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;

(2) Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

Article II

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to destroy, or to divert to peaceful purposes, as soon as possible but not later than nine months after the entry into force of the Convention, all agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention, which are in its possession or under its jurisdiction or control. In implementing the provisions of this article all necessary safety precautions shall be observed to protect populations and the environment.

Article III

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire any of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention.

Article IV

Each State Party to this Convention shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in article I of the convention, within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction or under its control anywhere.

Article V

The State Parties to the Convention undertake to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and cooperation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

Article VI

(1) Any State Party to this Convention which finds that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all possible evidence confirming its validity, as well as a request for its consideration by the Security Council.

(2) Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to cooperate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties to the Convention of the results of the investigation.

(continued)

Article VII

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any Party to the Convention which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been exposed to danger as a result of violation of the Convention.

Article VIII

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any State under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on June 17, 1925.

Article IX

Each State Party to this Convention affirms the recognized objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons and, to this end, undertakes to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and for their destruction, and on appropriate measures concerning equipment and means of delivery specifically designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes.

Article X

(1) The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. Parties to the Convention in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing individually or together with other States or international organizations to the further development and application of scientific discoveries in the field of bacteriology (biology) for prevention of disease, or for other peaceful purposes.

(2) This Convention shall be implemented in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties to the Convention or international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities, including the international exchange of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins and equipment for the processing, use or production of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

Article XI

Any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Convention and thereafter for each remaining State Party on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XII

Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or earlier if it is requested by a majority of

Parties to the Convention by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, a conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, are being realized. Such review shall take into account any new scientific and technological development relevant to the Convention.

Article XIII

(1) This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

(2) Each State Party to this Convention shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Convention if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of the Convention, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties to the Convention and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

Article XIV

(1) This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article may accede to it at any time.

(2) This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

(3) This Convention shall enter into force after the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-two Governments, including the Governments designated as Depositaries of the Convention.

(4) For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

(5) The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, and of the receipt of other notices.

(6) This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV

This Convention, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of the Convention shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding states.

EFFORTS TO PROHIBIT BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The Geneva Protocol of 1925

Tragic memories of World War I, in which toxic gases claimed more than 100,000 lives, encouraged many nations to seek measures prohibiting both chemical and biological weapons. The result was the Geneva Protocol of 1925 which prohibits "the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials, or devices", as well as "the use of bacteriological methods of warfare". The Protocol, however, does not prohibit development, production or stockpiling of such weapons.

The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention

• Chronology

During the 1950s and 1960s, two classes of weapons, chemical and bacteriological, were usually discussed together at such fora as the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC). In 1968, the United Kingdom submitted a working paper (DC/231 Annex 1) suggesting that it would be more manageable to consider chemical and micro-biological methods of warfare independently. It then proposed a convention which would ban micro-biological methods of warfare. It would "supplement, but not supersede the Geneva Protocol". Western countries, including Canada, supported that proposal. Socialist and non-aligned countries, on the other hand, were of the opinion that the Geneva Protocol was still sufficient since it covered both old and new agents of warfare.

On 20 December 1968, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2454 A (XXIII) requesting the Secretary-General, in collaboration with a group of experts, to prepare a report on the effects and possible use of chemical and bacteriological means of warfare.

Following this report (A/7575), on 10 July 1969, the United Kingdom submitted a draft convention (DC/232 Annex C) to the ENDC which concentrated on the prohibition of biological methods of warfare only. On 19 September of the same year, the USSR and eight other socialist states proposed another draft convention (A/7655) to deal with both chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

At the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) — the new name for the ENDC after its membership enlargement to 26 in 1969 — the United States supported the British proposal and stressed the difference between the two kinds of weapons. Unlike chemical weapons, biological weapons had never been used in modern warfare. The USA stated that bacteriological (biological) weapons present less intractable problems and that an agreement to ban them should not be delayed until consensus could be reached on the more complex issue of chemical weapons. The Soviets and their allies argued that the two categories had always been considered together in the Geneva Protocol and in the General Assembly resolutions and report, and that a separate biological weapons convention might serve to intensify the chemical arms race.

On 25 November 1969, President Nixon declared that the United States unilaterally renounced first use of lethal or incapacitating chemical agents and weapons and unconditionally renounced all methods of biological warfare. The US biological program was

therefore confined to research for defence purposes such as immunization, and the Department of Defence was asked to submit a plan to dispose of existing stocks of biological agents.

The General Assembly, on 16 December 1969, adopted resolution 2603 A (XXIV) which referred to the Secretary-General's Report urging members of the United Nations to make a clear affirmation that the prohibition contained in the Geneva Protocol applies to the use in war of all chemical, bacteriological and biological agents.

On 14 February 1970, the White House announced the extension of its unilateral ban to include toxins. These, as described earlier, are substances produced by biological processes, but, unlike biological agents, are not living organisms and cannot multiply.

Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom, following the American lead, declared that they had no biological weapons and did not intend to produce any. However,

Table II
Convention on Biological Weapons

Countries which have deposited instruments of ratification or accession as of 1 January 1984.

Afghanistan	(26/3/75)	Ecuador	(12/3/75)
Argentina	(27/11/79)	Ethiopia	(26/6/75)
Australia	(5/10/77)	Fiji	(4/9/73)
Austria ¹	(10/8/73)	Finland	(4/2/74)
Barbados	(16/2/73)	German Dem. Rep.	(28/11/72)
Belgium	(15/3/79)	German Fed. Rep.	(7/4/83)
Bénin	(25/4/75)	Ghana	(6/6/75)
Bhutan	(8/6/78)	Greece	(10/12/75)
Bolivia	(30/10/75)	Guatemala	(19/9/73)
Brazil	(27/2/73)	Guinea-Bissau	(20/8/76)
Bulgaria	(2/8/72)	Honduras	(14/3/79)
Byelorussian SSR	(26/3/75)	Hungary	(27/12/72)
Canada	(18/9/72)	Iceland	(15/2/73)
Cape Verde	(20/10/77)	India ³	(15/7/74)
China (Taiwan)	(9/2/73)	Iran	(22/8/73)
Columbia	(19/12/83)	Ireland	(27/10/72)
Congo	(23/10/78)	Italy	(30/5/75)
Costa Rica	(17/12/73)	Jamaica	(13/8/75)
Cuba	(21/4/76)	Jordan	(2/6/75)
Cyprus	(6/11/73)	Kampuchea	(9/3/83)
Czechoslovakia	(30/4/73)	Kenya	(30/9/81)
Denmark	(1/3/73)	Kuwait ⁴	(18/7/72)
Dominican Rep.	(23/2/73)	Laos	(20/3/73)
Lebanon	(13/6/75)	Saudi Arabia	(24/5/72)
Libya	(19/1/82)	Senegal	(26/3/75)
Luxembourg	(23/3/76)	Seychelles	(24/10/79)
Malta	(7/4/75)	Sierra Leone	(29/6/76)
Mauritius	(7/8/72)	Singapore	(2/12/75)
Mexico	(8/4/74)	South Africa	(3/11/75)
Mongolia	(5/9/72)	Spain	(20/6/79)
Netherlands ²	(26/6/81)	Sweden	(5/2/76)
New Zealand	(13/12/72)	Switzerland ³	(4/5/76)
Nicaragua	(7/8/75)	Thailand	(28/5/75)
Niger	(23/6/72)	Togo	(10/11/76)
Nigeria	(3/7/73)	Tonga	(30/9/81)
Norway	(1/8/73)	Tunisia	(18/5/73)
Pakistan	(25/9/74)	Turkey	(5/11/74)
Panama	(20/3/74)	Ukrainian SSR	(26/3/75)
Papua New Guinea	(17/3/81)	USSR	(26/3/75)
Paraguay	(9/6/76)	United Kingdom ⁴	(26/3/75)
Philippines	(21/5/73)	United States	(26/3/75)
Poland	(25/1/73)	Uruguay	(16/4/81)
Portugal	(15/5/75)	Venezuela	(18/10/78)
Qatar	(17/4/75)	Vietnam	(20/6/80)
Romania	(25/7/79)	Yemen (Aden)	(1/6/79)
Rwanda	(20/5/75)	Yugoslavia	(25/10/73)
San Marino	(11/3/75)	Zaire	(16/9/75)
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	(24/8/79)		

¹ With reservation

² Extended to Netherlands Antilles

³ With understanding

⁴ Extended to Brunei, and territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom. Also extended to New Hebrides; continued application to Vanuatu not determined.

throughout 1970, discussions in the General Assembly and the CCD produced no agreement. Then, on 30 March 1971, the Soviet Union along with five other socialist countries introduced a new draft convention limited to biological weapons and toxins (CD/234, suppl.). It had one significant alteration over earlier draft conventions: complaints of violation would be addressed to the Security Council rather than the Secretary-General.

Some States, however, still preferred a more comprehensive prohibition. Even if the convention was limited to biological weapons, they felt that the ban should also cover research.

On 5 August 1971, following further negotiations, the United States and the Soviet Union submitted separate but identical texts of a draft convention. Again, the main objection was the lack of a ban on research. Although research work is indispensable for peaceful purposes, some States argued that a ban on research would strengthen the convention.

Finally, on 28 September 1971, a revised draft convention was submitted to the General Assembly by Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the UK and the USA. It retained the Soviet formula for handling complaints.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction was annexed to resolution 2826 (XXVI) which was adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1971. The convention was opened for signature in Washington, London and Moscow on 10 April 1972 and entered into force on 29 March 1975. As of 1 January 1984, there were ninety-five countries which had deposited instruments of ratification or accession, including Canada (see Table II).

• Implications of the convention

Under the terms of the convention, the parties undertake "never in any circumstances to develop, produce or otherwise acquire or retain" (i) "microbial or other biological agents or toxins that have no justification or other peaceful purposes"; (ii) "weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict". All such material is to be destroyed within nine months of the convention's entry into force. Parties to the convention undertake not to transfer to any recipient such weapons or their means of delivery or assist, encourage or induce other states to manufacture or otherwise acquire them. They also undertake to participate in the exchange of equipment, materials and scientific information for peaceful purposes.

THE REVIEW CONFERENCE OF 1980

A review conference was held in Geneva in March 1980, five years after the Convention entered into force. Its objectives were to review the operation of the Convention and to ensure that its provisions were being observed.

In a Final Declaration the State Parties reaffirmed "their strong determination for the sake of all mankind to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons". The Conference believed that the Convention was comprehensive enough to encompass recent scientific and technological developments such as genetic manipulation by bacteriological (biological) weapons.

Articles V, VI and VII of the Convention, which deal with breaches of obligations, were the subject of an extensive debate. It is stated, under Article VI, that any State Party can lodge a complaint with the Security Council if it considers that another State Party has been acting in breach of the Convention, and that Parties undertake to cooperate with any investigation which the Council initiates. This means that a permanent member of the Security Council can veto such requests.

An amendment was proposed by Sweden to establish a permanent Consultation Committee of representatives of Parties which would "arrange fact findings, including preparations and execution of on-site visits and reporting to the Parties". Only after such actions have been taken, should complaints be lodged with the Security Council. A number of States, however, were satisfied with the existing procedure and considered that Article V was sufficient for the application of the Convention. As a compromise, it was agreed in the section of the Final Declaration on Article V that:

- these (the existing) procedures include, *inter alia*, that any State Party has the right to request a consultative meeting open to all State Parties at the expert level, and
- in view of the difference of views, the question should be "further considered at an appropriate time".

The Conference called on Parties to increase their scientific and technical cooperation in the peaceful uses of biological agents and toxins. It also scheduled a second Review Conference to be held in Geneva at the request of a majority of Parties between 1985 or 1990. On 20 July 1984, Norway undertook to circulate a note to the depositary parties suggesting that the Review Conference be held in 1986.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

While the 1972 Convention banning development and use of biological weapons is an arms control measure which is currently in force, some experts are concerned that it lacks adequate provisions for verification of the ban on development. There are indications, although no clear evidence, that the accords have been broken: an outbreak of anthrax in the USSR in 1979 after an explosion at a military weapons centre; accusations directed towards the CIA by Cuba over a disease in their sugar and tobacco crops; claims by the Reagan administration that the Soviet Union used agents of biological warfare in Kampuchea.

There appears to be a need to improve verification of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention if only to avoid suspicions of violations. Such suspicions not only undermine the Convention but also make efforts at arms control negotiations in other areas more difficult. The threat of a biological arms race poses a grave danger not only to international security but to the survival of all species.

This is the twelfth in a series of Briefing Papers published by the United Nations Association in Canada under the terms of a grant from the Department of External Affairs and the Donner Canadian Foundation. The General Editor of the series is Firdaus James Kharas, and the Assistant Editor is Hélène Samson who is also the author of this paper.

The author wishes to express her appreciation to Messrs. Gordon Vachon and Ron Cleminson of the Department of External Affairs for their helpful comments. She, of course, takes full responsibility for the text as it appears.

Disponible aussi en français

24 Cresthaven Drive
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September 12, 1985

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S. B3H 3H5

Dear Professor Borgese:

Let me begin by telling you how pleased I was to have had the opportunity to be affiliated with the International Ocean Institute during the past few months. It was a distinct honour to meet personally the participants from various parts of the world as well as the forty expert lecturers who came to Halifax. I will have a complete written report, similar to those prepared by C.F. Vanderbilt, ready for your perusal by the end of this month.

Generally, I am of the opinion, that the program went well. Administratively there were no major 'catastrophes'; only one accepted candidate (Hié-Daré from Cote d'Ivoire) didn't come; only one lecturer cancelled at the last minute (Ambassador Koroma); and one field trip (to oil refinery) had to be cancelled due to a major fire. I felt that Dr. Pravdic and I worked well as a team. Despite the overall sense that things went well I would like to make the following observations and suggestions:

1. Selection of Candidates...some exceptions were made viz. students with no work experience ...This person was unable to participate fully in the program...ultimately the entire program is poorer... in future selection criteria should be adhered to more rigorously.
2. Although candidates were notified by telex six weeks before the course was to begin, for some this relatively short notice did cause hardship. Before acceptances are sent, Immigration Office here in Halifax should be contacted for they can advise potential candidates of the procedures involved in getting the correct visa etc. As you may recall one participant was unable to get a visa before coming and there was some concern over the type of visa held by the director, given his somewhat significant honorarium.
3. In the letter of acceptance, sent out May 1st this year, IT SHOULD BE MADE QUITE CLEAR that the potential candidate familiarize him|herself with national legislation and or policy in the area of concern viz. fisheries, or environment, or shipping and they must be REQUESTED to do some research before coming. Once in Halifax it is virtually impossible to obtain such information, given the short duration of the course.

4. Travel arrangements with Burgess Travel, and their agent Debbie Robinson was extremely helpful.

5. The Lester Pearson Institute was a very suitable location for a group of twenty, however, it could not accomodate more. Staff at the Institute and at Dalhousie, in general, were extremely helpful.

6. With earlier planning it is possible to get a free trip aboard the Bluenose II (see file) If, as happened this year, there is a long week-end early on, I would suggest that this would be the ideal time to do a tour of the province e.g. to Cape Breton, or the North Shore or the South Shore. I understand that such an outing would be very expensive BUT if some advance planning were done then BILLETS could be arranged and this would keep cost down to a manageable level.

7. Airport travel...I think it is important to meet the participants at the airport, however, this does imply the use of a car...I was made aware of the fact that local car dealers do donate the use of vehicles for 'worthy causes' and thus they should be contacted. They do require advance notice as they have a limited number of vehicles and many requests.
(See file)

8. The fisheries field trip to Digby could be improved by following Mr. Casey and local fishermen's advice to visit them during the week...~~and~~ Saturdays are used for repairs to equipment etc. A more detailed tour of fish processing facilities is warranted...perhaps with NatSea, or Casy...

9. There is a need for publicity, given that the program is dependent on government grants for funding. The day to day requirements of the program did not permit me the time to consider this area...I do know that local radio and to a lesser extent television during the QUIET summer months could be encouraged to cover aspects of the program. As it was we were able to get some coverage in the local paper.

Arrange to have HIGH PROFILE people attend the opening and closing ceremonies...however this cannot be arranged at the last minute...given lead time of 6-12 months national and international leaders can be invited.

The future

I hope that the record left will help next year's assistant and more importantly, I hope that I have fulfilled my responsibilities to your satisfaction.

I do look forward to continued collaboration with the IOI. I want you to know that you have found an ally...albeit one with no power or authority but lots of enthusiasm. Should you require any assistance in future please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly

Genie Casey

RESUME

Name: Coady, Anita M.

Address: 24 Cresthaven Drive, Halifax, N.S. B3M 2E4

Telephone: (902) 443-8258

Education:

<u>Institution:</u>	<u>Degree, Diploma</u>
School of Library Service Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova Scotia	Master of Library Service 1984
Université Paul Valery 34000 Montpellier, France	Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures de Français 1975
Université de Bordeaux III 33000 Bordeaux, France	Certificat Pratique de la Langue Française 1973
Saint Francis Xavier University Antigonish, Nova Scotia	Bachelor of Arts English Major 1972

Work Experience:

May-September 1984 Cataloguer
Coast Guard College Library
P.O. Box 4500
Sydney, Nova Scotia BIP 6L1

I was employed to catalogue and classify using the Library of Congress system recent acquisitions for which copy cataloguing was not available. I reported to David MacSween, College Librarian.

May 1983- Library Assistant
May 1984 Corporate Research and Information Centre
Nova Scotia Power Corporation
P.O. Box 910
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2W5

I was employed to catalogue and classify non-file information resources held by head office employees outside the central library with the intent of creating mini-libraries. I worked under the supervision of Barbara MacKenzie, Corporate Librarian.

1978- Director
1981 Information Services
Mount Allison University
Sackville, New Brunswick EO3 3C0

I worked closely with senior administrative officers of the University to develop and implement public relations policies and procedures for the entire university community.

1977- French Teacher
1978 Public Service Commission
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3J8

I was a member of a team of six instructors in this regional center that provided French-language instruction to federal civil servants from Atlantic Canada.

1974- English Assistant
1975 Universite de Sciences et Techniques de Languedoc
34000 Montpellier, France

I taught primarily graduate students and senior research scientists who attended international conferences where knowledge of English was essential.

Other Activities:

I am a member of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, the Canadian Library Association and Canadian Crossroads, an organization that provides cross-cultural experiences through youth exchanges.

I speak and write French although my mother tongue is English. In addition I have gained a working knowledge of two computer languages; COBOL and PASCAL.



Make it YOUR Business

**Support the
United Nations Association
in Canada**

The UNA: What Is It All About?

The United Nations Association in Canada is a nationwide, voluntary, non-partisan organization in Canada concerned with global affairs. It is thousands of interested Canadians like you who seek solutions to world problems through the effective use of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and other multilateral institutions.

We have a network of branches across the country. Together, Association members promote awareness of critical issues such as the economy, disarmament, human rights, development, and the environment. We reach teachers, students, the media, business, professional and labour communities, politicians and government officials, friends and neighbours, through our education and information programmes. We are an important Canadian channel for UN documents and publications.

We are concerned citizens who are convinced that the United Nations will only succeed to the degree that world opinion believes in and supports it. Yet our task is not to create ardent supporters of the UN and every stand it takes. We seek instead to provide the UN with something more valuable than uncritical support: the considered judgement of a Canadian public which knows what the Organization is trying to do, how, and most importantly, why.

Informed opinion about something as complex as the United Nations needs to be nurtured. Headlines and occasional news items, on which many build their opinion, are not enough. Only a clear, objective, and persistent presentation of the facts can create a real connection between people and the hope that the UN represents. The United Nations Association exists to create such a connection.

Why Should You Make It Your Business?

Global problems are increasing in complexity and magnitude. The threat of nuclear war, hunger and malnutrition, the energy crisis, debilitating Third World debts, population growth ... the list goes on and on. Each one of these problems deserves immediate international attention. But they are interdependent and must be solved



together to be solved at all. No single nation can tackle these problems on its own. All nations must co-operate and work together for their resolution. Only a well-informed public, knowledgeable about the issues and what is at stake, can encourage responsible Canadian initiatives.

While disarmament, development, human rights and other international imperatives affect everyone, many Canadians are unaware of the vital operations carried out in each of these fields by the United Nations and its family of agencies.

Disarmament

The UNA has stressed the critical importance of disarmament and arms control since its founding in 1946.

The First (Political) Committee of the General Assembly in New York and the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva are the UN's permanent arms control fora. Their delegates diligently chip away at the obstacles to peace and security in a nuclear age.

The 1978 and 1982 UN Special Sessions on Disarmament have given impetus to the search for methods to limit the growth of weapons production. Reports on these and other UN initiatives are available through the UNA's Information Service.

Development

Most Canadians favour Canada's involvement in the development of the Third World but few understand its significance. Technical assistance, including investment, research and training, makes an essential contribution to the efforts of developing countries to achieve self-reliance.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has become an indispensable vehicle through which such co-operation is fostered. Canada, in partnership with the UNDP, has played an important leadership role in the Third World for three decades.

The UNA, in providing information on North-South issues and the UNDP's work, communicates the importance of development activities to international economic growth and the well-being of the planet.



The Economy

The realities of global interdependence have taught us that "charity" is no longer a viable concept. National economies are so tightly linked that global co-ordination of economic activity and collective efforts to develop the Third World can only benefit us all.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) promotes international monetary co-operation and thereby fosters expanded international trade among member nations. Efforts are geared at ensuring a stable world financial system and sustainable economic growth. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are known as the World Bank Group. They help to support a wide variety of development projects large and small, public and private, chiefly in the fields of agriculture, education, energy, industry, population planning, transportation, telecommunications, and water supply.

UNA conferences, workshops, and articles in the **Bulletin**, generate discussion across the country respecting strategies for international financial management and co-operation.

Peacekeeping

The UN's role in peacekeeping and peacemaking is too often understressed and undervalued. Canada is the only country in the world which has participated in all thirteen UN-sponsored peacekeeping missions.

While Canada has demonstrated its readiness to participate in peacekeeping efforts, it has tempered its commitment with renewed stress on the linkage between peacekeeping and peacemaking. Canada principally seeks to resolve the underlying dispute between belligerents. Over the past three decades, Canada has acquired a reputation for impartiality and expertise in its performance of peacekeeping operations. The UNA's task is to ensure that Canadians are aware of Canada's unique achievements in this field.



Join Us!

By becoming a member of the United Nations Association in Canada you can keep on top of the "world's business". You can lend your support to the coast-to-coast network of branches and individuals who encourage on-going dialogue on the critical issues of our day. All members receive our quarterly **Bulletin** and other publications, news of the UNA activities in your area, and announcements of national conferences and meetings.

The UNA is financed through membership dues, sales of literature, and grants and donations from individual Canadians, corporations, and government. Please support the work of the UNA by sending your contributions to any branch of the Association or to the National Office at 63 Sparks Street, Suite 808, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A6 (613) 232-5751.

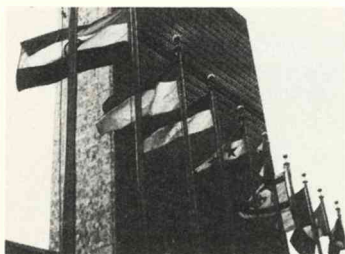
ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE AS A CHARITABLE DONATION.

Branches of the United Nations Association in Canada are located in the following centres:

Brandon	Ottawa-Hull
Calgary	Regina
Edmonton	Saskatoon
Hamilton	Toronto
Kitchener-Waterloo	Vancouver
London	Victoria
Montreal	Welland
Niagara Falls	Winnipeg

MAKE THE WORLD **YOUR** BUSINESS.

SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
TODAY.





☐ Yes, I would like to become a member of the United Nations Association.

☐ Please send me more information about the work of the Association.

Enclosed is my donation in the amount of —

☐ \$250 ☐ \$200 ☐ \$150 ☐ \$100

☐ \$ 75 ☐ \$ 50 ☐ \$ 25 ☐ \$ 15

☐ Other: \$ _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City & Province: _____

Postal Code: _____ Country: _____

Telephone: _____

Please detach and return to:

**THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
IN CANADA**

63 Sparks Street, Suite 808,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1P 5A6

* HALIFAX

Group

What Does the UNA Do?

THE UNA'S INFORMATION SERVICE distributes books, pamphlets, posters, and reports on UN activities and issues. A catalogue of resources is available upon request.

THE BULLETIN, renowned for its balanced examination of the United Nations and international topics, is published quarterly.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS, providing Canadians with the opportunity to heighten their knowledge and awareness of global concerns, are sponsored by the UNA.

CONSULTATIONS, designed to bring UN officials together with Canadians for an exchange of strategies, experience, and views, are organized by the UNA.

SPEAKING TOURS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS, planned by the UNA, bring eminent Canadian and international speakers to communities across the country.

The **MEDIA PROGRAMME** promotes greater international affairs and foreign policy coverage in the Canadian media. Briefing Papers provide balanced, factual information on selected topics. Day-long seminars with experts in various fields explore issues of interest to working journalists. The UNA tours Ambassadors and other experts to meet with editorial boards across the country, bringing the UN to Canadians through the media.

AD HOC PROGRAMMES respond to the turn of world events. Canadians have had the opportunity to study "The Utilization of Outer Space", through four symposia held across Canada, and "Issues in Disarmament", via special Briefing Papers. These innovative programmes are one year in duration.

THE PEARSON PEACE MEDAL is awarded by the Governor-General of Canada each year to a Canadian for distinguished achievement in the field of international service. Past recipients have included: Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger, J. King Gordon, General E.L.M. Burns, Hugh Keenleyside and the Reverend Georges-Henri Lévesque.

Through **DISCUSSIONS**, our views are expressed to the Canadian Government, primarily with respect to the UN agenda, in an effort to encourage enlightened Canadian foreign policy.

The UNA maintains **INTERNATIONAL LINKS** by its membership and participation in the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

A Message From The Secretary-General

I should like to extend my warm support of the work of the United Nations Association in Canada, an Association which has enjoyed steadily increasing support of late. Despite the difficult international climate obtaining at present, this fact is not at all surprising in view of the strong links which have existed between the Canadian Government and people and the United Nations ever since the signing of the Charter. Canada's practical contribution to the work of the world Organization is evidenced, for example, by its active participation in various UN peacekeeping operations around the world.

We are experiencing at present a perilous time in world affairs. Conflicts continue in various parts of the world, bringing each day more deaths, greater suffering and always the threat of wider conflagration. Heightened international tension makes yet more difficult the achievement of arms reductions and the resolution of the difficult problems underlying the many disputes which darken the international scene. There has been a retreat from multilateral co-operation for economic progress. Surely this situation points to the need of a strong United Nations able to meet its responsibilities under the Charter with the authority which can only derive from the commitment, confidence and support of the Member States.

I have sought to bring to public and governmental attention the danger that results from the difficulties of the United Nations to meet in the manner that was intended its major goal, the preservation of peace. There must be a broad understanding of the reasons for these difficulties. Wide and urgent consideration needs to be given to the actions which governments and peoples must take if this situation is to be corrected.

United Nations Associations and their members are familiar with the achievements of the United Nations and are conscious of its immense potential. They have a special role to play not least in the promotion of public debate on questions which, whether we always realize it or not, affect all of us in a very direct way.

It is in this context that I pay tribute to the important work of the United Nations Association in Canada and hope that you will see its efforts in a similar light.

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of
The United Nations



To: ✓ Elisabeth Burgess and Lynn Burgess

Date: May 03 1989

From: Anita Coady

Re: Short Courses (1) WordPerfect 5.0 Cost \$143.00
Evenings for 1 week

(2) Mini-Immersion in French

Cost \$446.00
Evenings for three weeks

Would IOL be able/and or interested in covering costs for me to take either or both of these courses which are offered during the May-June period in evenings?

Please advise ASAP as I've told places fill up very quickly.

file IOI - Halifax - Coady



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7 September, 1989
TO: Anita Coady
FROM: Lynn Burgess, Financial Administrator
RE: Salary Commitment

This will confirm our conversation today in which Elisabeth has guaranteed your salary at the current rate up to December 31, 1989. The understanding is that, given the availability of funds, salary will be extended up at March 31, 1990, at which time funds will be available for B-90 Summer Training Program.

Lynn

cc E. Mann Borgese

February 02 1990

To: IOI - Halifax, N.S. Canada FAX # 902 424 1216
Attention: Judy O / Judy N

From Anita - Greetings from San Francisco. Computer glitches need to be worked out, thus this handwritten note.

As mentioned while in Halifax - please direct any urgent mail or messages to the following person (who will be in contact with us during the trip February to May)

Priority Business
335 West Venice Avenue
Venice Fla 34285
Tel 813 484-1388
FAX 813 485-4377

Attention: Sharon

I am working on the following items which will be typed and / mailed to you

- Lecturers Travel Policy for B90
- Notice for Commonwealth Scholarships for B90
- Copy for UNA Newsletter

I hope all is well

Love Anita



International
Ocean
Institute

P.O. Box 524
VALLETTA, MALTA

Telephone: 226596
Cables: INTEROCEAN
Telex: 1946 OCEANS MW

Hand 13 Palau

Dear Elisabeth

I enclose copies of correspondence
with Caribbean - region IOT alumni

Hope this will be some fruit

I have met Noah Dechay here
in Palau — and have accepted his
generous hospitality... there is a bit happening
here in the Pacific here in
Palau tourism is geared totally to
Divers... they come from all around the
world... good potential speakers for future
programmes. Moving on to Philippines then
Singapore... how was Beijing...
Love to Daggies and

March 13, 1990

Ms Pamela Coke
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
85 Knutsford Boulevard
Kingston 5,
Jamaica, W.I.

Dear

As an alumnus of an IOI training programme I seek your assistance. I welcome your reactions to the proposed content of the course as outlined in the enclosed draft syllabus. Can you help by recommending candidates working in the public sector within the Caribbean region who might benefit from this programme? Can you also recommend speakers and workshop leaders from the region... I might add that you should not overlook yourself!!

You are aware that IOI has over ten year's experience in the conduct of training programmes for mid-career civil servants in the area of management and conservation of marine resources. Recently, it has been recommended that more regional programmes be held as such courses are able to focus on the issues of concern within the region and to help strengthen regional networking. The proposed training programme will be co-sponsored by the IOI and the UWI.

I hope to hear from you in the near future and look forward to working with you in the Caribbean later this year!!!

Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Francisco Arias, Edgard Cabrera & Carlos Andrade
C.I.O.H.
A.A. 982
Cartagena
Colombia, S.A.

Dear

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Ms Gloria Rodriguez
A.A. 1663

San Andres Island
Colombia, S.A.

Dear

As an alumnus of an IOI training programme I seek your assistance. I welcome your reactions to the proposed content of the course as outlined in the enclosed draft syllabus. Can you help by recommending candidates working in the public sector within the Caribbean region who might benefit from this programme? Can you also recommend speakers and workshop leaders from the region... I might add that you should not overlook yourself!!

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Jorge Echeverry
A.A. 102462

Bogota, Colombia
S.A.

Dear

As an alumnus of an IOI training programme I seek your assistance. I welcome your reactions to the proposed content of the course as outlined in the enclosed draft syllabus. Can you help by recommending candidates working in the public sector within the Caribbean region who might benefit from this programme? Can you also recommend speakers and workshop leaders from the region... I might add that you should not overlook yourself!!

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Clive Pegus
Foreign Service Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
One Queen's Park West
Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, W.I.

Dear

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Mr. Leo Brewster
Coastal Conservation Project Unit
Marine House, Hastings
St. Michael 29
Barbados, W.I.

Dear

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Mr. Gerald Thompson
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
1 Queen's Park West
Port of Spain
Trinidad & Tobago, W.I.

Dear

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Barbara Chow
11 Games Avenue

Kingston 20
Jamaica, W.I.

Dear

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.

✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

March 13, 1990

Vaughn Charles
Ministry of Agriculture, Fish Management Unit
Manoel Street
Castries
St. Lucia, W.I.

Dear

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.
✓ cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese



Dalhousie University

March 13, 1990

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

Ms Deidre Schurland
Research Assistant, Geology Department
University of West Indies, Mona Campus
Kingston 7, Jamaica
W.I.

Dear

As an alumnus of an IOI training programme I seek your assistance. I welcome your reactions to the proposed content of the course as outlined in the enclosed draft syllabus. Can you help by recommending candidates working in the public sector within the Caribbean region who might benefit from this programme? Can you also recommend speakers and workshop leaders from the region... I might add that you should not overlook yourself!!

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Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Assistant Director, IOI
Encl.
cc Elisabeth Mann Borgese

File
IDI-Hfy

COPY

March 21, 1989

Mr. Timothy S. Rothermel
Director
Division for Global and Interregional Projects
United Nations Development Programme
1 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
USA

Dear Mr. Rothermel:

Please find enclosed the final report of the 1988 Training Programme in the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources within the Exclusive Economic Zone held here in Halifax. We wish to express our gratitude to the Division for Global and Interregional Projects for contributing scholarships to Chen Yue from China, Mario Garelli from Paraguay and Snjezana Stojasavljevic from Yugoslavia. All three contributed to the success of the program and it is our hope that the course will prove beneficial to them upon resumption of their duties at home.

We welcome your comments and look forward to your continued support and interest in the work of the International Ocean Institute.

Yours truly,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

Anita Coady
Assistant Director



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

March 21, 1989

COPY

Mr. Carl Wright
Assistant Director
Fellowships and Training Programme
Commonwealth Secretariat
Marlborough House
Pall Mall
London, SW1Y 5HX

Dear Mr. Wright:

Please find enclosed the final report of the 1988 Summer Training Programme to which the Commonwealth Secretariat made substantial contributions by providing scholarships for Tomah Nhabay of Sierra Leone; Chabaka Kilumanga of Tanzania; Michele Berenger of Sri Lanka and Clive Pegus of Trinidad and Tobago. We have heard from Clive who is a member of a national team that is in the midst of negotiating a boundary agreement with Venezuela, while Michele reports she is setting up an extension programme at NARA in Colombo.

Once again we want to extend our gratitude for the ongoing support of the Commonwealth Secretariat towards the work of the International Ocean Institute. Plans are well underway for the 1989 Programme here in Halifax and we will be in touch with your office in the near future regarding this matter.

Yours truly,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

a. Coady
Anita Coady
Assistant Director



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

March 21 1989

COPY

Mr. Toshifumi Sakurai
Programme Leader
Indo-Pacific Tuna Development and Managment Programme
P O Box 2004
Colombo
Sri Lanka

Dear Mr. Sakurai:

Please find enclosed the final report of the 1988 Summer Training Programme on Management and Conservation of Marine Resources within the Exlclusive Economic Zone which was held here in Halifax.

We wish to acknowledge and express our gratitude to the Indo-Pacific Tuna Development and Management Programme for the scholarship it provided to enable Mr. Reuben Ganaden from the Philippines to attend this course.

We welcome your comments and look forward to your continuing support and interest in the work of the International Ocean Institute.

We are presently finalizing plans for our 1989 programme which gets underway on June 13 and should you wish to sponsor a candidate we would be pleased to hear from you.

Yours truly,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

Anita Coady
Assistant Director



Dalhousie University

March 21, 1989

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

Mr. Terje E. Martinussen
Assistant Resident Representative
Royal Norwegian Embassy Development Co-operation (NORAD)
Shanti Path
Chanakyapuri
New Delhi 110021
India

COPY

Dear Mr. Martinussen

Please find enclosed, albeit somewhat late, the final report of the 1988 Summer Training Programme. We welcome your comments and look forward to your continuing support and interest in the work of the International Ocean Institute.

We wish to acknowledge the contribution of your organization which has brought to our programme individuals such as J.P.S. Mehrotra in 1988 who have enriched the program through their experience and enthusiasm. We hope that the training will be useful to them when they resume their duties at home. In fact, this summer we have invited the first NORAD-sponsored candidate--Dr. Sudarsan--- to lecture during the fisheries segment of the programme.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future, regarding whether or not you will be sponsoring a candidate for the 1989 Training Programme in Halifax.

Yours truly,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

Anita Coady
Assistant Director



Dalhousie University

March 21, 1989

Ms Janet Fough
United Nations Environment Programme
New York Liaison Office
Rm DC2-803
United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
USA

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

COPY

Dear Ms. Fough:

Please find enclosed, albeit somewhat late, the final report of the 1988 Summer Training Programme. We welcome your comments and look forward to your continuing support and interest in the work of the International Ocean Institute.

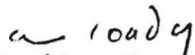
We are very pleased to acknowledge UNEP's substantial contribution towards the travel expenses of Mrs. HA from VietNam. She was a most deserving candidate and has been in contact with this office since resuming her duties in Hanoi.

We are very pleased to learn, from Lynn Burgess our Finance Officer that your office will contribute to our upcoming programme which gets underway June 13, 1989.

We will be in touch about this in the near future.

Yours truly,

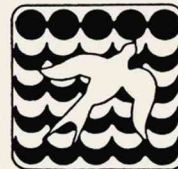

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council


Anita Coady
Assistant Director



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

TELEFAX MESSAGE

DATE: MARCH 26, 1990

TOTAL PAGES: 2

TO: Anita Coady
Rm 620

FROM: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
1321 Edward St.
Halifax, NS B3H 3H5

OFFICE PHONE: 2360400

FAX NUMBER: (662) 2361939

IF YOU DID NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES INDICATED,
PLEASE NOTIFY THIS OFFICE

FAX: 902 424 1216

TELEPHONE: 902 424 2038 1737
2034

Hello's from everyone at LPI + IOI!
News! - Nancy C. has left LPI, -- has moved
on to another job.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

*FAX to Anita
Hi, Anita,*

it was good to hear from you and nice to think that the alumni are so faithful. I think at the next Board and Council Meeting of the IOI I am going to suggest that they shall be "Members" of the IOI. We then will be a membership organisation with local chapters. What do you think? You might discuss it with some of them.

Here everything fine. Many lecturers have already accepted, and the applications are coming in.

In spite of that, of course we miss you!

Much love and all the best,

Errol

PEP1266 (500)

Sent
Apr 10/90



Dalhousie University

TELEFAX MESSAGE

FAX NUMBER: (813) 485-4377

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

IF ALL PAGES INDICATED ARE NOT RECEIVED, PLEASE NOTIFY THIS OFFICE.
FAX: 902 424 1216 TELEPHONE: 902 424 2038

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

Call me Attention: Sharon

*We are trying to reach Anita Coady -- Could you help us!
Her intinerary, that we have, says she is in Singapore, do you
know if she and Joe are there.*

Please call or fax, as soon as possible.

Thank you for your help.

*Judy Noel
Assistant Director
B'90 IOI*



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

*To: Anita Coady
Fax No.*

*From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No. 1 902 868 2818*

Hi Anita:

Things are really moving. I am attaching a fax received from Goodbody and my answer. Please follow up with all the lecturers. I leave it all in your hands.

I hope everything is proceeding well with you. Give my love to Joe.

Here, everything fine.the doggies in good shape. And winter is almost over, although it snowed this morning.

I have been travelling a lot and am only now beginning to catch my breath.

Take care.

Much love,

Elisabeth



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

*To: Dr. Ivan Goodbody
FAX No. 809 927 1640*

*From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No 902 868 2818*

Date: April 7, 1990

Dear Ivan:

Thanks very much for all this excellent information. I am passing it on to Anita Coady, and she will immediately follow up with all your suggestions, and we'll fill the remainder with our own people.

We will also adjust the dates and the title page as you suggest.

Do let us know where we could reach you in Belize, if necessary, and have a good trip and good work.

Warmest regards,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese



International
Ocean
Institute

P.O. Box 524
VALLETTA, MALTA

Telephone: 226596
Cables: INTEROCEAN
Telex: 1946 OCEANS MW;
(Via UK) 9312132 824 CVG
Electronic Mail (DIALCOM): 75 CMI 044

16/7/90

Dear Anita,

Greetings! Please find enclosed the report from the ICOS evaluation. Could you please read it and also copy it to Elisabeth, Fox, Dr Tapia? Ta. I will be preparing a draft response and a framework IOS-ICOS agreement as suggested by Elisabeth in an earlier communication. I suggest we all meet at some point after 6 August. Myself & Fox will meet Carol & Karen at ICOS as a follow up in Aug. 10.

Love to all!

Aldo



Dalhousie University

TELEFAX MESSAGE

FAX NUMBER: 1-902-868-2818

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1

IF ALL PAGES INDICATED ARE NOT RECEIVED, PLEASE NOTIFY THIS OFFICE.
FAX: 902 424 3216 TELEPHONE: 902 424 2038

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

Lahti, July 17, 1990

Greetings Elina! I am so happy to hear that our Finnish hosts are superb. All 15 participants (including myself) from 9 countries were present at opening reception.

I delivered a lecture in Lahti. I understand that for this course IOT owes him \$10,000.00 (minus the \$1,000.00) plus his ticket which cost \$1,000.00. He advises me that he would like to receive \$10,500.00. Then ... as he plans to visit Sweden and Denmark after the course. I will inquire about which local bank you wish a transfer can be arranged. I understand there is still \$10,000.00 outstanding on the Cairo course ... which means IOT presently owes him (10,000.00 + 6,000.00 + 1,100.00 = \$17,100.00).

I forgot to get the contact points for FREMER lecturer ... can you ask Judy or Margaret to send me Isphording's address, telephone and fax numbers.

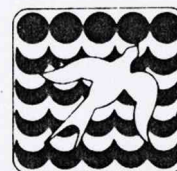
Don't forget that you and Dr. Lagota are to "lecture" to us a satellite on Monday, 23rd July at 9³⁰ am till 10³⁰ am in Lahti. Contact person is Tom Lepine at HT-T (421-5281) It should be fun. opho like we are to arrange Muehly's travel, as no funds have

Louise
onita



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

August 24, 1990
Helsinki, Finland

Dr. Sonja Servomaa
University of Helsinki
Lahti Research and Training Centre
Kirkkokatu 16
S F 15140 Lahti
Finland

Dear Sonja:

Subject: Payment of Hotel Bill for visit of Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Following our telephone conversation on August 22 I enclose for your attention an invoice of 930 FM to be reimbursed directly to Ambassador Nicolas Salom, who so graciously settled the entire bill on Professor Borgese's behalf. As you can see, I have today repaid Ambassador Salom the 1031.50 FM (to cover LD telephone calls, meals, etc).

Once again, may I reiterate our complete satisfaction with all arrangements for the joint IOI-University of Helsinki Training Programme and hope that this matter can be settled without any problems.

I will be in touch with you from Halifax after September 1st.

Yours truly,

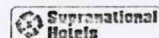
Anita Coady

Anita Coady
Assistant Course Director
cc IOI- Halifax
cc Ambassador N. Salom
cc Marianne Salaama



Hotel TORNI

LASKU INVOICE

SOKOS HOTELS

Utell International

Päivämäärä Date

Numero Number

180890

172350

Huone Room	Ryhmä Group	Nimi Name
802/1		BORGESE ELISABET MANN
Laskutusosoite Invoice Address	Huonehinta, mk Room rate, mk	Tulo - Lähtö Arrival - Departure
MI	---	160890 180890
	Henkilöluku Number of persons	Laskutuspaikkio
	1	
	Maksuehto Terms of payment	Viivästyskorko Default interest
		16 %

1	160890	AM	Amer. Bar	135.60	
2	160890	PU	Telephone	12.00	2304
3	160890	RI	Salle de C	284.20	
4	160890	ZH	HOTELLI	610.00	
5	170890	PU	Telephone	33.00	1752
6	170890	PU	Telephone	235.50	1816
7	170890	PU	Telephone	15.00	1844
8	170890	RI	Salle de C	316.20	
9	170890	ZH	HOTELLI	320.00	

=====

10	180890	LY	TOTAL	1961.50	
			Settled		
11	180890	LU	Luottokunt	1961.50	

0005413090838350149

LU, Eurocard

Allekirjoitus Signature

KIITOS KÄYNNISTÄNNÄ

WELCOME AGAIN!

Osoite Address
Yrjönkatu 26
00100 HELSINKI Finland

Puhelin Telephone
(90) 131 131

Telex
125153

Telefax
(90) 131 1361

Pankit Banks
KOP 135410-24438
PSP 594 655

Paragon 125998/711




EMBAJADA DE COLOMBIA

RECEIPT

I have today received from Anita Coady, on behalf of the International Ocean Institute, the amount of 1.031,50 FIM (One Thousand Thirty one Finnish Marcs and 50/100), expenses incurred by Professor Mann Borgese, IOI, during the Training Course in Helsinki.

Helsinki, august 24th., 1990

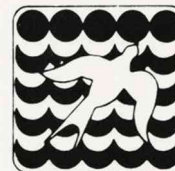



Nicolás Salom
Ambassador



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

September 21, 1990

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
1321 Edward Street
Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3J5

Dear Elisabeth:

Further to our discussions of last Friday regarding my salary and other matters I feel the following reflects the points raised:

IOI will cover my complete salary for the months of July and August 1990 as well as partial payment for September which amounts to $2 \times \$2,500.00 + 1 \times \$1200 = \$6,200.00$

I enclose as well receipts for expenses incurred while in Finland. These expenses were incurred in Lahti and include such costs as local transport, copying, ie costs not covered by U of Helsinki for IOI staff. (Receipts enclosed) = FM 2927.85 = Ca\$ 975.95

Expenses incurred in Helsinki on behalf of Elisabeth Mann Borgese (see correspondence with Ambassador Salom)
FM 1032 = Ca\$ 344.00

Therefore the total amount due in salary (\$6200.00) and expenses (\$1319.95) equals a total of Ca\$7,519.95.00.

I understand from our conversation that in October a portion will be paid with the balance due by the end of the calendar year i.e. December 31, 1990. In order to regularize my employment situation I will ask Lynn Burgess to request from Dalhousie University, Financial Service, a record of employment this is necessary for future tax purposes etc.

Let me say that I look forward to continuing collaboration with International Ocean Institute although I am leaving the day to day affairs of the IOI Halifax office I will seek new ways of continuing to further its goals and objectives.

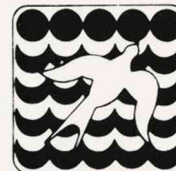
Yours truly,

Anita Coady
Anita Coady
Encl.
cc Lynn Burgess
cc IOI Malta



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

November 25, 1990

Dear EMB:

Well, I'm on my way...and have not yet composed the

Local logistics for B 1991...but will send or fax to you
from Florida:

Note my new address:

335 West Venice Avenue
Venice Fla 34285 USA

Tel 813- 488-0160
Fax 813- 485-4377

I am taking along the incomplete IOI alumni dbase project
and will work on it for benefit of IOI Halifax and Malta ...and will
give some thought to what should constitute a "core reader"

I'm hoping that amount still outstanding (approx \$5000.00) might
be dealt with by end of December 31, 1990...but I will be in touch
with you about that

Most of all, I know that I will miss you...

amh



International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524
VALLETTA, MALTA

Telephone: 226596
Cables: INTEROCEAN
Telex: 1946 OCEANS MW

Sail

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Anita and Joe
FAX No: 813 485 4377

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: December 20, 1990

Subject: Christmas

Many many thanks for the wonderful flower arrangement which arrived just in time to embellish, and add style to, our great office Christmas.

We missed you. The food and wine spread was impressive, and the spirits high. Barry wrote a wonderful poem which I shall send by mail. Tony was a wonderful host.

Colleen and Hugh are here. Natalia is arriving -- and we are going to have a full house and a big Christmas.

It is cold but there is no snow.

Much love to both of you, and I hope you are having a really nice Christmas, and let us hope for peace in the New Year!

P.S. Where can I find the list of participants (and their addresses) of the Halifax PIM? I need it, because the proceedings have been published now.

Love again,

Elisabeth

ADM/STF/HFX/Coady/Coady, Anita

Sent

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Anita
FAX No: 813 485 4377

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: December 30, 1990

Subject: Money, alas

Dear Anita, thanks for your fax. I am sure I'll find the participants of Halifax PIM.

As for the money, I feel terribly embarrassed because I simply do not have it at this time. I acknowledge that IOI owes it to you; but IOI does not have any money at all at the moment. As you know, very often I pick up the tab personally when necessary, but at this particular moment I simply cannot do it. My overdraft is overdrawn. If you absolutely need it now, I could take another loan from the Bank for \$1,000. They simply would not give me \$5,000 at this point. So do let me know whether this would help or whether we can pay you the whole amount a little later. We are working hard, and I think quite well, on the fund raising campaign and we should have some money by the end of the first quarter of 1991.

Last not least, all the very best for 1991, for you and Joe. Let us hope against hope that there will be peace...

Much love,

Elisabeth



International Centre for Ocean Development
Centre international d'exploitation des océans

Our File/Notre référence

3400

Your File/Votre référence

4 February 1991

Ms. Anita Coady
Assistant Course Director
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
Pearson Institute
1321 Edward Street
Halifax, N.S.
B3H 3H5

Dear Anita,

I am sorry for this belated acknowledgement of your letter of October 26 to which you attached the course report on the 1990 Training Program in Management and Conservation of Marine Resources - Seabed Mining held in Finland 1990. I had a brief look at the document earlier and have forwarded it to Carol Amaratunga of IRCAD for her comments. You may be aware that IRCAD is the Program Division within ICOD which has responsibility for IOI courses.

As we are currently examining our relationship with IOI, and as we have recently received additional information from Elizabeth Mann Borgese about an IOI-ICOD proposal, I imagine that our approach to the training program on Seabed Mining would have to be seen within the broader context.

Should specific comments be forthcoming from IRCAD on the document submitted, I will be pleased to forward them to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Garry', is located below the 'Sincerely,' text.

Garry A. Comber
Vice President

GAC/cd



Dalhousie University

Seal

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Anita Coady
FAX No: 813 485 4377

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: February 13, 1991

Subject: Payment

Hi Anita,

*Could you please fax your bank account to Anna at the IOI in Malta.
She is our new, and quite excellent, administrator, and she will
transfer your money to your bank.*

All the best and much love,

Elisabeth

file



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta
memo

To: Anita

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute

Date: March 21, 1991

Subject: Caribbean

Dear Anita:

Here is the up-to-date syllabus, plus pertinent correspondence. Platzöder has been agreed orally. Please follow up with Alberto Szekely, Wayne Hunt, and Petro Ven. The latter can best be achieved through Jan François Pulvenis at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Caracas. I will follow up with Winham. Then it's all done!

Love,

Elzav



Dalhousie University

Sent

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Anita
FAX No: 813 485 4377

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: March 25, 1991

Subject: Caribbean Training Programme

Hi, Anita,

I hope you have received all the material and are able to make all the final arrangements with the lecturers.

Unfortunately Hugh is unavailable, as Assistant Director. He won't be back in this part of the world until the end of the year! His job has been extended. Too bad.

And, as you probably already know, Deirdre may not be available before July 15 because she has to go to Italy for two months.

Ivan Goodbody wants somebody there starting in June.

Now, one solution that came to my mind would be: Could you go there from June 1 to July 15, if necessary (Deirdre might come back sooner, it is just that she does not know), and then she would take over for the rest of the time, and we would split the salary between the two of you? Or do you have any other solution to suggest?

Incidentally, Deirdre worked out her proposal -- but it turned out to be quite impractical financially. She figured, it would cost \$23,000 just to recruit 25 participants! I told her that was not in the cards, and she completely understood. She is very nice.

So please do let me know soonest, because if you cannot do it, I have to invent some other solution...

Much love,

Frank