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16 October 1984

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Dr. Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Department of Political Science
Dalhousie University
Halifax N.S.

TREASURER

Prof. Emily H. Mudd
University of Pennsylvania
School of Medicine
734 Millbrook Lane
Haverford, PA 19041
Phone: 1-215-642-3372

Dear Elizabeth:

I am away until Friday, October 26th, when
I hope to see you once again.

AMERICAN DIVISION

PRESIDENT
Dr. Larry Ng
2026 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
Phone: 1-301-496-3333

Could you do four or five typed pages of
reflections on a subject of your own choice
and rush them to me within the next two weeks?
Any of your current interests will suit our
purposes. We will also need a photograph. The
Newsletter is widely circulated and I know
that its readers will be delighted to have
something from you.

EUROPEAN DIVISION

PRESIDENT
Dr. F.W.G. Baker
Executive Secretary
International Council
of Scientific Unions
75016 Paris, France
Phone: 33-1-525-6592

All the best,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Yours sincerely,

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



DALHOUSIE LAW SCHOOL HALIFAX CANADA B3H 4H9

12 March 1985

Professor Elizabeth Borgese
Department of Political Science
Dalhousie University

Dear Elizabeth:

Professor Wang's daughter would like to leave Peking at the end of April, in order to take a short course to improve her English, and for this purpose she would like to receive the ticket around mid-April. Can you arrange this? I gather that you can and that you will deal with the matter on your return at the end of this month. May I leave it with you?

With personal good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

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

Sent

TELEX

UNITERR

Peter Sand United Nations Nairobi

We would be grateful if you could authorize International Ocean Institute to attend forthcoming Montreal Conference on Environmental law as observer. IOI would be represented by outstandingly good law doctoral student Mr. Meng-ging-nan of the PRC. He is completing his Ph.D. thesis on land-based marine pollution and international law and it would be enormously useful to him to listen to the conference. No expenses for UNEP. Would be grateful for early confirmation regards.

Elisabeth Marr Borgese

MASINI ELEONORA

President

World Futures Studies Federation

ITALY

Born: 1928, Guatemala

Telephone: 06/872529

Address:

Via Bertoloni 23

Rome

Italy

1. Goals for Mankind, 1977; No Limits to Learning, 1979 (Contributor)
2. Degree in Law, Specialization in Comparative Law, Specialization in Sociology; Professor of Social Forecasting at the Pontifical Gregorian University
3. President of the World Futures Studies Federation
4. Long-term Forecasting
5. Secretary General of World Futures Studies Federation
6. Space for Man, 1972; Fondamenti Filosofici ed Etici della Metodologia Previsionale, 1979; Reconceptualizing Futures: a Need and a Hope, 1982; Visions of Desirable Societies, 1983.

Key for Reading

SURNAME FORENAME

Title

Institute

COUNTRY of Citizenship

Born: Year, Country

Telephone:

Address:

1. Author of, or Contributor to Report to the Club of Rome
2. Education, Degrees, Honours
3. Present Job and Main Organization
4. Main Professional and Research Interest
5. Previous Experience
6. Books and Publications
7. Hobbies



DALHOUSIE LAW SCHOOL HALIFAX CANADA B3H 4H9

September 8, 1987.

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Political Science
Dalhousie University
Campus

Dear Elisabeth:

Re: Homer Angelo

I do not yet know whether we can use him for a lecture, but I will see what we can do and I myself would like to take him to lunch or dinner and discuss matter of mutual interest. I see that he writes on a number of topics that interest me.

Looking forward to seeing you on your return, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

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

RSJM/jmw



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

January 31, 1990

To: *Ronald St John Macdonald
Law School*

From: *Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institute*

Dear Ronald:

Here is my letter to Levy. What do you think?

There was another matter I wanted to mention to you yesterday, and forgot:

I urgently need the text of two or three agreements on R&D Joint Ventures, in particular, the provisions with regard to technologies jointly developed.

Rights of the partners with regard to third parties?

Rights of the partners with regard to the future development of the technology?

Other provisions?

I badly need this for my AALCC paper. I had several students looking, but nobody came up with what was needed. I am sure you know where to find it. Something European (esprit, eureka) would be fine. Something North American would be fine. Nothing exists with regard to developing countries.

I'll call you as soon as I get back, but, at that point I would need that information (Feb. 10), because the paper has to be sent to the AALCC on Feb. 15...

Your help would be most fervently appreciated.

Much love,



Dalhousie University

file

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta
April 21, 1990

To: Ronald St John Macdonald
Laaw School

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institute

Dear Ronald:

What do you think of the enclosed proposal?

The Ford Foundation is still pondering our proposal. They will let us know in a couple of weeks.

See you soon,

Elzohh

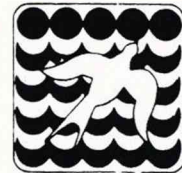
End.

Degree proposal



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

COPY

1 January 1992

Professor Ronald Macdonald
Law School
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Ronald:

I have not heard from you in ages and I hope all three of you are all right. I tried to call once, during the holidays, but you were out of the country -- I hope, comfortably vacationing somewhere where it is warm...

There are so many things to talk about. The world situation is totally alarming. God knows what is going to happen in the East. I don't think Yeltsin is going to save it -- maybe we'll see Gorby back one day!

and what is going to come out of UNCED? I am afraid not very much. The conflict between the rich and the poor seems to be hardening.

And here, the Depression...

In this general situation I am almost ashamed to say that IOI matters are going very well. The big news is that we are getting US\$2.6 million from the Global Environment Facility, for a huge project: the establishment of operational IOI centres in Madras, Cartagena, Suva, and Dakar.

I am working very hard on getting the L.o.S. Convention ratified. 51 ratifications are officially deposited; but I know that there are already 2 more (Mauritius and Barbados) and others are in the pipeline. We'll get to 60 quickly now. And then? I am enclosing a "discussion paper" I wrote as a basis for a series of seminars we want to organise, with "decision-makers" of States Parties. I would love to know what you think about this sort of approach. It seems, the French are thinking along very similar lines, and they would bring in the EC and the Pioneer Investors, if we can convince the developing countries.

The big project for this year, however, is the other paper which I am



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Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

enclosing. This is really a re-incarnation of Perestroika International. It is fairly "long-term," to the point of being utopian today. Some things, however, could be done. In any case, I do think it is a new approach to the problem of "governance," and we do need new approaches.

I am sending it to Boutros Ghali, who was so interested in our previous version of the project. --Do you think he will make a good SG? He certainly is intelligent, but I fear he is a pawn in the hands of the US, and what can he do?

Maybe I am too pessimistic. One should not, on New Year's Day.

All the very best to all three of you. Please do give me a call soon. I will be here until January 14. Then, again, comes a series of travels: Malta, Pakistan, India, Fiji, Jamaica, New York...

Much love,

Ernie



Faculty of Law UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

78 Queen's Park Toronto Canada M5S 2C5

RECEIVED JAN 06 1992

December 19, 1991

Prof. Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institut
1325 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3J5

ELM-CFB
Dear Prof. Borgese,

Our mutual friend Professor Wang Tieya, the distinguished Chinese international lawyer, is approaching his eightieth birthday, and in response to suggestions from several of his colleagues and associates, all of whom are known to you, I have agreed to organize a Festschrift in his honour. The book will be published and distributed by Martinus Nijhoff of The Hague.

In order to provide contributors with maximum flexibility, while at the same time maintaining a certain balance, the volume will be divided into three main parts: Part I: public and private international law; Part II: comparative law, including chapters on the history of law; and, Part III: Chinese domestic law. I believe that this organization is sufficiently broad to allow the many scholars who have expressed an interest in the project to write on a subject that will meet their professional interests, their convenience, and our time-frame.

In view of your friendship with Professor Wang, and in view of the devoted service and outstanding contribution he has made to international law in China, I am hoping that you will find it possible to accept this invitation to contribute to a book in his honour.

We are requesting manuscripts by December 1, 1992, which gives you twelve months' preparation time, and we are asking contributors to keep their contributions to a maximum of 30 double spaced, typed pages. We expect the book to appear in the summer of 1993.

While I realize that you are overwhelmed by requests of this nature, I know that Professor Wang, and indeed everyone interested in the development of international law in Asia, will be particularly pleased if the volume contains a contribution from your distinguished pen. I am also keenly aware of the fact

continued...

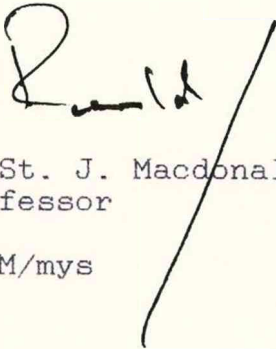
that the book will be ever so much better if you are an important part of it.

I do hope that you will find it possible to participate and that in replying you will be able to indicate the general heading under which you will write.

Thanking you for your consideration, and with personal good wishes,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,



R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys

Messrs 7-!! A lot!
will be in touch - only - 92.



Dalhousie University

FAXED

Jan. 13/92
416-978-7899

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

9 January 1992

Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
Faculty of Law
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C5

My dear Ronald,

Thanks for your letter of December 19, received on January 6.

I am honoured by your invitation to contribute to the volume for Professor Wang Tieya and happy to accept. My piece will deal with the Law of the Sea and World Order.

In the meantime you should have received the paper I wrote for Pacem in Maribus XX --which really is a new version of Perestroika International -- and I need your criticism. Could you give me a call some time soon?

I will be going to Pakistan, India, Fiji and Malta on January 24, but should be here until then.

Many things are happening at the United Nations. But I am afraid they are too much under the influence of the USA. The total lack of any counterweight is certainly unhealthy.

Did you read that Mr. Baker has encouraged Russia to keep its nuclear arsenal. He said mutual deterrence has worked splendidly for 40 years, and he has no intention to abandon it!

There are lots of things to talk about, and I hope we can get together some time soon.

What about your work for the International Law Decade?

Much love,

Elzabeta

Dr. Elizabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
Halifax, NS



Dean and Mrs. Innis Christie
cordially invite you to
a Law Faculty end-of-the-year celebration
and farewell for
Professor R. St. J. Macdonald
at
The Halifax Sheraton
June 7 at 7 p.m. (for 7:30)
Black tie optional

R. S. V. P. by May 29th
Heather Brenton - 494-2114



MAR 20 1992

78 Queen's Park Toronto Canada M5S 2C5

March 12, 1992

Prof. Elizabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
Pearson Institute
1321 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
R3H 3H5

Dear Elizabeth,

Just to say that I will be in touch by telephone in the very near future. There are a lot of things happening and I am extremely anxious to see you, the sooner the better.

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys



DAL/MacDonald, Ronald St. John

May 19, 1992

Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institut
1325 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3J5

Elizabeth
Dear Professor Borgese,

In preparing your contribution to the volume of essays in honour of Professor Wang Tieya, I shall be grateful if you will respect the following guidelines:

- (i) text and footnotes to be double spaced;
- (ii) footnotes to be appended at the end of the text (i.e. endnotes) in sequential Arabic numbers;
- (iii) length of text, a maximum of 25 pages;
- (iv) one paragraph (5-10 lines) of biographical information to be included separately for the "Contributors' Page";
- (v) a diskette, if you can provide one without inconvenience.

I have retained a professional editor to assist in harmonizing the citations, in regard to which I would ask you to provide as much information, and to use as simple a style, as is possible. When in the slightest doubt as to whether your reader will understand your citation, please give it in full; for example: not 50 Ore. L. R. 20, but 50 Oregon Law Review 20, at p.25 (1985).

Please note that December 5th of the present calendar year is the due date for receipt of manuscripts and that within the next eight weeks I would appreciate learning the working title of your paper. The editing will be undertaken during the holiday period and we hope that the volume will see the light of day in late autumn 1993. It will be printed and distributed internationally by Martinus Nijhoff in The Hague.

It is a pleasure to be working with you on this project, and I thank you once again for your consideration and generosity in agreeing to contribute at what I know is a demanding time for you. I am sure you agree that Professor Wang fully deserves this effort.

With personal good wishes,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. MacDonald

R. St. J. MacDonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys



Dalhousie University

COPY

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

August 7, 1992

Professor Ronald St. John Macdonald
Faculty of Law
University of Toronto
78 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2C5

Dear Ronald,

It certainly was a pleasure meeting you during your brief stay in Halifax.

Margaret has asked me to forward the DHL Worldwide Express airway bill in the amount of \$40.00 for you to look after.

Yours truly,

Jane S. Carlisle
Assistant

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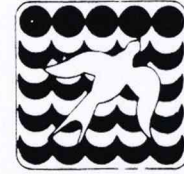
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Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

COPY

August 8, 1992

Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
Law School
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ont.

Dearest Ronald,

I was so sad not to find you here on my return from Malmö, and to hear the reason for your sudden departure. I fervently hope everything is all right with your eye now.

I received letters from the Court which will amuse you. Copies are enclosed. I think Robbie Jennings is right and wrong. Of course optional protocols are binding once you ratify them; but you don't have to ratify them; and you don't have to go to the Court if you don't want to. If you become a party to the Law of the Sea Convention you accept binding dispute settlement eo ipso, and the exceptions do not include environmental issues. No? I do believe that dispute settlement system the Law of the Sea Convention is the most comprehensive and the most binding that exists. Right?

Do let me know when you are coming this way again.

We are winding up our training programme this coming week. I am going to the L.o.S. Prep.Com right after that -- and the rat race is on again!

Much love to both of you,

Erin

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TÉLÉFAX: (070) 3649928



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TELEPHONE: (070) 3924441 TELEX: 32323
CABLES: INTERCOURT THEHAGUE
TELEFAX: (070) 3649928

LE PRÉSIDENT

THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED JIII. 27 1992

20 July 1992

Dear Professor Borgese,

Many thanks for your kind letter of July 4. Of course you are absolutely right that I should have mentioned Part XII of the LOS Convention, and I am grateful for your criticism. I confess, however, to being a little worried about your reference to that Convention as the only "existing legal instrument that imposes, binding, enforceable settlement of disputes arising from environmental issues". Apart from the not inconsiderable difficulty that the Convention is not yet in force - and these particular provisions on dispute settlement are surely not customary law - I am disturbed by the implication that other dispute settlement instruments, not excluding declarations under the 'optional clause', somehow do not cover environmental issues.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robbie Jennings".

Sir Robert Jennings
President

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Dalhousie University
Pearson Institute
1321 Edward Street
Halifax
Nova Scotia
Canada B3H 3H5

cc: H.E. Judge Shigeru Oda
Vice-President

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INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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LE VICE-PRÉSIDENT

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED JUL 27 1992

17 July 1992

Dear Elisabeth
Dear Elisabeth,

Thank you for your letter of 4 July 1992 enclosing copy of your letter to President Sir Robert Jennings.

I read the copy letter with great interest and found your comments therein most comprehensive. Though not wishing to appear to be criticising the paper presented at Rio on behalf of the President, I would tend to agree with you that a reference to the 1982 Convention would have been a good thing in relation to the development of environmental law. With regard to dispute settlement by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, I have voiced strong reservations to the idea of setting-up such a Tribunal and refer you to my article which appears in the *Festschrift* for Judge Manfred Lachs.

As regards my attending *Pacem in Maribus XX* in November, I am not yet sure if the schedule of the Court will permit my being absent from The Hague at that time.

With my best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Shigeru Oda
Shigeru Oda

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institute
1321 Edward Street
Halifax
Nova Scotia
Canada B3H 3H5

COPY

September 15, 1992

Professor Ronald St. John Macdonald
Faculty of Law
University of Toronto
78 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2C5

Dear Ronald,

Margaret is travelling around the world and not due back until January 15th, so I'm here by myself tending the fort. Why I am writing is to thank you for sending us your \$40.00 cheque for the use of our courier service. Unfortunately, the cheque you sent to us was payable to "DHL Worldwide Express", so we can't cash it. We have already paid our bill to DHL, so your \$40.00 would simply be an overpayment.

I hate to bother you, but if you could send us a new cheque payable to the International Ocean Institute, then we'll be able to balance our books.

Thank you!

Yours truly,

Jane S. Carlisle
Personal Assistant
To The Director
IOI - Halifax

Enclosure



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78 Queen's Park Toronto Canada M5S 2C5

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October 2, 1992

Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institute
Dalhousie University
1325 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3J5

EMB

Dear Professor Borgese,

In preparing your article for the volume of essays in honour of Wang Tieya, I would ask you to bear in mind that the endnotes, as well as the text, should be double spaced, and that I will need about five to ten lines of biographical information for the Contributors' Page. The due date for receipt of your text remains December 5, 1992.

I expect to be writing again, probably at the end of December, in order to keep you fully informed of developments, especially as to likely dates for the publication of the volume and possible arrangements for its launch. However, even at this still-early stage I wish to thank you for your participation and cooperation. It is a pleasure to be working with you on this project.

I am attaching the List of Contributors for your easy reference. Please do not hesitate to communicate with me if there are matters on which you wish further information.

Yours sincerely,

RSJM

R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys

looking forward to it.

*V. anxious to see you
Missing you!!*

ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF WANG TIEYA
CONTRIBUTORS' LIST

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The Graduate Institute of International
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CH 1211 Genève 21
Switzerland

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Director
Max Planck-Institut
Berliner Strasse 48
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Germany

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International Court of Justice
Peace Palace
2517 KJ The Hague
Netherlands

Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese
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Dalhousie University
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3J5

Professor William P. Alford
Henry L. Stimson Professor of Law
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RECEIVED SEP 28 1992

September 17, 1992

Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institute
Dalhousie University
1325 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3J5

~~ELM~~

Dear Professor Borgese,

Re: Essays in honour of Wang Tieya

I will, if I may, send you the list of contributors, which is, I think, a good one, early next month and, in the meantime, I would ask you to be kind enough to bear in mind the due date for receipt of your manuscript. The book promises to be stimulating and useful, the more so in that you are an important part of it.

With personal good wishes,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys

Will telephone on my return at the end of the month.
Lookin forward to next!



Faculty of Law UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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RECEIVED NOV 23 1992

November 16, 1992

Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institute
Dalhousie University
1325 Edward Street
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Dear Elizabeth,

Re: Essays in honour of Wang Tieya

Just to say two things, if I may.

First, to remind you to send me your manuscript sometime in December, ensuring that the notes are endnotes, not footnotes, and that everything, including the notes themselves, is double spaced.

Second, to congratulate you on the I.O.I. meeting in Malta. The meeting was a howling success and you yourself were simply superb. I am full of admiration for your absolutely remarkable achievement. Incidentally, could you send me a copy of Pardo's speech, which had not been distributed prior to my departure.

More later!

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys

You were magnificent!! So impressive!!

File



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta
December 21, 1992

COPY

Professor Ronald St. John Macdonald
Faculty of Law
University of Toronto
78 Queen's Park
Toronto Ont. M5S 2C5

Dear Ronald,

Here is the Pardo piece you wanted.

I am almost done with the piece for the Wang Tieya book --double spaced, endnotes and all --and you shall certainly have it before the end of the month.

Thanks for your patience!

And to all of you my fervent wishes for a wonderful Christmas --and let us hope "the Year of the Chicken" will really be as good year!

Much love,

E. Grady

*Encl: A. Pardo's address
c PIM XX*



Faculty of Law UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

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December 22, 1992

Professor Elizabeth Mann Borgese
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B3H 3J5

RECEIVED JAN 5 1993

Dear, dear Elizabeth,

Re: Essays in honour of Wang Tieya

Please do not forget to send me your manuscript early in the New Year. The collection is beginning to look rather impressive, but of course it will not be complete without you.

With every good wish,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys

*I expect the year-end is Europe.
Will telephone between Christmas & New Year*



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UNCLOS, UNCED, AND THE
RESTRUCTURING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

The historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 cannot be overrated. It may indeed turn out to be the most important instrument of transformation as our water planet is ready to move into a new millennium.

One might say, it is almost a miracle that this Convention was ever agreed on, adopted, signed by an unprecedented 159 States and Entities, and is now about to come into force. As was pointed out, when the Convention was opened for signature at Montego Bay, just ten years ago, this signified a triumph of international democracy and the international parliamentary process --at a time when there is not much else to encourage hopes in this direction.

The Convention also implies

- . the most radical redistribution of ocean space through peaceful change, reconciling the interests of maritime and coastal states;
- . the replacement of a system of self-destructive laissez-faire, with a system of management for sustainable development;
- . the introduction of the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind into international law, pointing in the direction of a new economic system of sustainable development;
- . the recognition that "the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole," giving rise to "integrated coastal and marine management" with all its institutional implications;

- . the reservation for peaceful purposes of the largest part of our planet: a concept to be elaborated during the coming decades;
- . the advancement of an international law of cooperation;
- . the most advanced framework for North-South cooperation in science and technology development, and regional cooperation, including land-locked States;
- . the most comprehensive, binding and enforceable international environmental law;
- . the most comprehensive, binding system of peaceful settlement of disputes.

In celebration of the great scholar Wang Tieya and, through him, of international law, this essay will try to shed some light on some of these points, with special emphasis on the institutional implications.

Redistribution of Ocean Space

The main thrust of this peaceful change is generally interpreted as "national aggrandizement." Coastal State jurisdiction indeed has been vastly expanded, from the traditional three miles of the territorial sea, to the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, and even farther out (350 nautical miles) on the continental margin. Vast spaces have been "appropriated" by tiny island States and enclosed by archipelagic States. It has been estimated that roughly 30 percent of the world ocean now falls under national jurisdiction.

This is generally interpreted as the marine dimension of the contemporary phenomenon loosely described as recrudescence of nationalism, but it has little in common with the "nationalism" of earlier centuries, and the redistribution of ocean space is more future- than past-directed.

The "nationalism" of previous centuries was nation-building. The contemporary

phenomenon is nation-destabilizing, nation-disintegrating. It should therefore not even be called "nationalism" The sovereign State today is under as twofold stress. from cultural, religious, linguistic, and ethnic pressures inside, harkening back, in some cases, to a pre-national medieval order of things, and from economic, scientific-technological and environmental pressures transcending the limits of the sovereign State and pushing towards the establishment of larger units, presaging a post-national order of things, where the boundaries blur as described by the World Commission on Environment and Development.¹

Like everything else, the concept of sovereignty is subject to change. Historically, sovereignty consists of a bundle of sovereign rights, internal and external. In the Law of the Sea, this bundle is beginning to be disaggregated. The State has "sovereign rights" --not "sovereignty" --over resources and economic activities; it has jurisdiction, which is shared, with regard to certain other activities and functions. Perhaps this is a pattern that may be generalized for the future: States will have sovereign rights where sovereignty can be meaningfully exercised in today's world; but shared jurisdiction in matters transcending the limits of national jurisdiction, in matters concerning trade, the monetary and banking system, the operations of the multinational; energy; food; where interdependence *de facto* already exists today. Is it not already happening, before our eyes?

Rational management versus Laissez-faire

The real meaning of the redistribution of ocean space should therefore not be sought in "national aggrandizement" but in the replacement of a self-destructive system of *laissez-faire* with a system of management.

That the traditional freedom of the high seas had led to unsustainable overfishing

and a life-support-system-threatening degradation of the marine environment, needs no further elaboration. The EEZ and Continental Shelf regimes introduce as many duties and responsibilities as rights and benefits. They impose the duty of *rational management*, including the conservation of living resources and the protection of the marine environment.

Needless to say, the system is not perfect, and we are just seeing the beginning of its development. Defects can be identified in three major areas:

. If the purpose of the Convention was to promote equity, the introduction of the EEZ and CS regimes may instead increase inequity, making the rich richer and the poor (the landlocked and geographically disadvantaged) poorer.

. If the purpose of the Convention was to halt the chaotic expansion of national jurisdiction characterizing the post-World-War-II period, the provisions of the Convention leave sufficient loop holes (inadequate definition of base lines; ambiguity in the definition of "islands"; ambiguity in the definition of "submarine ridges") to enable coastal States to further expand their jurisdiction.

. Not even the largest EEZ is a closed management system (if there is such a thing). Fish do not recognize national boundaries, nor does pollution. The rational management of living resources in the EEZ may be frustrated by unregulated overfishing in the neighbouring High Sea, as exemplified by numerous cases², leading to the decision to hold, in 1993, a United Nations Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks in the High Seas. New concepts, like those of "large ecosystems" or "the presential sea (*mar presencial*) are beginning to undermine the EEZ concept which, as everything else, is transitory.

There are, however, two fundamentally important developments the EEZ system has triggered: The development of the concept of integrated coastal and marine management

and regional cooperation and development.

integrated Coastal and Marine Management, National

In this complex world, coastal-zone planning, legislation, and regulation will have to cover an area reaching 200 miles out into the sea and probably at least as far into the hinterland --up to the watershed. And it has to cope with a host of interlocking problems -- local, regional, national, and international. Among the concerns will be oceanographic research, coastal fisheries, the mining of metals and minerals; open-spaces management, urban and industrial planning, water resources, flood control, tourism and recreational activities, harbour management, navigation and vessel control, channel dredging, coastal erosion, aquaculture, fish farming, pollution, sanitation, customs and surveillance, including naval operations, aircraft, satellites, and their land-based support.

Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 spells out some of these responsibilities, with regard to the protection of the marine environment, including consideration of possible climate change and sea-level rise, and the sustainable development of living resources, although, in these areas, it does not add essentially to the provisions already contained in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Chapter 17 may be judged to be defective in that it does not really address the requirements of integrated coastal management but limits its scope to these two areas, thus perpetuating the deficiencies of the Brundtland Report. Activities in the coastal zone, however, are very much more comprehensive. Chapter 17 is heavy on the protection of the environment, which is the main concern of the industrialized States; it is light on economic development, which is the main concern of the developing countries. In the industrialized countries, the implementation will require a great deal more of regulation of industries and incentives for the development of non-polluting technologies

and the reduction of waste at the source. In the developing countries, it will require, above all, the strengthening of indigenous scientific research capacity. This is indicated in Chapter 17, but it should have been given more weight and more support, because scientific research is absolutely fundamental for sustainable development.

There exists today already a rich literature describing the kind of institutional framework that is required for "integrated coastal management," and that is already emerging in many places.³ We know that this institutional framework must be interdisciplinary and transcend the boundaries between separate departments, as none of them, as they are constituted today, could consider the problems of the oceans as a whole and deal with ocean uses in their interaction. We know that it must be participational, that is, that both consumers and producers must be able to participate in decision-making and may contribute to monitoring the state of health of the coastal sea. We also know today that integrated coastal management requires new forms of cooperation and integration between national, provincial, and local governance. This implies that changes are needed also at the provincial and national level, to facilitate interdisciplinary and trans-sectoral planning and decision-making. Specific forms will vary from country to country. In small countries and countries with a centralized structure, problems may be easier to solve; in large countries, and countries with a federal structure, with jurisdictions divided between States or Provinces and the Federal Government, problems may be more complex.

In the seaward direction, corresponding changes will be necessary.

In almost every sector of marine activities there will be issues that transcend the limits of national jurisdiction. Economic/ecological space and political space no longer coincide.

Coastal management is the pivot of the national/international system. It is here that

PEOPLE --the majority of the world's people --are directly involved in the oceans, and are dependent on its health: people including industrial workers, minorities, indigenous people, women, leisure seekers and water sports-folk. They must be involved, somehow, in the decisions on ocean policy which determine their lives and livelihood. The decision-making structures of the coastal community constitute the linkage between the national and the international system. They will affect both systems, landward and seaward. It is this "amphibious" character of the coastal zone that makes it so fascinating: that makes it the nucleus of both national and international governance.

Integrated Ocean Management, Regional

While the EEZ and CS regimes were deemed to be phenomena of "national aggrandizement," they have, in fact generated an unprecedented burst of regional cooperation and development. Clearly, the laissez-faire system of the freedom of the high seas did not call for regional cooperation. The basic principle was that every one was free to do what he pleased, provided it did not interfere with the freedom of others to do the same. The superseding system of management has other requirements: Since the EEZ is not a self-contained management unit, cooperation between coastal States in a region becomes mandatory and inevitable. Hence the Regional Seas Programme with its Conventions, Plans of Action and Protocols, now in eleven oceanic regions. Hence the emphasis on strengthening the regional activities of all ocean related agencies and institutions in the United Nations system.⁴

States have new rights and new responsibilities with regard to the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations: particularly port states who have the legal right, and

moral duty, to arrest any ship suspected of having committed an act of pollution anywhere --even on the high seas. This will encourage new forms of communication and cooperation among port states, as it has already done among European port States.

States must cooperate on a regional basis in the management of their fisheries: both within their economic zones and on the high seas. For if they don't, stocks will not be sustainable. Freedom of fishing in the high seas is simply incompatible with management in the EEZ. The problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole.

States will have to cooperate on a regional basis in the advancement of marine sciences and technology: too costly for small and poor states to pursue individually. States, however, can do jointly what none of them can do alone.

Beyond the provisions of the Law of the Sea Convention, States are increasingly realizing that they must cooperate also in the management of offshore oil that may be "straddling" established boundaries, or frustrate boundary agreements and hinder production. Joint Management Zones, Joint Development Zones are becoming more frequent and more comprehensive.⁵

Just as in the coastal zone, sea uses in regional seas are interacting and must be considered as a whole. The sectoral structure of the Regional Seas Programme, conceived in the Seventies, in the wake of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, will have to be adjusted to the holistic concepts of the Nineties and the next century. Regional mechanisms will have to mirror the structure of coastal management mechanisms, and coastal management governance must interact with regional governance, just as it must interact with national governance, and this interaction must be duly institutionalized. This will be the challenge of the coming decade.

One could envisage the following scheme, starting from the changes at the coastal community and national level. At that level, as pointed out above, there will have to be some mechanism or forum, whatever form it may take in different States or regions, capable of integrating the policies of all the Ministries and Departments engaged in one way or another in ocean policy (Agriculture & Fisheries; Mines & Energy; Shipping, Navigation & Ports and Harbours; Environment; Science and Technology; Tourism; Defence; External Affairs; Labour; Justice) as well as the increasingly important nongovernmental sector, including scientific institutions as well as private-sector industry. It is this mechanism or forum that will have to be represented at the regional level, rather than just the Ministry of the Environment or of Foreign Affairs, as is the case still today. What is envisaged is a change in the base of representation in the conferences of States Parties of the Regional Seas Programme, from sectoral to broadly intersectoral and interdisciplinary.

As the activities and responsibilities of the Regional Seas Programme widen, new institutional infrastructure will be required. If the problem of straddling fish stocks in the high seas is to be resolved, the decision-making structure of the Regional Fisheries Commissions need to be strengthened. Could one envisage regular meetings of the Ministers of Fisheries of the States of a region, perhaps twice a year, capable of adopting binding decisions? If regional shipping has to be adjusted to the new system of round-the-world door-to-door containerized multi-modal transport by properly integrating feeder and main line services, could one envisage regular meetings of the Ministers of Shipping, Ports and Harbours, capable of taking binding decisions? Could there be a Commission of Ministers of Mines and Resources to supervise the management of offshore oil production in regional joint management zones? A Commission of Ministers of Science and Technology to promote networks of joint undertakings in research and development in marine technology, following

the pattern of the European EUREKA/EUROMAR system? Without proliferating international bureaucracies, these Commissions would work under the aegis of the meeting of States Parties (regional Ocean Assembly) which would integrate their policies into an harmonious whole.

The direct involvement in regional affairs of Ministers whose portfolio in the past had been domestic is the institutional response to the "blurring of boundaries" between levels of governance, national and regional, described by the Brundtland Report.

One should add here that integrated regional seas management requires expansion not only functionally and institutionally but also geographically.

Thus far, landlocked States had been left out of the Programme. This will no longer be possible. The implementation of protocols on land-based sources of pollution the management of international water courses or river basins; the implementation of regional shipping policies on multi-modal container transport are just two examples where the participation of land-locked countries is required: which leads to another interesting complex of issues that will occupy ocean policy makers during the coming decades, and that is the interrelation between environment-focused, sea-centred regions and politically-focused, land-centred regions. An example of this complex relationship is the European Community in its interaction with the Baltic Sea Council and the Mediterranean Regional Seas Programme. This, one could imagine, could contribute to the integration of marine policy in general development strategy and, in a wider sense, to integrating environment and development concerns.

Integrated Ocean Management, Global

In envisaging regional commissions of Ministers of Fisheries, with decision-making

competence, one should not forget the existing FAO regional fisheries commissions. Obviously these must be involved in the policy-making process at this regional level, The main importance of the participation of the "competent international organisations in regional marine policy-making would probably be that they provide the linkage between regional and global policies and activities. This is essential for the regulation of inter-regional issues, such as shipping, highly migratory stocks, or ocean-atmosphere interaction. In general, standard setting, in accordance with the Convention will be global while implementation, with the necessary adaptations, will be regional.

Thus, while coastal communities play a crucial, amphibious role between national and regional concerns, regional communities play an analogous, amphibious role between States and the global community.

While the regional programmes or commissions of the "Competent International Organisations" interlink regional and global ocean governance, there is an evident need for better coordination and policy integration among the Competent International Organisations themselves. A number of initiatives to this effect are in course,⁶ But just as at the national and the regional level there is a need, at the global level, for a forum where States, intergovernmental and nongovernmental organisations can discuss ocean policy in an integrated, trans-sectoral manner. Such a forum does not now exist. Its establishment, within the context of the Commission for Sustainable Development, was recommended the UNCED Secretariat last August.⁷

Restructuring the U.N. System

The institutional structure of ocean governance that appears to be emerging for the implementation of the fundamental and revolutionary principles of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is impressive. Just as the Convention is the most

advanced existing legal instrument for international cooperation and development so this emerging institutional structure is more advanced than anything conceived in any other context of international organisation. Obviously, it is not complete. Like the Convention itself, it is a process rather than a product. But it is systems-transforming. And it is generalizable.

The impact of the UNCED process on the structure of the United Nations system became clear in the decisions of the 47th General Assembly. Apart from the setting up of various Preparatory Commissions, to prepare for the Conferences in accordance with the UNCED decisions, an entire new sector of the United Nations has been established, consisting of a Commission on Sustainable Development,⁸ a High Level Advisor Board, and Secretariat support arrangements through the establishment of a new Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, headed by an Under-Secretary-General. The Commission, with the status of a functional Commission of ECOSOC, will consist of 53 Members. The Resolution also provides for the participation of intergovernmental nongovernmental and regional organisations. The Commission will be responsible for monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals throughout the United Nations system. The work of the Commission will be organised under four headings: Financial resources; mechanisms; transfer of technology; capacity-building and other cross-sectoral issues.

The task of this Commission is of a bewildering complexity. One wonders indeed whether it can be accomplished in the annual meetings of two to three weeks provided for in the Resolution. One wonders whether the total appropriation of \$779,300⁹ for the first quarter of 1993, for this whole new sector of activities, is adequate.

Perhaps it is too early to expect, at this initial stage of development, the proper integration of the marine sector into the new structure as had been suggested by the UNCED Secretariat, and based on the intersectoral, coastal-national-regional-global integration processes already in course, which make of the marine sector the most advanced of the sustainable-development system. This will be as task the Law of the Sea community, intergovernmental and nongovernmental, will have to pursue during the coming years.

The second question that arises concerns the location of the Commission on Sustainable Development within ECOSOC. This question cannot be re-opened now; but it may have to be reconsidered in 1995, at San Francisco II, which is to look at the restructuring of the United Nations system as a whole.

Sustainable development concerns and affects all parts and programmes of the United Nations System. If the Commission for Sustainable Development is to be effective, its locus must be absolutely central so that its effects can permeate through the whole system. Sustainable development is not something that can be pegged somewhere to the margin of the system as it is. It must transform the system, or else it will not come about at all.

The heart, the supreme organ, of the United Nations system is the Security Council.

The Security Council, like the rest of the system, is not immune to the changes that are taking place in the world, and interesting things are beginning to happen.

Boutros-Ghali, in his Agenda for Peace, updates and upscales the concept of "Security," making it as comprehensive as it ought to be. Thus he enlarges the scope of activities of the Security Council which now include "peace-making" and "peace-building" and he explains:

"Increasingly, peace-keeping requires that civilian political officers, human rights

monitors, electoral officials, refugee and humanitarian aid specialists and police play as central a role as the military....Professional communities, the media and the public at large must all be involved...

Germany and Japan have already declared their intention to press for Permanent Membership in the Security Council. Nigeria, India, Brazil are next in line. This might make Charter amendment eventually inevitable, although the present Permanent Members certainly will try to postpone it as long as possible, and the danger of opening a Pandora's Box is a real one. If and when, however, Charter Review becomes inevitable, it is not only the whole question of Membership, it is the very concept of "Security" on which the Council is based, that ought to be re-examined.

Boutros-Ghali's analysis would encourage thinking in terms of enlarging the functions of the Security Council. As it is, it is based on an obsolete concept of Security. From a more contemporary perspective, Comprehensive Security and Sustainable Development is one inseparable concept: Development and the protection and preservation of the Environment are impossible without military security. Military security is impossible without Development. Development is impossible without conserving the Environment. Such an adaptation of the Security Council to the conditions of the 21st century would place the "sustainable development" issue at the centre of the UN system from where it could affect the system as a whole and properly integrate Environment, Development, and Peace.

Half a century ago, when the United Nations was established, the primary objective of the organisation was the maintenance of international peace and security, which meant, the prevention of armed conflict among States. It was logical that the central organ of the

system should be devoted to just that goal.

Today's comprehensive concept of security and holistic approach to global issues has institutional implications that, in the final analysis, go right to the heart of the system. A system geared to sustainable development and comprehensive security cannot have a central organ geared to prevent armed conflict among States as they emerged from World War II, half a century ago. What we need today, at the heart of the system, is an Executive Council of the General Assembly, with a mandate as comprehensive as that of the Assembly: an Executive Council, elected on a regional basis, without permanent members, without veto. Military activities, which are still, and will continue to be needed, should be entrusted to the Staff Committee which acts under the responsibility of this Executive Council which would thus be able to integrate military and civilian activities, in accordance with the Agenda for Peace, to meet the new type of violence, terrorism, national/international civil war that has replaced the classical armed conflict among States. This new Council would in fact be a

Council for comprehensive security and sustainable development right at the heart of the system from where its decisions would permeate the whole system. Such reforms, gearing the whole system towards sustainable development, could be complemented by reforms within the Secretariat itself, as suggested, e.g., by Childers and Urquhart,¹⁰ as well as by reforms in the Bretton-Woods institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund).

This is a long-term vision. Obviously the transition from the present system, reflecting the past, to a future system cannot be concluded by even by 1995. It will be an ongoing process. But in order to determine even the next practical steps, some sort of vision of the future system we want to create is inevitable, and the beginning of the process is

already clearly discernible.

The restructuring of the United Nations system is just one aspect of the profound transformation of human society shaking the roots of the social and economic, scientific/ technological, environmental and cultural order at national and international levels. It cannot move ahead of this comprehensive process, but it must not fall behind, thus generating the "institutional gap" we are facing today. Needless to say, this transformation is a process for ever incomplete.

1. *Our Common Future. Report by the World Commission on Environment and Development.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987.
2. Miles, Edward L., and William T. Burke, "Pressures on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, Arising from New Fisheries Conflicts: The Problem of Straddling Stocks," *Ocean Development and International Law*, vol. 20, 1989.
3. Stella Vallejo, "New Structures for Decision-making in Integrated Ocean Policy," in *Ocean Governance: National, Regional, Global. Institutional Mechanisms for Sustainable Development in the Oceans.* Proceedings of Pacem in Maribus XIX, Lisbon, 1991. Tokyo: United Nations University, 1993.
4. Law of the Sea, Report of the Secretary General A/47/623, 24 November 1992, and Law of the Sea, Report of the Secretary General on Progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive legal regime embodied in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. AS/47/512, 5 November 1992.
5. S.P. Jagota, "Joint Development Zones," in *Ocean Yearbook*, vol. X, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.
6. Report of the Secretary General, A/47/512, para. 71-75 and A/47/23 Para. 59 - 61.
7. Policy Options Brief for the ACC Task Force and the High-level Consultation Commission to the SG, 10 August, 1992.

If Chapter 17 is to be effectively implemented, there is an urgent need for restructuring of the oceans and coastal affairs components of all of the IGOs

without exception. This is not likely to occur spontaneously given the long history of inter-agency rivalry. Indeed, such a reform should not be limited to the UN IGOs but should improve coordination with GEF and include greatly enhanced links with the international NGOs, the business sector and local governments as well as the UN Member States themselves. None of the existing coordinating mechanisms has a strong enough mandate to achieve such a goal. *Such a change would require the establishment of a high-level coordinating mechanism as an integral part of the Commission for Sustainable Development.* It is suggested that this mechanism could be established initially on an ad-hoc basis (pending integration of the CSD) and report to the Secretary General through ECOSOC. This would enable the governments and the public to see that immediate action is being taken to prepare the UN System for implementing Chapter 17. It would also be a test case for future CSD actions. The objective of the exercise should not be to create new organizations but to streamline existing ones, to make more effective use of the available resources and to establish clear links with those who will implement and benefit from improved management of the marine environment.⁷

8. Draft Resolution IV, "Institutional Arrangements to Follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development," A/47/719, 18 December, 1992.

9. Document A/47/814, 20 December 1992

10. Childers, Erskine and Brian Urquhart, *Towards a More Effective United Nations.* Uppsala, Sweden: Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, 1992.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
FAX No: 416 978 2648

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: January 4, 1993

Subject: MS

Dearest Ronald,

On my way to Aspen, Colorado (December 26) (where I had a glorious week of skiing) I dropped the MS of my chapter off at the airport in Toronto, addressed to you at the Law School.

Did you receive it?

I tried to call you this morning, but both telephone numbers that I have (phone 978 7899; fax 978 2648) respond with fax trills, and so...I'll have to send as fax rather than talking to you.

Please call me and let me know.

Much love and happy New Year!

Yours as ever,

Elisabeth

Phone 868 2818



Dalhousie University

FAXED

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
FAX No: 416 978 2648

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: January 24, 1993

Subject: Getting together

Dearest Ronald,

I suppose you could not make it to Halifax --and now I am about to leave (on Wednesday).

However, I have a new proposal:

I could stop in Toronto on my way back from Africa, on February 11. As a matter of fact there is a special reason for that date: In the evening, there is a concert by the Vienna Philharmonics, directed by Georges Zolte (I do not remember his spelling!) for whom I have a special liking. Would it not be wonderful if we could go to the concert all of us together? We could have dinner before; I would spend the night in Toronto and take the first plane in the morning on to Halifax!

Are you going to be there at that time?

If it could be worked out, I would be most grateful if you could get tickets for the concert. Of course I do want to pay for them, but it is easier for you there to do it. The Hotel is no problem. I think I'll stay at the Airport Hilton, which makes it easier in the morning.

Much love,

Elisabeth



Dalhousie University

FAXED

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
FAX No: 33 8832 6067

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: October 27, 1992

Subject: Malta

Dearest Ronald,

Would you please fax your flight number and arrival time to our office in Malta (356 247 594) so that arrangements can be made to meet you at the airport? They are anxious to hear from you.

Second, I do have a copy of Dupuy's speech, or a summary thereof (6 pages). Do you want me to fax it to you?

I am leaving here on Thursday.

Everything is shaping up extremely well. Bob Fournier is coming for Dalhousie.

Much love,

Elisabeth

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
Law School, or his Secretary
University of Toronto
FAX No: 1 416 978 2648
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: February 4, 1993

Subject: Toronto

Dearest Ronald,

I hope you got my previous fax in which I mentioned that I am passing through Toronto on February 11. I did not receive an answer before my departure, and so I do not know whether you are in town or in Europe!

Please be so kind to let me know -- or, if you are not there, this request is addressed to your kind Secretary -- whether you are there. I see now that I am going to arrive already on February 10; so I would have to spend two nights if I wanted to hear the concert. This I would only consider if you were in town. If you are not there I will renounce the Vienna Philharmonics and proceed straight to Halifax which would save me two days. So I am anxiously waiting to hear from you. Please send a fax, c/o the Executive Secretary of the ECA, fax number 251 1 51 28 14.

All the best,

Elisabeth

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor R. St. J. Macdonald
Faculty of Law, University of Toronto
FAX No: 1 416 978 7899

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: February 8, 1993

Subject: Toronto

Dear Ronald,

I am arriving on February 10 on Lufthansa Flight 474 at 15.55. I shall check in at the Airport Hilton, and it would be lovely if we could have dinner together. Since you are leaving on the 11th, I think I will go home on the first flight on the 11th rather than staying for the concert, although my mind is very divided on this!

There is indeed lots to talk about.

Yours as ever,

Elisabeth

COPY

March 19, 1993

Dr. R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor
Faculty of Law
78 Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 2C5

Dear Ronald:

In Elisabeth's absence, I read your letter dated March 9th. She will be away in Japan and Jamaica until April 3rd. I am sure that Elisabeth will want to reply to your letter upon her return. In the meantime, I am sending you Renate Platzöder's address.

Dr. Renate Platzöder
Program Director
The Law of the Sea Institute
D-8026 Edenhausen
Haus Eggenberg
Germany

Fax: 49 8178-70-312
Tel: 49 8178-70-0

I trust this meets your immediate needs. I look forward to seeing you again.

Regards,

Margaret J. Wood
Director



FACULTY OF LAW,
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

78 Queen's Park
Toronto, Canada M5S 2C5
Tel: (416) 978-3725
Fax: (416) 978-7899 (Falconer)
(416) 978-2648 (Flavelle)

RECEIVED MAR 17 1993

March 9, 1993

Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1321 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3H5

Dear Elisabeth,

Just a line to ask if you will be kind enough to send me Renate's address in Germany. I need a scrap of historical information about a section of the Law of the Sea Convention and I am sure that she has it at her fingertips. When you have a moment could you pop her address in the mail to me?

Mairi and I expect to be in Halifax for a few days at the end of May, when I hope we can meet.

With personal good wishes,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys

hardly to have seen you last month.
So kind of you to have stopped over, in the
middle of the night !! Keep well. You are one of
A. S. J. 116



RECEIVED APR 22 1993

April 15, 1993

Σ 1.7.61H
Dear Contributor,

Essays in Honour of Wang Tieya

Please send me a maximum of ten lines of biographical information, in the style of the attached, for inclusion on the Contributors' page of our book in honour of Professor Wang.

This information is now required urgently and it would be very much appreciated if you could send it by return mail, better yet, if you could fax it to me at Area Code 416 978-2648 that would be most helpful.

The book is currently scheduled to be published in the autumn. Proofs will be forwarded to you in June, but only for purposes of correcting typesetting errors.

I will of course keep in touch with you as the printing proceeds. In the meantime, I wish to thank you once again for your fine contribution and for your cooperation in hastening the completion of the project.

With cordial good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. St. J. Macdonald, O.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Professor

RSJM/mys

Enclosure

practising Silk, advising governments and acting as counsel in international cases. He is a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and was made C.B.E. in 1983.

Bengt Broms

Born 1929 in Sortavala, Finland. Professor of International and Constitutional Law, University of Helsinki, since 1970. Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Turku, 1969-1970. Vice-Dean of the Law Faculty at the University of Helsinki, 1971-1977. Member of the delegation of Finland to sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations since 1967 (almost annually). Vice-Chairman of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly in 1974. Chairman of several special committees of the General Assembly. President of the Finnish Chapter of the International Law Association since 1980. Associate Member of the Institute of International Law 1973-1981, Full Member since 1981. Lecturer at the Hague Academy of International Law. Dr. Broms has published ten books and many articles. Member of the Finnish Academy of Sciences.

Ian Brownlie

Chichele Professor of Public International Law in the University of Oxford and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, Professor Brownlie was called to the Bar in 1958 (Gray's Inn) and took Silk in 1979. Since 1974 he has been Joint Editor of the *British Year Book of International Law*. In 1977 he was elected an *Associé* of the Institute of International Law and in 1979 was elected a Fellow of the British Academy. Until 1980 Professor Brownlie held a chair in International Law in the University of London, attached to the London School of Economics.

Francesco Capotorti

Born in Naples in 1925; Professor Capotorti has taught international law and international organization in the Universities of Cagliari (1954-1955), Bari (1955-1968) and Napoli (1968-1974); he is now professor of private international law in the University of Rome. Professor Capotorti is a member of the Boards of Editors of the *Rivista di diritto internazionale*, *Rivista di diritto internazionale privato e processuale*, *Rivista di diritto europeo*, *Cahiers de droit européen*, and a founding co-editor of the *Italian Yearbook of International Law*. He took part in the sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations from 1960 to 1973, and acted during the Vienna Conference on the law of treaties (1968-1969) as a legal adviser within the Italian delegations. He was elected a member of the UN subcommission for the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities in 1963, and was re-elected twice (till 1976). From 1976 to 1982 he was a Judge and later Advocate General of the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Bin Cheng

Born in 1921, Professor Cheng has taught international law, air law and space law at University College, London University, since 1950. His degrees and qualifications include Licence-en-droit (Geneva), PhD, LL.D. (London), Honorary LL.D. (The Chinese University of Hong Kong) and Fellowship of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald Macdonald
FAX No: 416 978 2648

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: April 28, 1993

Subject: cv

Dearest Ronald,

here it is: I hope it is ok.

SG's consultations have entered a new phase. Last night I had long and nice dinner with Carl August -- he sends his love.

Yours as ever (in great haste)

Elisabeth

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Born in Munich, Germany, in 1918; Research Associate, University of Chicago and Editor, *Common Cause*, from 1946 to 52. Editor, *Intercultural Publications Inc.*, from 1952 to 1964; Senior Fellow, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1964 to 1978; Professor of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Canada, from 1979 on. Founder and Chairman of the International Ocean Institute, Malta, from 1970 on; member of the Austrian Delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and to the Prepcom., 1974 - 1985; Chairperson, International Centre for Ocean Development, Canada, 1985-92; Associate Member of the Third World Academy of Science; member of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the New York Academy of Science. Author of numerous books and papers.

File



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Telex: 1946 OCEANS MW

COPY

May 30, 1993

Professor Ronald St. John Macdonald
Law School
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Ronald,

It was nice to catch up, even briefly, on the telephone. Now I am looking forward to your visit on June 13-14.

I am enclosing three little papers -- one just for information; the one on fisheries, a propos of your Common Heritage work; and the one on the ratification process, on which I am working desperately. I have sent it also to a batch of Americans -- the people of the Council on Ocean Law who are so well meaning but are still kidding themselves with the idea that we can rewrite Part XI now -- and also to Wes Scholtz at the State Department.

We'll discuss all this when you come.

Much love to both of you,

Small

- Encl: - Invitation to B'93 Opening.*
- Interim Report on IOF Activities*
 - Making the L.O.S. Convention Universally Acceptable*
 - Forthcoming U.N. Conference... Stocks on High Seas.*

23rd June 1993

Professor R St J MacDonald
Faculty of Law
University of Toronto
78 Queens Park
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M5S 2C5

Dear Professor MacDonald

ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF WANG TIEYA

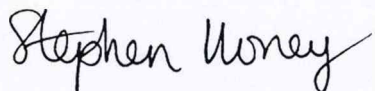
Further to our telephone conversation last week, I have updated the schedule for your book, which is currently being typeset, as follows:

Page proofs of the book should be sent to you around 27th July and I would be grateful if you could check through these proofs and either advise me of any necessary amendments or return the proofs with any essential corrections clearly marked upon them to me by 6th August. Please bear in mind that we shall only be able to take in corrections relating to typesetting errors and factual inaccuracies. Rephrasing of passages and alterations to the written style are not possible at this stage due to the expense and time involved which may delay the final bound copy date. This book is currently scheduled to be published around late September.

I shall need to received an up-to-date list of contributors addresses before the proofs are mailed out in late July and I would be grateful if you could provide the author biographies and photographs at the same time as you return corrected proofs at the latest.

If you have any queries or anticipate any problems with the dates given please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



STEPHEN HONEY
Senior Editor, Law

lt-262

Alan ...



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
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I.O.I. - Malta

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TELEFAX MESSAGE

DATE: July 19, 1993

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London, England

FROM: Ronald S.J. Macdonald
Halifax, Canada

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OFFICE PHONE: (902)494-1737

FAX NUMBER: 44-71-630-5229

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IF TOTAL FAX MESSAGE IS NOT RECEIVED, PLEASE NOTIFY THIS OFFICE.

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FAX: 011-44-71-630-5229.

May 11, 1993

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Nobelstraat 2
3512 EN Utrecht
The Netherlands

Dr. Wolfgang Strasser
European Commission on Human Rights
Council of Europe
F 67006 Strasbourg-Cedex
France

Dr. Daniel Vignes
69 avenue Bel Air
B-1180 Brussels
Belgium

Dr. H.W.A. Thirlway
Principal Legal Secretary
International Court of Justice
Peace Palace
2517 KJ The Hague
Netherlands

Professor Alfred E. von Overbeck
Faculty of Law
Le Manoir
1162 St-Prex
Switzerland

Mr. Jeremy Thomas
Ashurst Morris Crisp
Broadwalk House
5 Appold Street
London EC2A 2HA
England

H.E. Judge Luzius Wildhaber
auf der Wacht 21
CH-4104 Oberwil BL
Switzerland

H.E. Judge Nicolas Valticos
22 avenue William-Favre
CH-1207 Genève
Switzerland

Shen Yuanyuan
East Asian Legal Studies
Harvard Law School
1563 Massachusetts Avenue
Pound Hall 426
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
USA



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
FAX No: 416 978 2648

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: August 24, 1993

Subject: U.N. Decade of International Law

Dearest Ronald,

I did get hold of your article in the Canadian Yearbook of International Law, and have now drafted the kind of paper we discussed. I don't know, though, whether I did it right!

Could you be so kind as to look it over quickly and get in touch with me before the end of the week? I am leaving Sunday morning. The thing is, this is the time. Also I have dinner with Fleischhauer on Monday August 30, and I would like to discuss it with him. And then, as you suggested I shall also send it to a number of governments. But before doing all that, I need your blessing!

You will read it very quickly, and it contains nothing new, except for the fun with the global archipelago!

All the best. Are you coming to Japan???

Love,

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET

Separation Date: June 16, 2015

Fonds Title: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Fonds #: MS-2-744

Box-Folder Number: Box 279, Folder 12

Series: United Nations

Sub-Series: UNCLoS III : correspondence

File: Correspondence with Ronald St. John Macdonald

Description of item:

Copy of the following article:

Macdonald, Ronald St John "The United Nations Decade of International Law." *Canadian Yearbook International Law* 28 (1990): 417-427.

Reason for separation:

Pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.



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COPY

Posted (6th Dec.)
- Bar. C. v.
- FF proposal

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
FAX No: 416 978 2648

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: December 30, 1993

Subject: Law of the sea

My dear Ronald,

Thanks so much for your call. It made my day, and that you are moving back to Halifax is the best news of the year!

I am attaching the latest version of our "nonpaper", which, as I mentioned, will be reintroduced by Nigeria. I have also sent it to Jan Pronk, to Umberto Colombo, and to Manmohan Singh. Perhaps they can get some discussion going in their respective countries (all three Ministers are our Board Members!).

The situation is this: The "Consultations" are at a cross-roads. There is this infamous, anonymous "Boat Paper" (called "Boat Paper" because it has a boat on the front cover). This, as I mentioned, is an attempt at rewriting the entire Part XI -- and not in the sense of the present Canadian Government. It is a gratuitous humiliation of the developing countries: No Enterprise; no money for it; and it is the Council that is to decide if and when the Enterprise is to be established. In the Council, however, the voting system has been so rigged ("Chamber voting") as to give a veto to the industrialised countries; no technology transfer; no production control. Everything the developing countries had achieved at UNCLOS III is gone.

Now, if at least all of this made any sense even for the industrialised countries, but the basic fact is that it is meaningless to rewrite Part XI today; because what we write today will be as obsolete 20 years from now as what we wrote 20 years ago is today. So it is a stupid and wicket undertaking.

One knows who the authors of this paper are (I am mailing you a copy): Satya Nandan; Anderson of the U.K., Scholtz of the State Department, and French of Australia. (Interestingly enough, when I was in Fiji recently I found out that the Fiji Government knows nothing about the "Boat Paper" It is not Fijian policy. I also found out, from a Club of Rome Australian, that the Government of Australia, in the process of finalising ratification, knows nothing about the Boat Paper.)

The alternative is this "interim solution"-- pragmatic, practical, using all we have got, leaving the Convention intact, not costing anything to anybody, and saving everybody's face.

Would it not be splendid if Canada could take a leadership role in turning this thing around? The time is ripe; the time is pressing. We would get everybody with us. The Secretariat very much favours this solution.

So here it is.

I am sending you the other papers by mail.

Much love,

Elm



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



FAXED + 12 pp World
Commission

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald Macdonald
FAX No: 416 978 2648
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455
Date: May 14, 1994
Subject: Independent World Commission for the Seas and Oceans

My dear Ronald,

Wherever you are: I need to get in touch with you fast.

We are on to a big new thing: This World Commission, and I want you to be on it.

Here is the project outline. The Government of Malta is enthusiastic; Mario Soares has already accepted to join; so has Robert Muller.

I want to get it off the ground fast, and need your help.

Could you write one of the papers indicated on pages 6-10?

You could write all of them, but I think No.s 1, and 7 would be particularly indicated. Which one do you prefer? Or any of the others?

We would need it by September. And please let me have your reactions to the whole thing, and your suggestions as to how to improve the document, and where to go for funding. I think Malta will pick up a couple of hundred thousand dollars, for one of the meetings to be held in Malta. And I would like to put the German Minister for the Environment, Mr. Töpfer, on the Commission, and get some German money. And some Dutch money.

Please: *as quickly as you can*. You are the first paper-author I am inviting, and I should invite the others right away too!

I am looking forward to seeing you soonest.

Much love,

Elisabeth



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Ronald StJohn Macdonald
FAX No: 416 978 2648

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: May 19, 1994

Subject: Law of the Sea and Foreign Policy Review

Dear Ronald,

This is what I have come up with, in a hurry. I hope it is all right.

I can't wait to see you here.

Much love to both of you,

COPY

MEMORANDUM

To: Professor Ronald St. John MacDonald, Law School
From: Madeleine Coffen-Smout, International Ocean Institute
Date: 11th, July, 1994
Re: DHL bill

Just a quick note to say that we've now had notification of the charge for the DHL package which I sent on your behalf (Ambassador Wolf, 13th June). As you will see from the attached copy, it came to \$30.

I hope you are enjoying the summer.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

TO: Professor Ronald St. John Macdonald, c/o Dalhousie Law School
FAX: (902) 494-1316

FROM: Madeleine Coffen-Smout, Programme Assistant, International Ocean Institute
FAX: (902) 494-2034

DATE: 25th, August, 1994
RE: DHL bill

PAGE: 1 of 1

Dear Professor Macdonald,

Just a gentle reminder that we've now paid your \$30 DHL bill, so would appreciate being reimbursed some time before you head back to Upper Canada. Sorry to sound as though I'm harassing you like some Dickensian debt-collector ...! (I'm not as fierce as I sound!)

Hope you enjoyed the rest of the summer.

Yours sincerely,

Madeleine Coffen-Smout

COPY



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



ENCLOSED
COPY OF
THE LOS CONVENTION &
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OF UN.

September 30, 1994

Professor Ronald St John Macdonald
Law School

Dearest Ronald,

Here is another good man to approach. Of course, at the bottom of his heart he is craving the Prize himself, and he deserves it, but he is a truly religious and very generous person, and he likes Arvid and myself...

I hate to leave! It is so beautiful here now!

Much love,

E. G. Kelly

COPY

Facsimile Transmission

To: H.E. Ambassador Layashi Yaker
Secretary General
Independent World Commission for the Oceans
Paris, France

Fax: 33 1 42 79 01 39

From: Judge Ronald St. Macdonald
c/o International Ocean Institute
Halifax, Canada

Fax: 1 902 494 2034

Date: October 16, 1995

Total Number of Pages: 2

COPY

October 16, 1995

H.E. Dr. Mário Soares
Presidência da República Portugal
Palácio de Belém
Calçada da Ajuda
1399 Lisboa Codex (Portugal)

Dear President Soares:

I am writing briefly, but with great pleasure, to accept your kind invitation to join the Independent World Commission for the Oceans.

I have followed with interest and admiration your important work, and of course the contributions of Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese of the International Ocean Institute, and I regard it as a great honor to be able to work under your distinguished leadership to further the aims and objectives of the Commission.

With cordial good wishes. I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Judge Ronald St. Macdonald

cc: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Layashi Yaker

Edgar Gold, C.M., Q.C., Ph.D.

**1465 Brenton Street, #605
Halifax, N.S., B3J 3T3
Canada
Tel: 1-902-422-4483
Fax: 1-902-422-0326**

18 August, 1999

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, C.M.
International Ocean Institute
1225 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, NS, B3H 3P7

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Elisabeth,

Further to our telephone conversation earlier today I herewith enclose information sent in connection with Ronald Macdonald's nomination for promotion within the Order of Canada. In my view such recognition is well deserved and I am delighted that you would support such a nomination. I have put your name down to be consulted so you don't need to do anything further until they contact you.

Many thanks

Warmest good wishes

Sincerely,



Edgar Gold

Encl.

NOMINATION by Dr. Edgar Gold, C.M., Q.C.

Ronald St. John Macdonald, O.C. of Halifax, NS, is Canada's most distinguished international legal scholar, teacher and judge. Although he became an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1984, his activities since that time merit a promotion within the Order.

For over 40 years Judge Macdonald has been at the forefront of the development of international law, first as a scholar and teacher, then as Dean of two of Canada's most prominent law schools, and finally as a Judge of the European Court of Human Rights from which he recently retired.

Throughout his lengthy career Judge Macdonald has concentrated his efforts in that most complex of international law areas—human rights. He represented Canada at the United Nations General Assembly in this area on no less than six occasions. As a judge of the European Court of Human Rights—the only North American ever so elected—he was involved in that tribunal's most formative period. As a result he has been credited, by those knowledgeable in the area, to be directly responsible for the significant global credibility now enjoyed by that Court. He was known for bringing a very "Canadian" balance to the difficult decisions often before the Court and was greatly respected by his fellow judges for his insights—based on his long and varied career.

In addition to his work on the European Court of Human Rights and at the United Nations, he was also a senior member of the World Academy of Art and Science, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague, and developed a close relationship with the Law Department of Peking University, which is ongoing. In fact, it is widely recognized that Judge Macdonald's contact with China have furthered that country's fledgling human rights developments. Furthermore, Judge Macdonald has continued to make significant contributions to international law through his numerous books, essays and papers presented in many parts of the world. Many of these writings are considered required reading by international lawyers everywhere. Yet despite Judge Macdonald's global recognition and academic fame, he is a very modest person who has continued to devote much of his time to assisting students and younger scholars in the field to which he has contributed so much .

Judge Macdonald's Order of Canada (O.C.) gave recognition to the first three decades of his legal career, but the work carried out in the 15 years that have followed must now be recognized. Ronald St. John Macdonald is an outstanding Canadian who meets all the criteria for promotion to Companion of the Order of Canada. He has made significant, meritorious, global contributions in the area of international law and in the field of international human rights. In doing so he has not only provided important services for humanity at large, but also for Canada.

August 1999

Ronald St. John Macdonald, O.C.

2005 Park Victoria Apts.,
1333 South Park Street
Halifax, NS, B3J 2K9
902-429-6632

Born Montreal, 20 August 1928

Education: B.A. (St. Francis-Xavier, 1949)
LL.B. (Dalhousie, 1952)
Dipl. Int. Law (Geneva, 1952)
LL.M. (London, 1954)
LL.M. (Harvard, 1955)

Member Nova Scotia and Ontario Bar since 1956

Academic Positions:

Lecturer (1955-57); Professor (1957-59) Osgoode Hall Law School.
Asst. Editor, Ontario Law Reports and Ontario Weekly Notes, 1956-57.
Professor, Univ. of Western Ontario Law School, 1959-61.
Professor (1961-67); Dean (1967-72) University of Toronto Law School.
Dean (1972-79); Professor of Int'l. Law (1979-90); Dalhousie Law School.
Senior Scholar in Residence, University of Toronto, 1990-94.
Hon. Professor, Law Dept. Peking University, China, 1986- .

Judicial Positions:

Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague, 1984.
Judge, European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg, 1990-1999

Consulting Positions:

Dept. of External Affairs, Govt. of Canada;
Prime Minister's Office, Canada.
Republic of Cyprus (1974-78)

Other Positions:

Canadian Representative to the United Nations General Assembly (1965; 1966;
1968; 1977; 1990)
President, World Academy of Art and Science, 1983-86.
Adviser, American Law Institute.
Member, Board, African Society of International Law
Member, Canadian Bar Association
Founding Member, Canadian Institute of International Law
Member, Canadian Institute of International Affairs

Member, Law Society of Upper Canada
Member, London Institute of World Affairs
Member, International Law Association

Honours:

Officer, Order of Canada (O.C.) 1984
Gold Medal, Canadian Council on International Law, 1988
LL.D., McGill University, 1988

Publications:

Numerous books, papers, essays and monographs.
Including: *Canadian Perspectives on International Law and Organization*; and
The Structure and Process of International Law.



RIDEAU HALL

13v/Macdonald
202. 1038
RECEIVED DEC 13 1999

LA CHANCELLERIE
THE CHANCELLERY

PROTECTED

December 9, 1999

Dear Dr. Borgese:

The name of Mr. Ronald St. John Macdonald of Halifax, Nova Scotia has been submitted for possible promotion within the Order of Canada.

Mr. Macdonald was appointed an Officer of the Order in 1984 for his work in the field of international law and Canadian policy. Since that time, he has continued to hold various academic, judicial and consulting positions. You may be familiar with Mr. Macdonald's achievements. If so, I would be grateful if you could inform the Chancellery whether you wish to support the recommendation for his promotion. In the event that you do, it would be useful to the Advisory Council if you could outline Mr. Macdonald's achievements and activities since his appointment in 1984.

Any comments you may care to make will be held in strictest confidence and will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Madeleine Proulx
Assistant Director (Orders)
Honours Directorate

Ms. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, C.M., Ph.D.
c/o International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1225 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3P7



INTERNATIONAL
OCEAN INSTITUTE
CANADA

DALHOUSIE
University



COPY

December 19, 1999

Ms Madeleine Proulx
Assistant Director (Orders)
Honours Directorate
Rideau Hall
1 Promenade Sussex
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0A1

Dear Ms. Proulx,

Thank you for your enquiry of December 9, which reached me only a couple of days ago.

I am most happy to know that the name of Professor Ronald St. John Macdonald has been submitted for promotion within the Order of Canada. I whole-heartedly support this nomination. I believe Professor Macdonald is a truly great Canadian. His unique contribution to the work of the European Court of Human Rights alone would be worth this promotion. He was the only Canadian ever to serve on that Court. But his other achievements, as a senior member of the World Academy of Art and Science, as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague; his close association with the Judges of the ICJ; his scholarly papers, essays and books should equally be taken into consideration. I admire Professor Macdonald because he is one of the few whose openness to new ideas and his social and humanitarian sense of responsibility is as great as his scholarly knowledge. Canada must be proud of this citizen. Honouring him is to honour Canada.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
C.M. Ph.D (multiple)

104/Macdonald, Ronald
Doc 1083
RECEIVED JAN 17 2000



RIDEAU HALL

LA CHANCELLERIE
THE CHANCELLERY
PROTECTED

January 11, 2000

Dear Dr. Borgese:

Thank you for your letter of December 19, in which you support the nomination of Professor Ronald St. John Macdonald for possible promotion within the Order of Canada.

Your letter has been added to Professor Macdonald's file. The nomination will be considered by the Advisory Council at a future meeting.

Once again, I am obliged to mention that nominations are kept confidential by the Chancellery to protect our sources and to avoid disappointment if a nominee is not selected. To further enhance the confidentiality of the research process, it is preferable that nominators and others who write to the Chancellery keep their correspondence confidential from a nominee or other sponsors.

Your assistance in this matter is most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Madeleine Proulx".

Madeleine Proulx
Assistant Director (Orders)
Honours Directorate

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, C.M., Ph.D.
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3P7

MP/ne

Bio Note

Act MIA
Bank ✓
u ✓

Macdonald, R. St. J.

Born in Montreal in 1928.

Education Dalhousie, London, Geneva, Harvard.

Dean of Law, University of Toronto ~~1972~~ 1967

Dean of Law Dalhousie University 1972-1979.

Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Vice-Chairman, Third Committee of U.N. 1966.

Judge of the European Court of Human Rights

1980¹⁹⁸⁰ - 1998.

Formerly President of the Canadian Council on

Tanzel at Osgoode Law School, Univ. of

Western Ontario, U.S.T.

Both for Friday June 9th.

10h00 - 11h45.

EPSTEIN
OVERLEAF

Address for LL? % IDI ✓

Judge? or Professor?

↑ ✓

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Separation Date: June 16, 2015

Fonds Title: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Fonds #: MS-2-744

Box-Folder Number: Box 279, Folder 12

Series: United Nations

Sub-Series: UNCLoS III : correspondence

File: Correspondence with Ronald St. John Macdonald

Description of item:

Copy of a page from a “Who’s Who” for Stanley Winston Epstein

Reason for separation:

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