

## BOOK REVIEW

***The Future of Ocean Governance and Capacity Development: Essays in Honor of Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1918-2002)*. Edited by International Ocean Institute-Canada: D. Werle, P.R. Boudreau, M.R. Brooks, M.J.A. Butler, A. Charles, S. Coffen-Smout, D. Griffiths, I. McAllister, M.L. McConnell, I. Porter, S.J. Rolston, & P.G. Wells. Eds. Brill Nijhoff, Leiden and Boston. 562 pp.**

This collection of over eighty essays, organized and edited by the International Ocean Institute (IOI) – Canada, aims to honor, update, and advance the contributions of Elisabeth Mann Borgese to ocean governance on the centenary of her birth. It is both a homage to Elisabeth’s influence and legacy, and a reflection on the IOI’s influence and global reach via its training programs, which she initiated. Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1918-2002) was a daughter of the Nobel-Prize writer Thomas Mann; she went into exile with her family during World War II to escape Nazi Germany, first to Switzerland and then the United States. She was heavily involved in the development of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III), including leading a project and conference on *Pacem in Maribus* (Peace in the Oceans) in the run-up to the UNCLOS negotiations. The *Pacem in Maribus* conferences continued on from 1970-2013, organized by the IOI; they focused on international ocean affairs topics ranging from arms control, monitoring and surveillance, to management and conservation of marine resources, concerns related to ocean shipping and ocean development, and emerging issues including climate change, coastal cities, and ocean-related hazards.<sup>1</sup>

Elisabeth set up the IOI in 1972, initially at the University of Malta where she worked closely with Dr. Arvid Pardo (1914-1999). Pardo was the Maltese Ambassador to the United Nations and considered the father of the “common heritage of mankind” concept, i.e., that the seabed beyond national jurisdiction and its resources are a “commons” that should be kept in trust for future generations, in contrast to the outdated open-access approach of “freedom of the seas” espoused by Hugo Grotius (1583-1645). Elisabeth subsequently moved to Canada and launched the first training program of the IOI in 1981, hosted

<sup>1</sup> IOI website, *Pacem in Maribus* (PIM) Conferences: [www.ioinst.org/about-1/ioi-story/pacem-in-maribus-pim-conferences/](http://www.ioinst.org/about-1/ioi-story/pacem-in-maribus-pim-conferences/) [Accessed 11 December 2018].

at Dalhousie University. She remained in Canada for the rest of her life, engaged in the training program at IOI-Canada.

Given that background and context, this volume of 82 short essays, plus introductory and concluding pieces, provides a valuable perspective on the many issues of ocean governance and capacity development. It connects the current state of the field with Elizabeth's legacy, as well as with the contributions of the IOI training program that address these issues. The book is organized around ten parts, each of which includes several essays on a range of relevant topics, with contributions from academics, regulators, consultants, and other experts.

The first part, *Perspectives on Ocean Governance*, sets the scene and includes essays addressing fragmentation, trans-disciplinarity, partnerships, ethical dimensions, and participation, including NGOs and First Nations. The second part, on *Capacity Development*, goes into some detail on the contributions of the IOI training program, including alumni reflections, an interesting and novel inclusion in a volume like this. The third part, on the *Law of the Sea and Principled Ocean Governance*, addresses the past, present, and future of UNCLOS, connecting Elizabeth's contributions to ongoing areas of tension such as mining the deep sea floor, managing the Arctic, and settling maritime boundaries. The fourth section, on *Ocean Sciences*, provides an overview of the health of the oceans and current crises, including ocean acidification, as well as new technologies to measure ecological change and support management. The fifth section, on *Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management*, addresses a range of relevant topics related to coastal management approaches, such as marine spatial planning, the role of information at the science-policy interface, marine protected areas, marine noise, and economic concerns, including sustainable tourism.

Fisheries and Aquaculture is covered in the sixth section, connecting fisheries science and management approaches, including market approaches, enforcement and compliance approaches, regional fisheries management organizations and small island developing state perspectives on management. The seventh section, on *Ocean Energy*, addresses marine renewable energy in Canada and issues related to oil and gas exploration. The eighth section, on *Maritime Safety and Security*, includes themes related to espionage, piracy, refugees, disaster response and, interestingly, connections between ecological resilience and the role of women and communities. The ninth

section, on Maritime Transportation, addresses shipping policies and the growth of the industry, as well as port state control, seafarer's human rights, and maritime emergency preparedness, while also examining newer issues such as the international ballast water regime, Arctic shipping risks, and autonomous vessel technology.

The final section focuses on Communication and Negotiation and includes an array of topics, ranging from poetry to journalism, the origin of Ocean Day, and the importance and influence of social media and ocean literacy, including a case study of cetaceans in the media, focused on right whales. The last essay in the volume addresses ocean peace, a nice full-circle compliment to Elizabeth's *Pacem in Maribus*.

The editors, all associated with IOI-Canada, conclude the volume by synthesizing the essays' contributions into four broad categories, which they explore in a forward-thinking manner. These include: (1) major environmental problems and population pressures; (2) institutional responses to these problems and pressures; (3) the role of technological challenges and opportunities; and (4) the future of ocean governance. While no single book can address every relevant topic in the oceans, this volume does a good job of highlighting key ocean issues of the past, present and future, and provides viewpoints from a range of perspectives.

This book will be of interest not only to ocean governance practitioners/regulators and students/scholars, but also to engaged members of the public. All readers will learn a great deal about the issues facing our oceans today and how we are addressing them, as well as noting the impressive legacy of Elizabeth Mann Borgese and the IOI's contributions to date.

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