

*General*

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE • LOUISIANA • 70803

Law School

February 21, 1975

SEA GRANT LEGAL PROGRAM

332 Law Center

Mrs. Elisabeth M. Borgese  
The Secretary-General  
Pacem In Maribus  
P. O. Box 4068  
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Dear Elisabeth:

I appreciate your grant of permission to excerpt the Pacem In Maribus materials in my casebook. I also appreciate both your complimentary and "concerned" comments about my latest writings. I do not think my suggestions about alternatives to a law of the sea treaty are so much self-fulfilling prophecy as they are simply descriptive of what has been inevitable for some time now. If all of the nations at the Conference were seriously interested in negotiating the technical, legal, and institutional problems which they face, we would already have a treaty. The problem is that only a half dozen or so of the industrially advanced countries are really interested in that approach, and virtually all of the rest of the nations of the world, including every one of the developing countries of South America, Africa, and Asia, are interested only in using the negotiations for what they refer to as the "restructuring" of international order but which is in fact a euphemism for taking cheap shots at the United States, the Soviet Union, and, occasionally, Western Europe. Apparently the LDC decision-makers, who are not being responsive to the will of their constituencies at all, see this as in their best short term interest. I think they are very wrong and that they are going to reap a grim harvest in the near future.

Accordingly, my comments were probably predictive, but I do not think the comments themselves will have anything to do with the outcome!

On another matter, I know that the Center has underway a study on "Energy Policies in the International System," and I thought that I should make you aware of a study which I have been asked to co-manage concerning legal, environmental and institutional problems concerning ocean thermal energy conversion. OTEC is, as I am sure you are aware, a device for utilizing thermal differentials in certain parts of the oceans to extract solar energy in the form of electricity or stored hydrogen. These facilities are fairly substantial in size and give rise to a whole range of domestic and international problems. We will

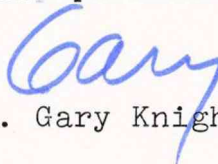
Mrs. Elisabeth M. Borgese  
February 21, 1975  
Page 2

be looking not only at such matters as international and domestic regulation, and domestic and international pollution problems, but also at more practical aspects such as public versus private structure and financing for OTEC installations.

This study is being managed by the American Society of International Law pursuant to grant from the National Science Foundation in conjunction with the RANN Solar Energy Project. If you are interested in keeping up, just let me know and I will send you our work products as they become available.

I hope to see you in Geneva.

Best personal regards,



H. Gary Knight

HGK:mkc

P.S.: I am Book Review Editor for the Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce and in that capacity am seeking a reviewer for Rene-Jean Dupuy's The Law of the Sea: Current Problems (Sijthoff, 1975). Since Dupuy participated in more than one Pacem In Maribus gathering, I thought perhaps you or someone of your selection at the Center would be interested in writing the review. I'll hold the book out until I hear from you one way or the other.



H.G.K.

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** June 15, 2015

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 190, Folder 10

**Series:** United Nations

**Sub-Series:** UNCLoS III : publications, drafts, and speeches

**File:** Correspondence with H. Gary Knight and supporting documentation and papers

**Description of items:**

Copies of:

Knight, H. Gary. "Keeping Our Share of the Ocean's Riches." *Ideas*, September 28, 1975.

Knight, H. Gary. "International Fisheries Management Without Global Agreement: United States Policies and Their Impact on the Soviet Union." (May 20, 1975).

Knight, H. Gary. "Alternatives to a Law of the Sea Treaty" (February 14, 1975).

**Reason for separation:**

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE . LOUISIANA . 70803

*Law School*

February 12, 1975

SEA GRANT LEGAL PROGRAM

332 Law Center

Mrs. Elisabeth M. Borgese  
The Secretary-General  
Pacem In Maribus  
P. O. Box 4068  
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Dear Elisabeth:

I am in the process of revising my law school casebook on the law of the sea which will be published in photo-offset edition this spring by Nautilus Press, Washington, D.C. In that connection, I would like to include some excerpts from materials published in connection with the Pacem In Maribus conferences. Specifically, I would like to excerpt Lew Alexander's article "Alternative Regimes for the Continental Shelf" which appears in Vol. 2 of the 1971 Pacem In Maribus volume published by the Royal University of Malta Press.

Could you either (1) grant me permission to include these excerpts or (2) advise me as to the name and address of the person to whom I should write at the Royal University of Malta Press to secure this consent.

I greatly appreciate your assistance.

Are you planning on being in Geneva for the third session of the Conference? I imagine I will come over only for the last week or two and then only if it appears that voting on treaty articles is imminent.

Best personal regards,

  
H. Gary Knight

HGK:mkc



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

Sent to Gary Kuyler:

Decl. Oaxtepec

New Strategy

Intro PP

Table Contents PP

2/18/75

February 26, 1975.

Professor H. Gary Knight  
332 Law Center  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70 803

Dear Gary:

Thanks for your letter of February 26.

About the LDCs you and I just don't quite agree. For the sake of the law of the sea, I hope I am more right than you...

Yes, I am vitally interested in your OTEC study. As a matter of fact, we are, at present, looking into the possibility of installing such a thing in the Tunisia-Italy-Malta triangle, and any information you may have would be immensely helpful. Please mail it, as quickly as possible to my Swiss address:

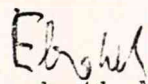
Alte Landstrasse 39  
Kilchberg/Zurich.

I am going to be there in about ten days. After that I'll have a P.O. Box in Geneva, but I don't know the number at this time.

How soon do you need the Dupuy review? How long should it be? If there is not too great a rush on it, I would be glad to do it.

All the very best,

Yours as ever,

  
Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803

*Law School*

April 16, 1975

SEA GRANT LEGAL PROGRAM

332 Law Center

Mrs. Elisabeth M. Borgese  
The Secretary-General  
Pacem In Maribus  
P. O. Box 4068  
Santa Barbara, California 93103

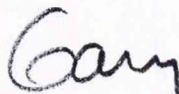
Dear Elisabeth:

Not having heard from you since your departure for Switzerland, I am a little concerned that you might not have received the materials on ocean thermal energy conversion which I mailed to the address you had given me. I also indicated in my cover letter that I would forward the Dupuy book, which you had agreed to review, to you if you would give me your Geneva address, and that too has not been forthcoming.

Accordingly, I am sending a copy of the Dupuy book under separate cover to the Center on the assumption that you will return there shortly after the conclusion of the Geneva session of the conference. As I mentioned to you before, there is no urgency about the review, but I would very much like to publish in as early an issue of the Journal as possible so that it can be brought to the attention of our readers while the law of the sea debate is still a high profile international issue.

I would be most interested in hearing your impressions of the Geneva sessions since I was unable to attend myself. I did talk to several different persons in Geneva by telephone during the course of the session and thus have some inputs about what is and is not happening there. Nonetheless, I know that you have a quite different perspective on the negotiations and would thus be very interested in your observations.

Best personal regards,



H. Gary Knight

HGK:mkc



HUMANIST

WORLD ORDER AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

Elisavinda Namu Boya

I am putting down these brief considerations at the Palais des Nations, where I am attending the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

This conference, is, potentially, a major tool for the building of a new international order. The oceans, occupying two thirds of the surface of the globe, contain the preponderance of many of our resources. The technological revolution has made these resources accessible to man. Intensified uses of ocean space and resources are contributing an rapidly increasing proportion of the world GNP. At the same time, conflicts between uses, and between nations who are users, are depleting these resources and degrading the ocean environment, perhaps to the point of no return.

The penetration of the industrial revolution into the depth of the ocean has challenged the validity of the traditional law of the sea, based on the freedom of the great commons which, for millennia, seemed impenetrable in its immensity, inexhaustible in its resources, immutable in its quality. The freedom of the seas will now have to be replaced by the management of the seas; and if this is to be viable, it must be based on the participation of all people and on the principle that the oceans and their resources are the common heritage of mankind, as first proposed by the Government of Malta in 1967. Rational ocean management, the conservation of the marine environment, the harmonization of the conflicting uses of ocean space and resources, and the control of technologies require a new type of national and international organization, interrelating science, industry and politics, ecology and economy, nations and the international community in new and unprecedented ways. The institutions to embody this new order in the oceans will be an essential part of, and a model for, international institutions which, in the more or less imminent future, will have to embody other sectors of the new international economic order.

This is the great challenge now before the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the greatest international conference ever held in history, closing now its second year of work, after five years of preparatory work by the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed.



A glance back over this period might suggest that the years of preparation were the years of inspiration: of testing and developing the newly discovered principle of the common heritage of mankind.

It is in the normal course of things that a period of inspiration is followed by a period of frustration, in the life of collectives as in the life of individuals.

With regard to the Lay of the Sea, we are now living the years of frustration. Apparently, there has not been much progress, there has even been some regression: for the great goal, the building of a new international order for the oceans, has gradually been pushed out of focus. Having lost their focus, the issues before the Conference became blurred. Global considerations gave way to narrowly national ones. Minor issues loomed large; large issues were disregarded. Discussions, started in Geneva in an atmosphere of pressure by some delegations, and resistance to pressure by others, bogged down.

Substantial difficulties were compounded by organizational difficulties, which they compounded in turn. Already in Caracas, at the previous session of the Conference, it had become apparent that the division of labor between the three main working committees was not conducive to a systemic or unified approach to marine problems. Committee I inherited from the Seabed Committee the mandate to create the new international Seabed Authority, to draft its Constitution and determine the basic conditions for the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources of the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Committee II was saddled with a hodgepodge of issues and problems arising from the traditional law of the sea: the delimitation of national jurisdiction in ocean space, passage through straits, the jurisdiction of islands, historic bays and waters, baselines -- to name only a few. Committee III, finally was given the task of dealing with the pollution of the oceans, with scientific research and the transfer of technologies.

While this might seem a logical and simple division of labor, it turned out that it was not really practical. What happens in Committee II is largely dependent on the outcome of the work of Committee III: for how can you determine rules for the international management of an area and its resources without knowing the area, nor its resources? Committee III, in turn, must depend, for the conclusion of its work, both on Committee I

and II; on the regulation of scientific research included in the Seabed Constitution as well as on the conditions placed on international pollution control and scientific research in the wide areas under coastal state jurisdiction. Other uses of ocean space, as well as their interaction, remained unattended to.

All this was already predictable in Caracas. It became a fact in Geneva.

The shift from global, international considerations to narrowly national concerns was paralleled by a shift of attention from Committee I (international seabed authority) to Committee II (national jurisdiction) as the main body of the Conference. And as the discussion disintegrated into a heap of disconnected detail, Committee II dissolved into a grovel of small, disgregated, overlapping interest groups, working groups, contact groups, negotiating groups, whose multiple efforts became harder and harder to follow, let alone to coordinate or harmonize. The clear-cut division between developed and developing nations that had polarized the Caracas session, gave way to intricate alignments of poor-poor, poor-rich, rich-poor, and rich-rich nations, coastal and landlocked, oceanic and geographically disadvantaged nations. "Geographically disadvantaged," furthermore, assumed as many meanings as "geography" may claim to encompass, and "geography" in our days, encompasses just about anything, from physical geography to social, economic, and cultural geography. And thus a curious assortment of nations have been knocking at the doors of the "Group of landlocked and other geographically disadvantaged states" who are bidding for special privileges at the Conference: from Brazil -- claiming that her overly long coast lines make her particularly vulnerable from the point of view of pollution and security -- to Liechtenstein -- the only country in the world totally surrounded by nations which in their turn are landlocked, so that Liechtenstein could not even profit from whatever rules for the participation of landlocked nations in the "economic zones" of their neighbors might eventually be adopted! -- not to mention nations who found they had no fish in their economic zones, or were lacking the technologies to explore their mineral resources deep down the "rise" of their legal continental margin...

When paralysis set in, a myth was invoked. One of the most important



unofficial groups that had been established in Caracas, is the so-called Evenson group: named after its founder and chairman, Jens Evensen of Norway. The Evenson group originally was a self-selected group composed of the most prestigious jurists from various parts of the world, who participated in the group in an individual capacity. The purpose of the Evenson group was to conduct high-level discussions on the inchoate matters of the Second Committee, and to come up with a text that might be acceptable to a large number of important nations.

The Evensen Group worked extremely hard: during the Caracas session, between sessions, and during the Geneva session.

Gradually its composition changed, and more and more it began to include heads of delegations representing the interests of a variety of nations, but especially of the big coastal nations. Eventually it became open to any nation that wanted to join, and as it became more numerous, it became more heterogeneous, thus eluding consensus.

In the meantime, the paralysed Conference held its breath, so to speak, waiting for the tablets of the law to be handed down from the Evenson Group. For what the Evenson Group came up with would determine what the Second Committee could do; and what the Second Committee did would determine the outcome of the Conference as a whole. But the tablets did not come. Internal dissent, external criticism condemning the whole effort as an undemocratic, elitist manoeuvre, and formal difficulties as to how to transform most efficiently the work of an unofficial group into an official document of the Conference, slowed down the work, deflated the myth: devaluating, as it had supervaluated, what in reality was and remained -- no matter what view one took on a number of details -- one of the most constructive and dynamic efforts the Conference had produced.

With less than three weeks left, thus the Conference still was without any tangible results.

These are the years of frustration. Yet, the issues at stake are too great to be buried in inanities.

The voices of protest grew louder. A breakthrough was needed; a new approach was called for. Leadership was invoked: and leadership came to the rescue.

~~Chairman H. Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka~~ The President of the Conference, has a genius for cutting parliamentary Gordian knots. He had saved the Conference at Caracas with a procedural miracle, and



he did it again. Aided by the twelve or twenty, out of the two thousand, participants who still have a grasp of the problématique of the Conference, he moved from disgregation to integration, from the profusion and confusion of the "informal working groups" back to the elected Committee Chairmen. He charged these three Chairmen with the responsibility of producing, over the next seven days, "unified texts," that is, Treaty Articles on all items covered by their mandate. This was an awesome responsibility, and arduous task. But it was the kind of break-through that was needed. The President will assemble the

~~What will the new document, based on the three unified text~~  
three unified texts into one single document.

What will the document represent? It will not represent the view of any one interest group; it will not represent the consensus or even the majority view of the Conference. It will represent the considered judgment of the Committee Chairmen and the Conference President, and, perhaps, some of their fervor, hopes, and aspirations.

The genius of the move is that the document will be presented at the closing session of the Conference. There will be no discussion: thus no opportunity to tear the document to pieces. The session is bound to terminate on a note of hope, on the basis of work done.

The document will be a negotiating paper: not a negotiated paper. That is, it will be the basis for negotiations in the intersessional period and at the next session: a basis which, thus far, had been sorely lacking.

What is likely to be the fate of the document?

There are three possibilities.

The shock waves emanating from the document may be such that the General Assembly of the United Nations, meeting next September, may decide to postpone the next session of the Conference on the Law of the Sea sine diem. The superpowers, and the industrial nations, or some of them, may exercise their pressure in this direction.

Unilateral action will fill the jurisdictional vacuum. Conflict will multiply. Waste of the resource potential of the oceans and the degradation of the environment will go unbridled. Transnational interests, such as navigation or scientific research, will atrophy. The disintegration of the law of the sea will be one more aspect of the disintegration of the international order in general. When this has taken its course, there will be a new Conference on the Law of the Sea -- the Fourth --

starting where we ended. The world will change: that is about the only thing that is certain.

The second possibility is that, considering the enormous investment in the Conference, in terms of time, money, prestige -- or simply by dint of the force of inertia, the next session of the Conference will take place as scheduled, next March and April. The Document will go back into the jungle of interest groups, contact groups, working groups, negotiating groups, who will attack and lacerate it, amend each article, amend each amendment. At that point, the fiasco that was avoided during the Geneva session, may be consummated during the next session: which may disband in an atmosphere of chaos. Or, on the other hand, mechanical voting may take the place of consensus seeking. Some articles may be adopted by the required two-thirds majority composed by shifting assortments of strange seabed fellows; while many other articles will be eliminated by a blocking third, and the resulting "Treaty" will be a nonviable cripple. Too true to be good.

The third alternative -- too good to be true -- is that President Amerasinghe's bold, unprecedented procedural turn-about will be followed by a substantial and organizational re-assessment of the whole situation: starting the day this session ends.

Such a reassessment would require three efforts, all interconnected, and encompassing the level of substance, the level of organization, and the level of procedure.

At the level of substance, the Conference must reconceptualize itself as part of the great ongoing process of creating a new international economic order. The links between the efforts of the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States on the one hand, and of the Conference on the Law of the Sea on the other have been almost totally lost sight of. They must be restored. They must be strengthened. It is only by recognizing this wider historic context that the Conference can regain its own focus: which has been lost sight of as well. This focus must be the building of a new international order for the oceans as part of, and model for, the new international order in general: the building of institutions, embodying, for the first time, the principles already adopted by the international community. Such a focus is unifying: especially for the



developing nations whose very existence depends on the advance of the new international economic order.

To re-awaken awareness of the context and the focus of the Conference, we suggest that a study be made, between sessions, on the impact of presently prevailing conference trends on the building of the new international economic order. In a document we circulated at the Conference, we suggested that the General Rapporteur of the Conference should be entrusted with the preparation of this report.

The economic potential of the oceans is not in the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. It is in the oceans as a whole. It is in the interaction of all uses of ocean space and resources. And it is this potential that has to be mobilized for the building of the new international economic order in the ocean. Besides the establishment of the Seabed Authority, as considered by the First Committee of the Conference, this requires a re-assessment and restructuring of the existing international agencies and organizations active in the oceans, such as the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (shipping) ~~the Fisheries~~ the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of Unesco, and the coordination and integration of their activities.

Efforts in this direction are already afoot: they are indeed part of the commitment to build a new international economic order. As a first step, we recommend, on the level of organization, that a study be undertaken by the Secretary General, on the structures, activities, and budgets of all international agencies and organizations active in ocean space. This will greatly facilitate the fulfilling of the mandate of the Conference "to adopt a Convention dealing with all matters relating to the law of the sea...bearing in mind that the problems of ocean space are closely related and must be considered as a whole.

On the level of procedure, finally, in order to prevent the debacle anticipated as second alternative, above, we recommend a regrouping of the Conference for review purposes. One might assume that, with the presentation of the unified texts, a first phase of the work of the three main committees is concluded. Their work might be suspended during a second phase, or review phase, and, at the beginning of the next session, review working groups might be established to review the unified text along integrated, functional lines. Such review working groups might deal with the management of living resources, ~~xxxx~~



the management of nonliving resources, navigation, and scientific research. The first group, for example would look at the text from the point of view of fisheries management, both in international and national ocean space; at the interaction between international and national systems, the interaction between fisheries and other uses of ocean space, and the institutional requirements for the management of fisheries in international ocean space, including dispute settlement. The other review groups would consider the texts from a similar integrated and functional way. The General Committee would continue to coordinate the work of all groups. It is hoped that regrouping, for review purposes, along these lines, would produce functionally more coherent texts and delay the reappearance of small interest groups which fragment and slow down the ~~work~~ work of the Conference. The review groups should complete their work during the first four weeks of the fourth session of the Conference, at which time the three main Committees might resume their task of negotiating.

It is as though the Law of the Sea had suffered a nervous breakdown during the Geneva session of the Conference. Its personality disintegrated. Wise leadership, like an efficient psychiatrist, has restored the patient's mental health, re-integrated his personality, in the form of the "unified text." If the patient is returned into the environment that caused his breakdown in the first place, he is likely to break down again. Thus the environment will have to be changed, as far as possible, between this session and the next, to help the poor patient to retain his mental integrity. The lacerating influence of the host of interest groups, contact groups, regional groups, negotiating groups, has to be kept at bay as long as possible. This is the intent of our third proposal, at the level of procedure.

If Geneva was a turning point; if there is a next session to continue and develop the positive trend initiated at the close of this session, then, indeed, we will have made one step forward: one small step, on the infinite march toward a better world order.

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** June 15, 2015

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**Sub-Series:** UNCLoS III : publications, drafts, and speeches

**File:** Correspondence with H. Gary Knight and supporting documentation and papers

**Description of items:**

A reprint of:

Knight, H. Gary. "United States Oceans Policy: Perspective 1974." *Notre Dame Law*. 49 (1973): 241-275.

A copy of:

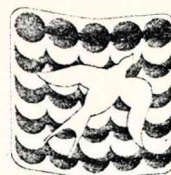
Knight, H. Gary. "The Third United Nations Law of the Sea Conference: Caracas." *Fieldstaff Reports*. XVII, 1 (1974).

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4716  
Box 4088

Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

Professor Gary Knight  
Law Center  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Gary,

The International Ocean Institute takes pleasure in inviting you to attend Pacem in Maribus V, to be held in Malta from September 9 through 13, 1974.

As during the past four Convocations, we shall have the participation of distinguished statesmen and legal experts, industrialists, fishery experts, ocean scientists, ecologists, and students and junior civil servants, with a maximum interaction among these groups.

The Convocation will be presided over by H.E. Mr. H. Shirley Amerasinghe of the Republic of Sri Lanka who, as you know, is President of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. Sir Anthony Mamo, Governor-General of Malta, will be the Honorary Chairman. The inauguration will take place on September 9 at 8:00 p.m. at the Corinthia Palace Hotel.

The Convocation will deal with two major topics:

1. An assessment of the results of the Caracas session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, with special emphasis on
  - a. The implications of the Economic Zone concept for the development of an international ocean regime, and
  - b. The prospects for arms control and disarmament in the oceans. This topic will be introduced by Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden on the afternoon of September 13. Her presentation will be followed by a report by Dr. N. K. Panikkar of India on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and by general discussion.
2. The development of the living resources of the Mediterranean. This topic will be introduced by Dr. Sidney Holt, Director of the IOI.



The meeting of the IOI Planning Council is scheduled for September 9 at 10:00 a.m. The annual meeting of the IOI Board of Trustees will take place at 10:00 a.m. on September 13.

Pacem in Maribus V will be followed by a seminar, organized by the Geneva-based Quaker Service on the multiple peaceful uses of the Mediterranean.

Enclosed you will find a registration form with a return envelope. Please return this at your earliest convenience.

We very much hope that you will be able to take part in these deliberations. Now that the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is actually under way, we feel that our work, initiated in 1967, is really reaching its climax. Your cooperation is needed more than ever.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman, Planning Council

Encl: Registration form  
General information

*Hoping to see you -  
Caracas and talks!*

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

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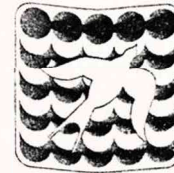
Laylin, John G. "Law to Govern Deepsea Mining until Superseded by International Agreement." *San Diego Law Review*. 10, no. 3 (1973): 433-445.

Knight, H. Gary. "The Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act-A Negative View." *San Diego Law Review*. 10, no. 3 (1973): 446-466.

**Reason for separation:**

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Pacem in Maribus

Box 4068  
Santa Barbara, California 93103

April 17, 1973

Professor Gary Knight  
Law Center  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Gary:

The International Ocean Institute takes pleasure in inviting you to attend Pacem in Maribus IV, to be held in Malta from June 23 to 26, 1973.

As during the past three Convocations, we will have the participation of distinguished statesmen and legal experts, industrialists, fishery experts, ocean scientists, ecologists, and students and junior civil servants, with a maximum interaction among these groups.

The Convocation will be preceded this year by a special conference on Marine Parks in the Mediterranean to be held in Naples and vicinity from June 18 to 22.

Enclosed you will find:

1. Program and agenda for Pacem in Maribus IV,
2. Program and agenda for the conference on Marine Parks (please note that both programs are provisional and may undergo minor changes), and
3. Registration form for either or both events, with a return envelope. Please return this to us at your earliest convenience.

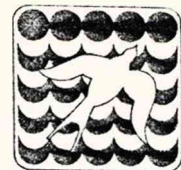
We very much hope that you will be able to take part in these deliberations and shall be happy to answer any questions you may have.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman, Planning Council

*Knight*



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4068  
Santa Barbara, California 93103

April 1, 1974.

Professor H. Gary Knight  
Sea Grant Legal Program  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70 803

Dear Gary:

Thanks for your letter of March 18.

Sidney Holt has done a lot of work about the INGO's and Caracas. Our "Malta Declaration" has been adopted by a number of them.

I am about to leave for Europe, for an IOI Planning Council Meeting, and am taking your letter with me. I am sure Sidney can answer it more efficiently than I can at this moment.

We'll all be in Caracas. It will be nice to see you there.

With all goodwishes,

Yours,

*Elisabeth*  
Elisabeth Mann Borgese.



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
BATON ROUGE · LOUISIANA · 70803  
*Law School*

SEA GRANT LEGAL PROGRAM

March 18, 1974

Ms. Elisabeth M. Borgese  
The Secretary-General  
Pacem In Maribus  
P.O. Box 4068  
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Dear Elisabeth:

As I make preparations for a ten week stay in Caracas this summer -- partly as an adviser to the United States delegation and partly for research purposes -- I hear more and more about the organizational activities and potential impacts of the NGO's which, I assume, includes (if it is not lead by) the Pacem In Maribus organization or the International Ocean Institute. Do you have some succinct documentation on the NGO structure, membership, plans, etc. which would provide me with some background prior to my arrival in Caracas?

I am going to be doing a variety of writing tasks during and after the Conference and I am trying to be fully apprised of all procedural as well as substantive developments before I begin my journey.

I greatly appreciate your assistance, as always.

Best personal regards, and I look forward to seeing you in Caracas,



H. Gary Knight

HGK:nlt

March 28, 1974

Professor H. Gary Knight  
The Sea Grant Legal Program  
The Law School  
The Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

Dear Gary:

I have been remiss in not acknowledging the materials you have sent me from time to time on the law of the sea and related matters, but I want to tell you how much I appreciate your "Issues Before the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea," which has appeared in the Winter, 1974 issue of the Louisiana Law Review. It's a splendid summary of problems and a checklist of issues that could not be put together in a more illuminating way. We do appreciate the work you've been doing, as Mrs. Borgese no doubt has let you know.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Norton Ginsburg  
Dean

cc: Elisabeth Borgese