

PLANNING COUNCIL MEETING
Tenth Session

September 30, 1975
2:30 - 5:00 p.m.
Okinawa

Provisional Agenda

- I. Adoption of agenda
- II. Adoption of minutes of ninth session and matters arising therefrom (minutes of ninth session attached).
- III. *Pacem in Maribus VI* (revised agenda attached).
 - A. Organization.
 - B. Finances
 - C. Document to be adopted by Planning Council.
- IV. Activities of IOI.
 - A. Position of Director.
 - B. Fellows and student fellows of the Institute.
 - C. Seminars.
 1. Seminar on the Mediterranean, January 2-5, 1976 (David Attard correspondence attached).
 2. Seminar on self-management, workers participation, social ownership and "Common Heritage of Mankind," March, 1976 (Professor S. Inglott correspondence attached).
- V. The Castellabate Seminar, March 10-13, 1976 (Peter Dohrn memo attached).
- VI. Study projects.
 - A. The New International Order and the Law of the Sea (Chapter 12 attached).
 - B. Arctic and Antarctic projects (Sidney Holt's notes attached).
- VII. Future PIM Convocations.
- VIII. Relations with ONGO (attachment).
- IX. Membership of Council (Eatwell letter attached).
- X. Membership of Board of Trustees.
- XI. Other business.



For

Santa Barbara

Planning Council

Sept 30

~~300~~

~~230~~ p.m. - 500 p.m.

Oct 1 1975

9 a.m. - 12 p.m.

Oct 3

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------|
| 1. Borgese | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2. Brucan | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Bruce | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4. Dohrn | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5. Galindo Pohl | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6. Gordon | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7. Holt | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8. La Que | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9. Mc Allister | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10. Msangi | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11. Panikhar | ✓ | told |
| 12. Pardo | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13. Richardson | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14. Uli | | told |
| 15. Yankow | ✓ | no |
| 16. Thacher [BT] | ✓ | - |
| 17. Rivo BT | | ✓ |



Draft

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

Minutes of the Planning Council Meeting

10th Session
Okinawa
September 30 - October 4, 1975

The 10th session of the Planning Council took place at the Moon Beach Hotel, Okinawa on September 30 from 3-5 p.m., on October 1 from 10 to 12 a.m., and October 4 from 9-10:30 a.m.

Present all or part of the time were the following members:

Elisabeth Borgese, Chairman
Silviu Brucan
Max Bruce
Peter Dohrn
Reynaldo Galindo Pohl
King Gordon
Sidney Holt
Frank LaQue
Frances McAllister
A.S. Msangi
N.K. Panikkar
Arvid Pardo
Egerton Richardson
Jun Ui
Alexander Yankov

Regrets were received from:

Edwin Borg Costanzi
Ritchie Calder
Jorge Castañeda
René Dupuy
Geoffrey Kesteven
Anatoly Kolodkin
Jacques Piccard

Planning Council members were joined by the following members of the Board of Trustees of the IOI:

Aurelio Peccei
Mario Ruivo
Peter Thacher substituting for Maurice Strong.

Mr. Roberto Virtuoso was invited to join the October 2nd session.

The following agenda had been circulated in advance:

- I. Adoption of agenda.
- II. Adoption of minutes of 9th session and matters arising therefrom.
- III. *Pacem in Maribus VI*.
 - A. Organization.
 - B. Finances.
 - C. Document to be adopted by Planning Council.
- IV. Activities of IOI.
 - A. Position of Director.
 - B. Fellows and student fellows of the Institute.
 - C. Seminars.
 1. Seminar on the Mediterranean, January 2-5, 1976.
 2. Seminar on self-management, workers participation, social ownership and "Common Heritage of Mankind," March, 1976.
- V. The Castellabate Seminar, March 10-13, 1976.
- VI. Study projects.
 - A. The New International Order and the Law of the Sea.
 - B. Arctic and Antarctic projects.
- VII. Future PIM Convocations.
- VIII. Relations with ONGO.
- IX. Membership of Council.
- X. Membership of Board of Trustees.
- XI. Other business.

Item I: *Adoption of Agenda.*

The agenda was amended as follows: Items IV and V were postponed to the end. Item VI.C., "Financing of Projects," was added. With these amendments the agenda was adopted.

Item II: *Adoption of Minutes of 9th Session.*

The minutes of the 9th session were adopted. Richardson requested information on the following matters arising from the discussion of the minutes:

1. Fellows, student fellows and *ad hoc* fellows of the IOI. The Chairman informed him that no student fellowships had been granted as yet but that 4 fellows had been selected from the RUM faculty: Father Peter Serracino Inglott (Philosophy), Professor Joseph Ganado (Law), Professor Salvino Bussutil (Economics) and Professor Luis Saliba (Biology). Inglott and Ganado were present at *Pacem in Maribus VI*. No action had been taken with regard to *ad hoc* fellows.

Item II (continued):

2. Professor Nelson Marshall. No further contact had taken place.
3. George Livanos. Mr. Livanos' representative, Mr. Bayard Stockton, had agreed to pay the salary for Miss Caroline Vanderbilt, Executive Secretary, for one year. Negotiations for further grants were in course.
4. A study, to be undertaken by IOI, on the role of dependent territories in regional cooperation in the Caribbean. The Chairman repeated that she thought this was a most appropriate study to be undertaken by IOI and that there were several experts on the subject on the Planning Council (especially Dupuy) who could organize the study. The Chairman requested Richardson to send a formal proposal for the study, if possible, accompanied by a small grant to pay for the cost.

Item III: *Pacem in Maribus VI.*

- A. *Organization.* A number of amendments to the agenda of PIM were proposed and accepted. These are listed in Appendix 1.
- B. *Finances.* The Chairman reported that the total cost for Pacem in Maribus VI was about US\$130,000. These could be divided as follows:
 1. Local costs in Okinawa (hotel, conference facilities, local transportation, hospitality). These were entirely defrayed by Ocean Expo and the Authorities of Okinawa.
 2. The pamphlet printed for PIM VI. This was paid for by TBS Britannica.
 3. The closing session in Tokyo, overnight expenses in Tokyo on the way to and from Okinawa, ground transportation from the airport to the hotel and back, plane transportation between Tokyo and Okinawa. These were covered by contributions from the Club of Rome and KEDANREN, and a payment of \$10,000 to Japan Airlines.
 4. Air transportation for participants to and from Tokyo. Arrangements for group fares had been made with JAL and the total cost would be somewhere around \$90,000. The Chairman had raised about \$100,000 and there was no deficit arising for IOI.

- C. *Document to be adopted by Planning Council.* Considering the high-level official attendance at PIM VI, it was not thought advisable to attempt to have a document adopted by the Convocation as a whole. The document, though inspired by the Convocation, should be the responsibility of the Planning Council only. The document was agreed in principle and entrusted to Ambassador Richardson for final editing at the final session of the Council. It is attached as Appendix 2.

Item VI. *Study projects.*

- A. *The New International Order and the Law of the Sea.* The Chairman reported that, as a consequence of IOI's initiative in organizing a seminar in Geneva last April on the same subject, the Dutch Government had made a grant of 100,000 Dutch Guilders (about US\$40,000) for a full-length study to which the RIO chapter by Pardo and Borgese is an introduction. Chief investigators are Pardo and Borgese. Consultants are Holt and Thomas Busha. The study will require six months and will be completed by the end of the year.

Richardson and Brucan inquired about the relations, if any, between the IOI and the Tinbergen RIO report. The Chairman replied that IOI was not involved in any way with the RIO project as a whole but that in her opinion, it was appropriate for IOI to sponsor the Pardo-Borgese study which grew directly out of IOI activities. There was no objection.

- B. *Arctic and Antarctic Projects.* The Chairman reported that no progress had been made with regard to the Arctic Study Project. Holt, Pardo and Ruivo discussed the need for attention to the problems of the Antarctic where recent discoveries of mineral resources on the continental shelf and technological advances by some nations in harvesting and processing krill would lead to a breakdown of the Antarctic Treaty. New arrangements taking into account the economic potential of the Antarctic would be needed, including an international research facility (Holt) of a new type to assure the participation of the developing nations in the exploration and exploitation of the rich resources of the region. A number of institutions including Sussex University have already taken up studies on the subject.

It was decided that Holt, Pardo and Ruivo should prepare a report or project outline in time for the next Council meeting in January.

- C. *Financing of projects.* Richardson suggested that a clear distinction should be made in presentations and publications between projects for which financing had been secured and which would become operational and project outlines drafted for the purpose of raising funds.

A number of additional points were raised in connection with the discussion of IOI projects:

1. It was suggested that if financing were available, meetings should be organized in various countries to explain the study on the New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea to decision-makers.
2. Contacts should be sought with other organizations and institutions working in the same field, in particular, the "Group of 25 Experts," and COFI and IOC sub-groups.
3. Since the transfer of resources was an essential goal of the new international economic order, the IOI study on an Ocean Development Tax should be taken up again. A new introduction should be written for it, and it should be sent to a number of developing countries who might have an interest in the study.

Item IV: *Activities of IOI.*

- A. *Position of Director.* It was noted that the position of Director is still vacant, that RUM Rector Borg Costanzi was still Acting Director, and that Holt as occupant of the RUM Chair for International Ocean Affairs was helping as best he could. Holt's report on IOI activities is attached as Appendix 3.
- B. *Fellows and student fellows of the Institute.* McAllister reported that the University of California in Santa Cruz would be glad to arrange for student exchanges with IOI. Panikkar suggested the same for Cochin University. Dohrn added that the facilities of the Zoological Station in Ischia were at the disposal of IOI. Msangi offered the cooperation of the Institute of Marine Science at the University of Dar es Salaam. Borgese reported that C.Y. Tung had offered a research ship for use by IOI for seven months a year. A grant covering running costs could be added to the use of the ship. McAllister suggested that a statement be prepared explaining the academic level of students sought for exchange. Gordon warned that IOI needs to be organized and staffed more adequately before

Item IV (continued):

a far-ranging student exchange program could be successfully engaged in. Yankov suggested that a booklet be prepared to explain the program and facilities of IOI and that this should be used as a basis for the student exchanges. The activities of the Institute should be made better known internationally. There was some discussion on the nature of these activities. It was agreed that they should be more of a catalytic than of an operational nature. Bruce offered his house in Gozo as home for the Director when he was appointed. Peccei suggested that the institutional framework of IOI should be kept light, that funds might be sought from Governments rather than from private foundations at this time. It was agreed that a minimum budget for the Institute would be around US\$50,000. This would be for running expenses only. Additional funds would have to be sought for research projects and meetings.

- C. *Seminars.* There was no further information on the two planned seminars (January and March, 1976) except that preparations were going ahead on schedule.

Item V. *The Castellabate Seminar, March 10-13, 1976.*

The origin, development and present status of the Castellabate project was explained by Virtuoso. His report is attached as Appendix 4. Peccei suggested that the Castellabate project should be supported (a) by the holding of a Council meeting at the time of the seminar, (b) by moral support and scientific guidance, and (c) by cooperation between the Council and the Italian PIM association in a manner to be defined.

Fardo inquired about the scope of the Castellabate project -- was it local, regional, national? What was the nature of development plans that could be used as background material for the seminar? Were the funds available earmarked for the development of the Cilento only (local)? What percentage could be allocated for wider purposes? A marine park had been established at Castellabate. What was its purpose? Conservation? Tourism? Scientific research? What could be the role of foreign experts in coastal-zone planning and development? The University of Southern California had undertaken a major study on coastal-zone management which might be helpful as background material.

Thacher suggested that experts for the seminar should be drawn as much as possible from the region itself.

Items VII and VIII: *Future PIM Convocations and Relations with ONGO.*

The Chairman suggested that the time had come for a re-assessment of the usefulness of the annual *Pacem in Maribus* Convocations in their present format. The general situation was no longer what it was in 1970. In a few years there might be an International Seabed Authority in operation, and it was time to study PIM's possible role and function in that new context.

An Organization of Nongovernmental Organizations (ONGO) had recently been formed with the help of the Netherlands Government. It performed a useful function in organizing a nongovernmental forum at the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly. Such nongovernmental forums were becoming an institutional part of U.N. proceedings. *Pacem in Maribus*, in cooperation with ONGO, might become the nongovernmental sector of the International Seabed Authority. This would require a considerable degree of reorganization, which should be initiated in good time.

Galindo Pohl said it would be some years before an International Seabed Authority would become operative. In the meantime he thought *Pacem in Maribus* should continue in its present format. It had become an essential part of the U.N. effort to create a new Law of the Sea. Its unofficial assistance with regard to all parts of the nascent Convention was of great importance. It was playing a vital role in advancing new ideas such as that of an "integrative machinery," and it should continue in this role for the next several years.

Pardo suggested that the growing importance of nongovernmental organizations in the Law of the Sea Conference and in the U.N. in general should be institutionalized in the Convention itself.

Yankov agreed that *Pacem in Maribus* must continue its present catalytic function and that the role of nongovernmental organizations should be institutionalized in the Convention. In the meantime, ways should be studied to strengthen the role of nongovernmental organization in the forthcoming New York session of UNCLOS. Nongovernmental organizations should coordinate their efforts to this end. The service they could perform, especially in providing smaller countries and developing nations with information they would otherwise be unable to obtain would be invaluable.

Gordon suggested two directions in which IOI/PIM should try to increase its impact: (a) to work through national organizations and pressure groups, and (b) to intensify its contacts with international organizations, institutions, and groups.

Panikkar agreed that a strong non-official basis for action could be created in various countries, following in some ways the pattern established by ICSU.

Thacher noted that the gap between U.N. efforts to create a new international economic order and to create a new Law of the Sea needed attention.

Richardson suggested that PIM VII should be timed in such a way as to make a useful impact into the meeting of the Inter-governmental Committee on Restructuring the U.N. system which would probably take place in New York in November, 1976.

It was agreed that the best date for Pacem in Maribus VII would be October 1976.

Item IX: *Membership of Council.*

The resignation of John Eatwell was accepted with regret.

Item X: *Membership of Board of Trustees.*

The Chairman invited the present members of the Council and of the Board of Trustees to make suggestions for a replacement of Jens Evensen of Norway who had resigned.

Item XI: *Other business.*

A motion to co-opt Professor Roberto Virtuoso, in his capacity of initiator of the Italian *Pacem in Maribus* Association, as ex-officio member of the Council was approved.

Moon Beach Hotel
Okinawa
October 1, 1975

The Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute met yesterday from 3 to 5 p.m.

It discussed further research projects and seminars in which the Institute will engage.

It made the following changes and additions on the Agenda of Pacem in Maribus VI:

1. The session October 2 will start at 9:00 rather than 9:30
2. An item is to be added before the discussion of the First Committee:

The Development of New Forms of Cooperation on Environmental Policy and Action

- a. in the Mediterranean
- b. in the Pacific

These would be UNEP initiatives.

3. It was stressed that the points for panel discussion, following the reports of the Committee Chairmen, are merely illustrative and not meant to be restrictive. They do not cover the range of important subjects to be discussed. They try to draw attention to some of the points least discussed by UNCLOS.
4. There will be an additional session after dinner on
 - a. dispute settlement
 - b. relation of the new law of the sea to space law, to the Antarctic Treaty, and to traditional Treaty Law
5. On October 3, the morning session has been broadened to cover the law of the sea and specific requirements and conditions in the Pacific Basin--an overview.

The Chairman of the morning session, October 2, will be Ambassador Pardo of Malta with Professor L. Alexander as Rapporteur.

The Chairman on the work of the Second Committee will be Professor Uda with Dr. S. Holt as Rapporteur.

The Chairman of the work of the Third Committee will be Dr. Panikkar with Professor Msangi as Rapporteur.

Statement by the Planning Council of the
International Ocean Institute at the con-
clusion of "Pacem in Maribus VI", October,
1975

The Planning Council of the International Institute meeting in Okinawa from the 1st to the 4th of October, 1975, has considered the results of the Inter-Governmental negotiations which have been carried on in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

From the representatives of many States taking part in the Conference who have attended Pacem in Maribus VI, the Council has had the benefit of their special knowledge concerning the circumstances of the negotiations, of which the informal single negotiating texts produced by the President of the Conference and the Chairmen of the Conference Committees are the latest recorded indication of where matters stand.

Having considered the papers which have been presented in Pacem in Maribus VI, and the views expressed by various participants in the symposium, the Council now makes the following statement on the current United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and its relation to the establishment of a new International Economic Order. It is emphasised that this statement represents the views of the Planning Council only, and does not commit in any respect other participants in Pacem in Maribus VI, especially participants who were members of Government delegations to the Conference.

The concept of ocean space beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, with all its resources, as the common heritage of mankind, is one which has fired the imagination of men and women of all races, cultures and economic conditions in all parts of the globe, ever since it was first expressed. Inherent in this concept is the principle that ocean space should be used and passed on by each generation with its productive capacity preserved undiminished, and that its resources should be managed and exploited by all nations jointly for the benefit of all their people.

Since the proposal to convert the concept of the common heritage into practical reality was first made in the General Assembly of the United Nations, the search for a new and more equitable order in world economic relations has gained a new momentum. The Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the Assembly adopted resolutions, a Programme of Action, and a Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States which pose new challenges, not only to nations individually, but also to the international community, including all international agencies and institutions.

Obviously....

Obviously then, the preparation of a comprehensive new Law of the Sea offered a unique opportunity to combine the implementation of the common heritage concept with a significant contribution towards the creation of the new world economic order. Significant amounts of untapped world resources could thereby be managed as a common heritage and equitably shared amongst all the world's peoples so as to increase the income and raise the living standards of the poorest of these people.

This opportunity should not be allowed to slip away. The new Law of the Sea must be viewed by everyone as an integral part of the New International Economic Order. As such its legal, economic, ecological and institutional provisions must be so formulated as to redress the inequalities and imbalances that beset the present economic order. A new emphasis is thus implied on the concept of the common heritage of mankind as a basic principle which underlies the new world order in ocean space. Also implied is a conscious determination to limit the scope and influence of narrow national interest in this new regime.

Against the background of these important aims and issues, the Planning Council finds that two related aspects of the emerging consensus in the Conference give cause for grave concern.

The first is that the area being reserved for exploitation as the common heritage of mankind and the resources in that area are too restricted and entirely insufficient for their purpose. If the proposed Convention eventually confirms the boundaries now being proposed for this common area, the Sea Bed Authority will have for several years less than the means to support even its own operations. It will have little prospect of producing that surplus of income available for distribution which the poorer nations have anxiously hoped and waited for. It is imperative that the Governments of States members of the United Nations, should consider retrieving this common heritage and should fix firm limits to the areas which may remain under national jurisdiction.

The second disturbing feature is the evident triumph of nationalist over internationalist ideas and principles, in the measures which seem about to be accepted. Indeed, it now appears that the Conference is in danger of being diverted from its basic purpose. Instead of a conference aimed at establishing a new legal order for the oceans, it is in danger of becoming a conference to allocate to coastal States for private exploitation, large portions of the sea-bed and the ocean over which common rights have hitherto prevailed. As these coastal states include the richest and most advanced nations of the world, it is obvious that the net result of such an allocation will be immediately to give more wealth to the rich at the long term expense and permanent disadvantage of the poor.

Developing.....

Developing countries need to assess in realistic terms their options in regard to the regime through which to manage the resources likely to be available for their benefit. It will then be seen whether it is the nationalist or the internationalist approach to the management of these resources which will best serve their interest. They should seek to place themselves in a position to make such assessments now.

The Council therefore offers the suggestion to the Governments of all States, large and small, developed and developing, coastal, land-locked and geographically disadvantaged, that before the next Conference convenes, they review their position on the various issues in the proposed Convention in the light of the combined goal, to promote the establishment of a new world order and maintain a genuine common heritage in ocean space.

Specifically, the Council suggests that Governments consider:

- (a) whether firm limits should not be established for at least ten years, to the area of national jurisdiction for all States;
- (b) whether the area of the sea-bed to be managed under the common heritage regime should not be enlarged, and whether national jurisdiction over the continental shelf should not be limited to no more than 200 (100?) nautical miles from baselines which should be more precisely drawn than the present negotiating texts envisage; and
- (c) whether detailed bases or formulae, favouring the poorer nations, should not now be worked out for the distribution of the benefits which might flow from the exploitation of the resources in the common heritage area.

There is necessarily world wide concern for the future of world food supplies in a situation of continually expanding populations and deteriorating environment. It is essential therefore to ensure that the large potential resources of food to be found in areas which are not yet subject to national jurisdiction be kept and exploited for the common benefit. The oceans are the largest reservoir of untapped food supplies left on our planet. Because of this, the exploitation of the living as well as of the non-living resources of the ocean must contribute to the general purpose of augmenting world food supplies. This requires the creation, for these resources, of appropriate international research and management institutions in which all States may take part, according to their capacities, especially States which are disadvantaged in respect of other sources of food.

Let...

Let it not be believed, however, that the fundamental problem of the institutions which ocean management requires will be solved completely when an efficient Sea Bed Authority and an institution for the living resources of the seas have been established. The Council makes the further suggestion to Governments, that they decide now to deal completely with the institutional problem and to establish other ocean management agencies. Global agencies are required:

- (i) to regulate ocean traffic, to redress the imbalances in sea-borne world trade, and to increase the share of the developing nations in world-shipping tonnage;
- (ii) to direct and control on a global basis, the protection of the ocean environment; and
- (iii) to encourage the participation by developing countries in scientific ocean research, and to assist in the transfer of technology to those nations which are less advanced in ocean science.

Wherever possible the ocean management institutions should be developed through the reorganization and rebuilding of existing agencies. New integrative machinery should also be created, however, to harmonize the activities of the various agencies and to oversee the interaction between the various uses of ocean space and its resources.

Finally, as the informal single negotiating texts disclose, each Conference committee has envisaged roles of greater or lesser importance for regional cooperation in the new world order in the oceans. The Council welcomes this development and would urge all Governments to give every encouragement to regional arrangements for the management of specific ocean functions, especially where their adoption would strengthen mutual self reliance among developing countries; reduce the cost of exploration and exploitation for individual developing countries or redistribute income in favour of land-locked and other disadvantaged nations. Such regional arrangements should operate of course, within broad rules and guidelines which the global institutions will lay down.

Institutional and other arrangements of the kind envisaged above will be mandatory if the work of the Conference of the Law of the Sea is to be brought into line either with the wider effort to reorganise the United Nations system, which has already begun, or with the effort to establish the New International Economic Order on which both world development and world peace essentially depend.

INTERVENTION OF PROF. ROBERTO VIRTUOSO, ALDERMAN OF
CAMPANIA REGION, ON THE INITIATIVES CARRIED OUT IN
THE CAMPANIA REGION.

In June 1973 many of the present listeners attended the Congress on marine parks sponsored by the Regional Board of Campania at Castellabate town in the Province of Salerno.

Beside the important scientific speeches delivered on that occasion, political engagements had been taken up and I have the pleasure of explaining them here once again:

- 1) Fight against pollution and research for oil fields
- 2) Institution of a marine park of Castellabate
- 3) Planning of the territory assigned for the marine park
- 4) Training of a special staff in the different production departments and in the sea-farming section, and assistance to fishermen who operate on a small scale.

I am happy to let you know that after two years, many of those engagements have been maintained.

- 1) At the moment, a project to eliminate pollution in the entire region which will cost 400 billion Lira, is presently under way, supplied by the Italian Government, the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno (Italian Board for Development of Southern Italy) and the Regional Board who acts through the Municipalities. This project is aiming to the elimination, within three years, of the pollution which is now quite considerable in Naples, and to the protection of the non - polluted areas, such as Castellabate.
The Regional Board has also developed a massive political action against the government decree which authorized the oil researches in the Bay of Salerno.

At the moment these researches have been suspended and their resumption will not be allowed.

- 2) To create the marine park, the Regional Board of Campania has approved a law which will appropriate 3 billion Lira for the construction of special plants proper to marine culture. Thirty percent of the amount has been given to the Municipality of Castellabate for studies, researches and breeding of valued marine species, on the base of a plan prepared by the "Pacem in maribus" organization and following a research made by F.A.O.

The operative basis has its own headquarters in a three - storied building, the Istituto Matarazzo of Castellabate,

lent by the Benedictine abbot of Cava dei Tirreni. Last week, every point of the problem has been settled during a meeting between the representative of the Abbot, the Mayor, the Provincial Tourist Board which has taken care of the first steps of the initiative, and the Regional Board.

Now, it is necessary for the "Pacem in maribus" association to act for consulting, research and planning in order to carry out what is forecast by the above-mentioned law of the Campania Region.

- 3) The same law foresees that the Regional Board will compell the municipalities of the area, in which the marine park will be created, to revise the urbanistic plans adapting them to the reality and to the necessities of the park.

This is important because it will discourage the building abuses and the threat of the concrete wave that is incumbent upon the coasts.

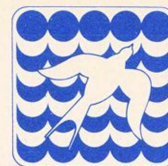
- 4) A professional course for small fishermen has been organized in order to teach them the technics of sea-farming. The course which has begun in December 1973 will be strengthened and continued.

Finally, the formation of all the workers acting in the productive departments of the area is necessary in order to raise their cultural and social level and to let them in the sectors of the economical production with efficiency in order to make them active part of the development of their own towns and villages.

The Secretary-General

Box 4068

Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

To: All Members of the Planning Council

From: Elisabeth Borgese

Date: October 30, 1975

Enclosed are the draft minutes for the Okinawa Planning Council meeting.

Among the attachments to the minutes you will find the statement to be adopted by the Planning Council, as edited by Ambassador Richardson. This should be released for publication as soon as possible. Therefore I would be grateful if you would send me your suggestions or corrections as quickly as possible, certainly not later than December 1. It is my hope that by that date the document can be considered as adopted.

Since I have not yet received a copy of Sidney Holt's report (Appendix 3), it is not yet included with these draft minutes. It will be attached to the final copy.

Many thanks for your splendid cooperation at our 6th PIM Convocation.

Report of Director

CHAIR OF INTERNATIONAL OCEAN AFFAIRS, Royal University of Malta
Activities, September 1974-September 1975

GENERAL

The agreement between IOI and FAO by which I spent half of my time serving as Director of IOI lapsed at the end of August, 1974 and was not renewed. I kept in contact with IOI after PIM V on an ad hoc basis until an agreement was reached between FAO and RUM for me to serve ~~on a part-time reimbursable basis~~ for one year as incumbent of the Chair of International Ocean Affairs. This agreement came into effect 1 February 1975 and allowed me to spend up to one third of my time assigned to RUM on a reimbursable basis. As at end September 1975 I have actually devoted somewhat less than one quarter of my time on RUM business, because of financial limitations.

During this time I have assisted the Acting Director of IOI - the Rector of RUM - in continuing minimal activities of IOI. This has been made possible by the full-time assistance of Miss C. Vanderbilt. Miss R. Zammit, of the RUM staff has continued to serve as secretary although her service was broken for three months during the year when she was on leave in U.K. The assistance of Miss Vanderbilt has been assured for another twelve months, starting June 1, 1975 through the generosity of Ceres Shipping Group, London.

WORK IN MALTA

Most of my time assigned to RUM/IOI has been spent in Malta. It has included the following activities:

- 1) Occasional lectures in the University, Dept. of History, and to school pupils.
- 2) Advice to RUM, Dept. of Physics, concerning its new research programme on sea-bed topography and dynamics, using side-scan sonar.
- 3) Co-operation with RUM, Dept. of Biology concerning marine research by its staff on pollution problem and shell-fish culture, and the establishment of the Fort St. Lucien Laboratory.
- 4) Assistance in preparing two international student seminars to be held in Malta in January and March 1976.

- 5) Preparing projects for funding by Ceres Group on (a) sea-going monitoring of pollution; (b) construction of an artificial fish reef using discarded motor tyres; (c) domestic scale use of solar and wind energy at an experimental site, for recovery of fresh from sea-water and for power.
- 6) Supervising one graduate student in the field of fishery economics.
- 7) Ad hoc technical and career advice to numerous visitors to IOI, both Maltese and foreign, and correspondence concerning IOI activities.
- 8) Ensuring the publication programme for IOI materials and the distribution of publications.
- 9) Maintaining and expanding the IOI Library and information facility (to which FAO has continued to contribute generously).
- 10) Serving on the Malta Government Interdepartmental Fisheries Policy Committee.
- 11) Supervising the preparation of a Bibliography and synopsis of biological knowledge of Coryphaena, the most important species in the Maltese fish catch. (not yet completed).
- 12) The UNEP has become active, during the year, in financing and executing a number of projects concerning the pollution of the Mediterranean, especially following an inter-governmental meeting in Barcelona early in 1975 (attended by Dr. L. Saliba, of the RUM, Dept. of Zoology, who has been working closely with IOI). In my "FAO" capacity I have been associated with four of these projects, and in Malta with another two of them. Largely as a result of IOI involvement, a regional meeting was convened by the IOC at RUM early in September to plan activities in the project to monitor movements of Mediterranean water and pollutants. This was followed, also in Malta, by a consultation by UNEP with Mediterranean governments regarding the establishment of a regional oil-pollution combatting centre, for which the Government of Malta has offered to serve as host. Considerable progress was made at this meeting in defining the purposes, functions and tasks of the centre, and in getting agreement for it among governments. The previous discussions in PIM Convocations and work by IOI contributed decisively to this project. Final decisions will be taken at the second Barcelona conference scheduled for February 1976.

- 13) A comparative study of the fisheries of Mediterranean countries has just been completed and submitted for publication in "Options Méditerranéennes" for December 1975. Statistical analysis of world fisheries and trade, especially of the relations between "developed" and "developing" countries have continued but not yet been completed.

It was hoped to conduct, in August 1975 a pilot survey, by school pupils, in cooperation with RUM Biology Department, and staff of Maltese secondary schools of near shore pollution round Malta, but this did not prove practicable. It is planned to make the survey in 1976, as an education and demonstration project. Preparations are being made also for an international Summer School on the Mediterranean in August 1976, subject to availability of funds.

During the year an FAO/UNDP project of development assistance for Maltese fisheries has been drafted (by FAO Dept. of Fisheries), approved and came into operation.

The University has secured with IOI assistance, oceanographic equipment (bathythermographs) from Unesco/IOC.

WORK OUTSIDE MALTA

∫ This has involved preparatory work in the Institute, travel to international meetings (always at the expense of their sponsors), and the publication of documents, on subjects not specifically or wholly the concern of Malta.

1. A number of national and international organizations sponsored, early in 1975, two "workshops" on the principles of management and conservation of wild living resources. These were held at Airlie, Virginia, and attended by about 25 scientists. The results will be published as a book late in 1975, but the proposals have already been made available to UNCLOS, FAO, IUCN and UNEP, as well as some national governmental agencies. I prepared one of the working papers and served as general editor of the report and recommendations, which include draft wording for a redefinition of the principles and criteria of "conservation" in new Law of the Sea instruments.

2. The International Institute for Environment and Development has continued its studies of the environmental requirements for a sound law of the sea. It has published a second booklet which includes a paper prepared by IOI, incorporating the "Airlie" proposals.

3. A contribution has been made to the Club of Rome study "RIO" concerning the "New Economic Order" and particularly the structure of the UN System in relation to ocean affairs (involving Borgese, Pardo and Holt).

4. The Quaker Conference Centre in Geneva has organized two Mediterranean conferences (Sept. 1974, immediately following PIM V; and June 1975). I attended both: the first with Father Peter Serracino Ingloft of RUM Department of Philosophy; the second with Dr. L. Saliba.

The first was concerned with regional ocean affairs and activities generally, the second with pollution problems. In composition there were like "mini-PIM's" - lawyers, laymen, scientists, UN System staff, officers from national ministries of foreign affairs and UN delegations.

The informal discussion helped to clarify the necessary inter-governmental actions, especially those under the auspices of UNEP.

One result of these conferences was creation of a voluntary association of individuals - the Friends of the Mediterranean.

IOI provides the necessary secretariat facilities, and we have distributed four FoMS newsletters to a primary mailing list of over two hundred persons in most Mediterranean countries. Within the countries the Newsletter is redistributed in 6 or 7 languages. FoMS is now sponsoring an "essay competition" for young people.

5. My responsibility for an FAO/UNEP project on marine mammals, has led to my involvement in discussions of the use and management of the living marine resources of the Antarctic - a subject of concern to IOI and PIM because of the special - and as yet unclear - future legal status of those resources, within 200 miles of the Continent. I have prepared a review of the question for discussion by a meeting convened by SCAR immediately after PIM VI, at Cambridge, UK.

6. I participated, with Planning Council members, in seminars convened in Geneva during the March session of UNCLOS jointly by IOI and CEPI.

7. Several previously prepared articles based on work done at IOI have been published elsewhere, notably and most recently a review of world fisheries problems for the symposium "The Man/Food Equation", held in London, Sept. 1973.

Memo of Oct 30

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

Holt
Fox

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Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
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To: Members of the Planning Council

From: Elisabeth Borgese

You will recall from the minutes of the Planning Council in Okinawa that there will be a seminar in Malta under the auspices of the IOI, the University of Malta, and the International Student Union. The topic will be international cooperation in the Mediterranean. The dates proposed were January 2-5. These have now been changed to January 3-5, 1976.

Since several Planning Council members will participate in the seminar, it would be opportune to have our next Council meeting at that time. I would suggest January 5th in the afternoon or evening and, if necessary, the morning of January 6th.

The agenda is attached.

After the great effort of Okinawa, we do not expect all Council members to undertake the trip to Malta at this time, although of course each and all would be welcome. We are particularly anxious to have those Council members who (a) have a particular interest in the Mediterranean and (b) were not present in Okinawa.

Please let us know whether you intend to attend so that we may make all necessary arrangements.

With best wishes,