

Mme. Borghese —

Where many evidently
have various rights —
as with Suez + Panama,
where the ^{canal} builders, the
adjoining nations, + the
users have claims +
real needs — U.N. or other

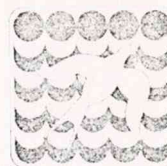
international
^

ownership would be
desirable. A proposal
that we give ^{to} the U.N.
(or the Authority? The Consortium?)
the Panama Canal

might be a political
first ~~step~~ ^{act} toward
what you're driving
at.

Frances Weismiller

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

December 12, 1976.

Mrs. Frances Weismiller

Dear Ms Weismiller:

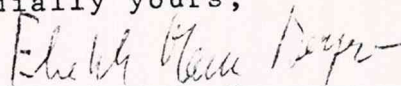
This is a belated reply to the note you slipped to me at the end of the last dialogue session on the law of the sea. You remember, it concerned a proposal that the U.S. give to the U.N., or the new Ocean Space Institutions jurisdiction over the Panama Canal, and that the same system might be applied to other Straits, like Suez, etc.

It is an interesting proposal, and in the long run, things might well go that way.

At this moment, it most certainly would not be acceptable to the "straits States." The subject has been hotly debated at the Conference, and, it seems, a modus vivendi has been found that is acceptable both to straits States and to user States. I think we'll have to live with that for a while. But, at least, the role of international organizations -- in this case, IMCO -- should be strengthened in the control and management of such straits. This, I think, is in the air.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese.



1319 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

PHONE: 202 466 2160

CABLE: PANDAFUND

TELEX: 64505

WWS
Mrs. Boege
FYI

June 14, 1977

Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith
President
National Parks and Conservation Association
1701 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

N. P. C. A.
RECEIVED
JUN 15 1977
BY *[Signature]*

Dear Tony:

When Mats Segnestam was in Washington last Thursday we raised with him the response outstanding to your Law of the Sea proposal. Mats assured us that on his return to Morges the matter will receive prompt attention. We all regret and apologize for the long delay on the part of WWF.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Thomas E. Lovejoy
Program Director

TEL:jb
cc: Mats Segnestam

[Handwritten mark]

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET

Separation Date: July 29, 2016

Fonds Title: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Fonds #: MS-2-744

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Series: United Nations

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Description of item:

File contains a photocopy of the following article:

Ward, Barbara. "Suffering a Sea Change." *Economist* 29 (1974): 41-49

Reason for separation:

5 pages removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.

THE WORLD

The oceans

Suffering a sea change

This background commentary on the environmental issues before the Caracas conference on the Law of the Sea which is taking place between June 20th and August 29th is by Barbara Ward

Over 350 years ago, when cockleshell boats, weighing no more than 280 tons, were beginning to carry settlers to the Americas, Hugo Grotius formulated the legal doctrine of the freedom of the seas—a doctrine that has been the main assumption of maritime law virtually ever since. For him—as, no doubt, for the passengers on the *Mayflower*, enduring week after week of the strange and terrifying Atlantic passage—the sheer power, extent and majesty of the oceans seemed, not unreasonably, to express their fundamental nature. Grotius wrote of:

The ocean, which although surrounding this earth, the home of the human race, with the ebb and flow of its tides, can be neither seized, nor enclosed; nay, which rather possesses the earth than is by it possessed.

There is, therefore, an appropriate logic behind the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which

has assembled at Caracas and which is likely, whatever else it does, to redefine Grotius's law to an unrecognisable degree. For the conference coincides with a quantum jump in man's ability and determination to "seize and enclose" the watery commons that cover two thirds of his planet.

This change, which amounts to the extension to ocean space of the modern technological order, has been building up for some time—just as Newcomen's pump and Darby's coking ovens and even James Watt's steam engine long preceded the full-scale industrial revolution. But at a certain point in the extensions of technology, the processes become cumulative, the pace accelerates formidably and men are suddenly shaken awake into the realisation that their whole way of life and work has been transformed. That was how the process evolved on land. It begins to

look as though we are witnessing the same process of critical acceleration, this time as it takes place in the oceans.

We can perhaps define five traditional uses of ocean space—as a means of transport, as a source of wealth (which in the past has mainly meant fishing and whaling) as an area for fixed installations (piers, lighthouses, telegraph cables), as an area of recreation, and as an ultimate dump or sink for all the wastes of human society. In all these categories, change is now formidably speeding up. Take transport, first of all. The transfer of goods by sea is expanding by eight per cent a year. In the 1960s, the weight of world cargo doubled—from 1,110m tons to 2,280m tons. At the same time, the size of cargo ships is expanding faster still. As recently as 1948, no cargo ship weighed more than 26,000 dead weight tons. By 1973, over 400 oil tankers weighing more than 200,000 tons were operating or under construction, and plans had reached the drawing board for the million-ton tanker. Another type of fuel transporter—the carriers of liquefied gas—will quadruple in number between 1971 and 1975. At the same time their carrying capacity is increasing from the 58,000 cubic metres of today to the 130,000 cubic metres forecast for 1985.

When we turn to the exploitation of the oceans' resources, it is a question today not simply, as with transport, of a vast expansion of a traditional activity. Fishing and whaling have, it is true, grown to an unprecedented degree. But the development of new, largely mineral resources is, if anything, more remarkable still. The frantic drive to increase man's hold on both the living and the inanimate resources of the oceans has a common root—the explosive growth of world population by 2.5 per cent a year and the even more explosive determination of these increasing numbers to employ ever more energy, so that energy use grows by 6 per cent a year. Whether the search is for protein or fuel or minerals, the scale of exploitation is already without precedent.

Between 1950 and 1970, the world fish catch grew from 20m metric tons to 70m tons. Such a vast expansion was made possible by radical changes in

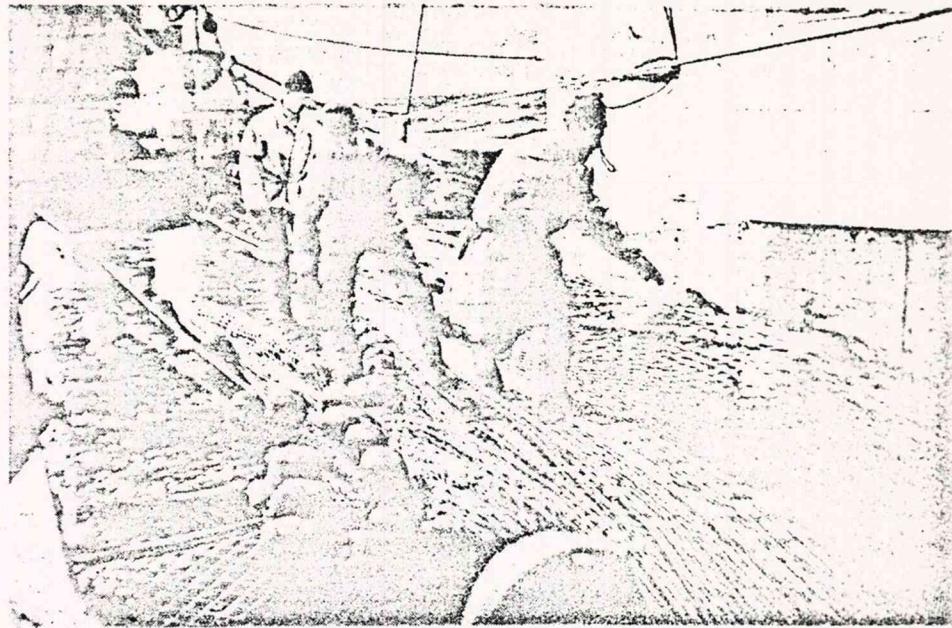


The ocean which possesses the earth

fishing technology. Shoals are traced by sonar and by helicopter. Factory ships, weighing up to 44,000 tons, sometimes equipped with the oceanic equivalent of giant vacuum cleaners, suck up all forms of marine life, dump back into the sea the unwanted material—a whale can be flensed and melted down in just half an hour—and then refrigerate on the spot fish destined for markets on land. Such mass methods are indiscriminate. Porpoises, for instance, are freely caught in nets trawling for tuna and look like becoming a threatened species. On these ships, too, the use of energy is often remarkably high—one ton of fuel for each ton of usable fish. But this is simply another facet of the industrialisation of the whole process.

But the biggest break with the past comes with the growth of mineral exploitation. In the last decade, the extraction of oil and natural gas from the continental shelves has all but caught up, in value, with the world's entire fish-catch. At present, it provides 15 per cent of the 15 billion barrels of oil produced each year. But the energy crisis has both accelerated exploration and reduced inhibitions about the exploitation of known reserves—for instance, off the coasts of California, where the memory of the Santa Barbara oil spill has been overlaid by more urgent preoccupations with oil at \$11 a barrel. By 1980, it is estimated that the level of world production will be between 25 and 30 billion barrels a year, with offshore oil accounting for between 30 and 40 per cent. By the end of the century, the percentage could be nearly half of an annual total of some 70 billion barrels.

So far, offshore oil has come from the continental shelves at depths of less than 100 metres of water (around 325 feet). But here, too, technology is moving in to open up deeper and more difficult reserves. These may lie on the continental slope beyond the shelf, on the millennial jumble of fallen rock at the bottom of the slope—the so-called “rise”—and even in the ocean bed itself at abyssal depths of up to 12,000 metres (nearly 40,000 feet) below the surface of the seas. An American research ship, the *Glomar Challenger*, has done some successful drillings at 5,000 metres (16,500 feet). A new commercial oil rig, the so-called Sedco 702, is said to be able to drill at 1,000 metres (3,250 feet) under water in spite of 80-foot waves, 110 mph gales and a freezing temperature. The extension of such technologies makes it possible to envisage tapping such sources of oil as are believed to exist beneath so-called “salt domes” on the ocean bed at a depth of 4,000 to 5,000 metres (13,000 to 16,500 feet).



The fishermen are going farther

Technological breakthroughs are even more decisive in opening up wholly new fields of mineral exploitation in the ocean depths. The first signs of possible exhaustion of some land-based minerals have speeded up the search and it has been rewarded with a number of possibilities. One of the richest may follow from the discovery that there is an upwelling of hot sediment, full of valuable minerals, at the underwater line where continental “plates” come together. Such pools or sinks have, for instance, been located along the Red Sea and could lie at the foot of the undersea mountains where continents run against each other.

Football on the seabed

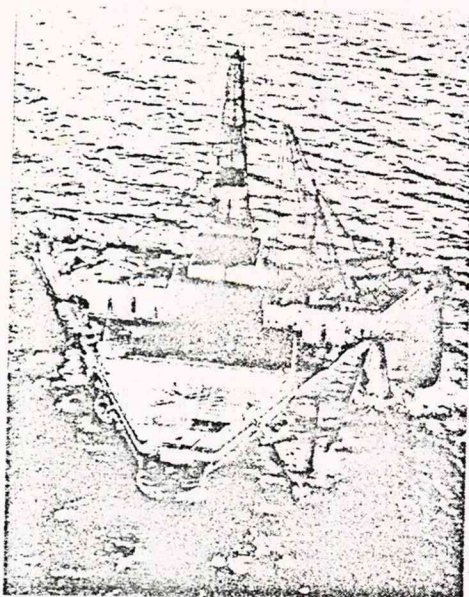
The largest discovery so far lies on the deep ocean bed in the form of unexplained but highly exploitable reserves of so-called nodules, varying in size from ping pong balls to footballs, made largely of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper, and able, according to some estimates, to provide 400m tons of ore annually ad infinitum since they obligingly renew themselves either because they are organic systems, like coral, or because some obscure process of ionisation is at work on the sea bed. They also seem to be easily dredgable from the ocean floor. All in all, they are interesting enough to have persuaded Mr Howard Hughes to commission a 35,000-ton mining ship to put the dredges to work in the Pacific depths by 1975.

A vast increase in the number of fixed installations in the seas follows inevitably

from this expansion of mineral exploitation. Ships in the Gulf of Mexico already have to follow carefully defined shipping lanes to avoid collisions with the platforms and rigs of offshore oil. Pipelines will increasingly link the wells with onshore facilities. At Forçados in Western Nigeria there is already a 14-mile, 48-inch pipeline out to the area of exploitation. North Sea pipelines are longer and deeper still.

The age of the undersea tank dawned in the Persian Gulf when Abu Dhabi installed a 500,000-ton concrete undersea storage tank in 1969. There is now undersea storage of the order of a million tons in the Norwegian oil fields. The increasing size of tankers also dictates more construction out to sea. There are only nine ports in the world which can handle the 200,000-ton tanker and none of them is on the east coast of the United States. Floating terminals are increasingly seen as the answer, and there are already 50 offshore ports with a wide variety of links to the shore.

But such permanent extensions of human work to the seas are simplicity itself compared with some of the ventures already in the inventors' sights. Some construction firms believe that low-cost stable ocean platforms, installed near the source of seabed minerals, will make it economic to mine, “beneficiate” and load the ores in mid-ocean. Energy, in the larger flights of technological fancy, could be provided by nuclear reactors. Westinghouse Torneco believes that such plants, using sea water to produce oxygen and hydrogen by electrolysis, could produce liquid hydrogen and methanol at competitive prices for trans-shipment to the shore. Technical



The oil rigs are going deeper

advantages such as unrestricted access to cooling water and relative separation from centres of population have already led to plans—by Offshore Power Systems—to build a nuclear plant about 2.8 miles off the shores of New Jersey and have it commissioned by 1975.

Nor are these the only plans for energy. If the fusion process comes to be mankind's major source of nuclear power, the deuterium of the oceans will be its virtually inexhaustible fuel. Meanwhile, scientists are interested in the potential energy that could be tapped from tides and currents and "heat gradients"—the interchange between cold and warm water levels in the oceans which could, in theory, be harnessed to deep sea turbines. One such area for possible experiment is in the Straits of Florida where the line of Bahamian islands diverts the flowing Gulf Stream to the North Atlantic.

Installations at sea are also in the dreams of the more imaginative tour directors, those modern impresarios of planned mass recreation. Floating villages with every form of aquatic sport could be, some of them argue, an answer to the relentless growth of the tourist industry. The postwar arrival of the two-to-three-week annual holiday in the industrialised world tripled the flow of international tourists in the 1960s—it stood at nearly 160m in 1970, dotted every Mediterranean or Caribbean island with concrete Hiltons and provided wall-to-wall hotels round every promising bay. When the shores are used up, so goes the argument, the whole industry must move to sea.

But the biggest quantum jump in the use of the seas is where all the other expansions come together in a single

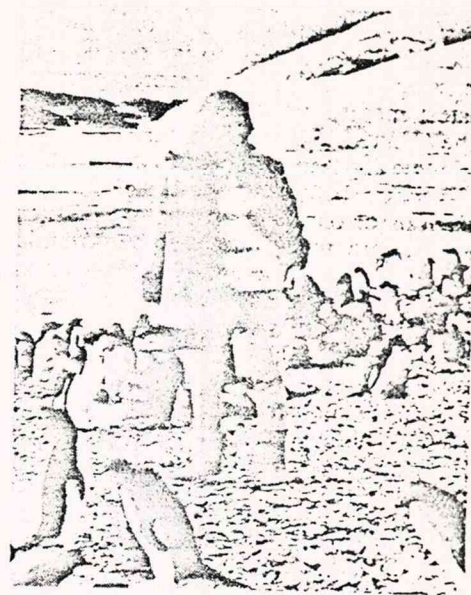
gargantuan exercise shared by them all—the disposal of waste in the ocean depths. Since the oceans are ultimately the receptacle of everything that runs off the land or is dissolved from the skies, the problem of estimating the accumulation of wastes that is actually taking place seems insoluble. Take one example only—oil wastes. The amount reaching the oceans from land-based sources such as refineries sited on rivers or estuaries, from tankers at sea voiding their bilges or hitting a reef, from port installations where transshipment takes place, and from carelessly sealed underwater oil wells, is variously estimated at between 2.5m and 5m tons a year. However, oil is also known to well up along the fault lines of the continental "plates". In addition, a vast unmeasured precipitation takes place from the exhausts of millions of motor cars, first blown into the air and then dropped back into the ocean. So some scientists believe the annual rate of pollution may be nearer 100m tons.

Our ignorance is as great for other substances—DDT, plastics, heavy metals, radioactive wastes—while concentrated sewage from coastal towns is growing by 4 to 8 per cent a year. We can say with certainty that all forms of waste are increasing. We can say with equal certainty that the coming surge of oceanic industrialisation will multiply the effluents by a large order of magnitude. What we cannot say is by how much. And, which is a far more dire and disturbing ignorance, we do not know how the oceans will respond, and how much overloading and disruption they, as natural and therefore vulnerable systems, can continue to absorb. Thus the Caracas conference coincides not only with a quantum jump towards the "seizing and enclosing" of the oceans. It could also mark the beginning of their end.

The ultimate sump

Such a statement easily revives all the citizen's distrust of the inveterate doom-sayer. It seems contrary to all reason and commonsense to suppose that a body of water which is estimated at 1,349,929 cubic kilometres cannot absorb, dissolve and dispense the rubbish of man. If the Thames can more or less cope with London's filth, how many Londons could not the oceans cleanse without lasting damage?

The arguments for caution are not, however, negligible. Take first the



Even penguins pick up DDT

general reasons for a careful approach. Oceans that are capable of supporting organic life are an integral part of the general maintenance of existence for all the planet's species, including man. About 70 per cent of the world's oxygen is renewed through the biological action of minute phyto-plankton near the ocean's surface—where 90 per cent of its organic life is to be found. Scientists are reasonably certain that billions of years of photo-synthesis by plants and algae have built up so large a terrestrial supply of oxygen that the oceans' contribution is no longer critical. Yet to dispense with 70 per cent of the breathable atmosphere's renewal mechanism in a planet filling up with internal combustion engines may seem a little foolhardy, especially for a species which has evolved from gills to lungs.

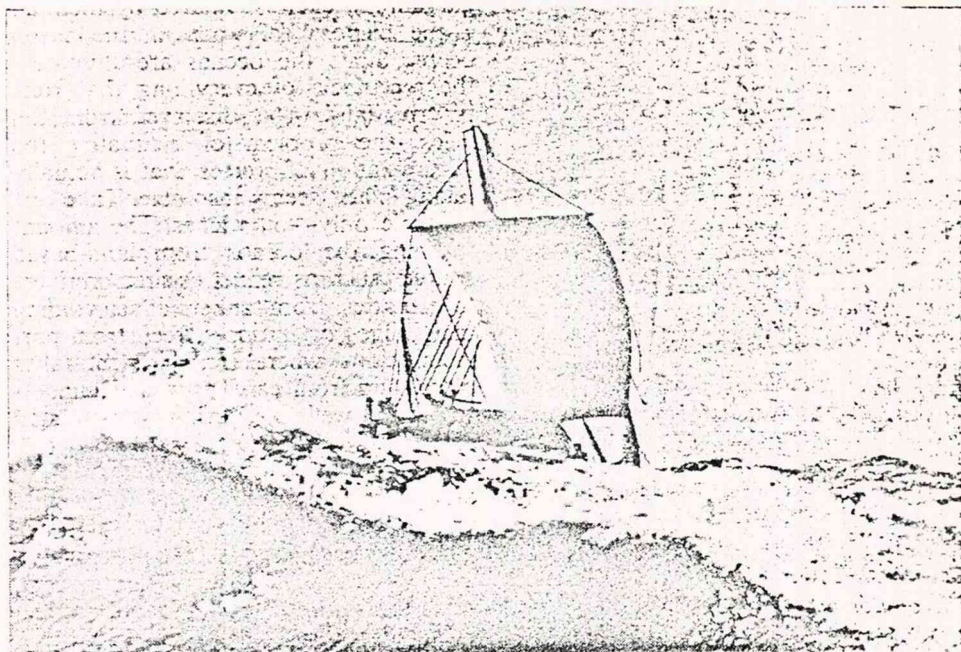
But men live not only by oxygen but by the interactions of the total system. Climate, rainfall, radiation, cloud cover, the movements of winds and tides—all these are directly affected by seas and oceans and all could be unpredictably disrupted if careless, violent change occurs in the planet's watery sphere. Three features of the total system have particular significance for the impact upon it of man's activities. The first is precisely this complete and unavoidable interconnectedness. Without citing that well-known Antarctic penguin found with DDT in its fatty tissues, one can point to the world-wide distribution by wind and current of virtually any reasonably long lasting substance that enters the "moving waters" anywhere. In the United States, dumping of wastes has multiplied five times in the last two decades and the concentrated junk emitted by the technology of the

eastern seaboard has not only dirtied local beaches. Added to the oil slicks of passing tankers, it has, according to the latest monitoring surveys conducted by the United States National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), befouled with large concentrations of oil and indestructible plastics 1m square miles out into the Atlantic and down into the Caribbean as far as the Yucatan Peninsula. Thor Heyerdahl, crossing the South Atlantic on his raft, *Ra*, found similar discards spreading from shore to shore. When such wastes include radioactive carcinogenic substances or strong poisons like mercury or cadmium—or indeed worn out canisters of somebody's discarded poison gas—the emissions of one land mass can turn up to destroy the health and life of species half a world away.

But the most potentially devastating effects of freely spreading wastes would follow on a vast increase in the generation of nuclear energy, particularly if plants are sited at sea. Cooling systems already produce and disperse tritiated water, the radioactive isotope of hydrogen. Other forms of seepage and leakage include effluents that are uniquely lethal. Strontium 90 builds up in the bone to induce cancer. Plutonium, half of which becomes harmless only after 25,000 years, is so cancer-inducing that some scientists reckon a concentration no larger than an orange could, sufficiently dispersed, threaten human survival. As for accidents—which can hardly be excluded—it is estimated that a 1,000 megawatt nuclear power reactor has an annual output of radioactive materials equal to a 23 megaton bomb. Occurring under or near water, accidents to reactors would have totally unpredictable and indiscriminate effects. So, it need hardly be said, would major accidents to nuclear submarines.

The synergistic effect

The second feature of the system is synergism—the tendency of chemicals and processes to come together to form unforeseen combinations which may have a wholly new or markedly more powerful effect than the substances or processes taken separately. Smog is a particularly irritating instance occurring in atmospheric pollution. A vast increase in the scale and versatility of modern chemical manufacture adds more than a thousand new and untested materials to the stock every year, and these reappear in the flood of industrial effluents. Most of them are not in any case biodegradable.



Heyerdahl crossing a befouled Atlantic

In addition, the likelihood that their mixture in the oceans could produce unexpectedly lethal synergistic effects is not to be easily dismissed, especially if, as with both DDT and mercury, a substance can be ingested by sea-birds or fish and, increasing in concentration as it goes up the food chain, end by poisoning the final predator, man.

The synergistic effect can also link different elements in the total biosphere. One of the fears aroused by oil spills in Arctic waters is not simply that, in such freezing temperatures, the pollution will be long-lasting. It is also possible that sustained exposure to oil will stain the bottom of the icefloes. Then, when melting above brings the black ice to the surface, the ability of the polar ice to throw back the sun's rays will be sharply diminished. More violent melting could follow, with unpredictable consequences for water levels everywhere.

Another instance of multiple, unpredictable and cumulative results from supposedly local events could follow if Gulf Stream currents are mobilised for energy use off the coast of Florida. The heat and current profiles might be then sufficiently modified for the British Isles to be much less sure of a temperate water mass sufficient to spare it the fate of Labrador.

Finally, the threshold—the third general feature of the biosphere—is both the most unpredictable and the most alarming symbol of possibly irreversible damage. Basically, the concept is simple. Natural systems, including the oceans, are incredibly resistant. They can take an immense amount of punishment and

yet recover from their wounds and infections. Regeneration is a special property of water, and it is exercised on an inconceivably massive and majestic scale by the oceans, the healers and cleansers of the whole globe. But the system is nonetheless an organic system. As such it is still capable of death.

The point—or threshold—comes at which regenerative powers are irretrievably lost. If giant vacuum cleaners attached to super-ships suck everything out of the oceans, not only the fish but the spawn may be lost and the species itself extinguished. Since 1970, the world's fish catch has started to fall. Has the threshold of a number of species already been crossed by indiscriminate and brutal factory fishing? The whales, we know, are endangered in the wake of the half-hour process from catch to melted fat. How many more species are at risk?

Inland seas can lose most of their dissolved oxygen if excessive waste disposal stimulates the growth and then the death of oxygen-absorbing algae. Then nothing can live. The sturgeon catch in the Caspian has fallen by 80 per cent since the war. Parts of the Baltic are already anaerobic. The seas round Italy are threatened by a degree of pollution that kills and turns molluscs into cholera-spreaders. Admittedly, these are enclosed waters. But ultimately the oceans, too, are enclosed. There is no outlet. They are the ultimate sump. How much more can they carry? We do not know now. How much less can we estimate the coming impact of the furious drive to exploit and industrialise ocean space?

DR. KARL WOLF

Wien, am 16. Dezember 1976

BUENOS AIRES

Verehrte geschätzte Frau,

Vielen Dank für Ihre Feilen aus Santa Barbara vom 29. November d.d., die ich in duplo erhalten habe. Sobald mir dies in Wien feststellen konnten, wird die Ereusson Group vom 28. Februar bis zum 14. März 77 in Genf zusammentreten.

Es ist keine Frage, das ich an diesem Meeting Teilnehmen werde, sofern ich hierzu eingeladen bin und auch Sie sind selbstverständlich herzlich willkommen. Ich möchte gleich in diesem Zusammenhang feststellen, das ich es sehr begrüßen würde, Sie auch anlässlich der G. Tagung in New York (23. Mai bis 8./15. - Juli 1977) als Mitglied unserer Delegation willkommen zu heißen. Für eine dickerzügliche Mitteilung hinsichtlich Ihrer Bemerkung hierzu wäre ich Ihnen sehr verbunden.

Ich würde u.e. auch an unsere Vertretung in New York, um eine Einladung zur Tagung der Ereusson Group zu provozieren. Eine solche würde jedoch für eine Delegation gelten und es bedürfte wohl keines weiteren individuellen Einladungen mehr. Sofern auch Sie in Richtung einer Einladung an eine intern. Delegation hinwirken können, heißt dem mehr

warten im Wege.

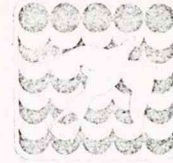
Auch meinerseits die besten Wünsche
für eine heilvolle Wehnschaft und ein
glückliches Neues Jahr.

Sie darf Sie lieben, und Ihre Frau Mutter zu
empfehlen.

Herzlich und mit Freundlichkeit



Karl Wölfl



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

24. Januar 1977.

Herrn Botschafter Dr. Karl Wolf
Bundesministerium für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten
W i e n
Austria.

Lieber verehrter Herr Botschafter Wolf:

Vielen Dank für Ihre freundlichen Zeilen vom 13. Januar.
Sie können bestimmt auf mich rechnen: ich werde mich am 27.
bei Ihnen in Genf melden. Inzwischen werde ich noch etwas in
New York herumhorchen, aber ich glaube nicht, dass es
Schwierigkeiten geben wird.

Vor zwei Tagen hatte ich eine Unterhaltung mit Amerasinghe.
Er ist recht pessimistisch, meint auch, nicht genug Deletationen
würden am "Evensen meeting" teilnehmen; und, daher wird es
nachher Schwierigkeiten geben, was immer das Resultat dieser
Arbeitssitzung.

Und da sind noch ein paar andere Punkte, über die ich Ihnen
aber lieber mündlich referieren werde.

Ich freue mich auf das Wiedersehen. Mit herzlichen Grüssen,

Ihre,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

DR. KARL WOLF

Wien, am 13. Januar 1977

~~BUENOS AIRES~~

Verhüte gnädige Frau,

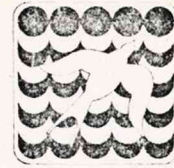
Seitens des Sekretariats der Vereinten Nationen sind nun tatsächlich die Einladungen für die Tagung der Erwachsenengruppe (eigentlich handelt es sich diesmal gar nicht um die Erwachsenengruppe, da die Einladung auf Vorschlag der norwegischen Delegation erzugehen ist und nicht Erwachsen selbst einleitet) für die Zeit vom 28. Februar bis 11. März d. J. in Beruf erzugehen. Allerdings erstreckt sich diese Einladung nur auf die "heads of delegations". Ich weiß nun nicht, wie streng man dabei vorgehen wird, insbesondere wenn sich die Notwendigkeit von parallelen Verhandlungen auf zwei oder mehreren Ebenen ergibt, wofür ein "head" nur einmal nicht ausreicht.

Vielleicht kann man Haley in New York hierzu Näheres sagen. Ich erwarte Sie jedenfalls in Beruf und werde mich freuen, Sie dort begrüßen zu können.

zu können.

Mit herzlichem Gruß

Hr
Karlow



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

September 23, 1976.

Herrn Botschafter Karl Wolf
Permanent Mission of Austria to
the United Nations
809 United Nations Plaza
New York City, N.Y. 10017

Lieber Herr Botschafter Wolf:

Jetzt bin ich wieder zuhause, viel zu tief in viel zu viel Arbeit versenkt, denke aber, trotz frustrations, gern an die Zeit in New York zurück. Sie haben mir das Leben in Ihrer Delegation so nett wie anregend gestaltet. Ich war froh, bei Ihnen sein zu dürfen. Die "Benachteiligten" sind nun einmal bessere Gesellschaft als die "Uebermächte" -- immer und überall!

Ich möchte Ihnen also nur recht herzlich danken, und freue mich auf weitere Zusammenarbeit.

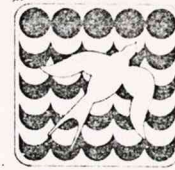
Bitte grüssen Sie alle Kollegen schön von mir -- besonders Frau Holzer, der ich für die Kopien der Dispute Settlement Notizen sehr danken möchte.

Hoffentlich wird die Arbeit während der nächsten Monate nicht ganz so anstrengend für Sie wie die der letzten Monate!

Mit herzlichen Grüßen,

Ihre

Elisabeth Mann Borgese.



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716

Santa Barbara, California 93103

August 6, 1976

Mr. Karl Wolf, Minister Plenipotentiary
& Envoy Extraordinary, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the Austrian
Delegation
Permanent Mission of Austria to the U.N.
809 U.N. Plaza, 7th Floor, New York 10017

On the kind invitation of the Algerian authorities, the International Ocean Institute is organizing *Pacem in Maribus VII* in Algeria from October 25 to 28, 1976 on "The new international economic order and the law of the sea." The meeting will be held partly concurrently, partly jointly, with a Special Meeting of the Club of Rome on the New International Order. The main background paper for the joint conference will be the RIO (reshaping the international order) Report, drafted under the chairmanship of Professor Jan Tinbergen. The main background paper for *Pacem in Maribus* will be a study, *The new international economic order and the law of the sea*, revised edition, by Arvid Pardo and Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

The reasons for holding *Pacem in Maribus VII* in conjunction with the Special Meeting of the Club of Rome and the RIO project are twofold. On the one hand, the study on the new international economic order and the law of the sea developed out of the RIO project and is an integral part of it, applying many of the RIO proposals in the specific area of ocean management. On the other hand, the results of the last session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference must now be further developed and inserted in the general attempt to build a new international economic order. The Algerian conference on the RIO project offers a first, and exemplary, opportunity to demonstrate this juncture.

The meetings will consist of eight sessions. The first three will be held jointly with the Club of Rome. They will be devoted to the general topic: "Concepts and finalities of the new international order." On the afternoon of October 26th, *Pacem in Maribus* will go into special sessions. One further joint working session with the Club of Rome will take place on the afternoon of the 27th, when an attempt will be made to consider the problems of ocean management in the broader context. On the morning of October 28th, *Pacem in Maribus* will divide into working groups, responsible for drafting reports. The afternoon of the 28th will be dedicated to the closing of

Mr. Karl Wolf
Minister Plenipotentiary

-2-

August 6, 1976

discussions and a press conference. A detailed agenda and flow chart are enclosed.

The meeting will convene in the beautiful Club des Pins, about twenty kilometers from Algiers, which offers an ideal setting for such an event. Participants will be lodged in the nearby hotel which can accommodate all of them. Buses will shuttle participants to and from the meeting place.

Whatever their official positions, all participants will attend the meeting in a personal capacity. The meeting will be informal, both in spirit and organization and with respect to attire. It is aimed at fostering personal acquaintance, constructive exchanges of views, mutual understanding, as well as at indicating some feasible steps along a possible road to a more satisfactory world order, including the oceans.

Round-trip, economy-class air tickets for participants who cannot charge them to another organization and hospitality in Algeria will be provided by the Algerian sponsors of the meeting. You should inform yourself at the nearest Algerian Consulate whether or not you need a visa to come to Algeria. Visas to participants of the Algiers conference will be issued without delay. Should there be no Algerian Consulate in your vicinity, or should you be unable to obtain a visa in advance, please advise me or my assistant, Mrs. Jean Muller. We shall then arrange to have your visa issued at the Algiers airport.

A logistic nucleus is being created in Algiers to take care of all questions related to travel arrangements, hospitality and other needs or wishes participants may have in Algeria -- contacts with Algerian institutions or personalities, visits to other parts of the country, etc. Questions regarding such arrangements should be addressed to the office of M. Idriss Jazairy, Présidence de la République, Alger, Algeria. For any other information, kindly address yourself to my office. Throughout the meeting (except the working group sessions on the morning of the 28th), simultaneous translation will be available from English, French, Spanish and Arabic into French and English.

Mr. Karl Wolf
Minister Plenipotentiary

-3-

August 6, 1976

Please send your confirmation as quickly as possible
to:

Pacem in Maribus VII
International Ocean Institute
P.O. Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103 USA

Looking forward to seeing you in Algiers,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Encls: Agenda for *Pacem in Maribus VII*
Flow chart for Special Meeting CoR on NIO/*Pacem in*
Maribus VII



Pacem in Maribus

29. November 1976.

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Herrn Botschafter Karl Wolf
Aussenministerium
Wien, Oesterreich.

Lieber Herr Botschafter Wolf:

Es ist Zeit für einen kleinen Zwischenbericht Ihres Advisors.

Erstens hoffe ich, Sie haben sich von den Mühen der Konferenz gut erholt: das ist nötig: denn jetzt wird es ja immer anstrengender: the best is yet to come!

Zweitens nun: Wahrscheinlich haben Sie gesehen, dass mein "Op.Ed." Artikel in der New York Times spät aber endlich doch erschienen ist. Was Sie wahrscheinlich nicht gesehen haben, ist, dass der liebe Senator Pell den ganzen Artikel, mit einem freundlichen und nützlichen Kommentar, in den Congressional Record hineingelesen hat. Ich lege Ihnen die Seiten bei.

Ausserdem hat inzwischen die Algiers Konferenz stattgefunden. Der Pacem in Maribus Teil war bei weitem der produktivste. Evensen war da; Pinto; Zuleta; Hall -- und eine ganze Reihe aktiver Teilnehmer der L.o.S. Konferenz. Unser Vorschlag für ein unified equity-joint venture system wurde sehr positiv aufgenommen. Pinto meint, er könne zur Lösung der Krise beitragen. Dieser Tage hatte ich Gelegenheit, den Vorschlag in Mexico zu diskutieren: und auch dort scheint er ernstlich zu interessieren. Njenga von Kenya war da (auf einem Seminar des neuen Third World Center). Für Kenya, sagte er, sei diese Lösung acceptable.

Ich legen Ihnen einen Artikel bei, der in verschiedenen Ländern herauskommt. Er ist auf meine beiden statements in Algerien basiert. Meinen Sie, Ihre Delegation könne sich daran interessieren? (Der Vorschlag, den Sie ja kennen, ist auf S.6-9 behandelt.)

Alles nun hängt davon ab, was bei der Evenson Group herauskommt. Und dies bringt mich zum nächsten Punkt: Gehen Sie zum Evensen meeting? Schicken Sie jemanden? Dürfte ich vielleicht gehen? Selbstverständlich würden Ihnen daraus, genau wie in New York, keinerlei Kosten erwachsen. Und meine Teilnahme, als Adviser to your Delegation, könne zwei verschiedene Formen annehmen:

Herrn Botschafter Karl Wolf

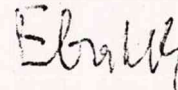
November 29, 1976.

Ich könnte, wie in New York, still dabei sitzen, Notizen machen, und Ihnen referieren. Andererseits, sollte Ihre Delegation an unserem Vorschlag ein Interesse haben, so könnte ich auch aktiv teilnehmen. Daran liegt mir aber nichts. Woran mir liegt, ist, wie in New York, die Möglichkeit zu haben, dabei zu sein.

Ich bin bis zum 12. Dezember hier in Santa Barbara; dann in Malta, Algerien, Jugoslawien, Holland, und Portugal...und mitte Januar wieder hier. Über die Weihnachtszeit könnten Sie mich bei meiner Mutter erreichen: Alte Landstrasse 39, Kilchberg/ Zurich. Telephon: 715 46 66.

Und nun ist es schon Zeit, Ihnen die allerbesten Wünsche für Weihnachten und fürs neue Jahr zu schicken.

Stets Ihre



Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Encl.: "NIEO & LoS"
Congressional Record.