

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** June 16, 2015

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

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

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 173, Folder 31

**Series:** Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Publications, drafts, and reports

**File:** Publications, program details, and statistics

**Description of items:**

Borgese, Elisabeth Mann. "The International Ocean Institute," *Environmental Conservation* 4, no. 2 (1977): 144-144.

"The Gem of Malta: The story of the International Ocean Institute," *The Sunday Times*, November 1, 1992.

Herzog, Howard J. "Ocean Sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> – An Overview." Fourth International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies, Interlaken, Switzerland, 1998.

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# PACEM IN MARIBUS IX YAOUNDE JANUARY, 1979.

**Duration:** 4 days.

**Main theme:**

-- What do African countries gain, what do they lose through the new Law of the Sea? How can the new Law of the Sea be developed regionally to maximize benefits for African peoples? How can the development of marine resources and ocean management be integrated into a general development strategy for Africa, in the framework of a new international economic order?

## FIRST DAY

### North Africa and Mediterranean

1. Lines of possible regional co-operation on matters mentioned in the new Law of the Sea (problems of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas and status of islands).
2. Mediterranean fisheries: survey and analysis of conservation measures required. Africa and the Blue Plan.
3. Shipping and development of national shipping lines. Would it be useful and feasible were two or more Mediterranean countries to establish a common shipping line? African countries and the UNCTAD Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.
4. International organizations and the Mediterranean. Survey of activities. How could they be improved.

## SECOND DAY

### West Africa and Atlantic

1. Marine scientific research.
2. Marine technology: transfer, training, institutional infrastructure.
3. Fisheries management and conservation, co-operation with foreign companies; co-operation with landlocked countries; surveillance and enforcement.
4. Shipping: survey, training, insurance, management.
5. Aquaculture: possibilities, requirements, nutritional needs, economic and social infrastructure.

cont.....

## **THIRD DAY**

### **East Africa and Indian Ocean**

1. Impact of new law of the sea. Problems of delimitation.
2. Fisheries, Commissions, migratory species.
3. Activities of U.N. system
4. Military activities: Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace.
5. Scientific research and upgrading of marine capability.

## **FOURTH DAY**

### **General**

1. International Seabed Area and Africa. Training of experts for participation in organs of Seabed Authority; transfer of technologies; impact on African producer countries; new uses for manganese; participation in nodule processing and marketing; impact on employment, trade: etc.
  2. African landlocked states and the new Law of the Sea.
-

# INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

101



*Pacem in Maribus*

## BACKGROUND

**Perspective:** Life, health and prosperity of our planet greatly depend on the oceans. The oceans cover two thirds of the earth, contain 95% of all water, more hydrocarbons and hard minerals than are found on land, and vast living resources which should make a far greater contribution to world food supplies. The purpose of the IOI is to study in-depth the issues involved in managing the oceans and to propose new approaches and solutions. The oceans could be a great laboratory for the building of a new international order of co-operation.

**History:** In 1970 an international conference was called in Malta to discuss, at non-governmental level, the profound issues raised by Malta's intervention at the U.N. on November 1, 1968, "on the question of the peaceful uses of the seabed and ocean floor, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction." The Conference, attended by 300 legal experts, marine scientists, ocean industrialists and diplomats, was called **Pacem in Maribus**, "Peace in the Oceans." It turned out to be the first in a long series. It was in the wake of Pacem in Maribus that the IOI was founded, with the co-operation of the University of Malta and the United Nations Development Programme.

### Work Programme

The work programme of the IOI consists of two major components:

- (i) the annual **Pacem in Maribus** convocations, involving public opinion leaders from many countries and,
- (ii) the research programme, focusing on particular projects and seminars. The results of the projects form the basis for discussion at the annual conferences.

### Pacem in Maribus Conferences

Pacem in Maribus I through V (1970-74) took place in Malta. Pacem in Maribus VI was held in Okinawa, Japan, Pacem in Maribus VII in Algiers, and Pacem in Maribus VIII in Mexico. Many of the resolutions and proposals, first discussed at Pacem in Maribus, have found their way subsequently into the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. After the conclusion of the 1979 Conference, Pacem in Maribus will continue to explore the potential contribution of marine resources and ocean management to development and a more equitable international order.

### Completed Projects

In 1970 Pacem in Maribus launched an interdisciplinary study on the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, one of the most beautiful and most endangered bodies of water on our globe. The study dealt with the industrial, recreational, and military uses and abuses of the sea, and proposed new forms of international organization, management, and

regulation. It was the first study of its kind and initiated a long line of activities, leading, eventually, to the adoption of the Barcelona Convention. The IOI conducted a similar study on the Caribbean. Other studies dealt with the economic potential of the world oceans, the feasibility of establishing an ocean development tax, energy and the oceans, and the prospects of disarmament and arms control in a part of the globe that has become the pivot of the "balance of terror," while, as the common heritage of mankind, it should be used for peaceful purposes only.

Since, in dealing with the oceans, one has to deal with a large number of "key issues" - food and fiber, metals and minerals, communications, navigation, science policy, environment, technology, multinational corporations, to name only a few, IOI projects have focused increasingly on the issues of the law of the sea in the wider framework of the New International Economic Order. A comprehensive study on this subject, sponsored by the Government of the Netherlands, was published in 1976.

### Current Projects

Presently the IOI is engaged in three major projects:

#### *THE OCEAN YEARBOOK*

-- the only existing publication assembling, on an annual basis, ecological and economic data on all major uses of the oceans and the political and legal issues involved. Published for the IOI by the University of Chicago Press.

#### *MARINE RESOURCES, OCEAN MANAGEMENT, AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE 80's AND BEYOND*

-- Development strategy, for the past two decades, has ignored the potential of marine resources and ocean management. This study attempts to provide a conceptual framework, backed by a series of case studies, integrating the marine sector into the development process.

#### *TRAINING OF EXPERTS IN SEABED MINING FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.*

-- The mineral wealth of the seabed, which is the common heritage of mankind, will be managed by a new type of international institution, the International Seabed Authority. This must be based on the active co-operation between industrialised and developing countries. The purpose of this project is to assist developing countries to prepare experts enabling them fully to benefit from the new institution.

## PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are available from the International Ocean Institute, The University of Malta, Msida, Malta.

**Pacem in Maribus** Proceedings, I—IX

**The Pollution of the Mediterranean**  
by Lord Ritchie-Calder, 1971.

**Mediterranean Co-operation and Development**, 1972.

**Caribbean Co-operation and Development**, 1973.

**Occasional Papers**, I—VI

**Pacem in Maribus**, Anthology, 1972.

**The Tides of Change**, Anthology II 1974.

**The Drama of the Oceans**, 1976.

**Sea Farm**, 1979.

For your use

Tick as appropriate

Send me the following  
publications at  
\$ 5.00 each.

Enter my name on  
the IOI mailing list

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## THE GOVERNING BODIES OF THE IOI

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Father P. Serracino-Ginglott, Dr. Jun Ui,  
Dr. V.K.S. Varadan, Dr. Joseph Warioba,  
Ambassador Alexander Yankov.

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## FUNDING

The operations of the IOI are financed by contributions from governments (Algeria, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden), foundations (Agnelli, Ford, General Service, IFDA), industries (ENI, FIAT), banks (Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Sweden) and individuals.



International Ocean Institute  
The Royal University of Malta  
Msida, Malta

8 October 1976.

Research at IOI by Professor Theodore Herman  
Chairman, Dept. of Geography, Colgate University  
20 September - 12 October 1976

My interest in working at IOI from 20 September - 12 October 1976 arises primarily from my work as a political-cultural geographer and member of the Peace Studies Program at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, and secondly as a regional planner in a rural area where the general attitude to public issues is quite rudimentary.

Specifically I have been working to understand

- (1) the organization - process and structure - of the Mediterranean countries to control pollution in the Mediterranean area,
- (2) the possible expansion of this effort to other questions of mutual concern about the area,
- (3) the efforts of Government of Malta officials to implement its government's leadership in their own Ministry programs,
- (4) the support given by non-official groups in Malta and elsewhere in the Mediterranean to pollution control by their respective governments.

For my primary interest it appears that a real problem of widespread importance - ocean pollution (but leading to other ocean concerns) - is being attacked by 5 "actors":

- (1) official international agencies of UN
- (2) national governments and their operating ministries
- (3) NGOs recognized by UN
- (4) non-official organizations - civic, scientific, ad hoc discussion groups
- (5) concerned and competent individuals who organize others into action groups.

The connection of such inter-related activity to so-called World Order Studies for the many problems of world peace demonstrates that

- (1) international problems cannot be solved by only one or two such actors;

- (2) effective action probably requires all of them promoting and supporting the common effort despite the delays, compromises, etc., that inevitably result;
- (3) moving on one problem in this many-sided fashion can lead to attacking other problems of mutual concern, as is already happening in the Mediterranean beyond marine pollution;
- (4) in this process, the purposes and possibly the structure of the participating groups can change.

My second interest in arousing awareness and action to public issues is also served by noting that in the materials examined so far I find no specific participation by private enterprise corporations or their associations, trade unions, professional health and education groups, religious (except for the AFSC) and recreation organizations, etc. Thus one wonders to what extent individuals seek to maintain their identity by narrowing their group interests, or conversely, do we not have here a powerful but unused lever for constructive social change by educating such memberships to expand their association to wider interests? For example, why shouldn't members of the Friends of the Mediterranean write an occasional short feature article for a labor union newspaper explaining with diagrams how the health of the Mediterranean Sea as an oxygen-regenerating device is important to all of us, owners and workers alike, and to our children? Every planner conscious of the need for public support wrestles with this problem.

The form of any eventual governance structure is still not clear, especially, speaking as an American, the provision for public participation in generating ideas and making decisions. But the structure evolving from the new joint monitoring and information system for marine pollution should, I think, be supported as an extension of separate national sovereignties for many other purposes not attainable by the usual bilateral or multi-lateral agreements.

The sources used in this research have been the documents published by the IOI, the files of clippings and reports available in the IOI, and interviews with a few of the key people - Fox Vanderbilt of IOI; Dr. Louis J. Saliba, Department of Biology of RUM; David Attard, president for 3 years of the Students' Representative Council, RUM; Professor Fr. Peter Serracino-Inglott, Department of Philosophy, RUM; Mr Joe Curmi, Economic Planner, Government of Malta; Mr John C. Pollacco, Chairman, Malta Government Tourist Board; Dr. Francis Chetcuti, Director of Education, Government of Malta. All of them have been very generous with their time, the University people just at the beginning of the academic year and the government people right after the national elections. I am most grateful for this extension of their typical Maltese courtesy to me.

I am not yet sure where my account will be submitted for publication. I hope to see some UNEP people in Geneva and some others in Yugoslavia before returning to the U.S. at the end of October. What I am aware of is the dedication of all of those involved and the steady growth of Mediterranean regional awareness and cooperation from their efforts. To a political-cultural geographer this is most exciting. Thanks for letting me come here to learn.

ZOMMU MEDITERRAN NADIF!

# Evilness

not in personal preferences, but objective assessment:  
What has to be attainable in Hong Kong.

We are doing up media  $\rightarrow$  contribution of  
open space - 70% of floor, not itself represent, but  
problem in a number of ways

Freedom of the press is not only an issue, but  
especially in HK  $\rightarrow$  the folkloric. Traditional doctrine  
is an implicit requirement of political - legal vacuum  
what must be covered in the code, important  
could illustrate by 500-600 articles - HKTV. Now  
Competition acts are dropped (except, policy known exist because)

- 1) no public or to what is needed.
- 2) not an act by other general principle, not covered specific  
dispute, as an act in relation to a concrete situation  
independently in the context - clarification - dispute
- 3) broad principle - like principle purpose - we develop  
gradually.
- 4) Current must be acceptable (also differences by  
includes, if possible, some power.

Can another part alternative? when?

to make success we'll have to be very.

First to be to establish of some contribution on  
MIF, for all.

Second: there is no alternative:

I disagree with the idea that it will be left to  
freely.

representation of future work & premises. We cannot appear before

SPT in first copy draft. In the next few months  
Drafting Committee

Time: Carcer was a success.

Geneve: in many ways breakthrough in't require /  
ERZ and room here in  
Jellison - Oumthe Pias

Yes you: successful follow up on Geneve.

Last session: not so productive.  
Center fatigue

perhaps individual too short

Work of I Committee

principally disappointed, but  
not happy

more intervention seem needed: especially

Committee I.

the people rebellion - disputes. danger  
felt but conflict that should be resolved out

into that is last session? he kept it, but I admit

that a many solutions were revealed and the

physicists were involved, but procedure is inadequate.

Too apparent, I am sure we need out on our course

then

5

Outstanding issues:

I. Committee: processes form. technical, political

legally the organizer and responsibilities process

II  
III

Version Dec 97 12 miles outer 4 accepted

but in 1: revolving concept of EEZ.

not direct purpose: 200 mile fisheries zone

at the same time: continental shelf. EEZ / mineral resource

but world state has also obligation:

Simple fishing, but it's up / coastal state / determine that.

Many developments:

since Geneva the development has been a rapid and comprehensive. That is already a established concept of Exclusive Econ. Zone (= 200 zone). In North Atlantic, Everybody has done it already (Mexico, Canada, East Atlantic: Iceland, Norway, as of 1, 1977).

EE Convention: 4 1/2 months shorter established zone.

Under fundamental approach to Convention that Code sets advised. An aspect: Territorial sea. Navigation "free"

passage through straits and perhaps.

strait: 12 mile Ts may not old difficult.

3 types of archipelago:

A state - no concept, very narrow, inland, etc.

Cooves up a entity. Grouping between archipelago states a

Mention that Convention has inland passage

and perhaps sea lanes passage. In the case of islands to pass.

inland passage: delimitation - continental shelf beyond 200 miles.

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FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Bhagwat  
Fax No. 212 734 7608

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

Date: May 9, 2000

Subject: UNICPO

Dear Bhagwat,

I just received this interesting e-mail letter from Jamaica.

I had prepared a little statement, which I am attaching, and now I suggested to Mrs. Taylor-Roberts that perhaps the Delegation of Jamaica could use my statement, with whatever changes they would have to make. They could refer to the IOI study.

We'll see how they react. It certainly would be more effective if the recommendations came from a Delegation rather than from an NGO!

Anything else new and exciting?

Love,

*Elisabeth*





INTERNATIONAL  
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DALHOUSIE  
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**LEADERSHIP SEMINAR  
THE INTERNATIONAL SEA-BED AUTHORITY:  
NEW TASKS, PART II  
JAMAICA, MARCH 24-26 2000  
ORGANIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
CO-SPONSORED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA**

*Background*

This is the third of a series of leadership seminars conducted by the International Ocean Institute for Delegates to the International Sea-bed Authority.

The first one dealt with resources in the Area other than Manganese nodules. The second, building on the first, dealt with the new tasks to be faced by the Authority in the new century. It focused on the state of the art of technological advances in the exploration and exploitation of deep-sea resources and their potential impact on biodiversity and climate change, and on the rules, regulations, and protocols that will have to be adopted in the future.

The March 2000 Seminar is a continuation of the August 1999 Seminar. The proceedings of the August 1999 Seminar are attached in Annex 1.

*Purpose*

1. The purpose of this third seminar is to update and further develop the results of the previous seminars. The March 2000 seminar will focus on possible rules and regulations for the laying and maintenance of fibre-optic cables to ensure proper coordination of these activities with other activities in the Area so as to avoid damage from conflicting uses. Such rules and regulations should be compatible with those enacted by coastal States with regard to cables and pipelines laid on their continental shelves. A special background paper has been commissioned on financial arrangements between coastal

States and cable companies.

2. Scientific/technological developments are moving rapidly. The use of the deep sea-bed as a sink for anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is being investigated by a number of States, and companies are taking out patents, in the expectation that this will become a major industrial use of the sea-bed. The environmental impact on the sea-bed has not been adequately studied. A description of the state of the art of this development is attached in Annex 2. The purpose of this seminar is to enhance awareness regarding this new development
  
3. At the same time, studies are being made on the possibilities of fertilizing the high seas, through OTEC generated artificial upwellings or through the injection of iron into the water column, to create "oases" for increased fish production. Also in this area of technology development, a number of patents have been issued to private sector companies. An agreement has already been made between a company and the Government of the Marshall Islands to fertilize that State's EEZ. Both these new areas of development may have an environmental impact on the subjacent sea-floor. The International Sea-bed Authority must be fully informed about these developments which call for cooperation between the Authority, the Biodiversity, and the Climate Convention Secretariats. It is the purpose of this seminar to enhance awareness and to encourage this cooperation.
  
4. Finally, the international sea-bed is already being used for construction of permanent deep ocean sea floor observatories. Scientists and Engineers funded by the National Science Foundation and affiliated with the Incorporated Research Institution (IRIS), the University of Hawaii, and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, have successfully

created the first permanent, deep ocean sea floor observatory. It will be able to observe ocean processes over periods of years. By connecting a junction box to a retired telephone cable on the sea floor in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, between Hawaii and California, the observatory, called "the Hawaii 2 Observatory" or "H2O, is placed in 16,400 feet of water. A seismometer and a standard hydrophone are the first instruments to be installed at the site. The instruments will immediately begin listening for seismic events such as earthquakes and tsunamis. A second Observatory is being installed on the deep sea-floor off the coast of Japan, in collaboration between Japan and USA. The International Sea-bed Authority has the mandate to co-ordinate marine scientific research in the Area and to engage directly in such research. It must be fully informed and in a position to control the location of these observatories to prevent conflict of uses of the Area. The Authority would also greatly benefit from cooperating with States in these scientific undertakings which also have a bearing on metallogenesis in the Area. The purpose of the Seminar is to enhance awareness and encourage this sort of cooperation.

### *Agenda*

#### ***Arrival Day, Friday March 24***

Thirty Delegates, selected on a first-come-first-serve basis, will be taken by bus to the Hotel Sans Souci, Ocho Rios, leaving from Kingston, Meridien Pegasus Hotel, at 19:00 o'clock. Supper will be served at Sans Souci.

#### ***Day 1, Saturday, March 25***

09:00 - 10:30 Sea-floor fibre-optics cables and the information revolution.

Technological and economic aspects

Speaker: t.b.a.

Regulatory measures by coastal States with regard to cables and pipelines on their continental shelves.

Speaker: t.b.a.

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:30 Use of deep sea-floor for sequestration of anthropogenic Carbon dioxide

Speaker: Eric Adams, MIT, USA

12:30 - 14:00 Luncheon

14:00 - 15:30 Fertilizing the High Seas

Speaker: John Cullen, Dalhousie University, Canada

15:30 - 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 - 17:30 Deep-Sea Ocean Observatories

Speaker: , Fred Duennebie, University of Hawaii

### ***Day 2, Sunday***

09:00:- 11:00 General Discussion Summary and conclusions.

Free Time.

18:00 Return to Kingston, .

### **Follow-up**

A volume of Proceedings, with the full documentation and a summary of the discussions, will be published by the IOI.

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# Convention on Biological Diversity

## Secretariat

RECEIVED NOV 19 1999

Handled by  
E-Mail

### FAX TRANSMISSION

To: Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
International Ocean Institute

16 November 1999

Fax no.: (902) 868 24 55

From: Salvatore Ariò

Subject: Fertilization of ocean productivity

(This fax transmission consists of 5 page (s) including this page.)

Dear Elisabeth,

As promised (although I am late!), please find attached the section of Chapter 10 "Marine Biotic Responses" of the IPCC Working Group I contribution to the second IPCC assessment report (1995), dealing with the issue of fertilization of ocean productivity (including anthropogenic fertilization).

For your information, in its summary, the Chapter states that "[i]ntentional iron fertilisation of the Southern Ocean to promote phytoplankton growth and hence the drawdown of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> appears not to be viable for two main reasons: first, it would require fertilisation of 25% of the world ocean continuously and indefinitely, and second, if it worked perfectly, it would only reduce the increase in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration over the next century by about 50 ppmv."

For the complete list of references contained in the attached section, please see the complete volume of produced by IPCC's WGI. I trust it is available at Dalhousie. Otherwise, I would be pleased to photocopy it and fax it to you in its entirety.

I hope to talk to you soon.

Best regards,

*Salvatore*



United Nations  
Environment  
Programme

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Fax: (+514) 288.65.88

E-Mail: [secretariat@biodiv.org](mailto:secretariat@biodiv.org)  
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World Trade Centre  
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## ANNEX 3

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