

P R O V I S I O N A L A G E N D A
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE PLANNING COUNCIL

13th Session
June 4, 1977 - 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
New York

- I. Adoption of agenda.
- II. Adoption of minutes of the joint meeting of the 5th session of the Board of Trustees and the 12th session of the Planning Council, Algiers, October 25, 1976*
- III. Discussion on the Sixth Session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference*
- IV. Proceedings of Pacem in Maribus VI.
- V. Pacem in Maribus VII and Proceedings*
- VI. Ocean Yearbook.
- VII. "The Expanded Cooperative Program on the New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea" project*
- VIII. "Proposal for Project Implementation" project in cooperation with el Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales, Mexico*
- IX. Oceans magazine, offprint of article on IOI,* and sample response*
- X. Pacific Project*
- XI. Canadian FIOI*
- XII. Financial Report
- XIII. Pacem in Maribus VIII
- XIV. Other matters*

*Attachment

The Thirteenth Session of the Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute convened in New York City, 4 East 12th Street, at 10 a.m., June 4, 1977.

The following members of the Planning Council were present:

Elisabeth Mann Borgese, presiding

Maxwell Bruce
Thomas S. Busha
Jorge Castañeda
Pietro Dohrn
J. King Gordon
Sidney Holt
Frank L. LaQue
N. K. Panikkar
Arvid Pardo
Alexander Yankov

The following members of the Board of Trustees were present:

Mario Ruivo
Zvonko Perisic, substituting for Anton Vratusa

Aaron Kozak, Secretary-Treasurer of the Friends of the IOI, was present, on special invitation, during the last hour of the meeting.

Jean Muller, Assistant to the Chairman, was present.

The Agenda (see page 2) has been circulated in advance.

Item I: Adoption of Agenda.

The Agenda was adopted, with the addition of the following items under Item XIV, Other Matters:

Additional Item (1): Report by Mario Ruivo on the Portuguese project

Additional Item (2): Report by Pietro Dohrn on Mediterranean project

Additional Item (3): Review of the status of the IOI in Malta

Item II: Adoption of Minutes.

The minutes of the 12th session of the Planning Council were adopted without change, it being understood that some of the discussions regarding the Ocean Yearbook had taken place during the meeting of the Board of Editors rather than during the Council meeting proper.

It was decided that the minutes of the Board of Editors or of any other subgroups or committees of the Planning Council should be appended to the minutes of the Planning Council.

Item III: Discussion on the Sixth Session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference.

Castañeda stated that, in his opinion, agreement on a Convention was considerably nearer than it had been at the end of the last session. The climate of negotiations has markedly improved. There would not be many changes in Parts II and III of the Convention. A number of questions, however, were still open with regard to Part I. Agreement on Part I now was crucial for the success or failure of the Conference as a whole. It was most likely that a compromise formula would be adopted, providing for a "modified parallel system," for open, but not automatic, access to States and companies, for the obligatory financing of the Authority's Enterprise, and for some other auxiliary measures to guarantee the viability of the Enterprise.

Perisic agreed with Castañeda's assessment. The important point, in his opinion, was that permanent and uncompromised principles must be asserted in the body of the convention; the Annexes

might be more pragmatic in their approach to solutions which should be considered merely provisional and should be subject to revision after a determined period.

Ruivo held the same general view. The battle will go on in the Assembly and the Council of the Authority which will have to prepare for the review conference. The real problem, which would determine success or failure of the Enterprise, was not so much financial; it was technology, and the transfer of technology.

Ruivo reported that his action within the Conference to obtain some kind of continuing mechanism was making progress. He had divided his plan into two parts. On the one hand, he was aiming at getting the Conference to adopt a resolution requesting the periodic convening of States Members for the purpose of identifying problems and bringing them to the attention of the competent organs or organizations. This meeting of States Members, however, should have no power whatsoever to change the Convention. If it were to have any such powers, the Big Powers would inexorably oppose such a Resolution. Provisions to embody such a mechanism could be written in the transitional clauses of the Convention.

The second part of his action, Ruivo reported, aimed at the establishment of a group of distinguished persons to elaborate proposals for the restructuring of the U.N. Institutions dealing with ocean space and resources and the integration of their activities. The need for restructuring, to adjust the institutions to the requirements arising from the new law of the sea was now generally recognized, and the process of restructuring was indeed already in full course.

It was too early to bring his action to the floor of the Conference during this session. However, he was aiming to get the support of at least fifteen countries before the session was over. If there were any difficulties about bringing it to the floor during the next session, his Government had decided to take it to the General Assembly.

Pardo asked whether Part I would contain any reference to the living resources of the seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The answer was that there was none.

Yankov pointed out that the definition of "environment" in Part III was now very broad, even broader than in the Stockholm Convention, and that some of Pardo's earlier suggestions had been taken into account in this broader definition which would include the flora and fauna of the seabed.

Pardo insisted, however, that it would be important to include a reference to the living resources of the seabed in Part I as this would enlarge the scope and the powers of the Authority.

Yankov expressed some concern about the operational aspects of Part III and, indeed, of the whole Convention. How will Part III work out in practice? He feared that many of the provisions for practical implementation were now so vague that nothing would happen except that the Tribunals established under Part IV would constantly be overburdened with conflicts over interpretation of the Convention. We are building a house, he said, and when we start living in it we are going to find out that it is too insecure to live in. States are quite explicit and clear in their unilateral actions; they are remarkably ambiguous in the formulation of international law.

One of the most controversial problems that the Conference had yet to solve, Yankov said, was the problem of oceanographic investigation within the economic zone in which the coastal State was exercising sovereign rights, not only over resources but over all resource-related matters. Even the freedom of navigation was no longer what it used to be, and scientists were very much concerned that the freedom of scientific investigation would be severely hampered. Would it be possible to go back to the more liberal concept of considering the economic zone as part of the high seas? He was quite aware of the fact that many States were adamantly opposed to such a concept. What guarantees could be built into the text? One safeguard, certainly, would be to strengthen the dispute settlement system with regard to disputes arising in connection with scientific research in the economic zone.

But bureaucracies are often inevitably slow in granting consent to a request for the authorization of a research project. Perhaps one could make provision, in certain cases, for tacit consent, i.e., that negative action would have to be taken by the government of a coastal State to stop a project, and that so long as such action was not taken, the project was legitimate.

Yankov pointed to the profound and quite understandable mutual lack of confidence between scientifically advanced States and developing coastal States. At any rate, he said, the conditions for refusal of consent to a research project must be made more explicit and objective. He agreed that the distinction between "fundamental research" and "resource-related research" was not tenable. He also pointed out that the right of the coastal State to prohibit publication of the results of a research project might have a crippling effect.

Pardo suggested that this right might be limited to a temporary suspension: If the coastal State could prohibit publication for three or at most five years, its interests certainly would be adequately protected while, on the other hand, not much harm would be done to scientific research.

Many participants stressed the importance of international organizations, such as IOC, in facilitating coastal State consent. It was pointed out that the parification of "States and International Organizations" in Part III of the Convention with regard to the right to conduct scientific research was not conducive to the solution of the problem. On the contrary, States and international organizations should be treated differently in this respect. A request coming from IOC might be subject to a regime of notification, and only requests coming from a State or national scientific institution should be subject to a regime of consent. Neither IOC nor any other international institution, however, was presently equipped to take on this new task of organizing international scientific research which could not be the responsibility of secretariats and bureaucracies, but if it was to be effective, must involve the scientific community of the participating countries. Also, a great deal of decentralization and regionalization of international scientific research would be required; it would be totally impractical to involve 150 nations in any decision affecting perhaps two or three. All this, Ruivo pointed out, was connected with the institutional problems arising from the new law of the sea and the necessary restructuring of the U.N. institutions dealing with ocean space and resources.

Panikkar pointed out that Part III was essentially dealing only with research carried out by oceanographic vessels; that, on the other hand, research carried out by satellites or by submarines was becoming increasingly important, that Part III was not taking this development into due account and that, at any rate, the coastal State could do little or nothing to control it.

Item IV: Proceedings of Pacem in Maribus VI.

Borgese announced that the PIM VI volumes had arrived from Japan at the U.N. Secretariat and will be distributed. The Planning Council will receive copies from Santa Barbara.

Item V: Pacem in Maribus VII and Proceedings.

It was announced that copies will be made in New York and distributed.

Item VI: Ocean Yearbook.

The discussion on the Yearbook covered three major subjects: (1) budget, (2) contents, and (3) Board of Editors.

On subitem (1) the Chairman reported that three grants had been received thus far, one from the General Service Foundation in the U.S., one from the Netherlands Government, and a third from the Gulbenkian Foundation in Portugal. A fourth expected grant, from the Bank of Sweden, had failed to come through. Further fund-raising efforts, to cover the Yearbook budget for three years, were under way in Japan and France. A new attempt should be undertaken in Canada. It also was suggested that the Government of Saudi Arabia might be approached. Other possibilities might be explored such as UNESCO, Venezuela, or some of the nodule mining companies.

On subitem (2) Holt warned against reprinting material from other sources and emphasized that contributions ought to be original. This applied, in particular, to published tabular material. There was no point in simply reprinting it. Ruivo agreed. He suggested that statistical material ought to be analyzed and reorganized from new points of view, e.g., volume of production within 12 miles, 200 miles, and on the high seas. Pleasing graphic presentations should be used as much as possible along with tables. A good example was the recent OECD publication on energy flows. Information should also be organized according to country, so as to be useful to any State seeking any particular information regarding the uses of its own ocean space. Current production of minerals should be presented in this way. It would be useful to extract such material from the publications of the Deutsche Metallgesellschaft. An up-to-date documentary part was the most important aspect of the Yearbook which should not be allowed to become a collection of essays. The usefulness and prestigiousness of the SIPRI Yearbook in this respect was emphasized and upheld as an example.

Alongside with the Yearbook, it was suggested a reference volume might be developed, featuring slowly changing basic facts: coastlines, continental shelves and margins, baselines, economic zones, regional groupings and organizations, etc. This might be updated every five years and would serve as a background for the reading of the Yearbook.

Yankov suggested that, with regard to the protection of the environment, contacts be made with the _____ Center in Germany.

Holt stressed this section should deal not only with problems arising from pollution but with the environment in the wider sense, including the protection of endangered species.

Castaneda suggested that special attention should be given to a whole series of new treaties which probably would come up as offshoots of the Law of the Sea.

On subitem (3) it was decided that the Board of Editors be authorized to examine the possibilities of adding one or two members to the Board. Council members were requested to make recommendations.

Additional Item 1: The Portuguese Project.

Ruivo reported that he had drafted a project for submission to the Gulbenkian Foundation on the institutional implications of the Law of the Sea Conference in the context of the building of a New International Economic Order. The project should be implemented over a period of three years. Ruivo's draft provided for two or three full-time workers in Lisbon and for contracts with local and foreign experts and a yearly meeting. If the Council approved, the project would be organized as an IOI project. Financing through the Gulbenkian Foundation to the extent of \$150,000 to \$250,000 was likely to be forthcoming. The particular interest in locating the project in Portugal was not only financial, it was also political: since Portugal could play a very crucial role in the North-South Dialogue on the New International Economic Order, due to its peculiar position between Western Europe on the one hand, and countries like Angola, Mozambique, etc., on the other.

The members of the Planning Council expressed their appreciation for Ruivo's initiative. It was decided that the Portuguese project be adopted as an IOI project.

Additional Item 2: The Mediterranean Project.

Dohrn reminded the Planning Council of the pioneering work the IOI had done on Mediterranean regional development, from the Ischia seminar on pollution and the book by Lord Ritchie-Calder, through Pacem in Maribus VII in Algeria. He suggested that these efforts should not be allowed to slacken and that new ways should be found in which the IOI could usefully supplement the inter-governmental efforts which, in the meantime had superseded the work of the IOI, and that a new niche should be carved out for IOI's pioneering function.

Hardly any work was being done, Dohrn pointed out, in the area of land use study and coastal management, either at the inter-governmental or the nongovernmental level, in the Mediterranean countries. On the other hand, there was a group at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia which did outstanding and very innovative work in this area. Dohrn suggested two ways in which

the work of this group might be made useful to Mediterranean countries through the IOI. (1) The group might be contracted for a pilot study in some selected Mediterranean zone. This might be Castellabate or any other place. The cost of such a pilot study might be somewhere around \$150,000. (2) Mediterranean students should be encouraged and helped to come for a few months or a year to Philadelphia to study the new methods.

The Chairman said that the Planning Council certainly agreed with Dohrn both on the need to continue and develop the ongoing Mediterranean project and on the desirability of bringing in new talent and new methods. The pilot project suggested by Dohrn, however, was rather costly, and the IOI, already engaged in a number of projects, could not overexpand and overcommit itself. The Chairman recommended that (1) Dohrn should explore the possibilities of funding a pilot project and report back at the next meeting, and (2) Dohrn should provide a detailed description of the work of the University of Pennsylvania. On the basis of such a description, the University of Pennsylvania might be included in the scholarship program of the "Expanded cooperative program," which was next on the agenda.

Item VII: "The Expanded Cooperative Program on the New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea" project.

In introducing this item, the Chairman reported that, after the Algiers Conference, she had drafted the proposal and sent it to Council Members and Trustees for comments and suggestions. The reactions she had received were throughout very favorable. The program attempted to define a new phase of activities for the IOI, which in some ways would be different from the phase that would come to an end with the closing of the Law of the Sea Conference.

The Chairman reported that she had discussed the program with a number of Government officials, especially in Algeria and Yugoslavia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and here, too, reactions had been very favorable throughout. A number of governments expressed their willingness to cooperate on one or more or all four points of the program.

Concrete agreements with these Governments would have been greatly facilitated if an official endorsement could have been obtained from a body like the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries. To obtain this endorsement, action would have

been required from the Government of Malta. Although requested, the Government of Malta thus far has not complied. Even though it is far more difficult and time-consuming, it is nevertheless possible to proceed without official endorsement in a piecemeal fashion bilaterally with Governments interested in the program. It was also suggested that UNESCO, the IOC Trust Fund, UNEP, and OPEC should be approached. The Chairman reported that OPEC had been approached, but was not prepared to act as a body. The Secretary of OPEC had suggested that individual member countries be approached directly.

Two of the four points of the Expanded Program were, in fact, already operative: the Ocean Yearbook and the Seminar Program. When these have been sufficiently advanced, the chairman suggested one might begin with the implementation of a third point, namely, the scholarship program.

The Council then discussed the scholarship program in some detail.

LaQue suggested that the subjects on which specialized study courses were offered should be somewhat more realistic. Where, for instance, could one send a student from a developing country who wanted to study ocean mining? Perhaps "physical oceanography" might be substituted for this subject. LaQue said he was ready to prepare a better list of subjects, adding to each subject the name of an institution where this subject was being taught with particular proficiency.

Ruivo stressed that what distinguished this program from the many other available and much better-endowed programs was the philosophy behind it. What would be particularly useful to developing countries would be to give scholarships where even technical specializations would be taught in a spirit conducive to the establishment of a new international economic order. Together with the subjects to be taught, he suggested, one should compile a list of tutors working in the same spirit that animated the work of the IOI.

Holt pointed out that it was useless to send students from developing countries to institutions where they would acquire knowledge of technologies based on huge capital investment and in most cases therefore simply not applicable in their home countries.

Panikkar agreed and added that experience over the last ten years clearly suggested that it was more fruitful to import teachers and technical experts into institutions in the developing countries themselves than to export students to foreign institutions.

The discussion thus led to the suggestion that the methodology should be turned around: Rather than providing scholarships for students to attend foreign institutions, one should provide fellowships for tutors to work in institutions in developing countries.

The Malta summer school then should be a seminar or intensive training school for tutors in international ocean affairs in the spirit of Pacem in Maribus. This method would have a far greater multiplier effect.

Holt suggested that the summer school might be both for students and tutors. The tutors would then be sent to institutions in developing countries while a certain number of students might be sent to institutions abroad, both in developed and in other developing countries.

Item VIII: "Proposal for Project Implementation" project in cooperation with El Centro de Estudios Economicos y Sociales, Mexico.

This proposal, the Chairman pointed out, was an example of how one of the points on the Expanded Program -- the seminar program -- could be successfully implemented. The two seminars were proceeding on schedule, were useful in bringing the work of the IOI to Latin America and in bringing a financial contribution to the work of the IOI.

Item IX: Oceans magazine, offprints of article on IOI, and sample responses.

The Chairman said, this was an item of information, not for discussion. The invitation of Oceans magazine to write an article on the history and activities of the IOI had offered an occasion to get, free of charge, a free pamphlet for distribution and propaganda for the IOI, which would be useful for fund-raising.

Item X: The Pacific Project.

The Chairman reported that this project emerged from a number of circumstances. First, the Planning Council had approved a Pacific Project a few years ago which should have been carried out in cooperation with the University of Hawaii and formed the basis for Pacem in Maribus VI in Okinawa. The University of Hawaii, however, had failed to come through with its part of the program, and the project never came off the ground.

Second, Holt had made a proposal for a "convocation by satellite" on problems of South Pacific small States and island States, and this proposal certainly was both useful and practical.

Third, the Chairman reported that during her recent visit to Japan, Mr. Arayama and his colleagues who had been responsible for Ocean Expo 75 and Pacem in Maribus VI in Okinawa, were now making an offer for further cooperation with the IOI. They proposed a seminar in Japan on problems of cooperation and development in the Pacific, for which they could immediately offer \$40,000. They also suggested that a future Pacem in Maribus, perhaps in 1978, could be held again in Okinawa. They indicated that they could provide \$100,000 for this event. In conclusion, they asked the Chairman to prepare a project outline for further discussion and implementation.

The Chairman had prepared an outline combining all these elements in one cumulative project consisting, essentially of two parts: a preparatory seminar program utilizing the \$40,000 offered by the Japanese for a seminar in Japan bringing together 20 to 30 experts from the Far East, South-East Asia, and the Soviet Union. The funds offered by the Japanese, however, should be used to generate matching funds to integrate the program in other areas of the Pacific Basin. E.g., the Canadian Friends of the IOI could finance a similar seminar in Canada that might be attended by experts from the United States and Canada. A third, self-financing seminar might be organized in Latin America. The South Pacific, satellite-conducted seminar suggested by Holt, would be a fourth component of a well-coordinated and integrated program that would be implemented in the Spring of 1978. The results of the four seminars would then provide the basis of discussion for Pacem in Maribus XI which would be financed by the Japanese and take place in Okinawa in the fall of 1978. The whole project would further contribute to the seminar program outlined in the Expanded Program, give content and substance to Pacem in Maribus IX, and provide material for the rubric on regional developments for volume III of the Ocean Yearbook.

Holt found the seminar program somewhat fragmented. The Chairman asked him for his suggestions to make it more complete and better integrated. Holt also suggested that it might be politically inopportune to have Pacem in Maribus in Japan on the subject of Pacific development and cooperation. Other participants pointed out that any negative political implications might be avoided by the establishment of a suitable coordinating committee.

Before undertaking any further steps in connection with this project, the final answer of Mr. Arayama and his colleagues is to be expected.

Item XI: Canadian FIOI.

A brief discussion centered on four points:

1. a possible study on the relations between scientists and political decision-making, suggested by a member of the Canadian FIOI, which seemed beyond the immediate scope of the IOI,
2. the question of the extermination of the Canadian seal puppies, on which no immediate action was required,
3. the financing of the North-American part of the Pacific project, which will be explored by Bruce and Gordon,
4. the possibilities of a Canadian contribution to the Yearbook program, which, likewise, will be further explored by Bruce and Gordon.

Item XII. Financial Report.

No action was taken on this point since there was no financial report, and none was due at the time of this meeting.

Item XIII: Pacem in Maribus XIII.

The Chairman reported that there were no concrete prospects for the financing of Pacem in Maribus XVIII which should be held either late in 1977 or quite early in 1978. She asked the Council to authorize her to explore one or two possibilities and inform the members by letter of any timely positive developments.

Additional Item 3: Review of the status of the IOI in Malta.

Holt commented that the tenuous relations with the Government of Malta and the ensuing legal and organizational difficulties of the Institute in Malta, together with the scarcity of funds, were creating difficulties in relations with prospective grant-givers and contractors. Thus it had been hoped that FAO might contract

the IOI for some research, but these hopes had receded if not vanished at the present time. The Chairman suggested that action should be taken to clarify the relations between the IOI and the Maltese Government especially in two ways: the legal status of IOI staff in Malta, in particular, working permits for staff members; and, second, more effective backing by the Government of IOI applications for international support. The Government of Malta proudly referred to the activities of the IOI in its official publications but failed to give it support as during the recent meeting of the coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned States. If the relations with the Government could not be improved, the IOI should seriously think of moving its seat, even though this would be a painful step to take considering the long association and the role Malta had played in the history of the law of the sea conference.

All members agreed that the success of the Ocean Yearbook could be crucial in enhancing the "credibility" of the IOI and that efforts should be concentrated in making it editorially successful and financially viable.

Gordon added that the scholarship program might also be useful in terms of the prestige of the IOI.

All participants agreed that the staff had to be strengthened, which depended both on funding and on the legal situation of the staff members in Malta.

Holt suggested that one of the subjects for research the IOI might usefully take up was a comparative analysis of national laws from the point of view of their conformity to the new Law of the Sea.

Yankov proposed that a paper be prepared for the next session to outline a "strategy" for the IOI during the next phase of its activities, and that a discussion of this paper should be the first item on the agenda of the next session. It was so decided.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

PC June 4, 1977

G.P.
Richardson
Hyun
Hanna
Laine

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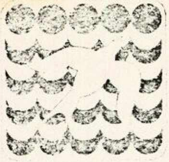
Dr. Geoffrey Kesteven
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Affrent 13

Perisic 14
Kozak 15

Also present was
Jean Hutt
Riivo
Sidney Hatt

* Air ticket telexed Reservation made June 3
Hotel Lexington, June 511 Lexington Ave
Elisabeth
42 East 12th New York 10003



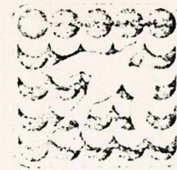
To: All members of the Planning Council, International
Ocean Institute

From: Elisabeth Borgese

Date: August 29, 1977

For your information I am enclosing an exchange of
letters between Max Bruce and myself. As you see, Max left
the Canadian Friends in excellent working order, and I know
that you all share my feelings of gratitude to him.

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

July 11, 1977.

Mr. Maxwell Bruce, C.C.
Canadian Friends of the IOI
Box 33
Commerce Court West
Toronto, Canada M5L 1B3

Dear Max:

Thanks for your letter of June 27, and not only for that letter. Let me use this occasion to thank you more comprehensively and more fervently for all you have done and are doing for the IOI. You are an exceptional and exemplary Council member, and the groundwork you have laid in Canada may turn out to be the basis for a most effective, fruitful and lasting cooperation. So I want to thank you on behalf of the Planning Council, of the IOI, and of its friends everywhere.

At the same time I want to wish you the very best of luck and success for this new period of your life in England. It will be an interesting and challenging change for you. I hope to see you there in the not too remote future.

My love to both of you.

Yours as ever,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

Canadian Friends of the
International Ocean Institute Inc.

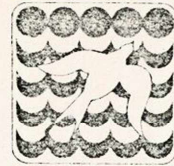
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Maxwell J. Dunbar, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Secretary



Pacem in Maribus

June 27, 1977

Mrs. Elisabeth Borgese,
4 East 12th St.,
New York 10003

Dear Elisabeth,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have written today to King Gordon which I think speaks for itself.

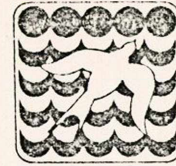
I am sure he will be able to carry on with the affairs of the Canadian Friends and I am sorry indeed that my connection with the Canadian Friends is terminating but not, I hope, my connection with the International Ocean Institute.

The meeting in New York was as usual excellent and I hope your many activities will continue to flourish.

My London address after September 1 will be, Crusader House, 14 Pall Mall, London SW1, England. I do hope to see you in England if you ever get there. We have a cottage in Hampshire as well as (I hope) some place to live in London although the latter has not yet been achieved.

With best love in which Nina Joins. As ever,

Max



Pacem in Maribus

**Canadian Friends of the
International Ocean Institute Inc.**

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Secretary

June 27, 1977

Professor J. King Gordon,
International Development Research Centre,
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3H9

Dear King,

This confirms our several recent conversations in connection with this organization. I have resigned as President and a Director and have suggested to George Ignatieff and Max Dunbar that you be elected in my place. I have prepared minutes for a directors' meeting to accomplish this which I have sent them for completion. The three directors have up to now been the only members.

The treasurer is Mrs. Vaige Niitenberg, office manager at my law firm, Manning, Bruce, Macdonald & Macintosh, Box 33, Commerce Court West, Toronto M5L 1B3. She keeps the books and complies with the registration requirements of the Department of National Revenue. She or her successor must keep these records, sign all receipts issued for income tax purposes and make annual returns as to compliance with the regulations. She is prepared to continue to do this, but you will probably find it more convenient to appoint someone in your office in her place. She will, upon request, transfer all she has to you. She also maintains the organization's bank account at the Toronto Dominion Bank, Toronto Dominion Centre, 55 King St. W., P.O. Box 1, Toronto, Account No. 690399847. Its financial affairs are as set out in the enclosed statement. As you are

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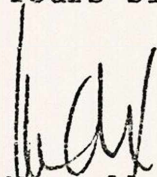
now a signing officer, please complete and return to her the enclosed signature card.

I also send you herewith a copy of the letter's patent, by-laws, and minutes and a correspondence file. Under separate cover I have sent the unused supply of stationery. The minutes are kept in my law office and I suggest that you get in touch with my partner, Ian Balfour, who looks after them. He will be happy to hand them over to any person of your designation upon request. Annual returns have been filed to date and copies are also attached.

There are no current activities although, as you know, Elisabeth Borgese wants us to go after the Federal Government once again for support for the Ocean yearbook. She also has a Pacific Conference in mind which involves a Canadian sponsored Seminar next spring. I, on my own, last year sponsored the attendance in Norway of a Canadian scientist, Dr. David Lavigne, at a Conference on marine mammals. I enclose a copy of a letter I have today written him. I enclose the file in case anything further transpires. Sidney Holt developed three possible Canadian-supported projects for the I.O.I. in Malta and I attach a memorandum thereon. Although I have tried to further this in various ways, I have had no success.

Finally, I enclose copies of letters that I have written to George and Max. I would like to express my gratitude for your having (albeit reluctantly) agreed to take over this burden from me. I look forward to future Planning Council meetings at which you will be the Canadian spokesman! With every good wish and kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

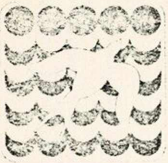


Maxwell Bruce
President

MB/ml
encls.

P.S. My London address will be, Crusader House, 14 Pall Mall, London SW1 from September 1.

W.



To: All members of the Board of Trustees and Planning Council
of the International Ocean Institute

All members of the Board of Editors of the Ocean Yearbook

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council, International Ocean Institute

Date: August 29, 1977

It is a pleasure to announce that PACEM IN MARIBUS VIII
will take place in Mexico City from December 5 to 10, 1977.

A joint meeting of the Board of Trustees and Planning
Council will take place on December 5.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Editors of the
Ocean Yearbook on December 6.

The Convocation will take place from December 7 to 10.
The focus of the program will be that of the Seminar organized
jointly by the International Ocean Institute and the Centro de
Estudios Economicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo described in the
attached agreement.

Further, more detailed announcements will be sent to you in
due course.

I look forward to seeing you in Mexico.

International Ocean Institute

Box 4716

Santa Barbara, California 93103

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE-CENTER OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL STUDIES OF THE THIRD WORLD

THE THIRD WORLD AND THE NEW LAW OF THE SEA WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

(Benefits to be derived by the developing world from the emerging institutions of the new legal regime for the oceans and guidelines for the rational management of marine resources).

PROPOSAL BY CEESTEM FOR
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

I. Purposes of the Project:

This proposal refers to the statement "General Conclusions: The Present and Future International System in View of the New International Order", as drawn up at the "Reunión Internacional de Consulta para la Evaluación del Programa de Investigaciones del Area Nuevo Orden Económico Internacional" of the Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo, held in Mexico City on November 25-27, 1976, and specifically to section III of that statement, entitled "Problems of the Sea in Relation to the New International Economic Order", which contains four subjects for project implementation:

a) Methodological studies of the results of the work of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the legal and economic consequences of this work.

b) Options open to the Third World in case the Conference should not provide satisfactory over-all solutions.

c) The impact on developing countries of the intensive exploitation of ocean resources, including ocean floors outside national jurisdictions.

d) Examination of the economic potential and management of ocean resources both within and outside national jurisdictions.

The project hereby proposed, would be the first step toward the implementation of the above four subjects. Its main purpose is to concentrate on the fourth subject, but within the spirit and guidelines of the first three subjects, since its coverage will lead to a better understanding as to the benefits to be derived by the developing world from the emerging institutions of the new law of the sea. It will also serve as a guideline for marine resource management for the Third World.

The main reason why the fourth subject has been chosen as the central point of this project, is the conviction that in order for the new law of the sea institutions to become a part of the new international economic order, it is necessary first to have a clear idea as to the economic potential of marine resources for the developing countries. Very scarce data is available as to the magnitude of marine resources within the jurisdiction of Third World countries. It is

impossible to expect a sound management of such resources if little is known about them.

II. Plan of work:

The project would be implemented in four separate stages:

- a) Research by an international team of specialists.
Each expert will produce a paper which should be handed in by 30 October, 1977, to the Coordinating Committee of the project for their distribution to Workshop participants. Only the paper dealing with the "Inventory of Third World Marine Resources". should be ready for distribution to the experts on September 1st., 1977.
- b) Workshop to be held at the Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World in San Jerónimo, Mexico City, on December 7-10, 1977. The workshop will consider the papers submitted by the project's experts and adopt proposals for further projects, for their recommendation to the Center so as to be included in its research program.
- c) Publication of the papers submitted by the project's experts and of the Workshop's proceedings.
- d) Implementation of projects proposed at the Workshop.

III. Research:

The Research Coordinators will be:

- a) Dr. Arvid Pardo. (IOI)
- b) Mme. E.M. Borgese. (IOI)
- c) Dr. Alberto Székely. (for CEESTEM)

Their main function will consist of coordinating the research to be carried out by the experts, providing the general guidelines and assuring a coherent link among the papers to be produced and their direct implementation of the project's main purpose.

The Research Experts will be:

- a) Lee Kimball (Ocean Education Project):
"Inventory of Third World Marine Resources".
- b) Ambassador Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador):
"Latin America, the New Law of the Sea and the New International Economic Order: Legal and Political Aspects".
- c) Ambassador Frank Njenga (Kenya):
"Africa, the New Law of the Sea and the New International Economic Order: Legal and Political Aspects".

- d) Dr. Christofer Pinto (Sri Lanka):
"Asia, the New Law of the Sea and the New International Economic Order: Legal and Political Aspects".
- e) Sidney Holt (FAO):
"The Third World and Living Resources of the Sea."
- f) Dr. Varadan (India):
"The Third World and Mineral Resources of the Sea".
- g) "The Third World and Energy Resources of the Sea."
- h) Dr. Alberto Székely (México):
"Case Study: México and the Mineral Resources within its National Marine Jurisdiction".

Also, the research staff of the Center is contemplating contributing with a paper of its own to the project.

IV. Background material for research:

For the research stage of this project, the research experts will have available, by September 1st., 1977, the "Inventory of Third World Marine Resources" to be prepared by Lee Kimball over the Summer of this year. The "Inventory" has the central purpose of feeding information to the experts as to the actual economic potential of the seas for the Third World, which is highly relevant since most developing countries lack a clear idea as to what they stand to gain, from an economic point of view, by the new institutions of the law of the sea such as the 200-mile zone. Undertaking the task of preparing such "Inventory" should be viewed as a very long term project. Lee Kimball will attempt to draw up only a preliminary inventory that will set the guidelines for the future establishment of a data bank on Third World marine resources. Despite its preliminary character, it is expected that the "Inventory" will include sufficient actual data for the use of the experts in the preparation of their papers. The Workshop should make recommendations as to the way to go about setting up the data bank.

In time for the Workshop, the first issue of the Ocean Yearbook will be available, containing important world-wide statistics of marine resources. Lee Kimball will work in close cooperation with the staff of the Yearbook. Also, the statistics in the Yearbook will be an important working tool for the Workshop, since it will allow to take a comparative view between the benefits derived by developing countries. This in itself will help to establish whether the new law of the sea may be viewed as part of the new international economic order, and to what extent.

Also in time for the Workshop, the new edition of the study by the International Ocean Institute on "The New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea" will be available.

V. Organization.

The organization of the research stage of the project will be in the hands of the Research Coordinators (See Section III).

The project in general and, more specifically, the workshop, will be organized by the Coordinating Committee, composed as follows:

- a) Dr. Arvid Pardo (IOI).
- b) Mme. E.M. Borgese (IOI)
- c) Dr. Alberto Székely (for CEESTEM)
- d) Dr. Carlos Moneta (CEESTEM)
- e) Lic. V.C. García Moreno (CEESTEM)
- f) Lic. Gregorio Morales (CEESTEM)

The essentially administrative aspects of the Workshop will be in the hands of Dr. Moneta, Lic. García Moreno and Lic. Morales.

The stage of publication, including distribution and promotion, will be undertaken jointly by CEESTEM and IOI.

Both sponsoring institutions will cooperate for the last point of the plan of work (see Section II).

VI. Finances.

a) IOI Research Coordinators (3 man months).....	\$ 9,000 (US)
b) Secretarial assistance for IOI Research Coordinators.....	\$ 3,000
c) Travel for IOI Research Coordinators.....	\$ 1,000
d) Expert preparing "Inventory" (3 man months)	\$ 3,000
e) Expenses for preparation of "Inventory".....	\$ 2,000
f) Six experts for preparation of their papers.....	\$ 3,000
g) Workshop travel expenses for experts and six foreign participants.....	\$ 6,000
h) Workshop expenses.....	\$ 2,000
i) Joint publication.....	\$10,000
j) Miscellaneous.....	\$ 1,000

TOTAL: \$40,000 (US)

The total budget will be covered as follows:

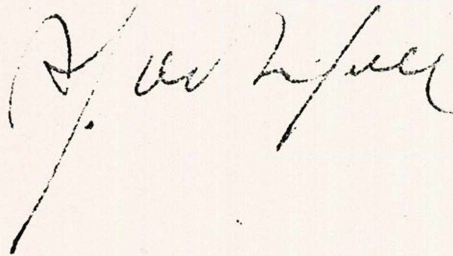
a) CEESTEM:	\$ 25,000
b) IOI:	\$ 15,000
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TOTAL:	\$ 40,000

VII. Pacem in Maribus option:

The International Ocean Institute has expressed its interest in incorporating this project into the framework of Pacem in Maribus VIII, with the understanding that this would not involve a greater financial responsibility for the Center and that "IOI" would take the responsibility of availing itself of the extra funds necessary for such an undertaking. CEESTEM would be agreeable, if such conditions are met, through an ANNEX to this PROPOSAL FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION which will adjust it to the requirements of Pacem in Maribus.

VIII. Procedure for agreement on the project:

An exchange of letters by both sponsoring institutions, accompanied by two identical PROPOSALS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, such as this one, will constitute their agreement to undertake the project. The procedure for covering the financial responsibilities of both institutions shall be detailed in the letters of agreement to be exchanged between them.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. W. L. L. L.", is written in the lower center of the page.