

Bloomington Lecture, Nov. 12, 1975

We have started already yesterday to raise our rights
way beyond the whale, way beyond the oceans even.

We have seen how the management of whales interacts with
the management of pollution: which means, with the management
of all uses of the oceans, and with the production systems of
nations.

In particular we have seen how the management of whales
interacts with navigation: How the deep sounds, enabling whales
to communicate, probably over thousands of miles, are now
interfered with, and confused by the sounds emitted by ships
and a question I wanted to raise... The sound confusion
further confused by hedge tracking devices... Resonant like a bell. Management of living

We have looked at the systemic nature of problems
in the oceans from an ecological point of view.

One comes to similar results if one looks at problems
from an economic ^{and political} point of view. We can no longer deal
with resources one by one, in commodity agreements -
we are forced to deal with them in their interaction: Energy,
raw materials, food. It has been a hard lesson to learn.
Those who are pushing us are the developing nations.

Resources inter-
acts with
Military
activities

Now of course, things to have always been interdependent,
only we were less aware of it. We are now aware of

The interdependence of all things, of the interaction of all things is part of a new worldview, a new ethics -- ethics was mentioned yesterday -- one might call it ecological worldview ... which no longer conceives of the human being as the overlord of creation, but as part of nature, dependent on nature, it perceives the unbroken continuity between mankind and nature -- young generation vegetarian plants seen from outer space.

Something has changed, though:

(1) Maritime revolution: penetration of individual revolutions into the seas.

Transformation and intensification of traditional uses
 Diversification of uses: introduction of new uses

Mineral Mining
 Energy extraction
 Fisheries

2.) revolution of international relations: entry of new nations

These factors lead to erosion of traditional law of the sea, based on freedom and sovereignty.

under both technological and political pressures, principle of
Sovereignty started to undermine that of freedom, starting
with World War II

Safety zone of 200 miles : Reserves

Truman Doctrine —

— 200 Mile Territorial sea.

Neither sovereignty nor freedom can ~~any~~ ^{any} solve problem
of the oceans. To solve this problem we must apply
an ecological worldview to interactions

- between all uses — interdisciplinary
- between all parts of ocean space — linkage ^{with} ^{not} floor interior
- between all nations. — international

We heard yesterday wholesome warning about Complex Models

I agree. ^{Economic} ~~Mathematical~~ Models have not been, or the
which very useful. Environmental crisis

Energy Crisis - not predicted

But while we cannot depend on our models for solutions to
our problems, or even for realistic predictions, they may nevertheless point

we need for new methodologies for dealing with problems.
 We need, obviously, new management systems, new forms of
 national and international cooperation in the oceans, if we want
 to solve these problems. But we must know. If we face

- Conflict
- pollution
- waste of potential.

If we succeed: New International Economic order.

part and model

Now I want quickly review what happened and what
 the prospects are.

1. November 1967

dealt with all uses of ocean space

but, for political reasons, focused on seabed

~~like this~~ Seabed Committee 1968

Evolutionary of issues 1971: independent of national

Great Lee of the Conference.

Period of inspiration

New Concepts: 1) Common Heritage
5 attributes.

- 1. no ownership
- 2. management
- 3. sharing
- 4. peace
- 5. environment

Shrinking and expanding (Living resources, all resources) 2) Enterprise

Period of frustration.

Severe resource scarcity.
disintegration.

Focus lost
Context lost

penetration of American style.

International single regulatory texts

Potential breakthroughs.

Principles are there, although

many complications and contradictions.

- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.) scientific research - transfer of technology
- 4.) dispute settlement: Conciliar
arbitration

Individual standing - Extraterritorial
special procedure

Optimistic present.

Louise Freedy by 1977. But ~~has~~
takes care of only one use of ocean space - and ~~that~~
that means, of course.

Return to methodology of 1971 ~~too~~ - ocean space
institutions, not practical.

Principle "does not affect superjacent waters".

elaboration approach:

we accept DeSoto's authority. - improve:

but we want similar authority for all uses.

Living Resources

Licensing

Enterprise

Regional - national systems

Scientific capacity

Scientific research: - biology

- for transfer of technology
- regional institutions

Navigation:

IMCO - universal, Democracy

Line Conference. Participate of poorer nations & shipping

4 basic organization.

Integrative Medicine

- interaction of users
- technical problems in legal/political context
- users not covered by existing interp. org.

Same effect on Pardo users
but different methodologies or historical
approach.

our model: Functional federation of international organization.

No form of intertwining functional/transnational
interest and territorial/national interest. Nations and
transnational functions.

Economy - science - law - politics

No form of credit international revenue.

No form of Development

No interest. Ec. order.

Model for - Core space and satellite

- Energy

- Food

- Wealth

Evolution of U.N.

Ocean on first Laboratory. Part and Model.

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Optimist?

Time - reflects, including destruction of large part of
Mankind. Lesson for pessimism.

Optimism - Moral duty. (You cannot act on basis of pessimism)

Bound by 1 way, basic solid - in ethics.