

## Dalhousie University

### International Ocean Institute



PLAN FOR PUBLICATION OF THREE TEXTBOOKS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW OF THE SEA

1. During 1985, 1987, and 1988, the International Ocean Institute organised three major international conferences, Pacem in Maribus XIV, XV, and XVI, in the USSR, in Malta, and in Canada, respectively. Due to the rapid expansion of IOI activities, which resulted in a shortage of staff, the proceedings of the conferences have not yet been edited for publication. We are now ready to undertake this work which will result in three rich volumes of about 500-600 pages each, consisting of papers written by world authorities in their respective field.

- 2. The market for the books would be:
  - (a) libraries; wordwide
    - (b) Government departments, worldwide
    - (c) Schools, technical institutions where the books could be used as texts
    - (d) United Nations institutions
    - (e) interested individuals
- a sale of about 3,000 copies would seem assured.

3. The over-all structure of the books will be as foolows:

General Title: THE IMPLEMENTATION AND PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW OF THE SEA

#### Contents INTRODUCTION

- Chapter 1: Maritime Transport in the Present World Economic Development
- Chapter 2: The Significance of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, for international shipping in the interest of strengthening peace and cooperation
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- Chapter 5: Economic Aspects of Shipping
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- Chapter 8: Flags of Convenience and the U.N. Conference on Open Registry
- Chapter 9: International Law Aspects of Shipping
- Chapter 10: Civil Law Aspects of Shipping
- Chapter 11: Multimodal Systems and their Impact on Developing
  Countries
- Chapter 12: Containerisation in sea-borne Trade. Introduction

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of Progressive Freight Handling and Transporting Systems and the Impact on Developing Countries.

Chapter 13: Safety at Sea and the Protection of Human Lives. Rescue and Rendering Assistance at Sea

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE XIV INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "PACEM IN MARIBUS", USSR, May 27 = June 5, 1985.

Editor: Mr. Thomas Busha, IMO, Rt.

Volume II: THE U.N. CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA IN PERSPECTIVE AND DEVELOPMENT

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- Chapter 3: The New Law of the Sea and International Institutions
- Chapter 4: The impact of the Convention on Regional Cooperation and Development
- Chapter 5: The Impact of the Convention on Scientific/Industrial Cooperation
- Chapter 6: Reservation for Peaceful Purposes
- Chapter 7: The Common Heritage of Mankind: Shrinking or Expanding?

Chapter 8: The Future of Antarctica

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

EDITOR: Dr. Aldo Chircop

A list of available papers is attached.

Volume 3: TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, TRANSFER, AND TRAINING

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Chapter 4: THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Substantive Aspects Organisational Aspects

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A list of all available papers is attached

Editor: Norton S. Ginsburg

4. Marketing:

The IOI would be ready to purchase a certain number of copies for distribution in developing countries. This would guarantee publication costs.

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The world Maritime University

The International Ocean Institute

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CONCLUDING REMARKS

CLOSING OF CONFERENCE

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Denis Stair, Canada

Günther Zade, WMU

S.P. Jagota, India

C.F. Vanderbilt, IOI The Participants, Class B88

John Vandermeulen, Canada

C.S. Mason, ECOR, Canada

Alexander King, President, Cl of Rome

Layachi Yaker, Algeria,

President, IOI

MoniqueM Landry, Minister for External Relations & Inter national Development, Cana

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# International Ocean Institute

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Vol. 1.

Message from the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the Participants of PIM XIV

Message from the Secretary-General of the UN to PIM XIV

Greetings to the Convocation by the Secretary General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), MR. C.P. Srivastava

Statement of Mr. H. Mattos de Lemos, Deputy Assistant Executive Director, Office of the Environment Programme, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Address of Greeting by Dr. Tunay Akoglu, Representative of the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia

Statement by Mr. R. Vogel, Officer-in-Charge, Shipping Division, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Greetings to the Convocation by Mr. M. Fielder, Chief, Shipping Policy Main Department, Ministry of Transport, United Kingdom

Greetings to the Convocation by Professor William E. Butler, University College, London

Greetings to the Convocation by Mrs. Maivân Lâm, Asistant Director, The Law of the Sea Institute, Hawaii, USA

V.I. Tikhonov, First Deputy Minister of Merchant Marine, USSR, "For Peace and Cooperation on Seas and Oceans"

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE XIV INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "PACEM IN MARIBUS", USSR, 27 MAY-5 JUNE, 1985



44400

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Aubesselor Jose Lis Vising

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MESSAGE

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

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John Vandermeulen, Canada, Conference Co-Ordinator

Federico Major,
Director-General, UNESCO

Satya Nandan, Special Re-Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations

THE Hon. Tom Siddon, Minister, Fisheries & Oceans, Canada

J. Fitzpatrick, Chief,
Fishing Technology Service
FAO

S. Scott Coffen, Canada

Li Si-Fa,, PR of China

Zhou Ying qi, PR of China

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Hira L. Kaul India

S.Z. Qasim, Secretary, Dept. of Ocean Development, Indi

Jan Magne Markussen, Fridtjoi Nansen Institute, Norway

Kazuo Sumi, Japan

Metal Mining Agency of Japan

V.S. Raju, IIT, India

Ascensio C. Lara, UNIDO

Marina Drel, USSR

IMO Secretariat

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John Davidson, INMARSAT

D. Mitratsos, Greece

Jan van Ettinger, Netherlands

Martha B. Stone, IDRC, Canada

J.R. Wilson, Dept. Fisheries
& Oceans, Canada

C. Boyle, Dept. fisheries & Oceans, Canada

Geoffrey Watson, ICOD Canada

Margaret Catley-Carlson, CIDA, Canada

Orio Giarini, Italy

Velimir Pravdic, Yugoslavia

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B. Loncarevic, BIO, Canada

Vlad M. Kaczynski, University of Washington, USA

V. Barale, and V. Damiani, ENEA, Italy

Choon-Ho Park, South Korea

M.C.W. Pinto, Sri Lanka

Ashok Parthasarathi, Add. Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology, Indi

Artemy A. Sagurian, Inst. of World Economy & Internatio Relations,, USSR

Raphael V. Vartanov, Inst. of World Economy & Internatio Relations, USSR ANNEX 1

# International Ocean Institute

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#### DISTANT LEARNING MATERIALS

The above title covers a large-scale media project, conceived by the National Film Board of Canada (Atlantic Studio) and the International Ocean Institute — designed to make people more aware of the need for long-term international policies of good management of the earth's oceans and resources. The project should be carried out in close cooperation with the IOI Training Programme in Marine Resource Management and Conservation and utilise the materials and experience accumulated within that programme over the past nine years.

## I. Content

The project breaks down into two main areas. What follows is a very brief synopsis of the aims and intended audience of each.

1. A long (90-120 minute) documentary film designed for world-wide TV distribution. We envisage this film being available in several different language versions. Based on the trilogy by Elisabeth Mann Borgese, The Drama of the Oceans; Seafarm; and The Mines of Neptune (New York: Harry Abrams, 1976, 1982, 1986) it could include such varied sequences as tectonic plate movements; the design and construction of the most advanced computerized fishing boats and gear; the collapse of commercial fisheries; the devastation of oyster beds by oil spills; the returning tide of garbage dumped by cities like Tokyo, New York, or Trieste; aquaculture practices in South East Asia and China; fresh-water fish farming in North America; the development of kelp farms and the extraction of valuable chemicals for commercial purposes; deep seabed mining; the military use of the submarine environment; futuristic visions of marine habitations (e.g., Tange; Perugini and Benedetti, Fuller; Solieri, Kikutake, etc.)

New energy production from the sea including tidal and thermal power; offshore fusion reactors; wave and current plants and the recovery of hydrogen. We would also explore the use of the oceans as diaposal grounds for nerve gas and nuclear wastes; the illegal transport of such toxic wastes to developing countries, as well as the interactions between oceans and atmosphere in determining the earth's climate and the possibilities and consequences of sea—level rises.

The above are just some of the areas that might be treated in the long film. There are many others, but all would be presented in as dramatic, poetic and stimulating a way as possible, since we are convinced that such a film could and should play an activist role in enlarging people's vision of our future usage of the planet. Sustainable development: development based on the conservation of the marine environment, would be the leitmotif of the film.

A great deal of existing footage could be utilised: for this film as well as for the films described below. A bibliography of such films is available at Dalhousie University.

2. A series of twelve teaching units (either film or video tape) that would explore many areas in much greater depth than was possible in the introductory unit, and be designed to form part of a larger package of instructional materials (books, pamphlets, still photographs, graphs, audio tapes, etc.) for use specifically in developing countries, more or less for the same target groups addressed by the IOI training programme (civil servants and teachers, age 25-35, who are likely to be the decision-makers of tomorrow so as to better inform them about the full implications of integrating the new Law of the Sea and ocean development into their national policies.

We would like to point out that Unit #12 (The Law of the Sea) has already been produced by the National Film Board and used successfully with such target audiences.

The units proposed can be summarized as follows:

#### 1. Introduction to the Oceans.

This could be the above film - or a shortened version of the same.

#### 2. The Marine Sciences

Scientific break-throughs since World War II - Technologies employed -- Economic implications of the new ocean sciences: Plate tectonics and the exploration for oil, minerals and metals -- the marine-biological foundation of the fishing industry -- metereology and the forecasting of Tsunamies --Satellite technology and navigational aids; information and communication technologies --Ecology and coastal management -- instrumentation -- manpower training -- the management of marine-scientific projects -- International cooperation in marine scientific research.

This material could be produced in cooperation with the Open University. Their programme on oceanography can provide useful inputs. Also the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO should be associated in a consultative capacity.

## 3. The Management of Living Resources

The role of fisheries in the national economy: food, employment; subsidiary industries; foreign exchange earnings; the structure of the industry. — Stock assessment: life history of harvestable species; reproduction, development and growth; concepts of recruitment and growth potential. Population structure and dynamics. Concepts of abundance, accessability and vulnerability; fluctuations in these characteristics. — Inshore fisheries: boats: building and maintenance; gear; fish processing, storage and conservation;

transport; marketing. -- Offshore fisheries: Trawling; factory ships.

Licensing; joint ventures,. Monitoring, surveillance and enforcement. - The role of international organisations (FAO; Regional commissions, etc.) -

Migratory species: Salmon, Tuna, Eel.

## 4. The management of multi-species systems

The krill of the Southern Ocean — interdependence with other species. Types of research required for the conservation of the whole eco-system. Technological aspects of harvesting and processing krill. Impact on world nutrition. Participation of developing countries.

The conservation and management of marine mammals. Biology and ecology. Marine mammal intelligence: Intra-species communication; learning in dolphins. — The history of whaling. the International Whaling Commission. Conservation and management.

This unit could be produced in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

## 5. Aquaculture

Potential importance of transition from economy based on hunting and gathering to one based on cultivation of aquatic plants and husbanding aquatic animals.

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### III. Project Organisation

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ANNEX 2



## Dalhousie University

International Ocean Institute



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ANNEX 3



#### DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET

Separation Date: August 15, 2016

Fonds Title: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Fonds #: MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 322, Folder 5

Series: Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

**Sub-Series:** Administrative records

File: Plan for publication of three textbooks on the implementation and progressive development

of the law of the sea

#### **Description of item:**

File contains a copy of

Vanderbilt, C.F. "Training Ocean Managers: Seeing the Need and Meeting It," in *Ocean Technology, Development, Training, and Transfer: Proceedings of Pacem in Maribus XVI, August 1988*, eds. J.H. Vandermeulen, and Susan Walker (Oxford, England; Elmsford, N.Y., U.S.A.: Pergamon Press, 1991).

#### Reason for separation:

22 pages removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.

ANNEX 4

ANNEX 1



# International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 VALLETTA, MALTA

Telephone: 226596 Cables: INTEROCEAN Telex: 1946 OCEANS MW

#### DISTANT LEARNING MATERIALS

The above title covers a large-scale media project, conceived by the National Film Board of Canada (Atlantic Studio) and the International Ocean Institute — designed to make people more aware of the need for long-term international policies of good management of the earth's oceans and resources. The project should be carried out in close cooperation with the IOI Training Programme in Marine Resource Management and Conservation and utilise the materials and experience accumulated within that programme over the past nine years.

#### I. Content

The project breaks down into two main areas. What follows is a very brief synopsis of the aims and intended audience of each.

1. A long (90-120 minute) documentary film designed for world-wide TV distribution. We envisage this film being available in several different language versions. Based on the trilogy by Elisabeth Mann Borgese, The Drama of the Oceans; Seafarm; and The Mines of Neptune (New York: Harry Abrams, 1976, 1982, 1986) it could include such varied sequences as tectonic plate movements; the design and construction of the most advanced computerized fishing boats and gear; the collapse of commercial fisheries; the devastation of oyster beds by oil spills; the returning tide of garbage dumped by cities like Tokyo, New York, or Trieste; aquaculture practices in South East Asia and China; fresh-water fish farming in North America; the development of kelp farms and the extraction of valuable chemicals for commercial purposes; deep seabed mining; the military use of the submarine environment; futuristic visions of marine habitations (e.g., Tange; Perugini and Benedetti, Fuller; Solieri, Kikutake, etc.)

New energy production from the sea including tidal and thermal power; offshore fusion reactors; wave and current plants and the recovery of hydrogen. We would also explore the use of the oceans as diaposal grounds for nerve gas and nuclear wastes; the illegal transport of such toxic wastes to developing countries, as well as the interactions between oceans and atmosphere in determining the earth's climate and the possibilities and consequences of sea-level rises.

The above are just some of the areas that might be treated in the long film. There are many others, but all would be presented in as dramatic, poetic and stimulating a way as possible, since we are convinced that such a film could and should play an activist role in enlarging people's vision of our future usage of the planet. Sustainable development: development based on the conservation of the marine environment, would be the leitmotif of the film.

A great deal of existing footage could be utilised: for this film as well as for the films described below. A bibliography of such films is available at Dalhousie University.

2. A series of twelve teaching units (either film or video tape) that would explore many areas in much greater depth than was possible in the introductory unit, and be designed to form part of a larger package of instructional materials (books, pamphlets, still photographs, graphs, audio tapes, etc.) for use specifically in developing countries, more or less for the same target groups addressed by the IOI training programme (civil servants and teachers, age 25-35, who are likely to be the decision-makers of tomorrow so as to better inform them about the full implications of integrating the new Law of the Sea and ocean development into their national policies.

We would like to point out that Unit #12 (The Law of the Sea) has already been produced by the National Film Board and used successfully with such target audiences.

The units proposed can be summarized as follows:

#### 1. Introduction to the Oceans.

This could be the above film - or a shortened version of the same.

#### 2. The Marine Sciences

Scientific break-throughs since World War II - Technologies employed -- Economic implications of the new ocean sciences: Plate tectonics and the exploration for oil, minerals and metals -- the marine-biological foundation of the fishing industry -- metereology and the forecasting of Tsunamies --Satellite technology and navigational aids; information and communication technologies --Ecology and coastal management -- instrumentation -- manpower training -- the management of marine-scientific projects -- International cooperation in marine scientific research.

This material could be produced in cooperation with the Open University. Their programme on oceanography can provide useful inputs. Also the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO should be associated in a consultative capacity.

## 3. The Management of Living Resources

The role of fisheries in the national economy: food, employment; subsidiary industries; foreign exchange earnings; the structure of the industry. — Stock assessment: life history of harvestable species; reproduction, development and growth; concepts of recruitment and growth potential. Population structure and dynamics. Concepts of abundance, accessability and vulnerability; fluctuations in these characteristics. — Inshore fisheries: boats: building and maintenance; gear; fish processing, storage and conservation;

transport; marketing. -- Offshore fisheries: Trawling; factory ships.

Licensing; joint ventures,. Monitoring, surveillance and enforcement. - The role of international organisations (FAO; Regional commissions, etc.) -

Migratory species: Salmon, Tuna, Eel.

## 4. The management of multi-species systems

The krill of the Southern Ocean — interdependence with other species. Types of research required for the conservation of the whole eco-system. Technological aspects of harvesting and processing krill. Impact on world nutrition. Participation of developing countries.

The conservation and management of marine mammals. Biology and ecology. Marine mammal intelligence: Intra-species communication; learning in dolphins. — The history of whaling. the International Whaling Commission. Conservation and management.

This unit could be produced in cooperation with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

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