

**TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND
CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES**

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
MALTA

July 22, 2983.

Mr. Jean Tetrault
Public Information
United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017
USA

Dear Mr. Tetrault:

Here, as promised, the outline fof our film and
textbook project.

We have already filmed the unit on the Law of the
Sea (it is presently being produced by the National
Film Board) and the text book is in preparation.
We are aoging to work next on the unit(s) on fisheries
science.

I'll let you know as soon as I know when I am coming
to Ottawa. In any case, I hope to see you soon.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

File - UN
CESICENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL INFORMATION (CESI)Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Télex : 22 212 ou 22 344
Téléphone : 34 60 11 31 02 11PALAIS DES NATIONS
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10RÉF. No :
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

9 December 1974,

Dear Elizabeth,

I understand that you have been a controversial figure at Law of the Sea meetings recently. As you know, the seahorse trading begins again in Geneva in March, and this would be a suitable occasion for an article by your goodself. I know you are overworked, but please do try to produce something which expounds that creative spirit embodied by the "Pacem in Maribus" concept, namely, the sea as an area for peaceful, intelligent, international co-operation, rather than a flagnationalism battleground. I enclose with this letter a cutting of our last offering on the Law of the Sea written by Brian Johnson. I think your piece should also do the service job of saying where the negotiations presently stand. I would envisage giving you the centre page spread which requires about 3,000 to 3,500 words with a lot of photographs. For this we are able to offer a fee of \$250. The deadline for the March edition would be 7 February, but I would beg you to give it to us earlier than this so that my colleagues who have to translate for other language editions have a chance to get theirs ready for the March edition too.

I hope you are well and I look forward to seeing you when you next come through Geneva.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Peter Stone".

Peter Stone
Editor-in-Chief
Development ForumMs. Elizabeth Mann Borghese
Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, Calif.
USA

Encl.



Télégrammes: UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Télex: 22 212 ou 22 344
Téléphone: 34 60 11 31 02 11

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL INFORMATION (CÉSI)

Palais des Nations
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REF. No:
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Dear Author,

For the publication of your article in
DEVELOPMENT FORUM we will need:

1. Two black and white portrait-type photographs of yourself;
2. A short curriculum vitae or other biographical data such as your date and place of birth, academic qualifications and other significant publications (if any) that you have made.

If you wish to have the photographs or curriculum vitae returned to you, please let us know.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Peter Stone".

Peter Stone
Editor-in-Chief
DEVELOPMENT FORUM

DEVELOPMENT

Volume 2 Number 4

May 1974

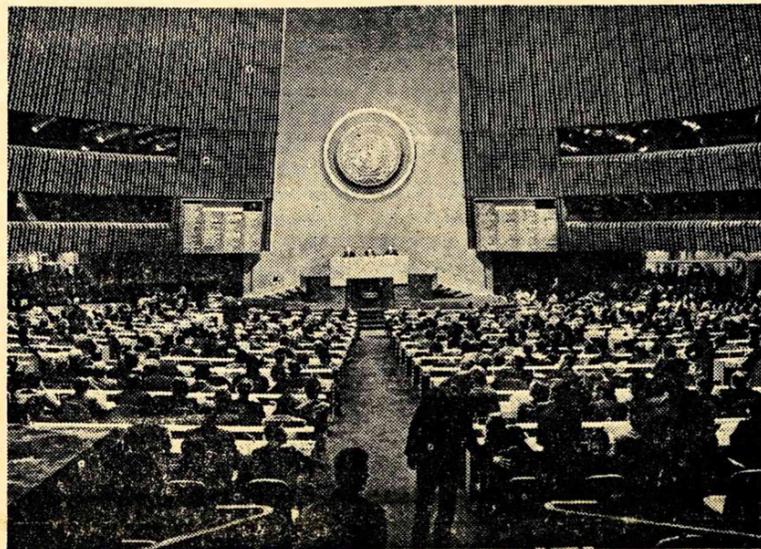
United Nations

Raw materials and development

The sixth special session of the General Assembly which just got underway when Development Forum went to press and which is likely to end just the time this issue comes out, is a remarkable event by any measure. It is the first time a special session has been called to discuss an economic issue. It is likely to mark the beginning of the broadest and most intensive negotiations the world has ever seen.

The Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas from June to August, the World Population Conference in Bucharest again in August and the World Food Conference in Rome in November all form part of the realignment of economic, social and legal arrangements that is underway. Looming in the background are monetary and trade talks, which have begun, have receded, and are likely to receive a renewed impetus through the special session of the General Assembly.

The critical nature of the global resorting of forces which is underway was much in the minds of delegates in New York. It was a star-studded Assembly, including, in the first days, seven heads of state or of governments, two deputy prime ministers, 74 ministers of foreign affairs and 27 others of cabinet rank. One delegate arrived on opening day in a hansom cab to underline the need for energy conservation. It was the only



⇒ p. 4 The UN General Assembly special session on raw materials and development.

The sea between us

By Brian Johnson

Acting Director ISIO, Univ. of Sussex, U.K.

1972 the year of the Stockholm Environment Conference, was when the developed world began to recognize the perhaps remote, but real, physical "outer limits" to growth.

1973 was the year in which the "inner limits" created by human institutions and politics, the man-made limits to food, to oil, to much of the fabric of industrial interdependence stared us all—developed and developing—in the face.

1974: as we address ourselves to the management of the oceans at the Caracas Law of the Sea Conference, we begin to see those "outer" and "inner" limits merge.

Watching the nations preparing themselves for settlement—or colonization—of the last great commons, we realize, as never before, that the nation state is in a desperate state. Tied by their nature to territory, yet bound by their UN Charter to the goal of human equity, the nations have caught themselves more clearly than ever before in the trap of their own structural contradiction.

In 1968, the General Assembly declared the seas beyond the (undefined) limits of national jurisdiction to be the "common heritage of mankind". In February 1974, close to 80 UN members have indicated that they are likely to support a move for coastal states to annex for themselves up to 200 miles of seawards territory, or take possession of the resources contained therein. Those 200 miles contain about 90 per cent of prospectively available marine resources, both mineral and protein.

What about mankind? Some men (and some nations) are apparently kinder than others—the lucky ones with unimpeded ocean frontage. But is there any point in going on talking

about equity elsewhere in the United Nations with this sort of land or resource grab afoot? Oh, come on, dreamer, I hear you think; be a little realistic. What else do you expect them to do—the poor Latin Americans, Africans and Asians—when the fishing and oil and gas and mineral extraction technology of the rich nations begins to snatch the sea wealth from off their shores?

All right, let's get down to compromise. We must accept that a few rich countries' technology is forcing the majority's hands. But what about the 69 states which are either land- or shelf-locked? The question is: can these unfavoured members of mankind bury their ideological divisions and regional affiliations so as to defend their birthright during the lengthy negotiations which are likely to stretch beyond Caracas 1974 to Vienna, perhaps in 1975, and even further than that. Can they, in fact, act as a bloc? If they can, some vast advantages may accrue to them.

The land- and shelf-locked states will represent, at Caracas, a blocking one-

third minority. They will be able to prevent the Law of the Sea Conference from taking, by the required two-thirds majority, the decisions that would rob them of their full share of common heritage. If they can stick together, they have a real possibility of improving their position. But they must be ready to compromise.

⇒ p. 2

New deal from Brussels—II

The Common Market has a reputation for leaping—apparently rather unsteadily—from crisis to crisis but in a generally forward direction. However, the current crisis has some unprecedented features which render any comments on a complex subject like Third World policies liable to speedy obsolescence.

Up to a couple of months ago, the situation was comparatively simple by EEC standards. The British wanted an improved policy for the non-associates reflecting the fact that half of British aid currently goes to countries not being offered association. The projected

If they insist on a narrow definition of national jurisdiction over the sea corresponding, for example, to the projection onto the surface of the 200-metre depth contour or "isobath", referred to in the 1958 Geneva Convention, they will deadlock the whole

⇒ p. 3

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FORUM

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The objective of Development Forum is the effective mobilization of public opinion in support of a number of major causes to which the United Nations is committed.

Without the support of world public opinion, it will not be possible to combat the threats that are posed to our survival by the wasteful expenditures on armaments, the inequitable distribution of resources, the growth of population, and the deterioration of the environment.



Kurt WALDHEIM
Secretary-General

Development — Environment — Development — Environment

The sea between us

(continued from page 1)

Conference and lead the way to mounting anarchy at sea. Everyone will then simply go his own way for lack of a ruling. But if they insist on an even narrower limit—say 40 miles—some massive advantages may be gained.

For one thing, they will extend the range of the international ocean regime to include areas of seabed with prospectively exploitable wealth. They may hence be able to persuade other developing countries to beef up the powers of that regime so that it may be able to divert a good part of that wealth to needier countries. This could not only give the land- and shelf-locked states the all-important access to seabed wealth, but, in the bargaining process, they may obtain access to off-shore economic zones on a regional basis.

Once determined on this course of a moderate extension of national economic jurisdiction, the land- and shelf-locked could call on help from the great maritime powers. The United States, for example, having previously proposed narrow national limits and a "trusteeship zone" running right down the continental slope and continental rise to the ocean floor, currently is going along with the trend towards 200-mile economic limits. But it has done so mainly to secure rights of free movement of civil and military craft (especially through international straits), acceptance by all of international standards for exploitation of economic resources (including pollution control) and the protection of foreign investments from expropriation. The USSR, Japan, Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany all might favour a 40-mile compromise if the alternative was no general agreement on other agenda items important to them and if they otherwise had to face the prospect of unilateral 200-mile claims without international standards or management of any kind.

The crucial feature that is missing, at present, from all national proposals for the ocean regime is any recognition that international authority over the seabeds must extend to the superjacent waters so as to ensure that international seabed and waters are together managed as an ecological whole. But for those who care about the fragility of the ocean environment, the environmental standards that are set for national "exclusive economic zones" or Patrimonial Seas (which sounds nicer, but turns out as much the same thing) also matter very much indeed.

The whole bargaining process is fearfully circular and interlocking. But one thing is certain: unless there is a strong and effective international authority or regime, no effective source of pressure will exist to encourage countries to desist from making offshore "pollution havens" or "going for broke" with oil and gas exploration in risky conditions, or mining their fisheries to perdition. With 200-mile limits, the new ocean authority would remain basically a weak licensing body without management of control capacity of any significance.

A new ocean regime can be environmentally effective only to the extent that it has authority over economically appetizing parts of the seas. It will languish if it is left to live for decades on the "left-overs". But hoping for more than the leavings may be a pipe dream. How worried should we be at the possibility that we must here, as perhaps in other instances where we are trying to produce development alongside environmental protection, recognize the limits to globalism?

In our desperate need to get better international co-operation to achieve

tangible results, perhaps we have passed the point where we should insist on a strong global authority for ocean management. Almost certainly, we are not going to get it.

As I see it, Caracas should not be excessively committed to global administration. A world authority would inevitably be too weak to do the job of actual environmental supervision, and the policing required would never be permitted on a world level in the present international climate. Certainly, we must have global standards for fisheries and pollution control both on and off shore, because ocean currents are no more interested in geopolitical regions than they are in national frontiers. But when it comes to the instruments of authority, perhaps we must maximize regional consensus over the use of power to achieve results.

Writers on the task of creating an ocean regime have stressed the fact that this next venture in international organization is equal in importance to the creation of the League of Nations or the birth of the United Nations itself. Agreed. But let us learn from the experience of these two experiments.

Regionalizing the sea

We need a global umbrella for standards, approaches and practices. Along with the umbrella must go a world community chest to collect the income for mankind's common heritage royalties. But administration, monitoring and policing of agreements should be decentralized to the regional level. The regions of the UN's Economic Commissions are too big and unwieldy for the task. The new ocean regions should be related to the logic of ocean geography: the protection of specific seas or gulfs or ocean regions where some degree of political or economic homogeneity may be drawn into an optimal compromise with oceanographic and ecological reality.

To build upon these lines would be to follow the political trend of present marine arrangements, especially those made for fisheries. The Baltic Sea is obviously one promising region. The North Sea and Mediterranean are others, the Caribbean is a fourth. The Latin Americans' Pacific and Atlantic

coasts, the Bay of Bengal, the Persian Gulf are other possibilities. The ocean regime might develop, in this analogy, along federal and state government lines. But the federated marine regions should include, as suggested earlier, the land- and the shelf-locked as equal partners. Their entry card would be their power to veto the coastal ambitions of their seafront neighbours.

The land-locked's share

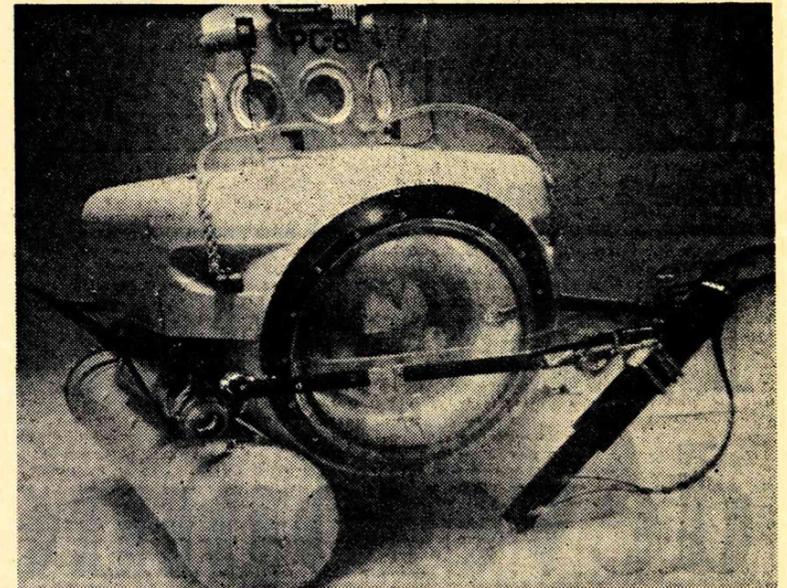
If they are successful in joining such federated groups and, then, assuming that they get a reasonable slice of the seabed, the land-locked may decide to back a wider Patrimonial (or Matrimonial, as the Caribbean states prefer to call it) Sea. If this sort of deal could be arranged, it might make sense, but it should be arrived at by regional agreement.

As in land-based federal structures, the activities in the federated regions should be liable for dues to support the ocean regime. Some years hence, when this same regime gleans income from the ocean depths beyond national jurisdiction, it should be able to direct funds to the land-based development efforts of UN members—a role that has, in fact, been suggested in a number of national proposals.

The regional approach has the very real virtue of being able to be evolved quietly, although necessarily along centrally agreed guidelines, while all the infinite nooks and crannies of the agenda of the Law of the Sea Conference are being explored.

Policing the oceans

But what about other interim arrangements? Bearing in mind the fact that no final answers on ocean management are likely to emerge for some time, perhaps indeed some years, it becomes vitally important that we look to see what existing UN Agencies are being backed by whom for what tasks. We are now talking largely about pollution control. More management of fisheries and seabed minerals must certainly wait for a conclusion to the Law of the Sea Conference, or the further development of regional arrangements



Exploring the bottom of the sea.

Sierra Club

discussed above. But who is to watch over our dirty habits in using the seas in the meantime?

Broadly speaking, three groups of national positions emerge on this question: First are the great powers and major ship-owning nations. The ones which naturally want the narrowest territorial and economic waters and the greatest freedom of the seas. These states would like to see IMCO (the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization) move to centre stage as a marine pollution regulatory agency. This is hardly surprising, seeing that IMCO's operative committees are dominated by the major maritime states.

But being so dominated, IMCO has limited credibility among the environmentally concerned. This was illustrated vividly recently at the major 1973 IMCO Conference on Marine Pollution by ships. The meeting was dominated by shipping interests watching, and indeed sitting on, the national delegations. Out of 26 consultative NGOs at that Conference, only one was non-commercial and concerned with environmental protection. Representatives of that NGO were deeply disturbed by the very serious lack of marine biologi-

cal and ecological expertise present at the meeting.

If IMCO's Marine Pollution Committee is really to take a leading role in the interim between now and the conclusion of LOS, and if it is to play a part thereafter, then group number one—the big shipping powers—had better dilute somewhat their strong injections of shipping politics with larger doses of ecological expertise.

UNEP's backers

The second group, generally opposed to the Big Flotilla, is a considerable number of developing countries concerned for the safety of their fisheries. These countries are increasingly worried about the growing industrial threat to the sea and weakness of the voice of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) as regards the marine environment.* This group includes many of the Latin Americans who have made claims to 200 miles of both seabed and superjacent water, partly on the basis that the area must be managed as an ecological whole. But the group appears to be led, for the moment at least, by Kenya.

It is perhaps not the sheerest coincidence that the host country of Maurice Strong's UNEP should be leading the battle for the Environment Programme to be the central organ for organizing co-operation on international marine pollution matters. UNEP is indeed playing a significant role on these questions, but so far it is only coordinating and helping marine research and measurement networks.

Should not the USA, USSR, France, the UK and Japan be encouraged to take UNEP a little more seriously in this area? Standards-setting and work on guidelines criteria which can be done now by UNEP before the ocean interests have become vested in the sea bottom and have started to spew chemicals and mineral tailings from ore-reducing ships, and oil from blow-outs, would have a much better chance of acceptability than when the rape of the deeper seas is well underway.

Finally, a third group of states is distinguishable from the others. These take an in-between position on questions of which UN body should do what pending the establishment of an ocean regime. This is a group of coastal states which includes Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Iceland. All are deeply concerned for the preservation

⇒ p. 11

* At a recent press conference, Maurice Strong reported that the Environment Programme's Governing Council, which met in Nairobi in March, had given him a mandate strongly to represent environmental issues in the Law of the Sea Conference. Ed.

A CAPSULE HISTORY OF THE LAW OF THE SEA

The doctrine of freedom of the seas has been the dominant principle of the Law of the Sea since it was first formulated by the Dutchman, Hugo Grotius, in 1609. It has traditionally been supported by major maritime nations to protect trade, communications and freedom of movement for their fleets.

1945: The United States, in the Truman Proclamation, the first modification of the doctrine of freedom of the seas, extended U.S. jurisdiction over natural resources to its continental shelf "beneath the high seas" (i.e., beyond U.S. territorial limits). This represented a land acquisition of 700,000 square miles. Other nations quickly followed suit with similar claims.

1958: In order to codify these and other changes in international law, the United Nations convened the first Conference on the Law of the Sea. The result was four multilateral conventions, which have since been ratified by most nations. Recent developments, however, have shown them to have serious defects. The Conventions were on:

- Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea, the first attempt to prevent over-fishing. Its provisions are now outdated by greatly increased world demand for protein and the development of more efficient fishing techniques.

- The High Seas, defined freedom of the seas in terms of freedom to navigate through, fly over, fish, lay cables, etc., but failed to state where national waters end and the high seas (international waters) begin.

- The Territorial Seas and Contiguous Zone, outlined the rules by which the coastal state may exercise jurisdiction within its territorial sea, but did not specify how far out this was to extend. A second conference in 1960 failed to reach agreement on this point.

- The Continental Shelf, endorsed the Truman Proclamation by giving coastal states jurisdiction over the resources of their continental shelves to a depth of 200 meters (656 feet) or beyond that to where the depth of the water permits exploitation of natural resources. Today's technology makes drilling possible at more than twice that depth.

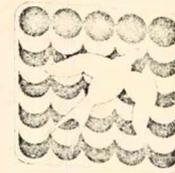
1967: The UN General Assembly established a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed, now expanded to 91 members and forming the preparatory committee for the 1974 Conference.

1970: A new concept of the resources of the sea as "the common heritage of mankind" was endorsed by the General Assembly. In a statement of principles, the UN declared that there is an area beyond national jurisdiction not subject to national appropriation, to be governed by an international regime, and to be used for peaceful purposes only. It must be open to all countries, including the land-locked, for use and research, with special attention paid to the interests of coastal states and developing countries. The latter point was decisive in securing the co-operation of the developing countries, who were concerned that they would be prevented from sharing in the potential profits by the technologically advanced countries.

1971: The United Nations endorsed a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor. This treaty, the first concrete result of UN efforts in this area, was negotiated by the UN's Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

1972: The General Assembly called for a comprehensive Conference in 1974 to deal with all aspects of sea law, legal as well as economic.

United Nations Association of the USA



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

February 12, 1975.

Mr. Peter Bennet Stone *Editor in Chief*
United Nations Development Forum
C.E.S.I *Palace de Nations*
Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Peter:

As an afterthought, yesterday I sent you a cable.
In the meantime, you will have made your decision.
And whatever decision it was, it is all right with
me, of course. From now on I am a fatalist in this
matter!

At any rate, however, could you please reserve 250
copies of this issue for me. I shall, of course, be
glad to pay for them (hopefully, at a reduced rate!)

I think our strategy is going big guns. Something
simply has to be done to live up the show.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Yours as ever,

Elis

Elisabeth Mann Borgese.



Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Télex : 22 212 ou 22 344
Téléphone : 34 50 11 31 02 11

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL INFORMATION (CÉSI)

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVE 10

REF. No:
(à reporter dans la réponse)

Dear Author,

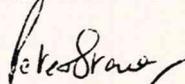
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Thank you.

Yours sincerely,


Peter Stone
Editor-in-Chief
DEVELOPMENT FORUM

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: EC 331/1(4)

3 February 1977

EMB

Can he do you any good?

\$

Did you answer?

Dear Sir,

I am a participating member of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and should be grateful to receive information on the on-going activities in the New York area.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr.) S. Arungu Olende
Economic Affairs Officer
Energy Section
Energy and Mineral Development Branch
Centre for Natural Resources
Energy and Transport

The Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions
New York Office
Suite 1015,
527 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022.

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES
A GENÈVE

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE
AT GENEVA

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

PALAIS DES NATIONS
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

DG/960
I 9/71 44375

10 March 1972

Dear Mrs. Borgese,

Thank you very much for your invitation to attend Pacem in Maribus-III in Malta this summer.

In the light of my commitments around that time, I think it unlikely that I shall be able to attend myself. However, I have written to New York with a view to agreeing on suitable United Nations representation at the meeting. I shall write to you again as soon as a decision has been reached.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'V. Winspeare Guicciardi'.

V. Winspeare Guicciardi

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
The Secretary-General,
PAEM in MARIBUS,
Box 4068,
SANTA BARBARA, California, 93103,
United States of America.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:



SALES SECTION
UNITED NATIONS

18 Oct 1974.

Your Aug issue no. 236

should now have arrived - that

is the 2nd + final 1974 issue.

There will now be only 2 issues
per year - subscription price will
be \$10.00 per year.

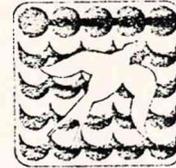
However your May 74 (3 yr sub.)
will be honoured at the old

price. May 74

M. Reed

Sub. Dept.

Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

May 24, 1974

Sales Section
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

ATTN: Mr. Reed

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed a check in the amount of \$6.75 for a three-year subscription to the "Permanent Missions" blue book.

Mr. Reed has kindly agreed to send the January 1974 on ahead to me at the above address so it will not be necessary to start the subscription, on receipt of this letter, with that issue. I believe there is another issue coming out this month, and we shall be happy to receive that as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

Encl: Check for \$6.75 to U.N. Sales Section

10/16/74
We received only the Jan 74 issue. We need the new one badly. Thank

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:



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Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

May 28, 1973

Mr. P. J. Loftus
Director
Statistical Office
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Loftus,

The International Ocean Institute takes pleasure in inviting you to attend Pacem in Maribus IV, to be held in Malta from June 23 to 26, 1973.

As during the past three Convocations, we will have the participation of distinguished statesmen and legal experts, industrialists, fishery experts, ocean scientists, ecologists, and students and junior civil servants, with a maximum interaction among these groups.

The Convocation will be preceded this year by a special conference on Marine Parks in the Mediterranean to be held in Naples and vicinity from June 18 to 22.

Enclosed you will find:

1. Program and agenda for Pacem in Maribus IV,
2. Program and agenda for the conference on Marine Parks (please note that both programs are provisional and may undergo minor changes), and
3. Registration form for either or both events, with a return envelope. Please return this to us at your earliest convenience.

We very much hope that you will be able to take part in these deliberations and shall be happy to answer any questions you may have.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

UN

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

5 June 1973

Dear Miss Borgess,

Thank you for your letter of 28 May, addressed to Mr. P.J. Loftus, inviting us to attend Pacem in Maribus IV, to be held in Malta from 23 to 26 June, 1973.

I regret that because of other commitments it will not be possible for us to attend.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



S.A. Goldberg
Director
Statistical Office

Miss Elisabeth Mann Borgess
Chairman, Planning Council
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus .

Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103

May 28, 1973

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Director
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Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

P/M W

March 2, 1971

Mr. P. J. Loftus
Director
Statistical Office of the United Nations
Secretariat of the United Nations
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Loftus:

Thank you for your letter of February 25 and the extremely helpful information it contained.

Thanks also for the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.

It occurs to me that you might be able to attend ~~the~~ second Pacem In Maribus Convocation to be held in Malta, June 29 - July 5. We expect to have an attendance of about 250 participants -- diplomats, marine and political scientists, industrialists, legal experts -- of every political opinion, to examine the needs for, and structure of, a world ocean regime.

The enclosed study projects will form the basis of the discussions.

I shall be glad to answer any questions you might have regarding Pacem in Maribus.

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Secretary General
Pacem In Maribus

enc.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

25 February 1971

REFERENCE:

Dear Miss Borgese,

Thank you for your letter of 25 January 1971 concerning a proposal of an ocean development tax for the first international ocean decade.

On the technical aspect of your proposal, I am happy to offer my comment in the following paragraphs.

In the field of shipping, the item to be taxed should be the amount of service performed by ocean fleets in their carriage of merchandise and passengers. Such service performed can be considered as ocean produce because it is comparable to fish caught by fishing fleets or crude petroleum extracted from ocean bed.

The accurate measurement of shipping services is usually in units of ton-miles for merchandise and passenger-miles for passengers. However, for tax purposes, the best measurement is naturally the revenue earned by shipping enterprises, similar to cash received for the sale of fish caught or proceeds realized through the sale of crude petroleum via off-shore oil extraction.

There are two ways to tax shipping services, namely the direct taxation and the indirect taxation.

Direct taxation

This taxation is to be applied to that part of gross revenue earned by shipping enterprises that represents freight charges for the merchandise carried and passenger fares received. It is income tax. In most cases this taxation may be incorporated into regular direct corporate income tax of a country if such taxation system is existing in the country in question. Otherwise, a special legislation is required.

Miss E.M. Borgese
Secretary-General
The Center for the Study of
Democratic Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California 93103



- 2 -

As an alternative, a tax on the net registered tonnage of shipping could be considered on the ground that revenue earned should be proportional to the amount of revenue earning tonnage at the normal operating efficiency. This alternative offers simplicity and ease in its application. Tax might be collected together with the payment of annual fee for registration by ship owners.

Indirect taxation

This is sales tax. For passenger travel, it might be collected on passenger tickets sold. For merchandise imports, customs might be utilized as the tax collector based on ocean freight charges of individual shipments, the amounts of which are usually stated on ships' manifests. If such information is deleted from the manifests by the ship owners prior to their submission to the customs or port authorities, as it is often done in many countries, a legislation may be required to prevent ship owners from doing so.

The choice between the direct and the indirect taxation is hard to make. The merits and demerits of both should be carefully examined and debated. Both approaches will certainly encounter strong resistance because much is at stake. For instance, the yield of this type of tax revenue, if one percent rate is to be applied as is proposed, would probably amount to about 150-200 million U.S. dollars. In 1970, approximately 1.3 billion metric-tons of petroleum and 1.1 billion of dry goods were carried by the world fleet. Although information on global ocean freight earning is not available, the carriage of this volume of sea-borne cargo should result in a freight revenue of the magnitude of about 15-20 billion dollars. For the United States alone, The Bureau of The Census implied that the U.S. importers paid about \$2.5 billion (for freights) for their imports of about \$40 billion f.o.b. (see High-lights of U.S. Export and Import Trade, FT 900, December 1970).

Finally, I wish to mention that the information you requested on ton-miles of goods imported and exported by each country is not available at this time. However, they would be available, including those for land locked countries, probably by the end of this year. They would relate to the years 1966, 1967 and 1968. For this measurement, we do not believe it to be relevant to the tax problem as too many elements other than tonnage and distance influence the determination of freight charges.

.....
I enclose one copy of "Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1969, Vol II" for information on GNP.

Yours sincerely,

P.J. Loftus

Director
Statistical Office

- 2 -

1967 - 1968 Yearbook
 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS
 Vol. II - 1967

- 2 -

As an alternative, a tax on the net registered tonnage of shipping could be considered on the ground that revenue earned should be proportional to the amount of revenue earning tonnage at the normal operating efficiency. This alternative offers simplicity and ease in its application. It might be collected together with the payment of annual fee for registration by ship owners.

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I enclose one copy of "Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics 1967, Vol II" for information on GNP.

Yours sincerely,
 F. L. Holmes
 Director
 Statistical Office

January 25, 1971

Mr. P. J. Loftus
Director
Statistical Office of the United Nations
Secretariat of the United Nations
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Loftus:

Tom Busha of IMCO suggested I get in touch with you in the following matter.

The Pacem In Maribus Continuing Group for Policy Research, of which I am Secretary-General, is conducting a study on a proposal for an ocean development tax. I am enclosing an outline of the project. Could you help me by commenting on it and by filling in some of the data? In particular, your office might be in a position to provide estimates of ton-miles of goods imported and exported by each country (including those without coastlines), and figures about the GNP of all nations.

Studies on this ocean development tax proposal are carried on by CNEOX, the University of Nice, in Mexico, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Romania, Norway, and a number of other places. We hope to assemble and analyze all this material this Spring, for presentation at the next Pacem In Maribus Convocation, to be held in Malta, June 29 - July 5, 1971.

Anything you may do to help us will be greatly appreciated.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Secretary-General
Pacem In Maribus

enc.



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



Cable Address: UNITERRA, Nairobi
Telex No. 22068
Telephone: 33930

P. O. Box 30552,
Nairobi.

Ref. 42/7/1

5 August 1974

Dear Mrs Borgese,

Before his departure from Nairobi on official travel, Mr Strong requested me to reply to your kind letter of 3 June, inviting him to Pacem in Maribus V, 9-13 September in Malta.

It is with much regret that I must inform you that due to previous long-standing commitments, it will not be possible for Mr Strong to accept your invitation, as would have been his wish.

Since Mr Strong considers this meeting important to the work programme of UNEP, especially in the light of the topic "the development of the living resources of the Mediterranean", and if agreeable to you, he has suggested we request Mr Peter S. Thacher, one of his senior colleagues, who is director of our office in Geneva, to represent UNEP at this Convocation.

We would very much appreciate receiving an early reply to this alternative suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

Wladyslaw Neneman
Director

External Relations Officer

Mrs Elizabeth Mann Borgese, Chairman
Planning Council
International Ocean Institute
Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Very glad
Uniterra Nairobi
for Wladyslaw
PT G PIMV

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS--ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS--ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE PE 311/41

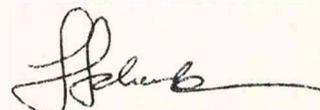
November 1976

✓ sent

Dear Sir/Madam,

The United Nations has been mailing Vacancy Announcements and/or Job Descriptions to you on a regular basis for some time now, and we should greatly appreciate learning whether this service has been useful to you, whether you believe it has resulted in additional men and women candidates applying for positions with this Organization, and whether therefore you would wish for the service to continue. In the affirmative, please fill in the boxes on the attached questionnaire and return it, along with your comments, to the address indicated. IF WE DO NOT RECEIVE A REPLY FROM YOU WITHIN A REASONABLE DELAY, WE WILL ASSUME THAT YOU ARE NO LONGER INTERESTED AND WILL DELETE YOUR NAME FROM OUR MAILING LISTS.

Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated.



(Mr) Leslie Schenk
Officer-in-charge
Recruitment Programmes Section

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE PE 311/41

Novembre 1976

Monsieur/Madame,

L'Organisation des Nations Unies vous envoie depuis quelque temps des avis de vacances de poste ou des descriptions de poste, et nous souhaiterions savoir si ce service vous est utile, si, à votre avis, il a incité davantage de candidats (hommes et femmes) à postuler des emplois auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, et si vous désirez par conséquent continuer à en bénéficier. Dans l'affirmative, je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir remplir le questionnaire ci-joint et le renvoyer, avec vos observations, à l'adresse indiquée. SI NOUS NE RECEVONS PAS DE REPONSE DANS UN DELAI RAISONNABLE, NOUS EN CONCLURONS QUE CE SERVICE NE VOUS INTERESSE PLUS ET VOTRE NOM SERA RAYE DE NOTRE FICHER D'ADRESSES.

Je vous remercie à l'avance de votre coopération.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Leslie Schenk'.

Leslie Schenk
Administrateur chargé de la Section
des programmes de recrutement



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

August 6, 1975.

Mr. Bernardo Zuleta
Under-Secretary General
United Nations Secretariat
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Ambassador Zuleta:

I understand that you may be going to Okinawa for United Nations Day at Ocean Expo, and this, of course, is excellent news. Has the date been fixed already? If not, it would be ideal if it could be fixed for October 1, or, at any rate, between October 1 and 4.

Pacem in Maribus VI is going to be held at that time. I am enclosing a provisional program. The cooperation we are getting in Japan is excellent, and things are really beginning to fall into place.

Now, nothing could be more auspicious than if Pacem in Maribus VI were to open with United Nations Day in Okinawa, and we could put your name at the head of the list of speakers on October 1!

Please let me know as soon as possible whether there are any chances.

Under separate cover I am sending you my analysis of the Single Negotiating Texts. I think you might be interested in the final section, on the New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea. This is the starting point for a very comprehensive study Dr. Pardo and I are working on, under a grant from the Netherlands Government. It should be completed by the end of the year. If you have any suggestions, I would be grateful.

Looking forward to hearing from you, with all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

Encl: Program PIA VI
Media queries: Analysis

October 30, 1975.

Mrs. Amie Pierce
United Nations Secretariat
United Nations Plaza
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Pierce:

Some time ago I asked Bhagwat Singh to send me the following documents:

UNSCTAD, "Review of maritime transport, 1973" (TD/B/C/114), prepared for the Sixth Session of the Committee on Shipping, 9 April 1974.

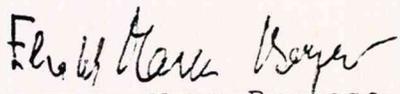
UNCTAD, "United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, final act and annexes" (TD/CODE/11/Rev.1, 9 May 1974).

These documents never reached me.

I do need them quite urgently now. Could you be so very kind as to send them the quickest possible way?

Many thanks.

Cordially yours,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

August 6, 1975.

Dear Mr. Muller,

it was nice meeting you at last, even if briefly!

I am delighted by the prospect of your coming to Okinawa. Please confirm as early as possible. Our lists ought to be closed by August 15 to allow Japan Airline time for ticketing and routing.

I am enclosing an up-to-date copy of the program. We would like your intervention in particular on the subject of "Interaction of Uses of Ocean Space and Resources," because it is this interaction that requires a restructuring of the present Agency system. And it is on this that we would like you to speak. Could you prepare a paper? Could you speak for about 15-20 minutes on October 2, p.m.?

Just to give you an idea of where we are standing, I am sending you a copy of the piece Dr. Pardo and I did for the "Tinbergen Project on the new international order." This is a very concise summary, and is followed by three big fat appendixes. But, at any rate, it gives you an idea.

With all good wishes,

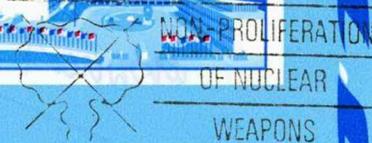
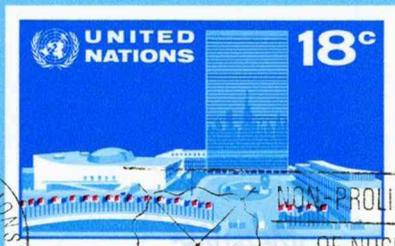
Yours cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

AIR LETTER



AÉROGRAMME



MRS. E. Mann Borsette
Center for Study of Democratic Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara Calif. 93102

SECOND FOLD

DO NOT USE TAPE OR STICKERS TO SEAL
NO ENCLOSURES PERMITTED

FIRST FOLD



Rm. 2727
U.N.
New York
N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. ^{10 Nov.} Borgese

I have today sent by AIR
PRINTED MATTER the two

UNCTAD docs. you requested
in your letter of 30 Oct. 1975.
Do hope they will reach
you safely.

Sincerely,
Amy Pierce

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

THIRD CONFERENCE
ON THE LAW OF THE SEA



TROISIÈME CONFÉRENCE
SUR LE DROIT DE LA MER

POSTAL ADDRESS — ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS — ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

13 August 1975

Dear Mrs. Mann Borgese,

In Mr. Zuleta's absence, I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6 August.

Mr. Zuleta will not be going to Okinawa during the month of September, as he had originally planned, but will most likely be going only in January 1976.

Since you are setting up your own meeting at this time, I thought I should let you know immediately that, unfortunately, it does not seem possible for Mr. Zuleta to attend Pacem in Maribus VI.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Z. Robles", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Secretary to
Mr. Bernardo Zuleta

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716

Santa Barbara, California 93103

orig. 12/14
United Nations



UN
NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
SALA SANTITHAM
BANGKOK 2, THAILAND.

TELEPHONE : 8 1 3 5 4 4
CABLE : ECAFE BANGKOK

NR/ERS/P.2 C.34

30 November 1973

Dear Miss Borgese,

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 5 November and a set of some papers prepared for the meeting on Energy Policies and the International System to be held at New Delhi from 4 to 7 December 1973. I have glanced through the papers quickly and found that they contain information of interest. It would be appreciated if you would send me the rest of the papers in due course.

As discussed while you were at Bangkok recently, I regret that I cannot attend your meeting at New Delhi for I have to service the Regional Survey and Briefing Course on Technical and Economic Aspects of Nuclear Power Development scheduled from 3 to 18 December 1973 at Bangkok. I am interested in your meeting and would like to receive a copy of the report as well as a summary record or a brief note with regard to the meeting's deliberation on the proposal for establishing an international energy institute.

I wish you a great success in your meeting.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P. Kambhu

M.L. Pijit Kambhu
Chief
Energy Resources Section
Natural Resources Division

Miss Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow
The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103
U. S. A.

MESSAGE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO PACEM IN MARIBUS V
MALTA, 9 - 13 September 1974

I am very glad to have this opportunity of conveying my best wishes to the participants at this important meeting. Since the creation of the International Ocean Institute, it has rendered a major international service in greatly increasing our understanding of the problems and potentialities of the seas and oceans, and I am particularly glad that your Convocation will be presided over by His Excellency Shirley Amerasinghe, whose contributions to the United Nations activities in the Law of the Sea have been of outstanding value, and are deeply appreciated.

It is essential that the results of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea be very carefully evaluated by governments, non-governmental organizations, industrialists, scientists, and concerned citizens. A process has been begun, which could have immense benefit to mankind, and I know that in this process we can derive great benefits - as we have done in the past - from the contributions of the Pacem in Maribus Convocation.

I am confident that you will have a successful and constructive Convocation, and I look forward to reading its conclusions.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

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CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

REFERENCE:

20 August 1974

Dear Mrs. Mann Borgese,

The Secretary-General who is presently away from New York has asked me to thank you for your kind letter of 27 June 1974, inviting him to attend Pacem in Maribus V, and asking him to send a message for this Convocation.

The Secretary-General appreciated your interest. I have the pleasure to send you attached a message by the Secretary-General for the Convocation.

The Secretary-General has also asked me to send you his warm personal regards and best wishes for a successful and memorable Conference.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ismat Kittani".

Ismat Kittani
Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Mrs. Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council
Pacem in Maribus
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California 93103

September 18, 1974

Mr. Ismat Kittani
Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General
United Nations
New York 10017

Dear Mr. Kittani:

Your letter of August 20 and the Secretary-General's message reached us in good time. The message was read at the opening of Pacem in Maribus V.

On behalf of IOI and all the participants of Pacem in Maribus V I wish to express our gratefulness for the message. Please convey my personal regards to the Secretary-General. I intend to write to him in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

REFERENCE:

20 August 1974

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Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ismat Kittani".

Ismat Kittani
Executive Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Mrs. Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council
Pacem in Maribus
Box 4068
Santa Barbara
California 93103

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
SALA SANTITHAM
BANGKOK 2, THAILAND.

TELEPHONE : 8 1 3 5 4 4
CABLE : ECAFE BANGKOK

NR/ERS/C.34

5 August 1974

Dear Miss Borgese,

I have received your letter inviting me to attend Pacem in Maribus V, to be held in Malta from 9 to 13 September 1974.

I regret to inform you that, owing to present commitments, I shall not be able to attend the meeting. I am, however, interested in the second topic of the meeting dealing with the development of the living resources of the Mediterranean, and should be grateful if you could kindly arrange to send me a set of documents on this topic presented at the meeting and a report.

With my best wishes for the success of the meeting,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "P. Kambhu".

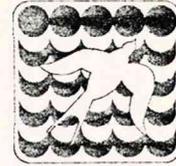
M.L. Pijit Kambhu
Chief

Energy Resources Section
Natural Resources Division

Miss Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council
Pacem in Maribus
Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103
United States of America

PK/v.

NATIONAL PROGRESS THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION
JUNE 1947 - JUNE 1972



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103

May 24, 1974

Sales Section
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

ATTN: Mr. Reed

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed a check in the amount of \$6.75 for a three-year subscription to the "Permanent Missions" blue book.

Mr. Reed has kindly agreed to send the January 1974 on ahead to me at the above address so it will not be necessary to start the subscription, on receipt of this letter, with that issue. I believe there is another issue coming out this month, and we shall be happy to receive that as soon as possible.

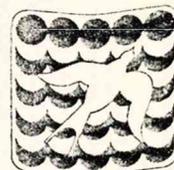
Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

Encl: Check for \$6.75 to U.N. Sales Section

10/16/74

Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

8 December 1973

Dear Sir:

The Board of Trustees and the Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute (IOI) have instructed me to seek recognition of the IOI as a bona fide international non-governmental organization having specialized consultative status with the United Nations. To this end, I enclose a copy of the Statute of the Institute and lists of the membership of its governing organs. I will be pleased to forward any other pertinent information that is deemed necessary for consideration of this request for recognition.

The immediate purpose of the request is to ensure that the Institute may participate in the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea, and be provided with advance documentation. The statutory concerns of the Institute are very closely related to the subject of that conference.

You may observe that members of the Institute's Board and Council include persons connected with governments and with governmental delegations to organizations of the UN family; they are, however, serving entirely in their individual capacities and are selected, as are the other members, in accordance with the Statute, so as to give a broad geographical, as well as disciplinary, composition to those bodies.

The Institute receives administrative support from the Royal University of Malta, and its operational funds are derived principally from public foundations and private sources. Individuals wishing to be associated with the Institute are designated, collectively, as "Friends of IOI". The University and the Government of Malta have been assisted, through a UNDP funded, UN-executed project, in the establishment of the Institute, which has received support, financially and in kind, from Unesco and from FAO for particular activities.

Secretary-General
United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York
New York 10017
USA

8 Dec 73

The Institute participated as an NGO in the UN Conference on the Human Environment, and has since taken part in the World Assembly of NGO's concerned with the Environment. It also is invited, as an NGO, to send observers to sessions of the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission of Unesco and of its subsidiary bodies. The Institute is currently seeking specialized consultative status with FAO and its General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. Although the Institute's activities are global in scope, it naturally does have a particular interest in Mediterranean affairs, by virtue of its location.

I should be grateful for your favorable consideration of this request.

Yours sincerely,

Sidney J. Holt
Secretary of IOI



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Mr. C. A. Stavropoulos
Under-Secretary-General
The Legal Counsel
United Nations
New York 10017

pay expenses, if necessary

Dear Mr. Stavropoulos:

The International Ocean Institute takes pleasure in inviting you to attend Pacem in Maribus V, to be held in Malta from September 9 through 13, 1974.

As during the past four Convocations, we shall have the participation of distinguished statesmen and legal experts, industrialists, fishery experts, ocean scientists, ecologists, and students and junior civil servants, with a maximum interaction among these groups.

The Convocation will be presided over by H.E. Mr. H. Shirley Amerasinghe of the Republic of Sri Lanka who, as you know, is President of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. Sir Anthony Mamo, Governor-General of Malta, will be the Honorary Chairman. The inauguration will take place on September 9 at 8:00 p.m. at the Corinthia Palace Hotel.

The Convocation will deal with two major topics:

1. An assessment of the results of the Caracas session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, with special emphasis on
 - a. The implications of the Economic Zone concept for the development of an international ocean regime, and
 - b. The prospects for arms control and disarmament in the oceans. This topic will be introduced by Mrs. Alva Myrdal of Sweden on the afternoon of September 13. Her presentation will be followed by a report by Dr. N. K. Panikkar of India on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and by general discussion.
2. The development of the living resources of the Mediterranean. This topic will be introduced by Dr. Sidney Holt, Director of the IOI.

UNITED NATIONS

March 1, 1971

Mr. Jose Rolz-Bennett
Under Secretary for Special
Political Affairs
Room 3834
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Jose:

I have a letter from Said who informs me
that you have been ill. Please let me know if
you are all right now.

As ever yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

October 20, 1970

Dr. Jose Rolz-Bennett
Executive Office of the Secretary-General
United Nations
New York, New York 10017

Dear Jose:

It's been a long, too long time. Malta, I think, was something of a success -- and we are girding ourselves for the next bout.

I am enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Convocation and a report on our continuing activities.

We need more Latin Americans next time. I hope you will be among them.

I would be grateful to have your reactions to the program for the next Convocation (as outlined in the continuing report) -- especially on the Ocean Development Tax.

Do you think you can spare half an hour for me on November 11 or 12? I shall be in New York at that time. It would be wonderful to see you again.

Yours affectionately,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

File UN Ass.

March 9, 1972

Mrs. Jules Sandford
464 Granite Avenue
Monrovia, California
91016

Dear Mrs. Sandford:

Thank you for your very kind letter of March 5th.

We need your encouragement.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese



Mrs Jules Sandford
4644 Granite Ave.
Monrovia, Ca.
91016

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 5

Dear Mrs Borque,

We were delighted to hear you use the title of our April 15 conference during one of the discussion periods at the Convocation on U.S. Foreign Policy.

I hope you will be happy to note the number of organizations & institutions concerned with "Educating for a World Community." Certainly much of the inspiration for this effort came from you & the work of the Center.

Sincerely yours,
Jules Sandford

March 8, 1973

Mrs. Alice Linsenmayer
Executive Secretary
U.N. Ass. of the U.S.A.
129 East Carrillo St.
Santa Barbara, California 93101

Dear Mrs. Linsenmayer:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of March 7. June unfortunately is out for me. We have a conference in India the first week of June and I will be gone June and July. I hope you will find another speaker on this important subject.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow

United Nations Association of the United States of America

SANTA BARBARA (TRI-COUNTY) CHAPTER

129 EAST CARRILLO ST.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101

PHONE (805) 962-6206

March 7, 1973

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Mrs. Elizabeth Mann Borghese
Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
2056 Eucalyptus Hill Road
Santa Barbara, Ca. 93108

Dear Mrs. Borghese:

Our Association is beginning to make plans for our Annual Meeting, to be held in June, before school is out for the summer.

At its last meeting our Board was unanimous in naming you as our first choice as speaker for this event. We are particularly interested in learning from you about The Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held at the United Nations in 1973 and in Chile in 1974, and in your sharing with us your hopes for the United Nations as a channel for achieving the aims of the Conference.

If your schedule allows you to accept this invitation, are there dates you would prefer? The meeting is always a dinner meeting and a highlight of our year. If you are our speaker, we will invite leaders of other community organizations, particularly those known to be concerned with environmental matters, to be present to hear you. We will also invite interested youth.

We hope that our request will receive your favorable consideration, and look forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,



Alice Linsenmayer (Mrs.)
Executive Secretary

for

Carnzu A. Clark (Miss)
President

May 6, 1974.

File
Mr. Robert Muller
Director and Deputy to the
Under-Secretary-General for
Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Dear Mr. Muller:

Thanks for your letter of April 25 and the extremely interesting enclosures.

It seems to me, Pardo's points are very well taken. It seems to me, also, that voting on the basis of the sovereign equality of nations, while it cannot be abandoned, can be integrated successfully with voting on a regional and functional basis. I have tried to work this out in my model for the Ocean Regime -- and am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the original and the amended version.

I certainly would like to have the opportunity of discussing Mr. Stassen's important proposal in some more detail.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

25 April 1974

Dear Mrs. Mann-Borgese,

I heard in Pasadena that you spoke to the United Nations Association on seabed problems the same day when I paid a visit later in the afternoon coming from a speaking engagement in Anaheim.

I greatly regret that I missed meeting you and listening to your presentation. I met with one of your colleagues who spoke to me about the Taluga project.

..... It has occurred to me that you may wish to have a copy of Harold Stassen's re-draft of the United Nations Charter which he sent to U Thant on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations. I am particularly attracted by his Council of minister's proposal. I only regret that Mr. Stassen's proposal has not received more notice.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert Muller".

Robert Muller
Director and Deputy to the
Under-Secretary-General for
Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann-Borgese
The Center for the Study of Democratic
Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara - California 93103

Jorge Castañeda
Ambassadeur du Mexique
with warm personal regards

ONS



NATIONS UNIES

SS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
SS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

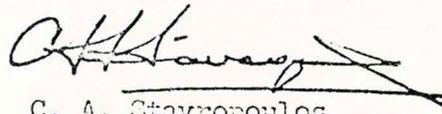
16 April 1974

My dear Mr. Ambassador,

With reference to your letter of 30 January 1974 addressed to the Secretary-General, I wish to inform you that I have requested that action be taken to place the International Ocean Institute on the roster of NGO's having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. When this has been done we shall include the I.O.I. in the list of NGO's to be invited subject to approval by the Conference.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,



→ C. A. Stavropoulos
Under-Secretary-General
Special Representative
of the Secretary-General
for the Third United Nations Conference
on the Law of the Sea

H.E. Mr. Jorge Castañeda
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the
European Office of the United Nations
Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations
8 East 41st Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: MAT/72/004

16 May 1972

Dear Mrs. Borgese,

Thank you for your letter of 8 May enclosing copies of your replies to those persons who have expressed interest in the Pacem in Maribus III Convocation and especially in the Fellowships. I'm sorry I was tied up when you called.

We shall send the Resident Representatives in the additional countries the same letter we sent to those on the original list so that they will be informed when the Governments put forward the requests for Fellowships and will be aware that such requests are to be a debit against the IPF of the requesting country. We have also requested the UN, as Executing Agency, to inform you as to the details of these Fellowships so that we can avoid the confusion over payment that arose last year.

With best wishes to you,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Sergije Makiedo', written over a horizontal line.

Sergije Makiedo
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau for Europe,
Mediterranean and the Middle East

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Secretary-General
Pacem in Maribus
The Center for the Study of
Democratic Institutions
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103

July 23, 1972.

Mr S Makjedo
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations
New York City, New York

Dear Mr Makjedo:

Here is a little interim report I sent to Mr
Peterson.

I should like to discuss the next steps with you as
soon as possible.

Hoping that you are having a nice summer,

Yours very sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

August 29, 1972

Mr. Rudolph A. Peterson, Administrator
United Nations Development Program
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Peterson,

I should like to reinforce Elisabeth Mann Borgese's appeal to you to persuade the Bank of America to provide a grant to Pacem in Maribus.

Apart from being her loyal colleague at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, I have an active personal interest. Before it even got into the political arena or on to the floor of the United Nations, the ocean regime had become my preoccupation. When, seven years ago, I was working on a book, Man and the Cosmos, I realized, in my study of the earth sciences, that the mineral resources of the deep ocean floor called for some sort of management because, among other risks, they would be exploited in competition with the natural resources of the land mass and with the mineral assets of the developing countries and I wrote to Paul Hoffman about it at that time. There are many other considerations and the ocean problems have presented the complexities which Pacem in Maribus is trying to resolve. I have been actively connected with P.,I. M. since its inception and have reason to know the effectiveness of its initiative and substantive contributions to the study of this new dimension in international relations.

If you could convey such considerations and secure financial support from the Bank, it would further the work in which U.N.D.P. has already shown practical interest.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Honourable
The Lord Ritchie-Calder

2 7 / EMB

Calendar

The
Center *for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.*



April 19, 1974.

Miss Carnzu A. Clark
United Nations Association
Santa Barbara Chapter
129 East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, Cal. 93 101.

Dear Miss Clark:

I tried to call you, but was unable to reach you.

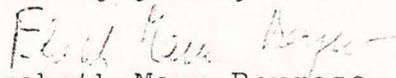
What I wanted to say is that I would be happy to help you with the organization of the conference in every possible way and make a speech. I am going to be in Caracas all summer, for the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, so I may have some fresh information...

As to the question of the honorary chairman of U.N. Day, I am of course flattered, but would it not be more meaningful to give it to a genuine Santabarbarian? For instance, to Robert Hutchins who, as you probably know, is about to retire as Chairman of the Center but who has done so very very much for world order and for the law of the sea that one should not miss any opportunity to signify one's gratefulness and recognition?

I shall be in Santa Barbara until early June -- then I'll be gone until the middle of September. Perhaps we can get together in May.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

DP 130 (4)

13 June 1972

Dear Mrs. Borgese,

Thank you for your letter of 10 May addressed to Mr. Georges Dumontet regarding the Pacem in Maribus III Convocation to be held in Malta, 27 June to 3 July 1972.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Ralph Townley, Senior Technical Adviser, Technical Advisory Division, will attend this meeting on behalf of UNDP. Mr. Townley is presently in Europe. We have cabled him informing him of his designation and asked him where he wants the documentation and other information about the meeting sent. As soon as we hear from him, we shall cable you his forwarding address.

I take this opportunity to send you our best wishes for a successful meeting.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in red ink, appearing to read "H. Buzeta".

H. Buzeta
Officer-in-Charge

Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Box 4068
Santa Barbara, Cal. 93103

cabled EMB



The
Center *for the Study of Democratic Institutions / The Fund for the Republic, Inc.*



May 15, 1974

Mrs. Joyce E. Clark
President
United Nations Ass. of the U.S.A.
Long Beach Chapter
3517 East Broadway
Long Beach, California 90803

Dear Mrs. Clark,

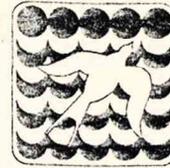
Thank you for your letter of April 26. In principle of course I would like very much to come to Pasadena on October 19. Just now, however, I have agreed to be a consultant and main speaker for the UNA of Santa Barbara who are organizing a big rally here, just about that time. So I am not sure that I can get away on October 19.

Could we leave the exact date in abeyance for a little while? If it were not the 19th, I certainly could come another day during that week.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Senior Fellow



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103

8 December 1973

Dear Sir:

The Board of Trustees and the Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute (IOI) have instructed me to seek recognition of the IOI as a bona fide international non-governmental organization having specialized consultative status with the United Nations. To this end, I enclose a copy of the Statute of the Institute and lists of the membership of its governing organs. I will be pleased to forward any other pertinent information that is deemed necessary for consideration of this request for recognition.

The immediate purpose of the request is to ensure that the Institute may participate in the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea, and be provided with advance documentation. The statutory concerns of the Institute are very closely related to the subject of that conference.

You may observe that members of the Institute's Board and Council include persons connected with governments and with governmental delegations to organizations of the UN family; they are, however, serving entirely in their individual capacities and are selected, as are the other members, in accordance with the Statute, so as to give a broad geographical, as well as disciplinary, composition to those bodies.

The Institute receives administrative support from the Royal University of Malta, and its operational funds are derived principally from public foundations and private sources. Individuals wishing to be associated with the Institute are designated, collectively, as "Friends of IOI". The University and the Government of Malta have been assisted, through a UNDP funded, UN-executed project, in the establishment of the Institute, which has received support, financially and in kind, from Unesco and from FAO for particular activities.

Secretary-General
United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York
New York 10017
USA

8 Dec 73

The Institute participated as an NGO in the UN Conference on the Human Environment, and has since taken part in the World Assembly of NGO's concerned with the Environment. It also is invited, as an NGO, to send observers to sessions of the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission of Unesco and of its subsidiary bodies. The Institute is currently seeking specialized consultative status with FAO and its General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. Although the Institute's activities are global in scope, it naturally does have a particular interest in Mediterranean affairs, by virtue of its location.

I should be grateful for your favorable consideration of this request.

Yours sincerely,

Sidney J. Holt
Secretary of IOI

August 17, 1972

Mr. Erik Jensen
Chef de Cabinet
Office of the Director-General
United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
SWITZERLAND

Dear Erik:

Just a line to tell you how nice it was to see you and your wife in Geneva. It was so pleasant at your home, and the contacts you made for me turned out to be terribly useful.

You will receive all the Pacem in Maribus III material in due time, and we'll be in touch.

My next European trip is scheduled for December 19. We have an Interfoundation meeting in Zurich at that time, and I may call you from there.

Thanks again, and my love to both of you.

Yours as ever,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

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Jdem

Telefax

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ZCZC 036 NEW YORK NY NL PD

MRS E MARN BORCESE

SECRETARY-GENERAL, PACEM-IN-NARIBUS

THE CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

POBOX 406B

SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA 93103

BT

MOST GRATEFUL YOU RESERVE THREE PLACES IN PACEM-IN-NARIBUS

CONVOCATION MALTA FROM TWENTYSEVENTH JUNE THROUGH THIRD JULY

FOR THREE INDIAN PARTICIPANTS AND CABLE CONFIRMATION TO UNDP RESIDENT

REPRESENTATIVE INDIA AT FOLLOWING ADDRESS QUOTE UNDEVPRO NEWDELHI

INDIA UNQUOTE

LAMUNIERE UNITED NATIONS

Called EMB