



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

To: Planning Council Members

From: Elisabeth Borgese

Date: June 25, 1974

I am happy to enclose the letter of invitation for Pacem in Maribus V. You will receive the enclosures referred to in the letter from Malta in the near future.

Bac
Dunn
Dupuy
Cast
Dohrn
Eatwell
G.P.
Gordon
Immer
McA
Murray
Pando
Kesteven
Kolodkin
Richardson
Piscard
U
Wooster
La Que
Pamkhan
Bucan



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716

Santa Barbara, California 93103

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.

The meeting of the IOI Planning Council is scheduled for September 9 at 10:00 a.m. The annual meeting of the IOI Board of Trustees will take place at 10:00 a.m. on September 13.

Pacem in Maribus V will be followed by a seminar, organized by the Geneva-based Quaker Service on the multiple peaceful uses of the Mediterranean.

Enclosed you will find a registration form with a return envelope. Please return this at your earliest convenience.

We very much hope that you will be able to take part in these deliberations. Now that the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is actually under way, we feel that our work, initiated in 1967, is really reaching its climax. Your cooperation is needed more than ever.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

Encl: Registration form
General information

Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute
Held in Malta during the Fifth Pacem in Maribus Convocation,
9&12 September 1974.

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SESSION

Item I

The Chairman brought the meeting to order at 10.40 on 9th September, at the premises of the Institute. Members present were: Borg Costanzi, Borgese, Bruce, Dohrn, Dupuy, Gordon, Holt, McAllister, Panikkar, Pardo, Piccard, Ritchie-Calder, Ui, The agenda was adopted as follows:

1. Adoption of agenda.
2. Adoption of minutes of 6th session and matters arising therefrom.
3. Report by Chairman on UNCLOS.
4. Report by Chairman on study projects.
5. Report by Director.
6. Report by President of Friends of the International Ocean Institute.
7. Financial matters -- consideration of accounts and budget.
8. 1974-75 program of work.
9. Forthcoming conferences.
10. Arrangements for PIM V.
11. Publications and public relations.
12. Membership of Council.
13. Next session of Council.
14. Other business.
 - (a) Oil drilling in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Item II

The minutes of the 6th session were adopted, without change.

Item III

The Chairman reported on the seminar sponsored in Caracas by CSDI, with which IOI was also linked. She also distributed and commented upon the texts of her two interventions in the debates. Pardo then gave his views of the results of the Caracas conference, particularly with respect to clarification of some issues. He responded to questions from members regarding settlement of disputes,

fishery limits, position of land-locked states, the impact of the "energy crises", the role of multinational petrochemical corporations in the conference".

Item IV

The Chairman reported on the status of study projects. She said several Foundations, as well as UNEP and the World Bank, had expressed interest in the continuation of the Mediterranean study. The Institute could now proceed with the Arctic study, even without Soviet participation; Norway is interested to get started, and the Nobel Institute will host a meeting. Our cooperators in Hawaii are raising two-thirds of the \$60,000 required for the Preparatory Conference to launch the Pacific project. The Donner Foundation may be interested to support this project, and will be approached when the Friends of IOI (Canada) is established. The date of the Hawaii conference must be reconsidered in the light of the dates now set for the Geneva Session of UNCLOS. Pardo said, and it was agreed, that there must be someone from a South American Country, preferably Peru, on the Planning Committee for the Hawaii Conference; the Chairman, would consult Kesteven about this. Holt drew attention to the 13th Pacific Science Congress to be held 18-30 August 1975 in Vancouver, at which one topic, "Aquatic Resources and their Management", would cover the fishery management strategy of the Pacific Rim nations.

The Government of Mexico has expressed interest in the Caribbean Project. It could be discussed at the 8th Session of the Council if this were held, as proposed, in Mexico early in January 1975; Venezuelan sources seem prepared to finance that meeting, which would also be a good time to review the Latin American position of UNCLOS.

Dr. Emery is thought to be organizing technical workshops but the Council lacks concrete information. It was agreed that the Chairman would write to him and to the Project Director to try to improve communication. Dupuy announced that one of his assistants has just finished a book on legal aspects of Caribbean problems. It will soon be published, in French, and will be dedicated to IOI.

Regarding the Energy/Ocean study, the Chairman had written a summary paper, which had been distributed in Caracas. The Government of Iran is pursuing its interest in a World Energy Institute and this will be followed up by a visit to Teheran by Borgese, Dohrn and Piccard on 10 October. Holt suggested that IOI should seek

to have the right to nominate at least one member to the Board of such an energy institute, and be referred to explicitly in the Statute as an organization to which work related to ocean problems would be sub-contracted; this was agreed. Panikkar hoped that there could be an Indian member of the Board. Some people thought the new Institute should be in a country which has no oil resources, but most agree that Iran is the best choice in other respects.

Item V

Holt introduced the draft report of the Director for 1973-74 which had been circulated in advance. He mentioned particularly the progress in getting up to date with the printing and distribution of publications. (see also Item **XI**).

Under this item the Council heard reports from Dohrn and Borgese on negotiations with Italian authorities regarding the facilities at Castellabate. 400 million lire have been allocated over a 2-year period to reconstruct the castle; in the meantime the IOI could use an empty building (an orphanage) in the village, as from January 1975 as headquarters for a regional study of multiple ocean use. \$150,000 per year for a minimum of 3 years are now being sought, within Italy, for running costs, with good prospects of success. The Council authorized its Chairman to form and convene a selection committee for officials of an "Italian Center for PIM". The Council decided that authorities concerned should be advised that Dohrn should be invited to organize the Center as a legal entity; and that as a transitional step the account of the Dohrn Foundation should be used as the depository for initial funds. Alternatively IOI might open an account in Italy for this purpose.

At the same time discussions are proceeding with Dr. Mario Ruivo towards setting up a Center in Lisbon to be associated with IOI, and deal with problems of the eastern Atlantic.

Regarding the RUM/IOI association with the United Nations University, no relevant decisions would be taken yet by governing organ of the UN University, but the application from Malta is still active.

Item VI

McAllister said that the flow of funds was continuing, but still at a low level. Bruce announced plans for establishing a

"Canadian Friends of IOI" and the Council gave assent to the use of this title. The new fund-raising body would not be able to donate money directly to IOI, but could cover the costs of activities within Canada or by Canadian nationals. Bruce, Borgese, King and **Holt** would look into the technical aspects of this action.

Item VII

A summary of accounts up to 31 August 1974 was circulated and introduced by the Treasurer. It showed a cash balance of just over \$15,000 of which \$9,000 was earmarked. Bills outstanding (including printing) totalled nearly \$17,000. \$2,000 are due from the General Service Foundation (earmarked Caribbean Project) but the Chairman expects to be billed by CSDI for about \$10,000 for IOI activities.

The Budget for 1974-75 had not yet been drawn up, pending consultations among the three ex-officio Board members. This would be done in time for the Board Meeting, now postponed until end October for lack of an assured quorum in Malta.

Items VIII, IX and XIII

With respect to study Projects it was agreed as follows:

- (a) Proceed with the Council session in Mexico, but avoiding overlap of dates with the Miami meeting of URI Law of the Sea Institute (6-9 Jan. 1975) and follow this up with seminars during the Geneva session of UNCLOS.
- (b) Postpone the Hawaii meeting until end May 1975 at the earliest, and seek to have it postponed for a year.
- (c) Prepare for a meeting in Norway on the Arctic in November (1975) i.e. in the 1975-76 financial year.

Pardo said that the UN Secretariat had been advised by states to organize seminars on questions under discussion in UNCLOS and that IOI may have an opportunity to participate (especially as the activities of the Institute in Caracas had been very much appreciated by the UN Secretariat as well as by delegations of several countries) by, for example, nominating discussion leaders on such topics as base-lines, impact of new technology, fishery management, scientific research.

Concerning educational activities Holt said he expected that Unesco would again be able to support a summer school in 1975. Two post-graduate fellowships offered jointly with MAMBO for Maltese students at RUM, initially in biology and physics, would be augmented by additional ones in social sciences (especially law and economics). Teaching activities in RUM, schools in Malta, and elsewhere will be continued as before as opportunity offered. An exchange arrangement was being worked out with the School of Environmental Studies at University of California (Santa Cruz) with the assistance of Mrs. McAllister. Studies begun at IOI on fishery problems, both global and Mediterranean in scope, would be continued as far as time and funds permitted.

Item X

It was agreed that members of the Council participating in PIM V would serve as its steering committee and meet early each morning and other times as necessary. Arrangements were reported to be well in hand; participation would be less than in previous years but should nevertheless be interesting because of the expected arrival of people especially from developing countries who had not previously attended but who had learned about PIM in Caracas.

Item XII

The Council accepted, with regret, the resignation of Prof. Wooster. Mr. Yankov (Bulgaria) was elected in his place.

Borgese, Brucan, Dupuy, La ue and Ritchie-Calder were re-elected. Kolodkin would be informed that he could, whenever he wished, be accompanied or substituted by another colleague from the Soviet Union, at Council sessions.

The Council agreed to recommend to the Board the nomination of Dr. Mario Ruivo (Portugal), Mr. Evensen (Norway) and a Venezuelan to be named as members of the Board.

It was agreed that an appropriate way be sought to associate Dr. Virtuoso with the Council, in recognition of his contribution to extend PIM activities to Italy.

The Council met again at 18.00 on 12 September. Ritchie-Calder, Borgese, Borg-Costanzi, Pardo, McAllister, Panikkar, LaQue, Gordon, Dupuy and Holt were present.

Under item X, a draft statement was read and commented upon by members. It was agreed this should be rewritten and then presented for amendment and approval by PIM V, as a final document from the Convocation. The statement would state briefly what it was thought had been achieved at Caracas and what were the main outstanding problems for Geneva.

Item XI

The Council noted the success obtained in getting journals to carry stories, translations and extracts of articles and publications from IOI and from its Council members. Holt reported, however, that the IOI Report would no longer be published in "Oceans" magazine, but two other journals (British ones) were considering publication for IOI. Meanwhile they were being distributed directly from Malta and sent especially to editors of journals who could use the information in them.

Borgese suggested that the Institute should consider publishing a periodical, starting before March 1975, containing articles on ocean affairs by people from "third-world" countries. Council members thought this a good idea, but an impracticable one at the present time. It was agreed to concentrate now on publishing and distributing quickly the substantive results of PIM V.

The Council adopted a proposal by Dohrn that members should undertake to receive copies of IOI Reports in bulk and distribute them in their countries. His action in translating some of the Reports into Italian and distributing them was applauded, with the suggestion that other members do likewise.

Ritchie-Calder undertook to contact the editors of "Trident" to see if they will publish material sent them by IOI.

Item XIV

(a) Dohrn, who was no longer in Malta when this item was discussed, had left with LaQue a note concerning the dangers of seabed exploration off SW Italy. In view of his absence and that of the other member concerned (Piccard) it was decided to defer this matter to a later date and to so inform the two members.

(b) Ui referred the forthcoming ocean exposition starting in Okinawa in July 1975 and considered that IOI should organize some

event in Japan during the period of the exposition. One possible occasion would be the Environmental Congress being convened in Kyoto 11-22 November 1975. As a member of the organizing committee for this he proposed to invite some Council members, with their permission, to attend and speak.

Another activity Ui reported was a 100 day working tour by 30 leading Japanese "environmentalists". They would visit about 50 countries in the periods March-April and July-August 1975. Council welcomed the idea that the tour should include some Mediterranean countries, including Malta. Ui would keep in touch with Holt about the arrangements. Ui said he intended now to start a branch of FIOI in Japan; that he was involved with formation of a network of movements against pollution, in Asia, with the foundation of an Asian Society for the Environment, and publication of "Kogai" newsletter.

(c) Holt outlined what he hoped would emerge from the Quaker Conference "Mediterranean: Cooperation for survival?" to be held in Yvoire (France) immediately after PIM V and which he would be attending with other Council members.*

The Session adjourned at 20.00 hours.

*This is the subject of a separate report.

JM

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

Draft Budget, October 1974-September 1975, prepared by S.J. Holt for consideration by third session of Board of Trustees, on basis of discussion in 7th Session of Planning Council, 9th September 1974.

	<u>US\$</u>
A. <u>Directorate</u>	
1. Director, personal services	25,000
2. Assistant to Director	7,000
3. Typist	2,500
4. Staff travel (not connected with specific projects)	2,000
5. General office expenses	2,000
6. Miscellaneous expenses	1,000
7. Library	<u>1,000</u>
	40,500
B. <u>Board of Trustees and Planning Council</u>	
1. Two sessions of Council - one in Mexico, January 1975, one in Malta, Summer 1975.	8,000
2. Third and fourth sessions of Board	<u>6,000</u>
	14,000
C. <u>PIM VI</u>	
Not budgetted, as no decision yet taken on whether it will be held during this year, and if so where and on what scale.	
D. <u>Study Projects</u>	
(Only those are listed for which specific expenditures are anticipated)	
1. "Constitution for the Oceans". Seminars in Geneva during UNCLOS session.	
Travel of consultants, office expenses	10,000
2. Living marine resources (see also 3a)	
Travel for consultation with specialists	2,000
Data analysis contract	<u>2,000</u>
	4,000
3. Mediterranean Development and its Impact on the Marine Environment.	
(a) Information and educational resource center	5,000
(Part-time assistance, preparation and distribution of newsletter etc. purchase of miscellaneous items).	

(b) Attendance at: UNEP Conference on Med.
Pollution, Barcelona, January 1975, United
Towns Association Conference and others 2,000

(c) Project for improvement of Mediterranean
resources (Phase 1, carried over from
1973-74. 20,000

4. Caribbean and Gulf Development and Its Impact
on the Marine Environment:
Information awaited from Project Director; budget
should include also participation in 1st Session
of new Fishery Council for the Caribbean.

5. Arctic Basin
Preparation for conference in Norway in fall
1975. Travel 3,000

6. Energy policies and the ocean.
(IOI involvement at present is participation of
3 Council Members in planning World Energy Insti-
tute, cost of which is covered by separate funds.)

7. Pacific Ocean Affairs Conference (Hawaii).
(Possibly will be postponed until 1975-76). 20,000
Total of D 64,000

E. Summer School.

1. "Introduction to the Sea", in Malta, for 15-17
year olds, from Mediterranean. 5,000

2. Cooperation with international course in
Portoroz, Yugoslavia, for young people of high
school age. (Instructors and bursaries). 3,000
8,000

F. Bursaries

1. Three for research in Malta by Maltese students
(two of these financed in part by MAMBO). 2,500

2. Two for study by foreign students in Malta 4,000

3. Study abroad 6,000
12,500

G. <u>Italian Centre for PIM</u>	
1st year of activity	150,000
H. <u>Publications</u>	
1. PIM V Proceedings	1,500
2. Miscellaneous studies, reports	1,000
	<hr/>
	2,500

11th October 1975
rmz

International Ocean Institute
Royal University of Malta

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

Statement of Source and Application of Funds up to 31st September, 1974 (U.S.\$)

Source of Funds	1971/72-72/73	1973/74	Total
Cash Receipts by Royal Univ. of Malta	160,754.21	20,304.59	181,058.80
Other Cash Receipts	36,805.81	15,049.39	51,855.20
Contributions in Kind	55,955.15	6,800.00	62,755.15
	<u>253,515.17</u>	<u>42,153.98</u>	<u>295,669.15</u>

Applications of Funds	Expenditure		Bills Outstanding	Earmarked Balance	Total
	1971/72-72/73	1973/74			
A3 Ocean Development Tax	14,485.03	-	-	-	14,485.03
A4 Woodshole Conference	4,557.42	-	-	-	4,557.42
A5 Nice Conference (PC)	7,378.95	-	-	-	7,378.95
A6 PIM II Arrears	6,805.34	-	-	-	6,805.34
A7 Miscellaneous	1,647.54	1,400.14	-	-	3,047.68
A8 Royal University of Malta	13,875.15	6,800.00	-	-	20,675.15
A9 PIM III	34,565.36	-	396.00	-	34,961.36
A10 Creditors Prior to IOI	14,853.85	-	4,412.23	-	19,266.08
A11 PIM IV	11,099.82	3,499.54	-	-	14,599.36
A12 New York Meeting (BT)	-	890.88	-	-	890.88
A13 Switzerland Meeting (PC)	-	193.20	-	-	193.20
A14 PIM V	-	1,779.40	9,801.00	-	11,580.40
B1 Printing Fund	2,269.56	2,533.51	11,814.00	-	16,617.07
B2 Summer Schools	13,044.51	1,297.02	-	149.72	14,491.25
B3 Chair of International Ocean Affairs	21,935.00	-	-	5,750.00	27,685.00
B4 Mediterranean Project	55,890.12	4,109.88	-	-	60,000.00
B5 Caribbean Project	26,130.18	6,443.55	-	16,898.44	49,472.17
B6 Arctic Project	223.65	-	-	-	223.65
B7 Disarmament Project	10,480.81	-	-	-	10,480.81
B8 Marine Research Fellow- ship	-	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00
	<u>239,242.29</u>	<u>28,947.12</u>	<u>26,423.23</u>	<u>23,798.16</u>	<u>318,410.80</u>

Overall Deficit

-22,741.65

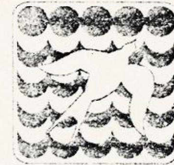
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE

Financial Statement for the period ending 30-9-74 - RUM Books

	<u>1971/72 — 1972/73</u>		<u>1973/74</u>			
	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>		
Balance Brought Forward	-	-	-	6,959.00		
Receipts by Royal University of Malta (A1-2)	88,517.41		7,208.66			
(B1-8)	72,236.80	160,754.21	13,095.93	20,304.59		
		<u>160,754.21</u>		<u>27,263.59</u>		
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>					<u>Bills Outstanding</u>	<u>Earmarked Balances</u>
A3 Ocean Development Tax		14,485.03		-	-	-
A4 Woodshole Conference		4,557.42		-	-	-
A5 Nice Conference (PC)		7,378.95		-	-	-
A6 PIM II arrears		6,805.34		-	-	-
A7 Miscellaneous		1,647.54		1,400.14	-	-
A9 PIM III		24,485.36		-	396.00	-
A10 Creditors Prior to I.O.I.		14,853.85		-	4,412.23	-
A11 PIM IV		11,099.82		2,050.15	-	-
A12 New York Meeting (ST)		-		890.88	-	-
A13 Switzerland Meeting (PC)		-		193.20	-	-
A14 PIM V		-		1,779.40	9,801.00	-
1 Printing Fund		2,269.56		2,533.51	11,814.00	-
2 Summer Schools		6,569.51		1,297.02	-	149.72
3 Chair of Inter. Ocean Affairs		21,935.00		-	-	5,750.00
4 Mediterranean Project		31,890.12		4,109.88	-	-
5 Caribbean Project		5,594.06		-	-	2,428.11
6 Arctic Project		223.65		-	-	-
7 Disarmament Project		-		-	-	-
8 Marine Research Fellowship		-		-	-	1,000.00
		<u>153,795.21</u>		<u>14,254.18</u>	<u>26,423.23</u>	<u>9,327.83</u>
Cash Balance C/F		6,959.00		13,009.41		
Overall Deficit						

Can be released not classified

-22,741.65
adjusted → (-13,000)



Pacem in Maribus

Box 4716
Santa Barbara, California 93103

To: Members of the IOI Planning Council
From: Elisabeth Borgese
Date: November 22, 1974

I am happy to inform you that the Government of Mexico has confirmed its generous offer to host the coming meeting of the Planning Council in Mexico from January 3-5, 1975 (date agreed upon by the Planning Council at its last meeting in Malta on September 9).

The regular meeting will be followed by a SEMINAR which will be attended by a number of Mexican and other Latin American and Caribbean experts. A sample letter of invitation, containing information about the agenda, and a list of experts to whom it was sent are enclosed. If you wish to add any other names, please do.

I shall be in Mexico during the second week of December to arrange the details and shall write to you again with further information at that time.

Because of the heavy holiday traffic, we have already requested reservations for each of you through our travel agency (House of Travel, 220 West Carrillo, Santa Barbara, California 93102, 805 963-1946). These reservations are confirmed for arrival in Mexico City January 2 and departure January 6. As soon as we hear from you we shall send you your ticket.

The Government of Mexico has generously agreed to pay all our expenses while in Mexico.

We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

(4) Encls.

*PKM Desk
GP*

Elisabeth Borgese

Retype
this one

~~Let me first of all express~~, on behalf of the Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute, ^{we wish to express} our most fervent thanks for the splendid hospitality of the Mexican Government and the most efficient cooperation of the Ministry of External Affairs in preparing this seminar. In particular, our thanks go to Vice Minister Gonzales Sosa and to Ambassador Castañeda for their generous help.

We are delighted to see what ~~importance~~, what a high priority the question of the oceans has in the perspective of this Government, and we could not have found a more appropriate motto for our deliberations than the words pronounced by President Echeverria at the Conference on the Law of the Sea in Caracas last summer.

This same spirit emanates from the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, which devotes a special Chapter, Chapter III, to the seabed and the ocean environment.

Due to technological developments above all, the economic potential of the oceans has been growing at a rapid pace during the last twenty years. It is quite certain that the next twenty years will see a further, dramatic increase in this economic potential and that marine technology and the development of marine resources will constitute a substantial part of the world economy.

The establishment of international institutions to regulate this part of the world economy in international ocean space and to establish new forms of cooperation between national and international management systems is therefore a task of overwhelming importance. Here is the challenge to realize the first institutional embodiment of the principles set forth in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. Here we must create, in concrete, institutional and managerial terms, the new international economic order the Charter announces.

The purpose of this seminar is to ask ourselves how far we have actually moved in this direction, at the Caracas session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, and since Caracas -- and what would be the best strategy to advance towards our common goal during the forthcoming Geneva session. And we want to look at this process both in global terms, and in regional terms, that is, with special consideration for the situation that is evolving in Latin America and in the Caribbean region.

Since this is the first time that our International Ocean Institute is active in Mexico, let me tell you just a few words about who we are and what we are trying to do.

We started our project on the new international order for the oceans in 1967 at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. After a series of meetings with oil and mining experts, fishery experts, oceanographers, international lawyers and diplomats, we published a draft model treaty, of the kind we hoped would eventually emerge from a Conference on the Law of the Sea which we hoped would eventually be called. It was one of the first interdisciplinary and comprehensive studies at that time.

In the wake of its publication in 1968, the Government of Malta, through the here present Ambassador Arvid Pardo, invited our Center to hold an international conference in Malta to explore the issue further. We called the project Pacem in Maribus and spent two years on organizing a series of interdisciplinary projects to prepare the conference, which brought together about 300 top experts from all over the world. We have held one such convocation every year since, reaching Pacem in Maribus V last September. We try to bring together all the main actors in the drama of the oceans, that is, representatives of politics, of science and of industry. If the new international order in the oceans is to be viable, these three sectors must cooperate in new

and unprecedented ways, at the national and at the international level. This is one of the challenges of the revolution in international relations through which we are living.

Since we are a nongovernmental organization, it is easier for us to stimulate new ideas, new approaches, new solutions than it is for official intergovernmental bodies and meetings burdened with the responsibilities of governmental instructions. Of course it is difficult to strike the right balance in this respect: If we move too far into the future with our projections, we are useless to Governments; if we don't move far enough -- if we are merely doing what intergovernmental meetings are doing anyway, and probably better -- we are equally useless. So we have tried to keep about three years ahead ^{to} governmental thinking with our study projects and our proposals:, and thus far we have had some good results.

Even though we are a nongovernmental organization, we are very proud that so many official personalities have been and are participating in our labor. Thus, the President of the Conference on the Law of the Sea, Ambassador Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, is also the Chairman of our Board of Trustees; and we count a number of the ~~top~~ ^{in the Conference} leaders ~~among~~ the ~~Delegates~~ among the members of our Planning Council⁵; and the head of one U.N. Agency, UNEP, the Vice Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, and two other Cabinet Ministers are members of our Board of Trustees. ~~fourteen members of our Planning Council and one member of our Board of Trustees~~ are present here today. Whenever we come up with something new and constructive we are thus sure that it will be listened to.

The International Ocean Institute, which continues the Pacem in Maribus project initiated by the Center, was established in 1972, in cooperation with the Government and the University of Malta and the United Nations Development Programme.

The Institute has launched a series of research projects:

in the Mediterranean, in the Caribbean, now in the Arctic, in the Central Pacific, designed ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ as^a contribution towards a definition of the ecological and economic infrastructures on which a legal ocean regime must be based. Each of these projects culminates in a regional seminar: Thus the Caribbean project gave rise to a seminar in Jamaica three years ago, which was directed by Ambassador Richardson, and about which we will hear later this morning, and of which this seminar here is, in part a continuation.

Besides these regional studies we have initiated a second series of projects, dealing with issues which are even wider than the oceans but which have a strong ocean component: such as Energy and the role of the oceans in energy production, transportation and waste disposal -- a role which is becoming more complex and more important at a very rapid pace, entailing legal and managerial requirements that have not yet been adequately explored.

Another project in this series deals with disarmament and arms control in the oceans, with 'Pacem in Maribus' in the strict sense, and here we have produced a number of papers and proposals: the latest being a very comprehensive and constructive study by Alva Myrdal.

So, here we are, at a moment that is really crucial: When there has been time to gain a perspective on what really happened at Caracas, and when we have to re-assess our hopes and our preoccupations and plan our strategy for the next round.

We are under no illusions: the assessment of the results of Caracas has been, certainly in the industrialized world but not only there, very negative: more negative, I think than is objectively warranted, because an enormous amount of preparatory work has been accomplished in Caracas,

Space

and a number of issues have been clarified. In spite of that there is a danger that Geneva may open in a spirit of tiredness and resignation. The great goal: ~~to create a new type of international organization to manage an area and resources that are the common heritage of mankind especially for the benefit of the developing nations~~ is being pushed aside. It is an open secret that the big nodule mining companies in West Germany, Japan, and the United States are prepared to start major operations on the deep floor of the Pacific in 1975, on their own, taking their own legal risks, without any regard to what will happen in Geneva. ~~It also has been announced repeatedly that a number of countries, including the U.S., will proceed unilaterally to annex their economic zones.~~ All this does not make negotiations in Geneva any easier.

Tiredness and resignation make for disintegration, for disgregation: There is a danger in the lack of a common purpose, a common focus among the three main working committees of the Conference, whose labors, instead of converging and reinforcing each other, tend to diverge, even to invalidate each other. Thus the second committee is working above all on defining national interests in ocean space and updating the old law of the sea; the First Committee is working on creating a new international economic order in one part of ocean space, namely the seabed. There is awareness, of course, ^{but} not not always, of the fact that what the Second Committee does may ~~in fact~~ ^{be done ex post} invalidate the results of the work of the First: which may end up by establishing an elaborate machinery to manage, for the good of mankind, ^{NOTHING}: an Authority that might turn out to be economically and politically not viable -- and which, furthermore the industrial nations which have the


technologies to engage in the activities to be managed, will simply not accept. The Third Committee is working on scientific research and environmental issues, without a determined institutional framework, and when members of the Third Committee refer, in their statements and draft articles, to an "international authority" it certainly is not the one that is being created by the First Committee, whose activities are restricted to the Seabed.

Diversioⁿ of interests on many issues, disgreg^oation also threatens the unity of action of the strongest group of the Conference, the Group of 77, on which the success of the whole conference really depends. Everything needs to be done to strengthen this unity: to devise a strategy that stresses common goals and common aspirations rather ~~rather~~ than stagnating on divisive issues.

And here, I think, is the usefulness of nongovernmental organizations like ours: where people think and speak out of their personal convictions, not burdened with the responsibilities of government instructions. Here we can experim^{en}t with new ideas and approaches: we can send off trial balloons. If we keep the right distance between what is and what ought to be, without either undue pessimism or undue optimism, it is not impossible that governments will listen and that, in Geneva, the great goal will be put back into focus.

insert → If during these days, we try to devise a new strategy ~~to~~ toward this end, such a strategy should do a number of things: It should provide a common focus for the work of the three main working committees; ~~it~~ it should cement the unity of the developing nations through emphasis on a common goal; it should utilize all the work achieved in Caracas and build on it; it should utilize and strengthen existing international organization and not aim at an unnecessary proliferation of international

bureaucracy; it should take into consideration regional diversity and incorporate regional development, such as projected for the Caribbean region; and it must rest on the continued conviction that the concept of the Common Heritage of Mankind must remain the basis of our efforts to rationalize and harmonize the uses of the oceans; that it is this concept that holds the key to the future and opens the way to the new international economic order; that the embodiment of this concept in legal terms and institutional structures, as proposed by the Delegation of Malta in 1967, has been the goal and the inspiration that has set into motion the greatest international conference in history; and that this goal shall not be lost sight of.

 Ladies and gentlemen, like every one who comes to this country, we are impressed, we are moved not only by the natural beauty of the country but by the wealth of artistic, humanistic and political inspiration which all converge. So we were looking yesterday at the polyforum cultural siqueiros and marveled at the MARCH OF HUMANITY ON EARTH AND TOWARD THE COSMOS. You remember the symbol of demagoguery on this mural, presented as a clown with a white mask, prematurely celebrating the triumph of a revolution, surrounded by people dressed in rags. Below appear the repressive forces of militarism. I need not elaborate ^{to} the analogies to our own situation. But the March of Humanity on Earth, Penetrating the Oceans and ~~xxxxxxx~~ the Cosmos continues, and we are part of it.