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7 DECEMBER 1979

(FOUO 5/79)

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JPRS L/8804

7 December 1979

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

(FOUO 5/79)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT

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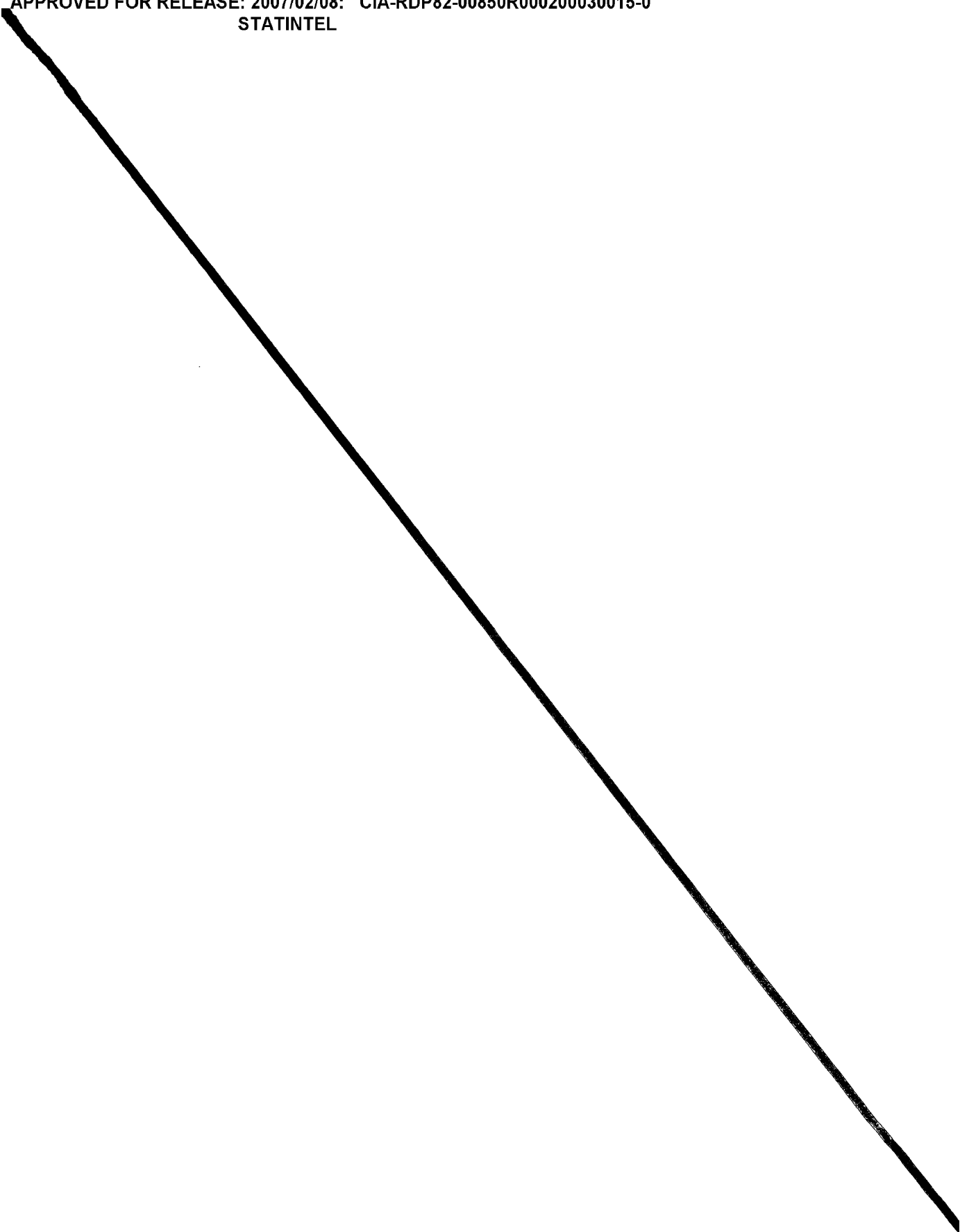
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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

'JUVENTUD REBELDE' COMMENTS ON U.S. TERRITORIAL SEA STANCE

Havana PRELA in Spanish 0145 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 15 Aug (PL)--The newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE today denounced the U.S. announcement that it will not recognize territorial sea limits beyond 3 miles. In a commentary entitled "Anachronistic Filibusters," the paper notes that the United States has made this decision without taking into account the fact that 76 countries already claim a 12-mile limit, while 14 others claim control over a 200-mile economic zone. The paper adds that several nations have already warned against the danger that such a unilateral measure poses. In its commentary, the paper says that the architects of U.S. foreign policy are seeking to make a show of force on the one hand, while on the other they are confirming their intention to seize the wealth of other countries. Transnationals, the paper adds, have long cherished the dream of exploiting the valuable minerals at the bottom of the sea. It adds that it is easy to understand that it does not cost as much to plunder areas located only a few miles off the coasts of underdeveloped nations as to do the same thing more than 200 miles away. According to the paper, for many of the delegates to the Law of the Sea Conference, it is clear that Washington's measures of force seek to pressure weaker nations into granting it concessions to exploit the seabed in exchange for its recognition of a 12-mile territorial sea. The world changes, but the U.S. power circles refuse to acknowledge this. How many of their officials long for the old days of Drake, Morgan and the slave trade, JUVENTUD REBELDE asks in conclusion.

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

SOUTH PACIFIC SPOKESMAN CONDEMN'S U.S. TERRITORIAL SEA STANCE

PA232031 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1637 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Lima, 23 Aug (PL)--All countries must "firmly repudiate" U.S. intentions to recognize maritime jurisdictions of only 3 miles, the secretary general of the South Pacific Commission has affirmed here.

In a statement for the press, Peruvian Ambassador Juan Miguel Bakula said Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Chile, all members of the commission, have vowed they "will never stop" defending the 200-mile territorial sea concept.

He added that these countries "have strongly rejected" the U.S. decision to carry out military activities in foreign jurisdictional waters.

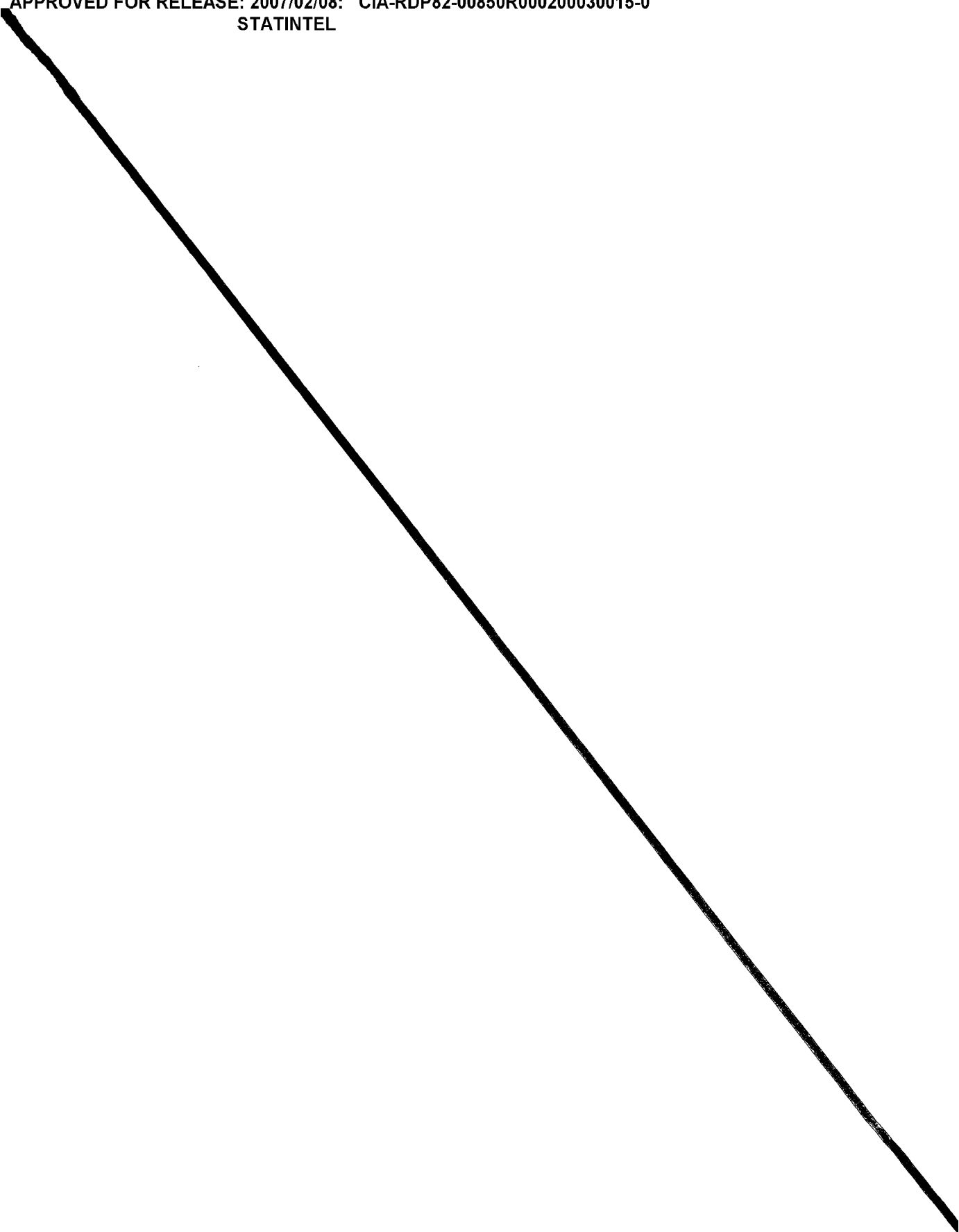
According to Bakula, Washington's decision "must be jointly condemned by all countries who advocate a 200-mile territorial sea and a 12-mile maritime jurisdiction at the UN Law of the Sea Conference, which is currently meeting in New York.

Bakula left yesterday for Vienna, where he will attend the UN Conference on Science and Technology.

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PERUVIAN PRESIDENT REJECTS U.S. SEA STANCE

PA282149 Havana PRELA in Spanish 2020 GMT 28 Aug 79 PA--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Moquegua, Peru, Aug 29 (PL)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez declared that Peru has the obligation of rejecting foreign pressures against its maritime sovereignty in the 200 miles adjacent to its coast. Morales Bermudez thus referred, in a speech in this city in southern Peru, to the recent United States declaration that it recognizes only the three-mile limit for marine jurisdiction. After stressing the importance of marine wealth for the Peruvian economy, the head of state declared that the Washington move "means that we must stand up to international pressures against our maritime sovereignty". In addition, he said, we need to carry out greater foreign policy efforts to protect and defend the national resources.

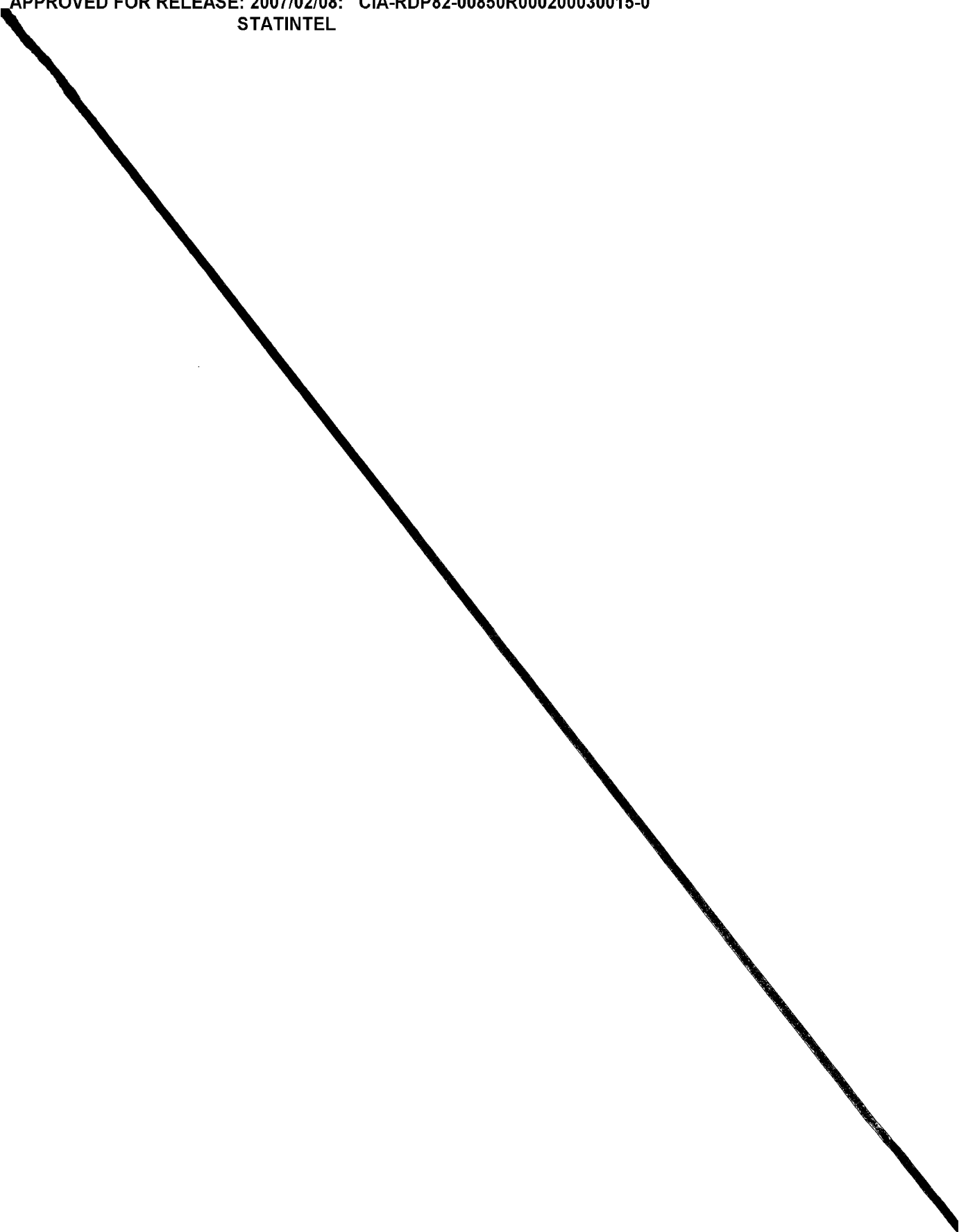
In his speech Morales Bermudez paid tribute to the great historic figures born in Moquegua, mentioning among them Jose Carlos Mariategui, founder of the Peruvian Communist Party and of the General Confederation of Workers. He described Mariategui as a "man committed to change and social justice who has deeply entered the national spirit".

The Peruvian president will head today in Tacna, in the far south, the ceremonies on the 50th anniversary of the return to Peru of that territory occupied by Chile during the War of the Pacific that began in 1879.

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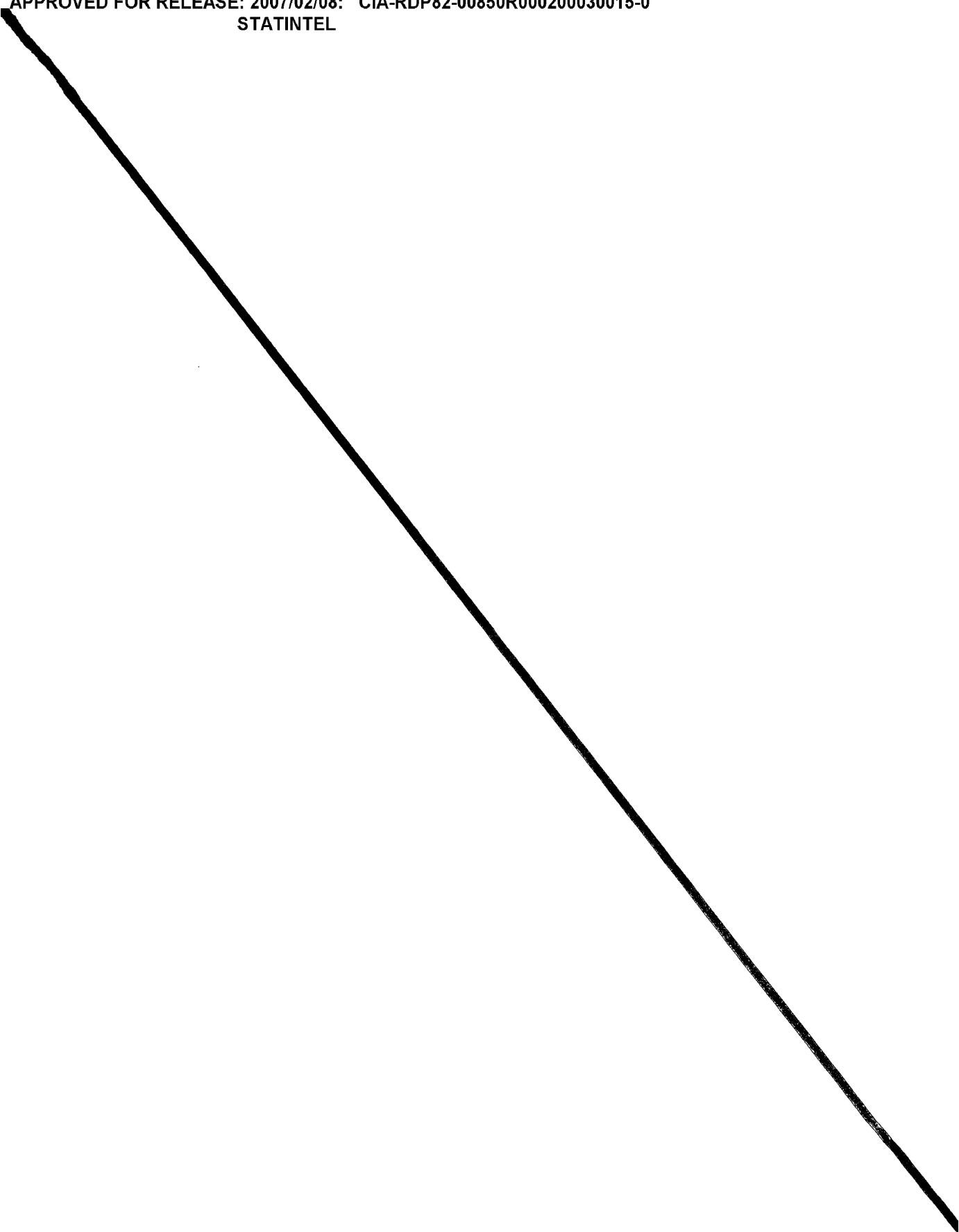
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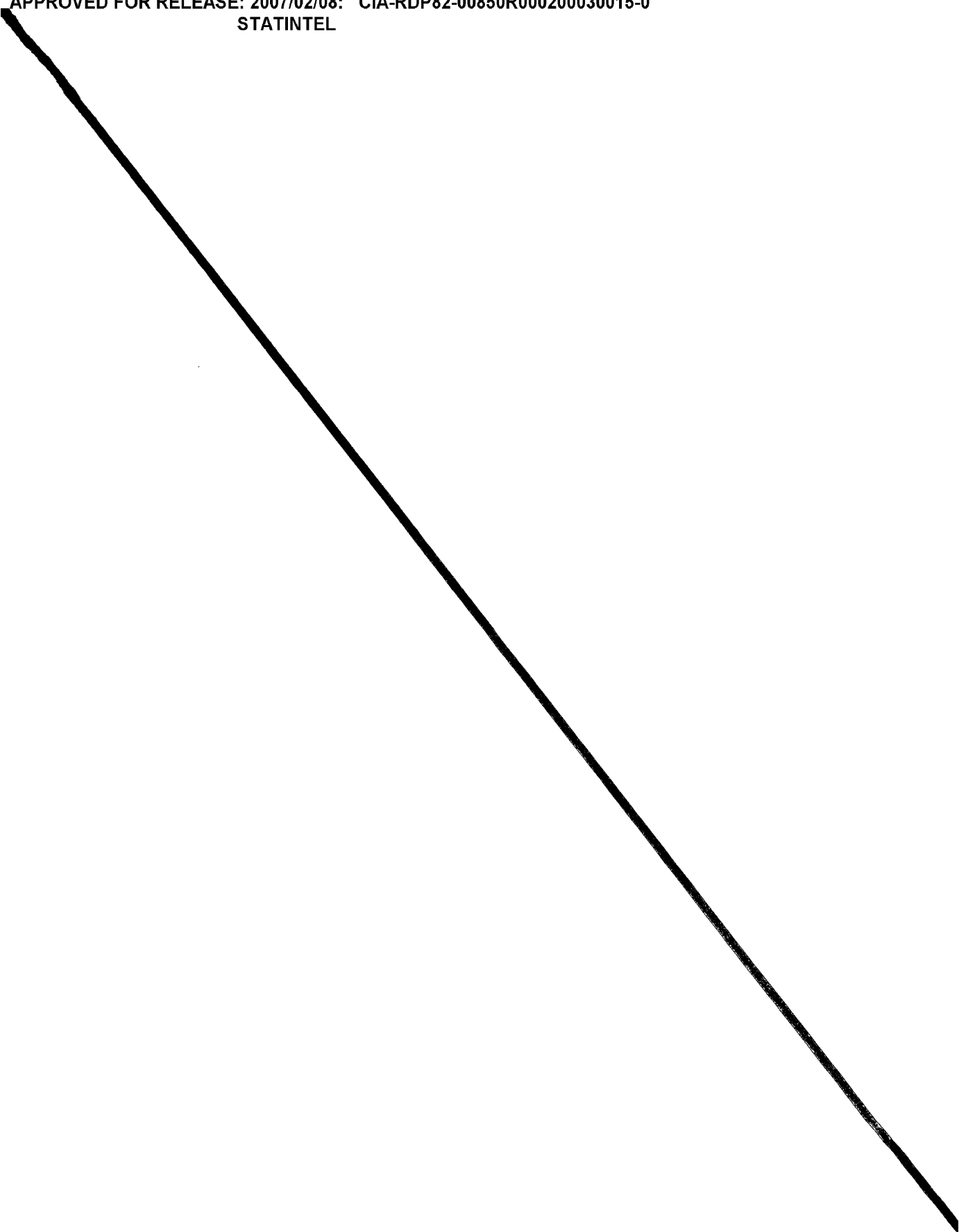
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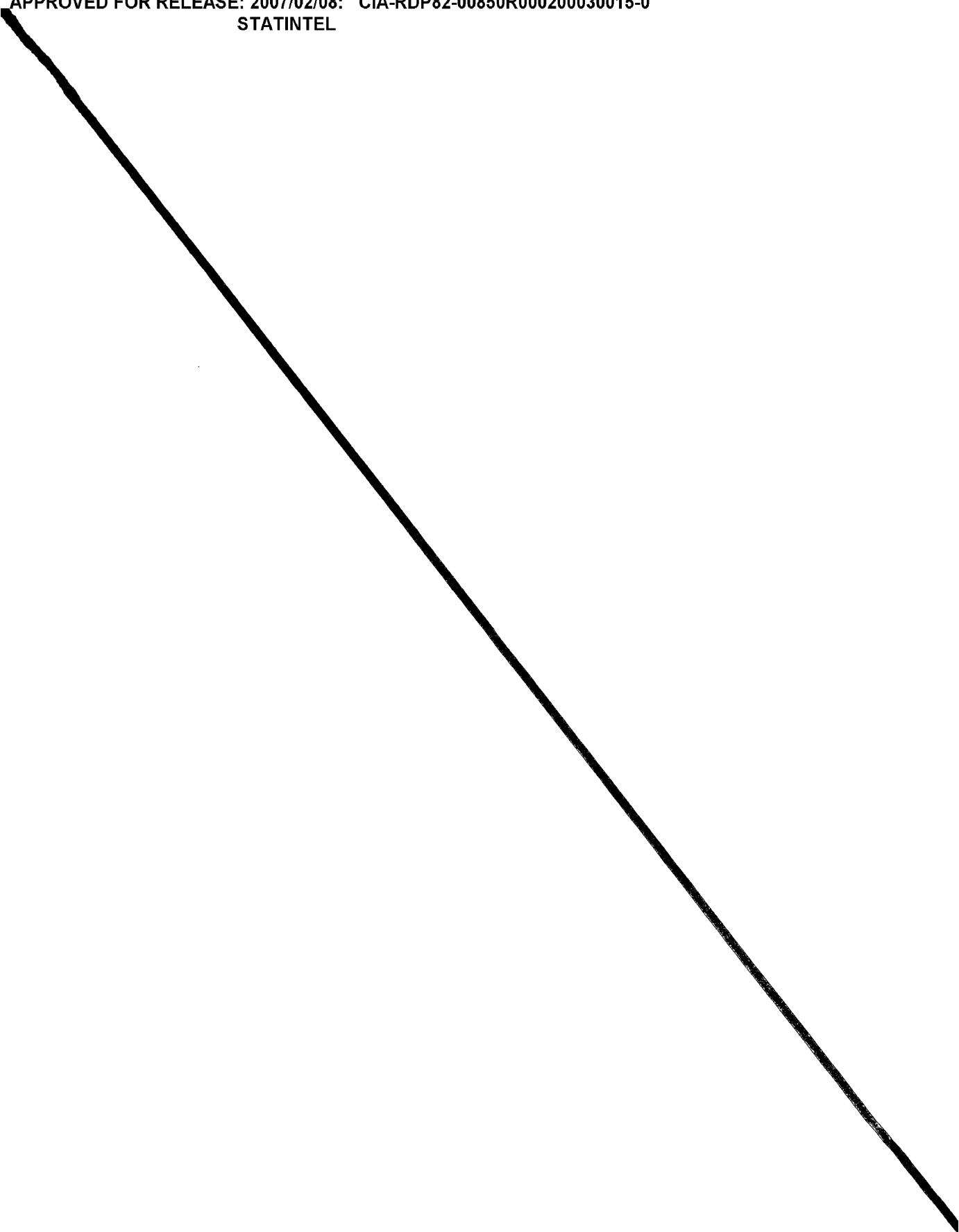
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REUNION

DISCOVERY OF MINERAL DEPOSITS REPORTED

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 17 Oct 79 p 33

[Article: "The Future is Under the Water"]

[Text] After a 5-month voyage, the French scientific vessel Marion-Dufresne discovered thick deposits of metallic nodules at the bottom of the Indian Ocean off the coast of Reunion. The nodules resemble little dark plums and they lie some 4,000 meters deep (in the Indian Ocean and more especially in the Pacific). They most often contain cobalt, nickel, copper and manganese. According to certain experts the nodules might satisfy all human need for copper, nickel and manganese for 6,000, 150,000 and 400,000 years respectively.

Since the mineral content of the deposits in the Indian Ocean is 0.5 to 1 percent (whereas that of Pacific nodules is 2.5 percent) up to now mining activity did not appear profitable. But this "weakness" might be compensated for by the density of the deposits discovered by the Marion-Dufresne: 100 kg per square meter (compared to only 1 to 10 kg in the Pacific).

The nodules will surely not be extracted immediately because certain technical problems have not yet been resolved. However, one thing is sure: interest in the Indian Ocean for strategic purposes (based on protection for oil shipping routes and access to military bases) will be increased by the discovery of the nodules of manna.

In Paris, the "Michel Debre lobby" which is inspired by the former prime minister, a deputy from Reunion, and which preaches reinforcing the French presence in the Indian Ocean will be motivated to continue its efforts. In the immediate future Giscard d'Estaing and his prime minister, Raymond Barre, who comes from Reunion, need not fear a recurrence of "separatism" in this department which is 10,000 km from metropolitan France and has the largest overseas population. The movement for independence in Reunion, a small Maoist group supported by Libya, remains rather unpopular. On the other hand, hostility to the French presence from neighboring archipelagos might pose more acute problems. The Comoros still claim Mayotte and Mauritius still claims Tromelin. Moreover, Madagascar lays claim to certain small islands: the Glorieuses, Europa, Bassas de India and Juan de Nova.

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During the colonial period these islands were part of "Madagascar and dependencies"; however, later France gave them over to Reunion. Tananarive has not yet accepted the 200-mile exclusive economic zone which the French created around these rocks under their control in early 1978. The discovery of thick deposits of nodules off Reunion's coast explains the French desire to remain on these small islands otherwise of no interest whatsoever. The nodule deposits around the Glorieuses of Juan de Nova must also be impressive.

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FRANCE

RESULTS OF NOUMEA OCEAN RESOURCES COLLOQUIUM

Paris MARCHES TROPICAUX ET MEDITERRANEENS in French 28 Sep 79 p 2621

[Text] At the end of the conference on ocean resources development in the French territories in the Pacific, which was attended by 300 personalities from all over the world, at Noumea, between 16 and 19 September, Mr Paul Dijoud, secretary of state for the overseas departments and territories, presented the conclusions of the conference.

This meeting, he thought, demonstrated the unanimous determination of the technical ministers represented, of the delegations of the territories and the research agencies to take action now and together in order to spell out an ocean policy capable of speeding up the exploitation of ocean resources in these regions and stepping up French operations in the Pacific.

On the initiative of the secretary of state for DOM [Overseas Departments] and TOM [Overseas Territories] and in conjunction with the interministerial mission on the sea, coordination facilities between the government and the territories will be organized, after the conference, to spell out the guidelines selected and to define the assets to be developed. The operation should get underway following the signature of agreement in which the government and the territories will each discharge their responsibilities.

In this respect, the secretary of state singled out 17 recommendation points which must constitute the backbone of this new ocean policy in the French territories in the Pacific.

1. Guarantee the planning for the renewal and strengthening of surveillance teams in French waters offshore from the TOM in the Pacific.
2. Develop an active and generous diplomacy in this region with our immediate or remote neighbors.
3. Concerning the 200-mile limit, implement the laws of the territories in a liberal spirit of confidence and collaboration and remove any legal

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ambiguity concerning them, A study group, initiated by the secretary of state, will be established for this purpose.

4. Revive ocean fishing. A major effort must be made to start large-scale operations with the participation of French tuna vessels and the support of the government. The interest expressed by fishermen in continental France at the conference looks promising.
5. Think about the organizational structures and equipment to be put in place to accommodate those vessels and to support the territories in the establishment and improvement of those facilities.
6. Give priority to artisan fishing which involves all island population groups. Study and manage the stock to control their development which must be quite considerable.
7. Organize the sale of artisan fishing products for the sake of the most remote villages and islands.
8. Solve the problem of fish poisoning (ichthyosarcotoxism) by stepping up research.
9. Make a new start toward marine cropping and assure its transfer to the private sector (sweet-water shrimp, shrimp, mussels, and lobsters). The FIDES [Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development] will participate in this effort.
10. With the support of the FIDES, conduct a study on experimentation possible in the field of marine cropping at Wallis and Futuna which so far has not benefitted from this.
11. Energetically revive water cropping research dealing with new species in order to diversify future production efforts.
12. Revive and perfect the cultivation of mother-of-pearl and of pearls.
13. Speed up and step up research on hydrocarbons and multimetallic nodules in the economic zones of TOM; achieve technological progress in this field.
14. Regarding new sources of energy in TOM, give priority to projects suitable for meeting the needs of the island economies in the Pacific. This may involve a worthwhile export market.
15. Guarantee French operations in this region through the creation of an ocean research center or an ocean university providing information in keeping with the needs of the territories and neighboring foreign countries.

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16. In the territories, provide practical and continuous professional training in maritime operations.

17. Implement a resolute environmental policy devoting special attention to the production of the littoral, especially in the lagoons.

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