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Woods Hole Sea Grant: International Programs

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» PDF: Maritime Claims and Marine Scientific Research Jurisdiction

International Profiles on Marine Scientific Research
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Fenwick, J.
214 pp., 1992 WHOI-B-92-001
This monograph provides for each coastal country: its law of the sea treaty status; approximate marine area; maritime zones claimed and their breadth; maritime boundaries with other coastal countries (both potential and resolved boundaries); jurisdiction and regulations over marine scientific research specifying national legislation and extent of jurisdiction; and the coastal country history with U.S. research clearance requests, including the number of U.S. research clearance requests, the number of U.S. requests submitted annually to each country (1972-90), the outcome of those requests, and anecdotes where available describing any glitch in the process for each clearance request. (Companion publication: world map, "Maritime Claims and Marine Scientific Research Jurisdiction" (below) by D.A. Ross and J. Fenwick, WHOI-M-92-001)

Maritime Claims and Marine Scientific Research Jurisdiction
Available as a PDF (click here) or on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Ross, D.A. and J. Fenwick
24" x 37" five-color map, 1992 WHOI-M-92-001
The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution International Marine Science Program has been tracking maritime claims and evolving jurisdiction over marine scientific research for the world's coastal countries covering the past 20 years. This world map illustrates the variety of national maritime claims on an equal area, Robinson projection. (Companion publication: "International Profiles on Marine Scientific Research" (above) by J. Fenwick, WHOI-B-92-001)

U.S. Strategies for Cooperation with the Soviets on Ocean Science: Report of a Workshop held 29-31 October 1991
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Dorman, C.E.
181 pp., 1991 WHOI-W-91-001
The idea of a workshop to discuss U.S.-Soviet ocean science cooperation was first broached during February 1991. Individual and institutional contacts between the two nations' oceanographic communities were increasing dramatically. By the time of the workshop it was clear that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was disintegrating. In spite of the uncertainties, the sponsors (in the U.S., NOAA, NSF, and Navy) determined that it would still be worthwhile to hold the workshop. The workshop format basically consisted of seven thematic panels, each dealing with an area of mutual U.S. and Soviet interest: physical oceanography, geology and geophysics, biogeochemistry, acoustics, space/remote sensing, the Arctic, and marine policy. The reports of these thematic panels form the body of this workshop report.

Science Willing & Politics Permitting: Oceanographic Research in an International Setting
Helpful to educators and students.
Fenwick, J.
Nor'easter, Vol. 3, No. 1, 6 pp., 1991 WHOI-R-91-001
Conducting marine research in the international arena means coping with increasing legal and political constraints. Research in foreign waters is now subject to tighter control by coastal countries, and the areas under control have grown enormously in the past few decades. Stringent regulations on marine research impose more formality and additional funding requirements on scientists. But along with these constraints come opportunities for improving international collaboration in marine science.

International Marine Science Research Projects--1990
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Fenwick, J., D.A. Ross, and C.T. Schramm
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Technical Report WHOI-91-04, 157 pp., 1991 WHOI-T-91-001
This inventory of marine science projects at Sea Grant institutions was completed in order to gauge the level and enhance a database of U.S./foreign collaboration in international marine research initiated at U.S. Sea Grant institutions. The inventory analyzes data from 122 international projects initiated at 20 Sea Grant institutions by profiling and explicating the extent of project foreign locations, sources of funding, areas of expertise for principal investigators, and contact at foreign and U.S. agencies and institutions. It presents one-page summaries of the 122 projects along with indexes by geographic location, funding source, P.I. discipline, P.I. name, and keywords. In addition, this report compares the data from the 1989-1990 inventory with that of the 1985 inventory.

Global Environmental Change Issues in the Western Indian Ocean Region
Gable, F.J., D.G. Aubrey, and J.H. Gentile
Geoforum, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 401-419, 1991 WHOI-R-91-007

International Marine Science Funding Guide
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Fenwick, J., D.A. Ross, and C.T. Schramm
176 pp., 1990 WHOI-H-90-001
This funding guide provides information for potential funding sources for both marine scientists and social scientists and is an introduction to a variety of sources: private foundations, educational institutions, corporations, government agencies, national, multinational, and

international organizations. The IMS Funding Guide is geared primarily toward scholars who have recently obtained the doctoral degree and established scholars who wish to expand their research in an international direction, although some information is contained about funding for pre-doctoral work as well. Funding is available for a variety of applicants including individuals, for- profit and non-profit organizations, universities and colleges, and industry.

Marine Scientific Research: U.S. Perspective on Jurisdiction and International Cooperation
Ross, D.A. and J. Fenwick
In: New Developments in Marine Science and Technology: Economic, Legal and Political Aspects of Change, Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Law of the Sea Institute Conference of 1988, pp. 308-321, 1989 WHOI-R-88-023

U.S. Marine Scientific Research and Access to Foreign Waters
Ross, D.A. and J. Fenwick
Oceanography, pp. 37-39, 1988 WHOI-R-88-015

Marine Scientific Research Boundaries and the Law of the Sea. Discussion and Inventory of National Claims
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Ross, D.A. and T.A. Landry
173 pp., 1987 WHOI-T-87-001

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Latin America: A Preliminary Assessment
Silva, M. and I. Desilvestre
Coastal Zone Management Journal, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 311-347, 1986 WHOI-R-86-014

International Marine Science Research Projects: Inventory and Analysis of Selected Projects at Sea Grant Institutions--1985
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Ross, D.A. and J. Fenwick
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Technical Report No. WHOI-85-22, 171 pp., 1985 WHOI-T-85-002

International Jurisdictional Issues in the Arctic Ocean
Shusterich, K.M.
Ocean Development and International Law, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp. 235-272, 1984 WHOI-R-84-016
Awareness in the United States of the strategic value of the Arctic has been prevalent for many years. Appreciation of the Arctic's economic, political, and scientific value, as well as its jurisdictional importance, is rapidly increasing. For several years, both the Soviet Union and Canada have had more ongoing commercial, scientific, and policy activities in the Arctic regions than the United States. Resource development, national security, and marine boundary issues promise to raise the level of awareness and importance of the Arctic regions to the United States over the next twenty years. The purpose of this article is to indicate the range and complexity of marine boundary jurisdiction issues in the Arctic.

United States Arctic Interests: The 1980's and 1990's
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Westermeyer, W.E. and K.M. Shusterich
1984 WHOI-B-84-001

The Shelfbreak: Some Legal Aspects
Ross, D.A. and K.O. Emery
SEPM Special Publication No. 33, pp. 437-441, 1983 WHOI-R-83-006
Conferences on Law of the Sea have had the objective of increasing the area of ocean floor subject to control by adjacent coastal countries. These extensions of jurisdiction have paid little attention to carefully defined and relatively easily identified geological boundaries, such as the shelfbreak, or shelfedge. Indeed, a geological term often is used in a legal sense that far exceeds the geological meaning, resulting in unnecessary confusion. The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) adds an area of the ocean subject to national control equal to that of the land area of the world. Certain aspects of the remaining area of deep-ocean floor, such as mining, will also be controlled and taxed by an international authority. It is possible that future oceanographers may have little opportunity for research without permission and regulation by governments of either coastal nations or the United Nations. One result could be increased research and knowledge of the ocean floor that is under the jurisdiction of industrialized countries and decreased effort in the rest of the ocean.

International Marine Science: An Opportunity for the Future
Ross, D.A. and M.C. Healey
Oceanus, Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 13-19, 1983 WHOI-R-83-002

The Impact of the Law of the Sea Conference on U.S. Marine Scientific Research: Report on a Questionnaire
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Ross, D.A., R.C. Ladner, and J.A. Early
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Technical Report WHOI-83-15, 36 pp., 1983 WHOI-T-83-002

Workshop on Cooperative International Marine Affairs
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Broadus, J.M., R.W. Knecht, D.A. Ross, K. Shusterich, and M. Silva
1982 WHOI-W-82-001

How the Law of the Sea Treaty will Affect U.S. Marine Science
Ross, D.A. and J.A. Knauss
Science, Vol. 217, pp. 1003-1008, 1982 WHOI-R-82-010

Marine Science and the Law of the Sea
Ross, D.A.
EOS, Vol. 62, No. 35, pp. 650-652, 1981 WHOI-R-81-004

The Human Costs of Development
McGoodwin, J.R.
Environment, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 25-42, 1980 WHOI-R-80-004
Anticipating the conclusion of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) in 1975, 80 coastal nations extended their jurisdictional claims over ocean economic resources to 200 nautical miles from their shores. Most of these countries are enthusiastically promoting new maritime developments, and in less developed countries the mood seems particularly bullish. Many of these nations--struggling with domestic food shortages and scarce capital for development--look to their fisheries as a source of protein-rich foods, and for substantial income from their exports. However, before the less developed countries surge ahead with the development of their fisheries, they need to consider the possible consequences of the strategies available to them, benefiting from the past experiences of other countries which have preceded them in fisheries development.

Coastal Energy Impact Program Boundaries on the Atlantic Coast: A Case Study of the Law Applicable to Lateral Seaward Boundaries
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Christie, D.R.
1979 WHOI-R-79-017

The Extent to Which Marine Transportation Within the Economic Zone Will be Affected by Enforcement of the Proposed Pollution Controls
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Graham, N.W.
1976 WHOI-T-76-007

The Oceans: The National and International Policy Frontier
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
McElvey, V.E.
1976 WHOI-R-76-007

Report of the Workshop on Extended Jurisdiction
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Peterson, S.B.
1976 WHOI-W-76-001

Marine Technology Transfer as Foreign Aid to Less Developed Nations from Oceanographic Institutions in Industrialized Countries: A Search for an Effective Mechanism in the Educational Sector
Helpful to educators and students.
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Sarr, M.L.
1976 WHOI-T-76-006

Marine Scientific Research and the Law of the Sea
Only available on loan from the National Sea Grant Library
Winer, R.
1976 WHOI-T-76-004

Last updated: June 24, 2014

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Mail: Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, 266 Woods Hole Road, Woods Hole, MA 02543, USA.
E-Contact: info@whoi.edu; press relations: media@whoi.edu, tel. (508) 457-2000
Problems or questions about the site, please contact webdev@whoi.edu