

## Press conference: Preview of "Molecular impressionism" Art Show

**July 20, 1970**

The July 16, 1970, news announcement concerning the establishment of a Center for Marine Affairs at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California at San Diego, was inadvertently duplicated without carrying the UCSD logo and as a result may have escaped attention. The release is attached in its entirety. We trust you may not have been inconvenienced in receiving two copies.

Establishment of a Center for Marine Affairs at the University of California, San Diego's Scripps Institution of Oceanography was announced Thursday (July 16) by Dr. William A. Nierenberg, Director of Scripps.

He said the Ford Foundation has made a \$226,000 grant to Scripps to support the Center's work for three years. "Scripps Institution is most pleased that the Ford Foundation is providing the initial support for the Center," Dr. Nierenberg said.

"We feel that the Center has unlimited potential for performing a vital national and international service to mankind in determining the future utilization of ocean resources and man's relationship to them in terms of social, economic, technological, and political areas still unexplored."

Dr. William J. McGill, UCSD Chancellor, and Dr. Nierenberg have appointed as Director of the Center, Dr. Warren S. Wooster, professor of oceanography at Scripps Institution of Oceanography since 1963 and currently the president of the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR).

SCOR is a component of the International Council of Scientific Unions and is a scientific advisory body to the oceanographic program of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and also to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

Dr. Nierenberg said the Center will be a small interdisciplinary unit functioning at a post-doctoral level and involving an internship of young, long-term visitors from the law, economics and related fields, and from industry, universities, and the government.

"The interns will be in extended residence, developing positions in national and international affairs in oceanography in active interaction with senior staff members of Scripps Institution," Dr. Nierenberg said.

"The main function of the Center will be to serve as a training stage for nontechnical specialists who have come from or eventually will go to government and other public service."

The following persons of international renown have accepted membership on the Center's advisory board, Dr. Nierenberg said:

Dr. Harrison Brown, Professor of Geochemistry and of Science and Government, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; Agustin Ayala Castanares, Director, Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional, Mexico City, D.F.; Walter Cronkite, news correspondent, CBS-TV, New York;

Also Dr. G.E.R. Deacon, National Institute of Oceanography, Wormley, Godalming, Surrey, England; Prof. Dr. G. Dietrich, Institut für Meereskunde Universität, Kiel, Germany; Rear Adm. W. Langeraar, Hydrographer, Royal Dutch Navy, The Hague, The Netherlands; Dr. Devendra Lal, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, India;

Also Ambassador Donald L. McKernan, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of State, Washington; Jacques Perrot, Directeur General-Adjoint du Centre National Pour L'Exploitation des Océans, Paris;

Also Dr. Herman Pollack, Director, International Scientific and Technological Affairs, Department of State, Washington; and Joseph E. Slater, President, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, Calif.

"An explosive interest in the oceans has developed the past ten years in all levels of society - local, state, federal, and international," Dr. Nierenberg pointed out.

"But this interest has been tempered by the realization that the technological, economic, and political problems of the utilization of the oceans will follow patterns very different from those that evolved on land and there is very little universally accepted precedent for solving them.

"This has been very well understood by a small number of professionals, but now that the interest has developed well beyond the parochial, a larger body of informed professionals in the fields more normally associated with public life is required."

Scripps Institution is already deeply involved in these problems through the participation of many of its senior staff, Dr. Nierenberg pointed out.

"Such eminent oceanographers as Carl Eckart, J. D. Frautschy, E. D. Goldberg, D. L. Inman, J. D. Isaacs, H. W. Menard, W. H. Munk, M. B. Schaefer, F. N. Spiess, W. S. Wooster, and others on the Scripps staff have served or continue to serve in important advisory capacities to state, federal, and international bodies," he said.

"These staff members will be associated with the new Center and its affairs in a formal capacity and title yet to be defined."

The specific technical areas with which the interns will be concerned are the potentials of our planetary resources, Dr. Nierenberg said.

"On the beneficial side are the considerations of the mineral potential of the ocean basins, food and related resources, weather prediction and control, and of the oceans as a sink for liquid wastes and excreted heat from giant power sources," he explained.

"On the detrimental side are such considerations as the inorganic and organic degradation of the oceans and their related ecologies and the long-time aspects of thermal excretion.

"These technological areas are amplified by the rapidly growing military use of the oceans which may be in very novel ways. The military will be exploiting greater and greater depths, new types of surface vehicles will evolve, and generally the oceans may provide the missing real estate that the steady erosion of U. S. overseas bases implies."

He explained that despite the very variable state of the technology, a legal and diplomatic situation is developing rapidly and outpacing supporting analyses.

"Externally, we have the Maltese Resolution before the United Nations and the proposed treaty for nuclear disarmament of the ocean bottom.

"The situation is exacerbated by individual nations unilaterally extending their rights beyond those allowed by the Geneva Conventions and the weakness of current treaties for protecting fisheries resources or preventing species depletion, as in the case of whaling.

"Internally, we have a multitude of problems associated with optimal use of the coastline in the face of conflicting demands and subject to tremendous population pressures.

We hope that the Center will develop experts in marine affairs who will continue their work on marine affairs in government and international organizations."

The Center's resident members will study and prepare papers on various aspects of marine affairs, using Scripps as a principal resource. They will interact with senior staff members through individual collaboration, symposia, seminars, and work sessions.

The Center will also serve as a focus for a complex of activities underway at Scripps and for which there has been no formal outlet into national marine affairs, Dr. Nierenberg said.

"These are related to the Sea Grant program, the work of the Marine Life Research Group and the Advanced Ocean Engineering Laboratory, and seminars on international political activity organized by our graduate students for the purpose of understanding the effectiveness of international organizations.

"In return will be the broadening of the Institution's staff with respect to the practical social responsibilities of their specialized knowledge. For example, there are many technological approaches to coastal problems which are not being applied because of poor coupling to the political or economic system."