

UNDERSEA FEATURE NAME PROPOSAL

(See NOTE overleaf)

Ocean or Sea: Scotia Sea

Name proposed: Mann-Borgese Seamount

Coordinates : **A** - of midpoint or summit : Lat. 55°36'10" S , Long. 43°04'50" W

_____ kilometres in _____ direction from _____

and/or **B** - extremities (if linear feature) :

Lat. _____ } to { Lat. _____
Long. _____ } { Long. _____

Description (kind of feature) : Seamount

Identifying or categorizing characteristics (shape, dimensions, total relief, least depth, steepness, etc.):

Shape: elongated shape Dimensions: about 50 km in SW-NE, 17 km in SE-NW direction (27 M x 9 M)
Total relief: 3200 to 2125 m Least depth: about 2150 m
Characterized by 6 (six) local elevations at the feature

Associated features :

Elongated seamount in SSW - NNE direction, Northern part is V-shaped.

relief: From the surrounding seafloor of about 3200 m in the West and 2950 m in the East to the maximum elevation of about 2150 m bsl.

6 (six) local elevations at the feature, the highest and largest in the centre with an elevation of about 2150 m bsl.

A depression of probably more than 50 m in the Southern part.

Feature is 1000 to 800 m above the surrounding seafloor.

Chart reference :

Shown with name on chart No. : none

Shown but not named on chart No. : unknown

Not shown but within area covered by chart No. : 511 GEBCO Plotting Sheet 1,000,000

Reason for choice of name (if a person, state how associated with the feature to be named) : Elisabeth Mann-Borgese

The professional domain of this person: Writer, expert on the Law of the Sea etc.

Association: to professional work: Elisabeth Mann-Borgese worked for the protection of the environment, in particular the oceans, later she was expert on maritime law and policy.

Short biography of person:

Elisabeth Veronika Mann-Borgese (24 April 1918 - 8 February 2002) early committed herself to the protection of the environment, in particular the oceans, and was one of the founding members of the Club of Rome. As a recognized expert on maritime law and policy, she later worked as a university professor in Halifax, Canada.

Elisabeth Veronika Mann-Borgese was born at 24 April 1918 in Munich (München); Germany. In 1939, Elisabeth Mann married G.A. Borgese in Princeton, New Jersey, and moved to Chicago, where he served at the University of Chicago as a professor of Italian literature. The Chicago years laid the foundation for her later work on international law and the oceans. Of particular significance was her involvement from 1945 to 1952 with the Chicago Committee to Frame a world Constitution, which was a multidisciplinary university group that drafted a world constitution and commented on other universal constitutions produced by non-governmental organizations and private citizens at that time.

The issues and ideas with which the Chicago Committee grappled retained their relevance and remained in Mann-Borgese's thinking and writing over the years. As she pointed out "We had to deal with the issue of sovereignty in an inter-dependent world; with governance, from the local to the national to the regional to the global level; with "virtual" regions, based on communality of cultures: with new, emerging forms of democracy and the role of civil society – all issues alive and kicking today!" In light of the direction her work was to take, one of the provisions of the Chicago world constitutions was to declare earth, water, air and energy "the common property of the human race" – the management and use of which was to be "subordinated in each and all cases to the interest of the common good."

In 1952 Mann-Borgese and her husband moved to his homeland, Italy. Suddenly widowed three months after their arrival, she remained in Florence editing and writing, while bringing up two daughters. In 1964, her links with the United States were renewed when she accepted an invitation from Robert Hutchins, the dynamic founder and president of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California, to become a fellow of the center. Once there, she continued the work that she had begun in Chicago, with a focus on human rights and disarmament. In 1967 the Ambassador Arvid Pardo of Malta made his famous proposal that the oceans be considered the common heritage of mankind. This proposal struck a chord that resonated throughout Mann-Borgese's life and work. She abandoned her project on the world constitution and began to concentrate on a new approach to development co-operation that was conceived not as alms-giving but as sharing of what rightfully belongs to all.

The timing of Pardo's speech could not have been better. Earlier that year Mann-Borgese had come to envisage ocean development and law of the sea "as the great laboratory for the making of a new world order". As she pointed out to Hutchins, "our work on world government is very valid and very beautiful and very intelligent but it is as remote from reality today as it was twenty years ago; what we can do instead is to try out our new concepts, our new ideas, in the now maturing field of law of the sea.

Under the aegis of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Mann-Borgese took the lead in initiating a three-year project, culminating in 1970 with a major conference entitled *Pacem in Maribus* (Peace in the Oceans) - a reference to the then recent *Pacem in Terris* convocations, which had in turn taken as their starting-point Pope John XXIII's famous encyclical of the same name. These conferences, which examined issues relating to the peaceful use of the sea, have continued for three decades. Located symbolically in Pardo's home country of Malta, the first *Pacem in Maribus* conference provided the stimulus for Mann-Borgese to establish the International Ocean Institute (IOI) two years later, with financial help from the Maltese government and the United Nations Development Programme, and support and assistance from Arvid Pardo.

Initially conceived as a vehicle by which dialogue on ocean law and development could continue beyond that first *Pacem in Maribus* conference, the IOI grew from its modest beginnings in 1972 to a network of twenty centres around the world. At first it served mainly as a conference secretariat and think-tank, which was actively involved in the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III), in which Mann-Borgese herself was heavily involved, initially as a representative of the IOI and later as a member of the Austrian delegation.

Soon after 1972, the IOI began to extend its activities into the neglected area of training. It had become apparent that the emerging law of the sea was placing demands on developing countries that they could not meet without professional training for their personnel in the area of marine management. Mann-Borgese recognized, in particular, that the qualifications required for position at the International Seabed Authority and indeed throughout the international system, were such that the developing countries would inevitably be under-represented. The IOI therefore developed training programmes in order to help change this situation, and in 1979, it held a first course on seabed mining. The course was followed by another training programme on management of the exclusive economic zone.

In 1979 Mann-Borgese moved to Canada. She went to Dalhousie University in Halifax as a Senior Killam Fellow for one year but was soon made a full professor in the Department of Political Science. She became, in her own words, "the guest who stayed forever"

Even in her eighties, Mann-Borgese was actively involved in a wide range of projects relating to the oceans. She traveled the world to lecture, participate in conferences and workshops, attend meetings, chair international committees, raise the profile of ocean issues, and receive honours and awards from governments, organizations, and individuals. To the very end, her work schedule was grueling and her level of energy, passion, and commitment extraordinary for a person of any ages, let alone one who had already achieved so much.

In expressing regret at not being around in the future to see governance unfolding, she noted that at least "our generation can take some pride in having contributed, no matter how fumblingly and bunglingly, to the making of the new order for the seas and oceans, to the opening of new ways of thinking about world order, and to the hammering-out of a platform from which, in the future, a great many new initiatives can be launched." Elisabeth Veronika Mann-Borgese died at 8 February 2002 in St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Published Works (excerpt):

The Drama of the Oceans (1975), ISBN 0810903377

The Oceanic Circle: Governing the Seas as a Global Resource (1998), United Nations University Press: New York, ISBN 9280810138, LCCN 98-40090

References: internet sources e.g.:

<http://www.capemalta.net/ioimoc/emb.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elisabeth_Mann-Borgese

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elisabeth_Mann_Borgese

Discovery facts :

Date 14 April 2005 – 17 May 2005 by (individuals or ship) Research Vessel "Polarstern"

By means of (equipment) : Mapping of swath sonar measurement and compilation of boxed survey

Navigation used : GPS Two frequencies Trimble plus other data (gyro, inertial etc.)

Estimated positional accuracy in nautical miles : 10 m to 30 m (0.005 M to 0.016 M)

Description of survey (track spacing, line crossing, grid network, etc.) : boxed survey

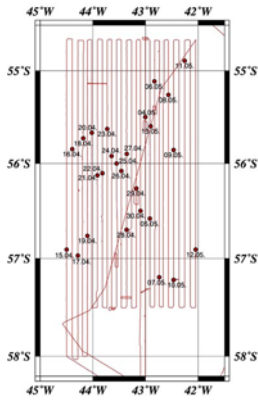
Nature and repository of other survey activities (dredge samples, cores, magnetics, gravity, photographs, etc.) :
geophysics: magnetics (ship-born; partially plus helicopter-born magnetics), gravity; oceanography: XBT, CTD;
geology: cores

Supporting material : enclose, if possible, a sketch map of the survey area, profiles of the features, etc., with reference to prior publication, if any :

Publication/s: not yet published.

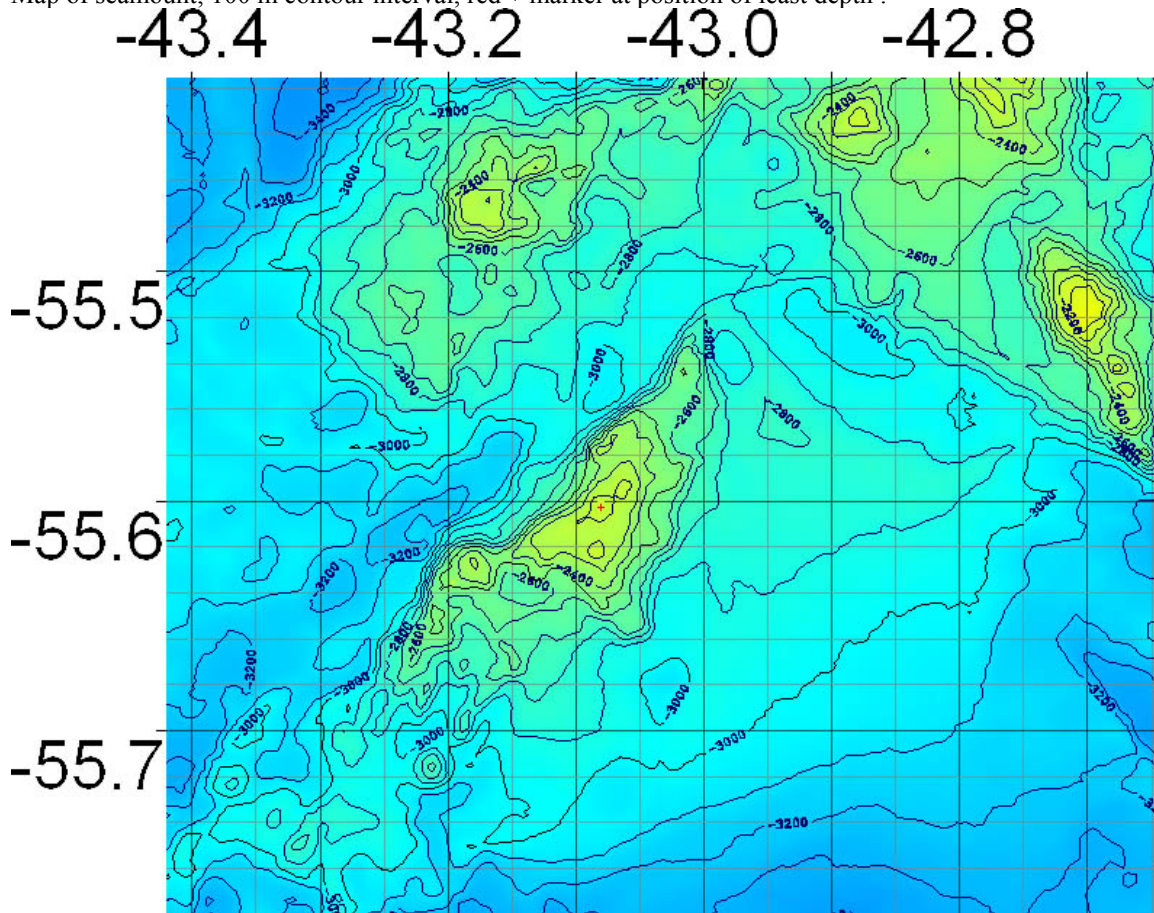
Report about the Antarctic expedition ANT XXII/4 of the research vessel "Polarstern" in 2005 will be published soon; Berichte zur Polarforschung / Reports on Polar Research, Bremerhaven, 2006.

Track plot (also separate files, file names: ANTXXII-4-Kursplot.jpg, ANTXXII-4-Profile.jpg):

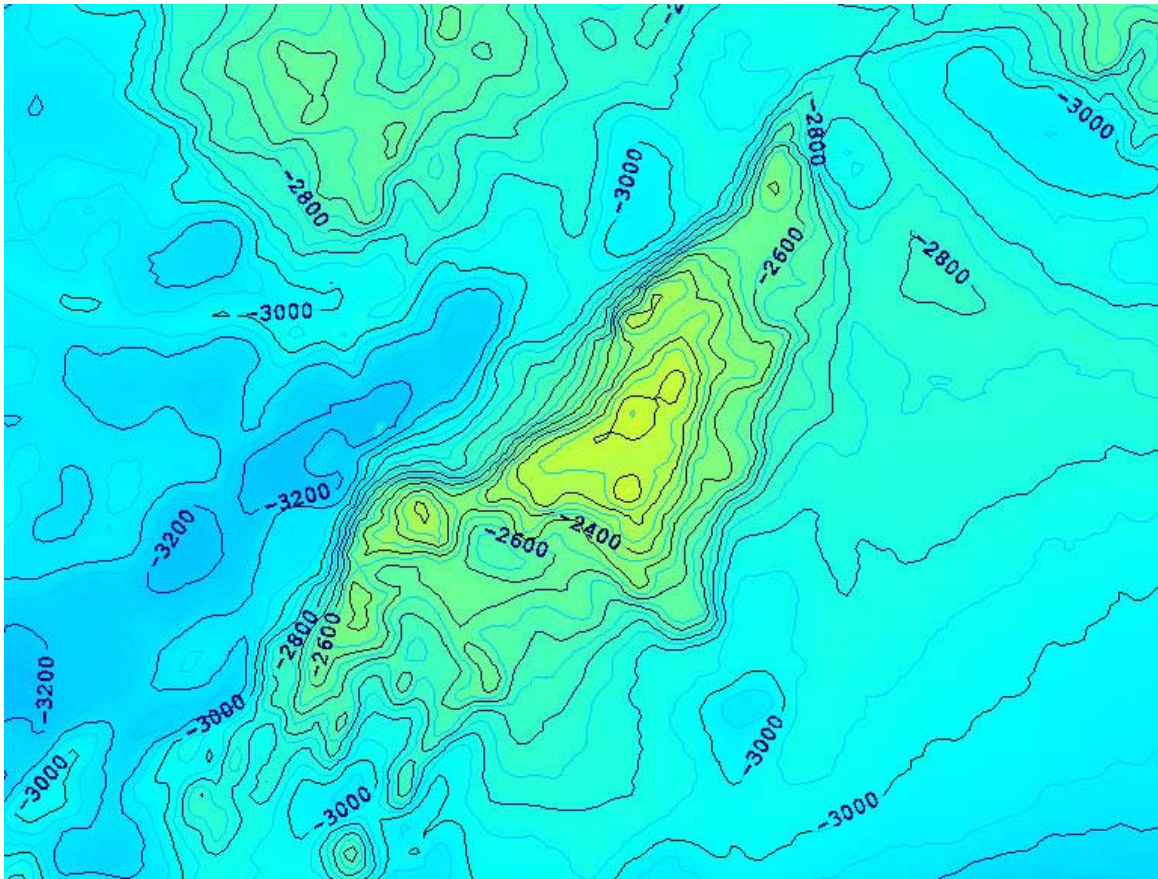


Maps etc. are produced from a DTM of about 300 m grid distance by Surfer and/or Fledermaus software (Golden Software; IVS)); higher resolutions and interpolation (e.g. Delaunay triangulation of swath data) will be processed by AWI soon.

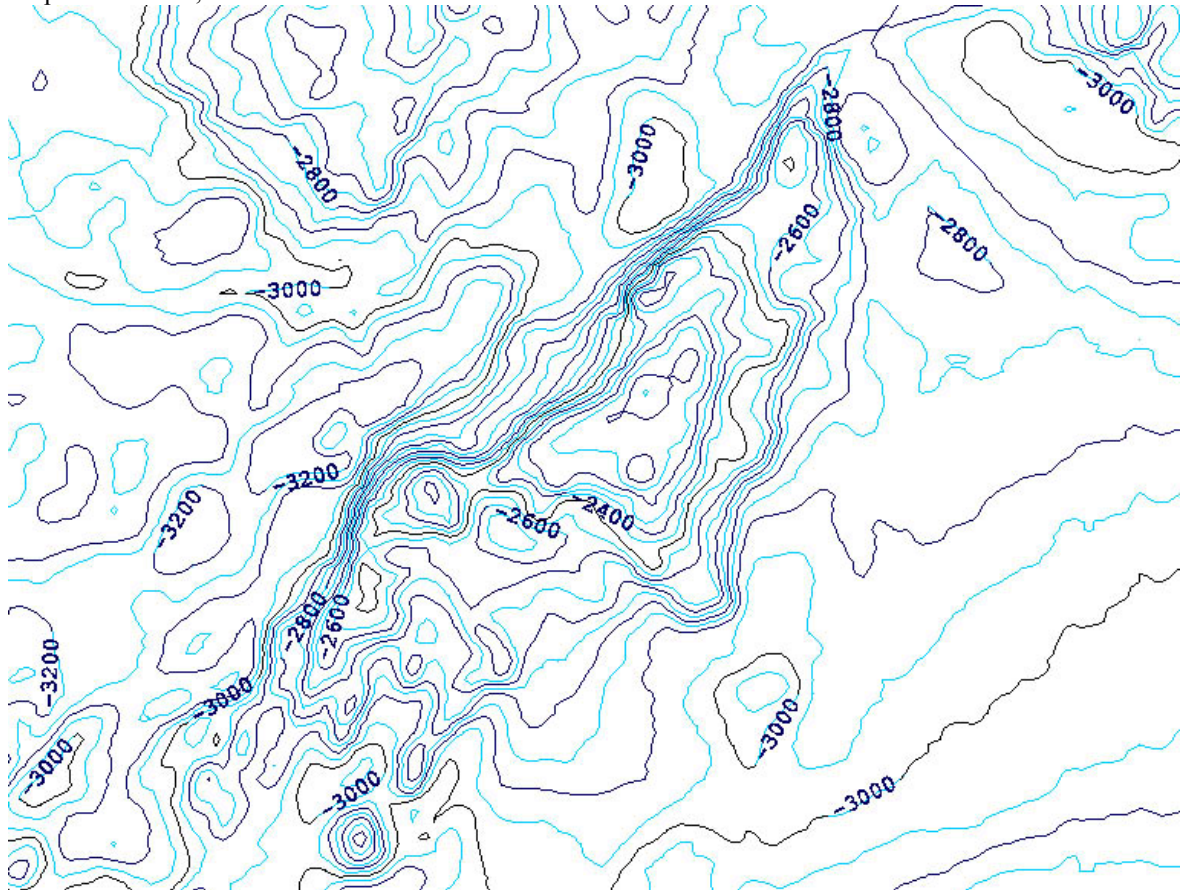
Map of seamount; 100 m contour interval, red + marker at position of least depth :



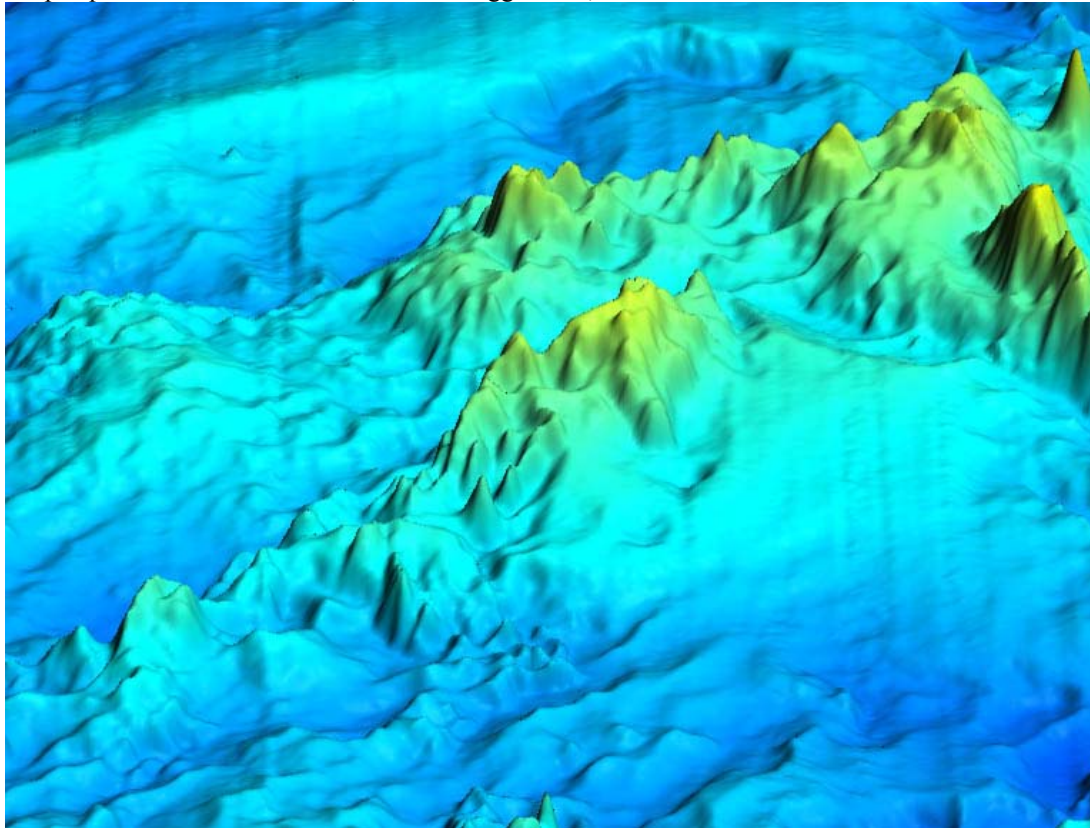
Map of seamount; 50 m contour interval:



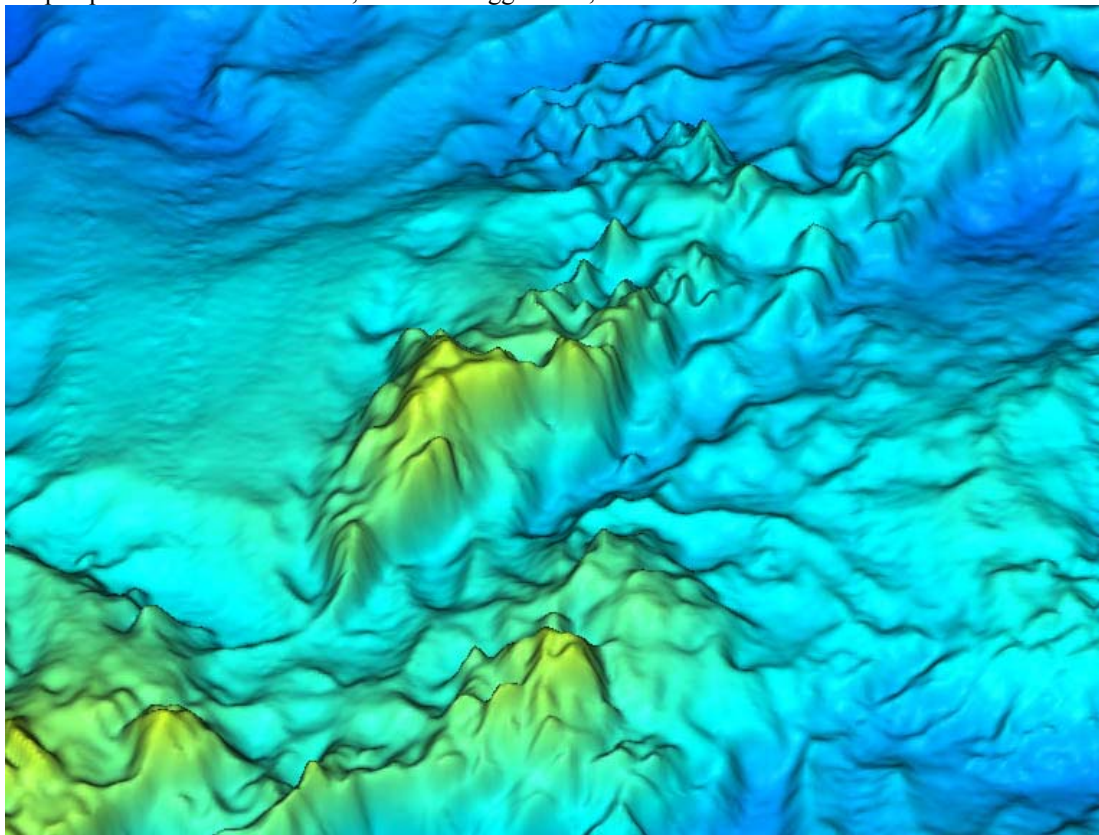
Map of seamount; 50 m contour interval:



3D perspective view from South, vertical exaggeration, illumination from South:



3D perspective view from North, vertical exaggeration, illumination from North:



Submitted by : Dr. Heinrich Hinze

Date : 8 May 2008

Address : AWI, Van Ronzelen Str. 2, D-27568 Bremerhaven, Germany

Concurred in by (if applicable) :

Address :

National Authority (if any) : Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research (AWI)

Address : AWI, D - 27515 Bremerhaven, Germany

NOTE : This form should be forwarded, when completed :

- a) **If the undersea feature is located in territorial waters :-**
to your "National Authority for Approval of Undersea Feature Names" or, if this does not exist or is not known, either to the International Hydrographic Bureau or to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (see addresses below);
- b) **If the undersea feature is located in international waters :-**
to the International Hydrographic Bureau or to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, at the following addresses :

International Hydrographic Bureau
4, quai Antoine 1^{er}
B.P. 445
MC 98011 MONACO CEDEX
Principality of MONACO
Fax: +377 93 10 81 40
E-mail: info@ihb.mc

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
75700 PARIS
FRANCE
Fax: +33 1 45 68 58 12
E-mail : info@unesco.org
