of this authority, but I am afraid that the SEC has a tighter rein on us than you appreciate.

**BRUCE L. ROCKWOOD**

*Reporter*

**LEGAL REGIMES OF THE ARCTIC**

The panel was convened at 8:30 a.m., April 22, 1988, by its Chair, Elliot L. Richardson.**

**REMARKS BY MR. RICHARDSON**

The central map on the wall behind me corrects the gross distortions that Mercator projections place in our minds with respect to the Arctic as a sort of continual strip as wide as the equator. But, of course, we actually are dealing with the frozen seas surrounding the pole and the land mass that is the perimeter of those seas—a land mass that is interrelated to the sea by continuous ice in many places—and with problems common to that whole surrounding area: problems that concern boundaries, the environment, the jurisdiction over fisheries, and navigation. Indeed, when you also add the fact that the native peoples and the fragile ecology call for responsible and humane treatment on the part of the littoral states, you see concentrated in the Arctic a focus of virtually all the kinds of problems that are presented by the legal regimes of the oceans anywhere in the world, in some respects in a very intense form. And so it is to address these questions that we have the opportunity this morning to hear the distinguished people who will be addressing us.

**REMARKS BY ANOTOLI L. KOLODKIN***

My first remark concerns what Professor Tunkin mentioned yesterday about the changing of thinking, the new thinking in the U.S.S.R., and perestroika.¹ This is evidenced by the fact that I am in front of you today. I can't remember the time or the session when a Soviet scholar in the field of international law shared his views with some American and Canadian and other scholars with regard to the Arctic. So this is evidence of the changing of our policies.

So, what is the main goal now? I thought about this yesterday, and I came to the conclusion that the main goal is to bridge two very important factors: first, the sovereignty of Arctic states over islands and some territory, except of course of water: sovereignty, that is, jurisdiction and the rights of coastal states with regard to the Arctic with their common interests in environmental and scientific research; and, secondly, in the strengthening of peace in this region.

The Secretary General of our Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, in his speech in Murmansk on October 1, 1987, said: "The Arctic is not only the Arctic ocean. It is the northern outlying districts of three continents: Europe, Asia and America. It is the juncture point of Euro-Asian, North-American, and Asian-Pacific regions, here join the state boundaries, intersect the interests of the states both belonging to the opposite military blocs and outside them."

¹Supra, p. 142.