







Silke Stock: harp,harp (Abguss Dreierdnuß (krumm)), 2026  
Wax, 5,7 x 1,6 x 2,1cm



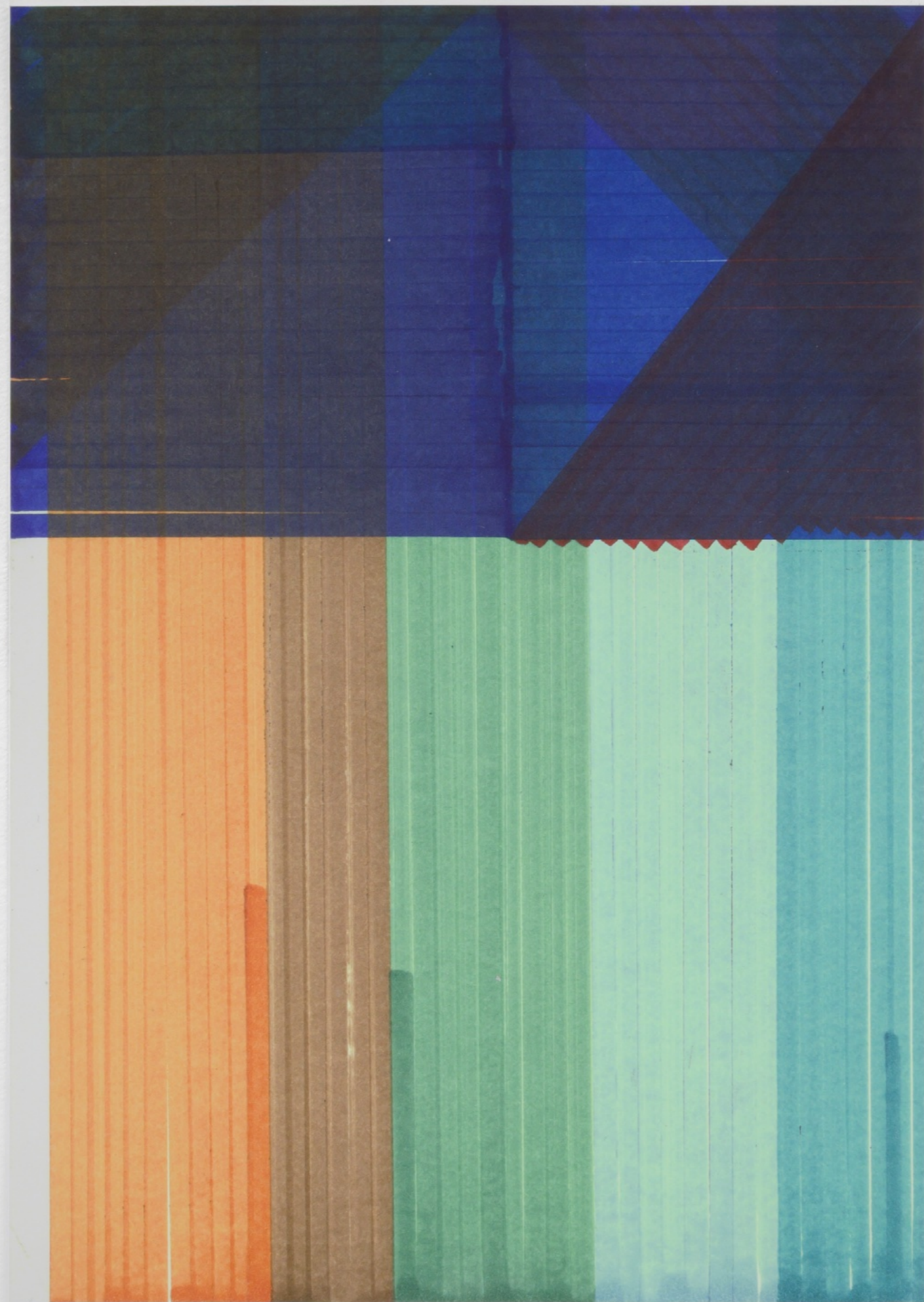
Hazel Meggie Zander: Untitled, 2026  
Tin, 7 x 1 x 1cm



Ernst Caramelle: 2 Welten, 2026  
Chocolate, foil, 1:1



Silke Stock: harp,harp (Magnet), 2026  
Magnet, 0,8 x 0,8 x 0,8cm



Veronika Saly: Untitled, 2026  
Digital print on paper, 21 x 29,7cm



Veronika Saly: Untitled, 2026  
Digital print on paper, 21 x 29,7cm

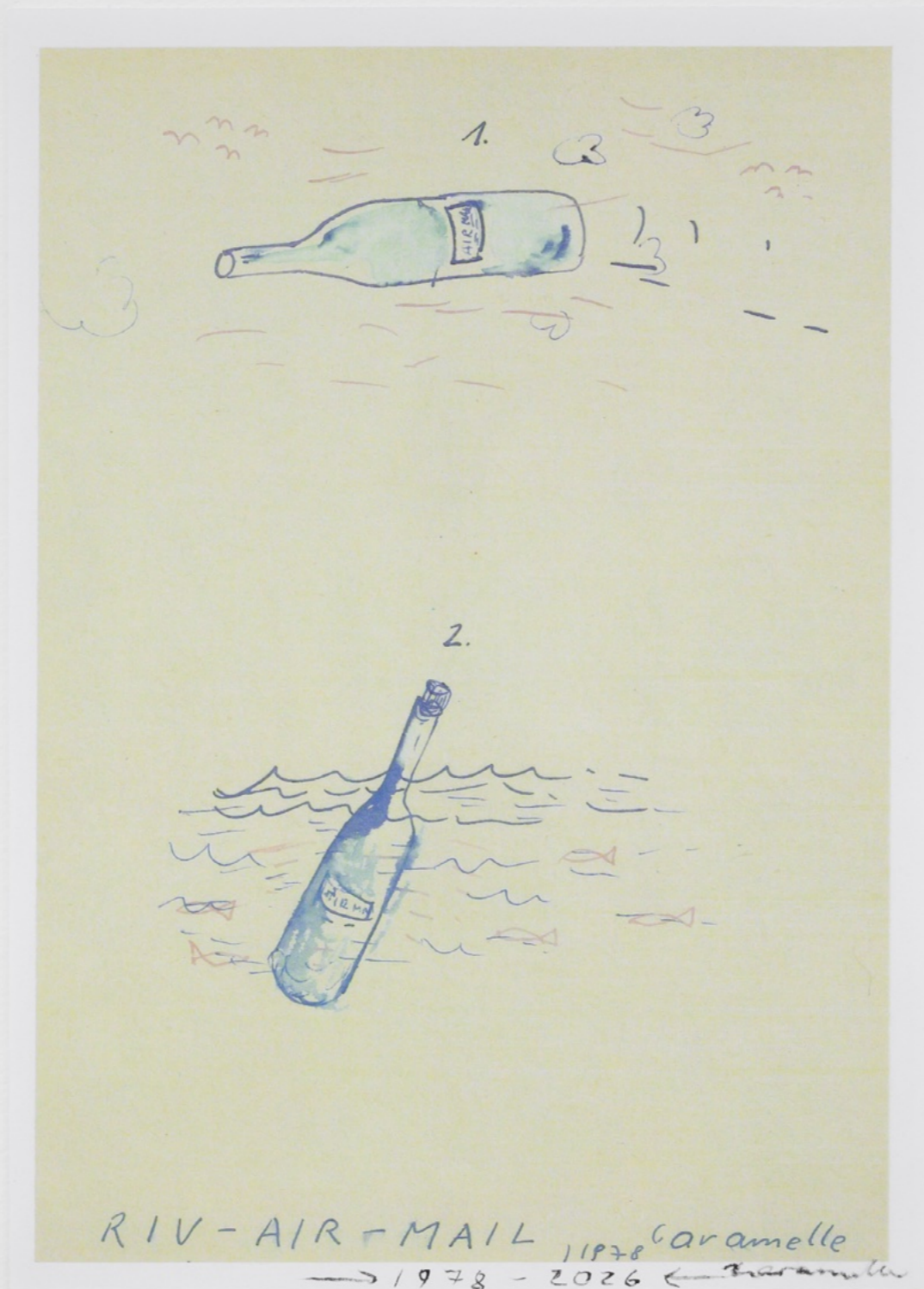
S

Simon Persson: Untitled, 2026  
Graphite on paper, 21 x 29,1cm







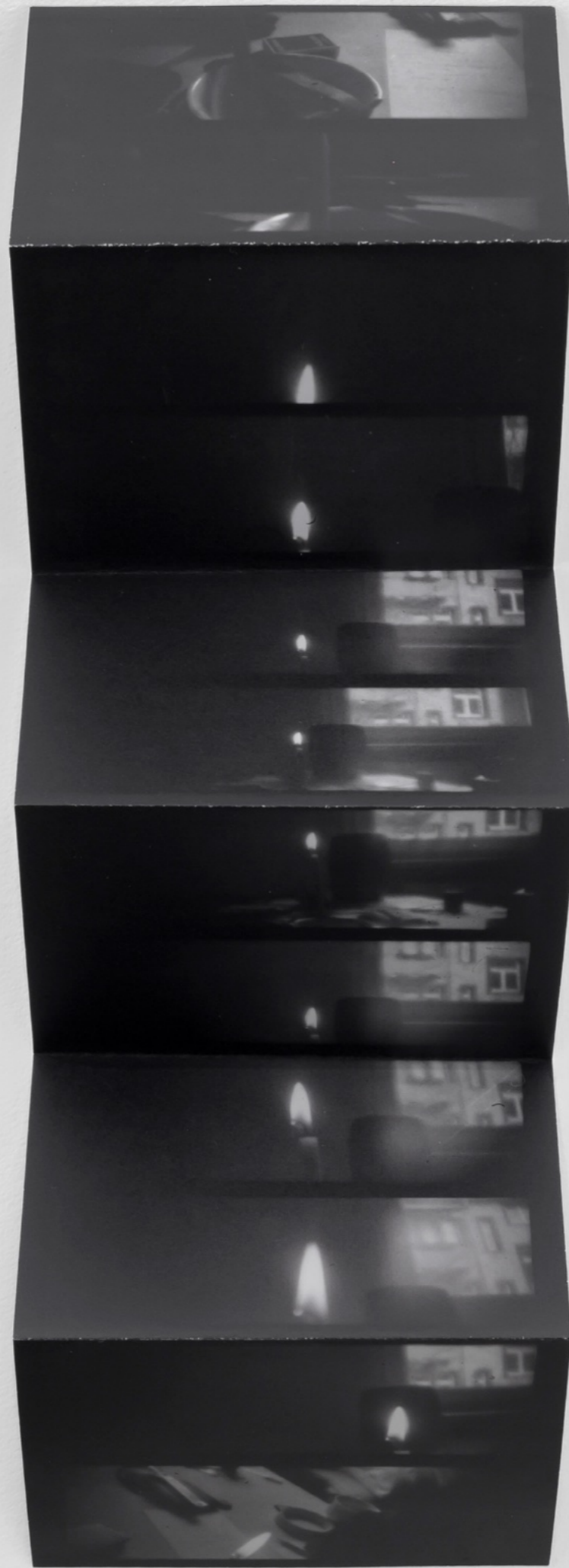


Ernst Caramelle: RIV-AIR-MAIL, 1978-2026  
Digital print, ink, 16 x 22,1cm





Rafael Jörger: o.T., 2026  
Digital print on offset paper, 44,4 x 10,5cm (Folded: 7,4 x 10,5cm)



Rafael Jörger: o.T., 2026  
Digital print on offset paper, 44,4 x 10,5cm (Folded: 7,4 x 10,5cm)



## SEABED

UNPROVEN	FIRST STEPS
EEZ	OCEAN GOVERNANCE
IFREMERIA NAUTILEI	MALTA
PEACEFUL PURPOSES	POLYMETALLIC NODULES
WHITE SMOKER	MARINOBACTER
THE LIVING SEA	CLARION-CLIPPERTON ZONE
ISA	BBNJ
MANGANESE	ULTRA-SHORT BASELINE
UNCLOS	ABYSSAL PLAINS
RISER SYSTEM	SEDIMENT PLUMES
COBALT RICH CRUSTS	EXTRACTION
EXPLORATION	CHALLENGE OF THE SEAS
OBTAINING	AUV

### THE SEABED NEVER LEFT US (I)

Where you found this bottle, collect seven small items. Cut out seven words from this list. Place the words and items in the bottle, reseal it, and drop in open waters.

## SHORE

### THE SEABED NEVER LEFT US (II)

At water's edge, read aloud.

#### In Memoriam

Dr. John L. Mero, long known by his colleagues as the father of ocean mining, passed away on May 1, 2001. He will be sorely missed by those who knew him. He began his career as a mining engineer, graduating from the South Dakota School of Mines in the early 50s, and receiving his doctorate from Berkeley in 1958. His interest in marine mining began at that time with an economic study of California offshore phosphorites, followed by a more detailed examination of the economic potential of deep seabed manganese nodules funded by the Institute of Marine Resources at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. His conclusions, that these deep sea mineral deposits, first recognized in the report of the Challenger expedition in 1873, were rich ores of manganese, nickel, and copper, created a considerable stir in academic and industrial circles, and millions of dollars were spent to verify his seemingly extravagant claims. His numbers were never shown to be wrong, however, and, following the proposal by the United Nations Ambassador for Malta, Arvid Pardo, that these minerals were "The Common Heritage of Mankind," the United Nations spent the following 12 years heavily involved in negotiations at the Law of the Sea Convention to determine ownership and rules for managing the potentially vast mineral resource. Two thirds of the present Law of the Sea is based on control of the seabed minerals. Meanwhile consortia from developed countries, including the U.S., Canada, U.K., Japan, Germany, and Italy were formed to develop the resource and the U.S. was the first to promulgate laws to protect the miners. The Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act of 1976 was the model for similar legislation in other countries and was designed to track the U.N. Convention and avoid conflict when the convention became law. The optimistic outlook of the consortia resulted in research and development expenditures of over \$600 million, culminating in successful field testing of several systems in the late seventies. An economic downturn and complex U.N. rules led to the abandonment of these efforts in the early eighties. Meantime however, the research and development has continued and expanded to other types of ocean mineral deposits including crusts, sulfides, diamonds, and hydrates.

Dr. Mero was a convincing and controversial speaker and a tireless worker whose enthusiasm and wide knowledge of his subject triggered many of the activities and laws which constitute the present global marine mining industry. His ever present sense of humor was on a similar scale, as those of us who worked with him will remember well. After completing his postdoctoral work at Berkeley, he worked as a consultant with Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, from which the first serious effort at deep seabed mining evolved through its subsidiary Deepsea Ventures Inc. At that time, in 1965, he published a landmark volume entitled *Mineral Resources of the Sea* which was immediately translated into Russian. Shortly thereafter, he formed his own consulting company Ocean Resources Inc., based in La Jolla, and later he moved to Groten in Sonoma County, CA, where he remained until his passing.

Source: *Marine Geosciences and Geotechnology*, 2002

## OPEN WATERS

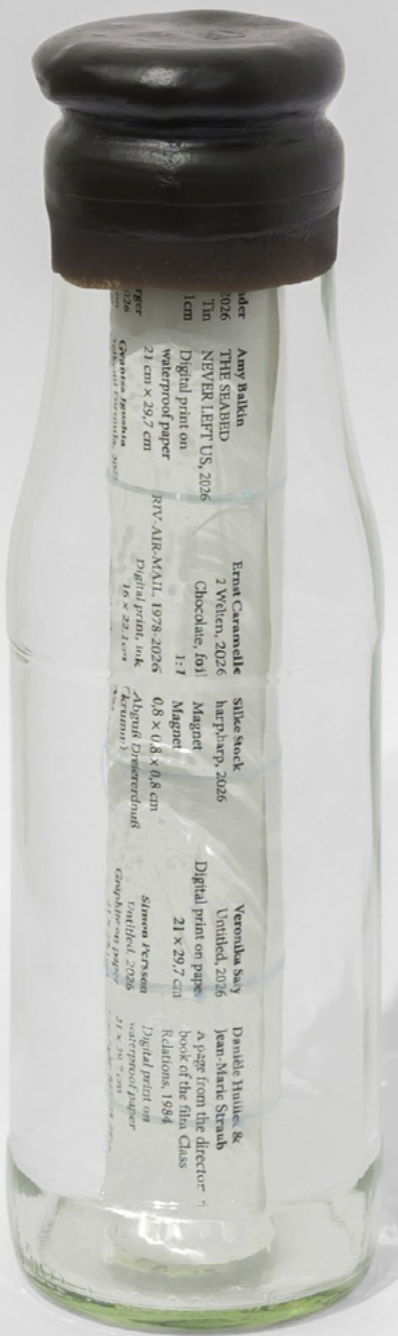


Silke Stock: harp,harp (p.s. Flasche), 2026  
Glass, 21,7 x 5,4 x 5,4cm









under  
2026  
7th  
1cm  
Amy Balkin  
THE SEABED  
NEVER LEFT US, 2026  
Digital print on  
waterproof paper  
21 cm x 29,7 cm  
Openness, Resilience, 2026

Ernst Caramelle  
2 Welten, 2026  
Chocolade, foil  
1:1  
16 x 22,1 cm  
Digital print ink

Silke Stock  
harp, 2026  
Magnat  
0,8 x 0,8 x 0,8 cm  
Agnus Dinterchuh  
The Artist, 2026

Veronika Sasy  
United, 2026  
Digital print on paper  
21 x 29,7 cm  
Simon Persson  
Untitled, 2026  
Graphical print

Daniel Huhler &  
Jean-Marie Straub  
a page from the director's  
book of the film Class  
Relations, 1984  
Digital print on  
waterproof paper  
21 x 29,7 cm



