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ness of developing runs to the point of maximum sustained yield. Canadians believe that this is a practical objective and a responsibility they bear, not only to themselves, but to the world. It is a responsibility they are prepared to accept. They are already accepting the responsibility for control, management and regulation of their own onshore fisheries to ensure, year in, year out, adequate numbers of spawning fish. They are already striving to ensure maintenance of the salmon's freshwater habitat in good order, and restoration of the habitat wherever it is needed. They are accepting these responsibilities as well as the hidden costs in increased industrial expenditures and alternative development opportunities foregone. But the burden of responsibility may become altogether too great if high seas fisheries are permitted to destroy the necessary precision of onshore management and if declining returns make a mockery of all efforts to preserve and improve the resource. Without the cooperation of other countries of the world, Canada's efforts may prove useless. Canada is asking for that cooperation from the nations gathering for the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The salmons of the world are part of the world's history, part of the world's culture, part of the world's wealth. Given a healthy marine environment and reasonable consideration for their freshwater needs they can serve mankind indefinitely into the future. Is it better to permit a high seas fishery far from rivers of origin that will lead almost inevitably to the salmon's extinction? Or are