

mineral and living resources of that zone and more extensive rights than it now possesses over marine pollution and scientific research.

But a 200-mile limit does not fully cover the Canadian case. We must obtain recognition of our rights and needs beyond that limit if we want to protect adequately our natural resources in three particular situations. A strict 200-mile limit would leave out over 400,000 square miles of continental margin, mostly on the East Coast, 10 to 15 per cent of our fish stocks, also on the East Coast, and would leave all of our salmon unprotected during that part of their lives they spend in the open sea. We shall have an uphill battle to fight on these three issues.

A second major trend has emerged in favour of establishing the international area of the oceans as a zone reserved for mankind. Almost all nations agree that the exploitation of manganese nodules, those potato-shaped rock formations that lie on the seabed at depths of 15,000 to 20,000 feet and are rich in nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese, should be carried out for the benefit of the whole world and not solely for the advantage of the technologically-advanced states. That is a concept that Canada wholeheartedly supports.

Unfortunately, the conference has not gone very far beyond accepting this very basic concept. The practical implementation of the concept -- that is, the creation of a new international authority -- has given rise to a most serious confrontation between developed and developing nations.

Both for reasons of worldwide equity and our own domestic interests as mineral producers, we must do everything we can to set up a strong and economically-viable international authority.

Finally, the third major trend can be expressed in terms of a growing realization by all states that the oceans must be managed in a rational manner as opposed to the *laissez-faire* attitudes of the past.

We hope that the conference will endorse the Canadian concepts for protecting the marine environment, as applied in the Arctic, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and elsewhere, and will apply them universally.

What we can aim for at Geneva is substantial progress so that we shall be in a position to see the precise contours of the final package and to determine the timing of the conclusion. As my