

- Paragraph 6(1): add to the existing paragraph the sentence "Notwithstanding this close season the taking of 10 humpback whales per year is permitted in Greenland waters provided that whale catchers of less than 50 gross register tonnage are used for this purpose."
- Paragraph 7(e): add to the existing paragraph the sentence "Notwithstanding this paragraph one continuous open season not to exceed eight months may be implemented so far as Greenland is concerned."
- Paragraph 12(h): add to the existing paragraph the sentence "A Contracting Government may in less developed regions exceptionally permit treating of whales without use of land stations, provided that such whales are fully utilized in accordance with this paragraph."
- (d) Proposed amendment of Paragraphs 9 (a) and 9 (b):
- Paragraph 9(a): add in the 8th line after the words "provided that" the words "in the Southern Hemisphere."
- Paragraph 9(b): delete from the 4th line the words "or land stations"; delete from the 7th and 8th lines the words "in each case that" and substitute therefore the words "that in the Southern Hemisphere."
19. Date and Place of the Next Meeting
(Rule XVII of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission refer to meetings outside London).
20. Arrangements for Press Release.
21. Any Other Business.

APPENDIX III

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING

1. Date and Place The Commission's Thirteenth Meeting took place from 19th June to 23rd June, 1961 at 10 Carlton House Terrace, London, under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Clark (Canada).
2. Delegates and Observers Representatives of Contracting Governments were present from Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom. There were no representatives from Brazil and Panama. Observers attended from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Chile, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the Special Committee of Three Scientists (Dr. D. G. Chapman, Chairman).
3. Return to the Convention of Norway Norway had rejoined the Convention on 25th September, 1960 and a special welcome was extended by the Commission to her representative, Mr. G. Sjaastad.
4. Adoption of Agenda The Commission adopted the agenda in the form previously circulated by the Secretary.
5. Address of Welcome Mr. W. M. F. Vane, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the United Kingdom, addressed the opening session. He pointed out, in spite of the Commission's efforts to date, conservation of the stocks of the commercially important whale species had become an

increasingly pressing problem. It was therefore with great pleasure that he noted the return of Norway to the Convention and the appointment as special advisers of the three eminent scientists, Dr. Chapman of the United States, Mr. Allen of New Zealand and Mr. Holt of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. This support and advice would, he felt, assist substantially in achieving the Commission's aims.

6. Condition of the Stocks The general condition of the whale stocks as estimated from the information available was reported on by the Scientific Committee.

With regard to the Antarctic stock, the Committee continued to feel considerable anxiety about the most important species. Their estimate of the position in this field may be summarized as follows:

(i) *Blue Whales* There is evidence of a further decline in this species and the view that total protection was required in the Antarctic for several years in the first instance was put forward more strongly than ever.

(ii) *Fin Whales* There are indications of a decrease in this stock extending over some years past.

(iii) *Humpback Whales* The stock in Group IV (Antarctic Area IV and west coast of Australia) is thought to be in a serious condition. Subject to revision when population estimates become available, the Scientific Committee consider the stocks to be now at a level at which only one to two hundred whales should be taken annually. There is also evidence of a decline in the stock of Group V (Antarctic area V and east coast of Australia and New Zealand) which, it has been suggested, with the reservation already mentioned, might not be capable of giving a sustained yield of more than 1,000 whales each year. The stocks in Group II (Atlantic region) and Group III (West Indian Ocean) have been substantially depleted and would not be expected to support any extra exploitation.

(iv) *Sei Whales* Increased catches of this species are being made but there are no data on the state of the stock. Such information is needed and more general research and marking is required for this species.

(v) *Sperm Whales* There has been a fall in the average length of sperm whales caught in the Antarctic but there is need for further general research on this species before the state of the stock can be defined.

(vi) *Blue Whale Unit Limit* The available biological evidence indicates that the overall catch limit in recent seasons has permitted excessive catches. The overall limit itself, however, is thought to be undesirable as it could permit the excessive exploitation of one stock while others might be under exploited. As soon as population studies allow stocks to be properly assessed, each stock should be made subject to special conservation measures.

With regard to the state of the stocks outside the Antarctic, the Scientific Committee had no substantial report to make. The Committee was opposed, however, in the absence of further scientific information, to any measures likely to reduce the present minimum size of whales on the grounds that the minimum sizes had been fixed in order to give protection to immature animals that had not yet reproduced themselves and, in the present state of knowledge, this seemed a safe conservation policy.

7. The Convention's Conservation Aims and Extra-Convention Discussions

The blue whale unit catch limit was suspended for two seasons following a decision reached by the Commission at its Twelfth Meeting. The Governments of Japan and the U.S.S.R. had registered objec-

tions to this amendment to the Schedule to the Convention and consequently continued to observe the previous total Antarctic quota of 15,000 blue whale units. The action by the Commission to suspend the blue whale unit catch limit for two seasons was taken in order to provide some degree of accommodation for the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands to rejoin the Convention while discussions could be held looking towards the development of a formula for an allocation or division of the total quota between the Antarctic whaling countries. During this period of suspension of the Antarctic quota, the Commission held to the view that all countries would adhere to all other conservation measures designated in the Schedule. As indicated earlier in this Report, the Government of Norway rejoined the Convention but that of the Netherlands remained a non-adherent.

In a statement presented by the Commissioner for the United Kingdom and in documents submitted by him to the Commission, an account was given of three meetings held in 1961, between representatives of the Antarctic whaling countries for the purpose of reaching agreement regarding a formula for division of the total permitted Antarctic quota. In November, 1958, the U.S.S.R. had agreed to accept an allocation of 20 per cent of the total Antarctic quota. At the 1961 meetings, discussions centred on devising a formula for division of the remaining 80 per cent between Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom. At the first meeting held in 1961 representatives of these four countries participated with the U.S.S.R. represented by an observer.

In his review of the situation the Commissioner for the United Kingdom reported that at the last meeting held in May, between representatives of the four countries, agreement was very near on a formula for an allocation scheme which would give 33 per cent of the total permitted quota to Japan, 32 per cent to Norway, 9 per cent to the United Kingdom and 6 per cent to the Netherlands, with 20 per cent being allocated to the U.S.S.R. In addition to these basic percentages, under a special arrangement, the Netherlands would also benefit by a bonus system depending on the catch of her expedition by a certain date during the Antarctic whaling season.

In her consideration of the proposals developed during these meetings held outside the Convention and in order to assist in reaching a final decision, the Netherlands Government had asked for the views of the Commission on the following points:

- (i) the principle of carrying over from one season to the next the balance of any unused quota allocation;
- (ii) the lengthening of the Antarctic whaling season;
- (iii) the introduction and implementation of an International Observer Scheme for Antarctic whaling.

The Commission noted all of these developments and its attitude to these last three matters is recorded in the succeeding paragraphs.

8. The "Carry-over" of Antarctic Pelagic Whaling Quotas

The proposal, put forward by the Government of the Netherlands in quota discussions outside the Convention, that any uncaught balances of country allocations should be carried forward from one season to the next, was carefully considered by the Technical Committee. It was realized that there might be economic advantages to a country or company operating only one expedition if the short-fall of an allocation in one year could be carried over into the next. If the quotas were lower than or equal to the optimum catch level for the purpose of conserving whale stocks, the principle of carry-over might not be objectionable. On the other hand, if the quotas were higher than the optimum catch

level, as is thought to be the case at present, the effect of carrying over any residue would be undesirable. In considering the proposal from all aspects, the Technical Committee concluded that there was a preponderance of arguments against it and unanimously recommended that, in the present circumstances, the Commission should oppose any carry-over of uncaught balances from one year to the next. The Commission endorsed this recommendation.

9. Opening Date of Antarctic Baleen Whaling Season

One of the difficulties met with in the talks held outside the Convention regarding a formula for division of the total quota had been the length of the baleen whaling season. It was thought by some that it should be longer so as to make it easier for expeditions to obtain their catch allocation. Although there was some reluctance to make this extension on the grounds that possibly more pregnant females would be caught in the earlier part of the season, the scientific basis for this view was admitted to require further review as there was some recent evidence pointing in the opposite direction.

The Commission, under these circumstances, agreed to advance the commencement of the Antarctic baleen whaling season from 28th December to 12th December. Effect was given to this agreement by a proposal from the Commissioner for the United Kingdom, seconded by the Commissioner for Canada, that item 7(a) of the Schedule should be amended in the third line, deleting "28th December" and substituting "12th December". On being put to the vote, the amendment was carried, there being eight votes in favour, one against and three abstentions.

10. Observer Scheme

The Commission considered the question of an International Observer Scheme and agreed unanimously on the following points:

- (i) The Commission's views are reaffirmed regarding the need for an International Observer System and it is also agreed that its implementation should be made as quickly as possible.
- (ii) The Commission requests the five Antarctic whaling countries to meet together as quickly as possible to work out the details of such a scheme.
- (iii) The Commission requests the Netherlands to participate in such a meeting to work out the details which should be arranged as quickly as possible.
- (iv) It might be possible if a scheme can be developed by the five countries directly concerned for there to be a provisional implementation in the 1961/62 season if the practical problems can be overcome.
- (v) If a scheme can be worked out by the five countries it would be submitted for formal incorporation in the Schedule of the Convention if it is approved by the Commission at the 1962 Annual Meeting.

11. Antarctic Catch Limitation

Of the four countries concerned under the Convention with the Antarctic blue whale unit catch limit suspension mentioned in Paragraph 7 above (Japan, Norway, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom). Japan and the U.S.S.R. had objected to the suspension and were therefore working under the 15,000 blue whale unit limit, while Norway and the United Kingdom in the Convention and the Netherlands outside it were not operating under these restrictions. Nevertheless all these countries had responded to a resolution adopted at the Twelfth Meeting requesting them to impose, during the period of suspension of the Convention catch limit, national quotas on their

expeditions at a level not greater than each adopted for the 1959/60 season. The Commission therefore resolved without dissent on the proposal of the Commissioner for New Zealand and seconded by the Commissioner for the United States of America that the Governments of Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom should be reminded of the Twelfth Meeting resolution.

12. Scientific Appraisal of
Antarctic Whale Stocks

In accepting the reports of the Scientific Committee, the Special *Ad Hoc* Scientific Committee and the First Interim Report of the Special Committee of Three Scientists, the

Commission understood that the programme of work of the latter two bodies was nearly the same and that they would work together in close co-operation. In the First Interim Report of the Committee of Three Scientists, Dr. Chapman, who had been elected Chairman, stated that his Committee would co-operate with the *Ad Hoc* Scientific Committee by guiding the preparation of existing data in an appropriate form, recommending what additional data were required, devising appropriate methods of analysis to determine optimum yield, assisting in the preparation of an estimate by these methods and in supplying to the Commission an independent opinion as to the nature and reliability of the results.

The Commission also understood that to obtain a preliminary report on its task from the Special Committee of Three Scientists by the 1962 meeting, a very considerable assembly of tabulation would have to be ready for processing at a Special Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Scientific Committee which it was agreed should be convened by Dr. Chapman and held, if possible, at Seattle before the end of 1961.

The tabulation required consists of four forms, E1 and E2 sent to the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics and forms C and D sent to the research institutes supplying the biological information. The work starts from the data on some 800,000 whales for which the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics has information on sex, length, time and place of capture. In order to convert this into age-composition and eventually to produce yield estimates, use must be made of the biological data collected by the individual research groups. It is expected that grouping by species, sex, geographical area, year, month and expedition may result in 4,000 length-frequency and age-length tables.

In order to deal with this mass of material, the information on the tables will have to be put on cards so that it may be handled and processed for yield equations or other calculations in an electronic computer. This part of the work it is intended to have done in Seattle, to which place the forms should be sent off two months before the joint meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Scientific Committee and the Special Committee of Three Scientists planned tentatively to begin on the 4th December 1961. The forms should therefore be posted to Dr. Chapman by 1st October so as to give him a month to prepare the data for use by the joint meeting. The cost of these operations, including the carding of data by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics was estimated roughly at £4,000.

The Commission expressed their thanks and appreciation to the Special Committee of Three Scientists.

13. Review of Previous Season's Catch

In his report to the Commission on the statistics of the last season's catches, Mr. Vangstein said that the

Bureau of International Whaling Statistics had not received information from

all the expeditions concerned in sufficient time to provide an analysis for use at the Commission's meeting. As a consequence the Scientific Committee had been unable to draw certain conclusions it required from the available statistics of the previous season's catches. The Bureau required at least a month to prepare its analysis, but this season some information had not been available until the middle of June. With a number of expeditions whaling until the closing date of the season on 7th April, it was understood that it would be difficult for all expeditions to provide reports to the Bureau at least a month before the normal time of the Commission's meeting in the third week of June, but that it should be possible for all expedition reports to be sent to the Bureau not later than the end of May.

In these circumstances and in order to give the Bureau time to produce its analysis, it seemed to the Commission that its Annual Meeting might be put back a little but not far enough to encroach on the 90 days notice necessary for the operation of a Schedule amendment. As mentioned in Paragraph 25 below, the commencing date for next year's meeting was in fact fixed for the 4th July, 1962. The Commission decided in addition that all member countries should be asked to urge their expeditions to provide reports to the Bureau as early as possible and in any case not later than the 31st May.

14. Study of North Pacific Stocks

Much more information is needed concerning the whale stocks in the North Pacific and the Scientific Committee recommended that a special group of scientists should make a study of the stocks of all species in the North Pacific. The preliminary plans for the study were to be made by correspondence through the Secretary who will make the necessary approaches. In accepting the Scientific Committee's report the recommendation was approved by the Commission.

15. Size Limits for Sperm Whales

The views expressed by the Japanese delegation in their explanatory memorandum (IWC/13/18) were noted by the Commission. This doubted the advisability of the continued application of the present regulation on size-limits for sperm whales, both for the practical reason that there are a number of countries outside the Convention catching sperm whales without such a limitation on size and for the scientific reason that the present size-limit might be higher than was necessary for protection purposes. In the view of the Scientific Committee, the minimum size-limit was virtually the only safeguard for the conservation of the stock and it would be undesirable to make any alteration in the present size-limit without further knowledge of the general biology of the species. The Committee observed, however, that Japan was undertaking an extensive biological investigation of the sperm whale and did not consider that a decision by the Commission was necessary at this meeting. They therefore recommended that the *Ad Hoc* Scientific Committee should be asked to undertake further scientific studies on sperm whales so that the Commission could consider the problem at the Fourteenth Meeting. The Commission agreed to this recommendation.

16. Minimum Size of Whales to be taken at Land Stations in North-east Pacific Area

The taking of blue, fin and sei whales at 5 feet below the general minimum lengths of respectively 70, 55 and 40 feet in the northern hemisphere is limited to where whales are delivered to land stations on the understanding that the meat is to be used as human or animal food. On the grounds that conservation would not be affected and that the economics of a land station would be preserved, the

Commissioner for Canada proposed and the Commissioner for Denmark seconded a resolution which relaxed the restrictive provision as to the use of the whale in respect of the North-east Pacific area for a period of three years starting on the 1st April, 1962. The period of three years it was thought might enable a check to be made on any adverse effect on conservation. To give effect to this resolution it was proposed that the Schedule should be amended as follows:

Paragraph 9(a): after the words "provided that" in the eighth line, insert a comma and the words "except in the North-east Pacific area for a period of three years starting 1st April, 1962".

Paragraph 9(b): delete the words "provided in each case that" in the seventh and eighth lines and insert the words "provided that, except in the North-east Pacific area for a period of three years starting 1st April, 1962, in each case".

The amendment was carried, there being nine in favour, none against and three abstentions.

17. Protection of Humpbacks At the Twelfth Meeting the Commission amended Paragraphs 6(2)(b) and 6(3)(a) of the Schedule to the Convention so as to afford total protection for humpbacks in Antarctic Area IV until the end of 1963 and to reduce during the same period the catching season in Antarctic Area V from four to three days. These measures were, however, nullified as a consequence of the objections lodged by the Governments of the four Antarctic pelagic whaling countries party to the Convention, Japan, Norway, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom. At the present meeting grave concern was expressed by the Scientific Committee at the state of the stocks in these areas. On the motion of the Commissioner for the United States of America and seconded by the Commissioner for Australia it was, therefore, resolved without dissent that the four Governments concerned should be requested to reconsider their position and withdraw the objections.

18. Greenland Whaling The Commission agreed to a proposal of the Commissioner for Denmark, seconded by the Commissioner for the United Kingdom that ten humpback whales may be taken annually off the Greenland coast, provided the catching vessels are less than 50 tons. An open season of eight months instead of six is also to be allowed for the taking of minke whales in the waters off the same country. Included in the same proposal and relevant to the same area, it was also decided that a Contracting Government in less well developed regions may permit the treatment of whales without resorting to a land station to carry out the processing laid down in the Schedule.

The consequential amendment of the Schedule was as follows:

Paragraph 6(1): add to the existing paragraph the sentence "Notwithstanding this close season the taking of 10 humpback whales per year is permitted in Greenland waters provided that whale catchers of less than 50 tons gross register tonnage are used for this purpose".

Paragraph 7(c): add to the existing paragraph the sentence "Notwithstanding this paragraph one continuous open season not to exceed eight months may be implemented so far as Greenland is concerned".

Paragraph 12(b): add to the existing paragraph the sentence "A Contracting Government may, in less developed regions exceptionally permit treating of whales without use of land stations, provided that such whales are fully utilized in accordance with this paragraph".

This amendment to the Schedule was carried, eleven voting in favour, none against and one abstaining.

19. The Humane Killing of Whales One of the members of the Working Party on the Humane Killing of Whales reported to the Commission on the technical discussions held this spring between representatives of British and Norwegian industries on experiments made by both countries on the electrical killing of whales (IWC/13/7). Recent advances in the design and technique of explosive harpooning had, it appears, reduced the time taken to kill and very often ensured instant death. This meant that explosive harpooning killed as quickly as the electrical method. In view of the importance of the time factor, already emphasized in the report of the Working Party to the Twelfth Meeting of the Commission, and in the light of these technological developments, it seemed that the present methods were not necessarily inhumane.

The Commission therefore decided that, while no specific experiments were under recommendation at present, the subject should nevertheless be kept under review. In this connection it was understood that the Japanese, Norwegian and U.S.S.R. Governments were still carrying out experiments. Finally it was agreed that the Working Party on the Humane Killing of Whales should now be dispersed and the members thanked for the useful work they had done.

20. Infractions The Technical Committee in accepting their Infraction Subcommittee's report noted that the position was generally satisfactory and that there was a continuance of the trend to a lower percentage of infractions. The Committee recommended to the Commission that member countries should:

- (i) be reminded of their obligations to maintain regular and adequate inspection of land stations
- (ii) be asked to ensure that infraction returns are in the hands of the Secretary in ample time for the necessary summary to be made before the Annual Meeting of the Commission.

The Commission noted the Technical Committee's report on this subject and approved the two recommendations.

21. Legislation on Implementation Replies had been received to the questionnaire on whaling legislation from all Contracting Governments except one. The Technical Committee considered the analysis of replies showed that appropriate measures for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention had been taken by all countries undertaking whaling operations. The Committee considered that, as the information was already available to the Contracting Governments in document form, the answers to the questionnaire should not be published in the Twelfth Annual Report and they further recommended that the Commission should remind all Contracting Governments to keep the Secretary informed of any changes in their whaling legislation or administrative arrangements so that the Commission's records might be kept up to date.

After considering and accepting the Technical Committee's report on these matters, the Commission approved the two recommendations which appear in the preceding paragraph.

22. Finance In considering the report of the Finance Committee the Commission had before it the following:

- (i) The provisional statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31st May, 1961. This showed an income made up from the

contributions of £250 from seventeen Contracting Governments and giving a sum of £4,250 or £228 more than the expenditure. Three contributions were, however, still outstanding and were included in the £4,250 just mentioned. Expenditure on the other hand stood at £4,022 or £360 more than for the previous year.

- (ii) The estimated expenditure for the financial year ending 31st May, 1962. Here the anticipated expenditure of the special scientific investigation on stock assessments envisaged by the Committee of Three Scientists and mentioned in paragraph 12 above involved, subject to agreement, the extra expenditure of £7,600. Added to the other items of the estimate this would have been equivalent to an annual contribution of about £700 from each Contracting Government.
- (iii) As the expenditure on the special scientific investigation was primarily in aid of the Antarctic whaling countries, it was proposed that £6,750 of this should be paid by these countries in the proportion of their proposed quota shares and that this should be placed in an extra-ordinary budget. This latter would come into force if all the countries concerned were prepared to pay and if the Netherlands returned to the Convention.
- (iv) The balance of £850 would appear in the ordinary budget as a contribution to expenses of *Ad Hoc* Committee meetings, Secretary's fares, allowances, etc. and would represent the contribution made by all Contracting Governments for benefits they might expect to receive from the special scientific investigation. The ordinary budget would then have an expenditure of £4,600 which includes the re-statement of £500 for whale marking, small increases in printing, stationery and postage and also in the cost of the annual meeting and an increase of £50 in the Secretary's fees. Estimated income of the ordinary budget would be £4,250, being the contribution of seventeen Contracting Governments at £250, plus a balance as at 31st May, 1961 of £1,054 making a total of £5,304.
- (v) The Committee thought that, in future, the Commission might need to include in its budget some provision for scientific work, particularly since further work may arise from the special scientific investigations and therefore recommended that the Commission should invite all Contracting Governments to consider before the next meeting the possibility of an increase of, say, £50 in the annual contribution.

The Commission gave careful consideration to these matters, approving the income and expenditure accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1961 subject to final audit. The ordinary budget expenditure and income for the year ending 31st May, 1962 was also agreed and approval was given to the extra-ordinary budget expenditure and income for the same year, subject to the agreement of the appropriate countries to pay their shares of the special scientific investigations and to the return of the Netherlands to the Convention.

23. Representation at Meetings of Other Organisations

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea had invited the Commission to send an observer to the 49th Statutory Meeting to be held in Copenhagen from 2nd to 11th October, 1961. Mr. A. J. Aglen of the United Kingdom was accordingly appointed to act as observer at this meeting. An invitation had also been received from the Food and Agriculture Organization

of the United Nations to send an observer to the International Conference on Fish in Nutrition to be held in Washington, D.C., in September, 1961. As it was found impossible to find anyone to attend this meeting, the Commission decided that the invitation should be declined.

24. Constitution of Committees The composition of the Committees is given below.

Technical Committee Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Mr. B. C. Engholm (United Kingdom) was elected Chairman. An Infractions Sub-Committee was set up consisting of representatives of Australia, Japan, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Scientific Committee Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Norway, South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Dr. N. A. Mackintosh (United Kingdom) was elected chairman.

Finance Committee The Chairman of the Commission nominated Mr. J. Hertoft (Denmark), Mr. J. V. Scott (New Zealand), Mr. G. Sjaastad (Norway), Mr. B. C. Engholm (United Kingdom) and Mr. I. Fujita (Japan). Mr. J. V. Scott (New Zealand) was elected Chairman.

25. Place and Date of Next Meeting The Commission accepted the recommendation of the Finance and Administration Committee that the Fourteenth Meeting should be held in London starting on Monday, 2nd July, 1962.

26. Press Release It was agreed by the Commission that the Chairman, working with the Secretary, should prepare a Press Release.

G. R. CLARK,
Chairman

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF *AD HOC* SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF JUNE 25-29, 1962

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The *Ad Hoc* Scientific Committee was convened by the Chairman of the Commission and met at the West Block, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1 on Monday, 25th June, 1962, at 11 a.m. and continued for the following four days.

2. The following were present:

AUSTRALIA	..	..	..	Mr. C. G. Setter
				Dr. G. L. Kesteven
CANADA	..	..	..	Dr. W. M. Sprules
FRANCE	..	..	..	Dr. P. Budker
JAPAN	..	..	..	Dr. H. Omura
				Dr. M. Nishiwaki
THE NETHERLANDS	..	..		Professor E. J. Slijper
NORWAY	..	..	..	Professor J. T. Ruud
UNITED KINGDOM	..	..		Dr. N. A. Mackintosh
				Dr. R. H. Clarke
				Mr. S. G. Brown
				Mr. J. A. Gulland