

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE OPENING SESSION OF THE SECOND

MEETING HELD AT OSLO, NORWAY.

Time: July 17th 1950, at 2.30 p.m.

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The Chairman:

I propose that we begin our meetings at 9.30 in the morning and that we adjourn for Lunch at 12.30 to 2.p.m. and then start the deliberations again.

Is that agreed?

Unanimously agreed.

I would remind all of you that the Government has invited you to Dinner at Dronningen at 7.30 tonight. Tomorrow the members of the Commission will be the guests of Rederforbundet, the Norwegian Shipowners' Association, for Lunch in this building. And on Thursday at 3.30 we will go to Sandefjord by motorcars, arriving there about 11 o'clock. We shall visit the Whaling Museum and Mr. Paulsen will show us a film. Lunch will be at about 1 o'clock and afterwards we go on board a factory ship. The return journey to Oslo will start at 5 or 6 in the afternoon.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

All Commissioners and Experts should have received a letter dated May 1st. with the Agenda, which they have before them, and the 7 supporting documents. I have placed on the table one or two additional documents. In addition The Sandefjord Bureau has supplied us with the figures for the last season, and I think that everybody around the table will have all these documents

The Chairman:

We now pass over to Item No. I of the Agenda.

I hereby declare the second meeting of the International Whaling Commission opened, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of welcoming all the Commissioners, Experts and Observers to Oslo.

We are in the fortunate position of having observers present on this occasion from international organizations which

stand in close and constant contact with the International Whaling Commission, namely from the Food and Agriculture Organization, from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and from the Association of Whaling Companies. The representative from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has not yet arrived.

We have present here today many veterans who have taken part in practically all the international conferences which preceded the Convention of 1946. Our Secretary is one of the veterans and quite a number of the Commissioners and Experts are also veterans. For them especially, as for all who work for the solution of international conservation problems, it must be a great pleasure that we are able today to open the second regular meeting of a well-established international organization.

The Whaling Commission was constituted in pursuance of the provisions of the International Whaling Convention signed in Washington on December 2nd 1946, and its first meeting was held in London on May 30th 1949.

In the report drawn up by the secretary of the Commission, Mr. A. T. A. Dobson, a brief account has been given of the proceeding of the Commission during its first year.

The Commission started with twelve Contracting Governments - each having the right to appoint a member of the Commission. In the course of the year four more Governments have either ratified the 1946 Convention or declared their adherence to it, - namely: Brazil, Mexico, Denmark and Panama. However, not all these States have availed themselves of this right, but instead have sent observers to this

meeting.

It is the hope of the Commission that in the near future all the countries which have whaling interest will ratify the Convention and so participate in the work of the Commission.

The object of the 1946-Convention, which was a much improved version of the 1937 Convention, was to lay a restraining hand on whaling activities, and so to regulate these through the agency of the Whaling Commission that the stocks of whales would not be subjected to excessive taxation, thus safeguarding these for future generations. If therefore any Government fails to subscribe to the Convention of 1946 and thereby leaves room for its subjects to engage in whaling operations unfettered by restrictions, the whole purpose of the Convention will be defeated, with disastrous consequences for the whaling industry and for the ensuing loss of an important source of food.

The corner-stone of the Whaling Convention is, as regards pelagic operations in the Antarctic, the fixing of the total number of 16.000 blue whale units as the maximum permissible catch. From a biological standpoint it would of course be best to have a maximum limit for each single species, not a general maximum for all the species together. It is hoped that at some future date this can be effected. An experiment in this direction has been made with respect to the humpback whales in the season 1949/50 and will also be made in 1950/51. An attempt has

been made also to give the blue whale increased protection by moving the opening date for pelagic operations from December 15th to December 22nd.

There is much to indicate that the annual limitation of 16,000 blue whale units is too high. In former years the blue whales bore the chief brunt of the catch. When the blue whales became scarcer on the Antarctic grounds, an increasingly large number of fin whales were killed and now the fin whale forms the chief part of the catch. Nevertheless the statistics which are presented at this meeting will show that the average size of the fin whale is also beginning to decline, in the same way as did that of the blue whale some years ago. There are other indications pointing in the same direction, which will be mentioned in the course of the discussions.

The scientific sub-committee has no doubt its attention directed to these problems of conservation, which aim primarily at maintenance of adequate stocks of whales so that the whaling industry may continue its important function of procuring food. The commission will also at the same time endeavor so to regulate the industry that its operating practices will conform to recognized principles of wild life conservation.

The Chairman: I shall now ask Dr. von Bonde to make a statement. As far as I understand it relates to the date and place of the 3rd meeting of the International Whaling Commission.

Dr.von Bonde: I should like to read to you a letter addressed to *you* ~~me~~ personally from the *Secretary of State for Commerce and Industries* ~~President of the Union of South Africa~~:
South Africa:

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Department of Commerce and Industries
75 Parliament Street
Capetown, 8 June 1950.

AIRMAIL

Sir,

THIRD MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL
WHALING COMMISSION

I have great pleasure in extending to you, on behalf of the honourable the Minister of Economic Affairs of the Union of South Africa, an invitation to hold the Third Meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Cape Town during 1951.

Being one of the signatories to the International Whaling Agreement, I can assure you that South Africa will be proud to be chosen the venue of the next meeting of the Commission.

At the same time, I want to use this opportunity to wish you every success with the deliberations of the forthcoming Second Meeting of the International Whaling Commission.

Yours faithfully,
(signed)

D. de W. Meyer.

SECRETARY FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Mr. Chairman, I should like to stress the fact that this invitation comes to you from the Cabinet of the Union of South Africa. I trust and sincerely hope that the Commission will accept this invitation, for two reasons: First, heretofore the meetings dealing with international whaling have been held in the Northern hemisphere, in the old and in the new world, and I feel that we who are placed south of the Equator, and I think my colleague from Australia will agree, that we should now have a chance.

Secondly, Cape Town is an important center of the whaling industry because most of the whaling expeditions go there before proceeding to the Antarctic, and when they return after a successful season, there is another meeting place in Cape Town.

I feel therefore that the Commissioners and advisors should get to know this part of the world better. This invitation would obviously give them a chance to see new fields in a country with which I feel only a few people have more than a nodding acquaintance. If there are any difficulties in fixing the time for the proposed meeting at Cape Town, we can readily agree to any date suitable. I suggest that we do not meet during the winter, i.e. June, July and August, because we do not want to go to a wet town. I bid you a hearty welcome and sincerely hope that this invitation will be accepted in the spirit in which it is extended, and trust that the Commissioners will accept this invitation.

The chairman: I am sure that we all appreciate this sign of cordiality on the part of your Government. I thank you very much.

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The Secretary: Mr. Chairman, when I knew that Dr. von Bonde was going to make this very charming gesture to the Commissioners I suggested that we should take it up at once, actually it appears under Item XVI on the Agenda. I should like just to mention one or two points: First the effect of the costs incurred by sending delegates and experts from each Contracting Government, secondly there is the effect on the cost of transporting the staff of the Commission, affecting the contributions of Contracting Governments. Thirdly I think the Commissioners would not wish to clash as regards the third meeting with the meetings of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, which is nearing its 50th anniversary and always meets during the first ten days of October. The question of the date is a matter which will have to be settled in the light of such conditions as Dr. von Bonde has indicated, but we have to remember that this Commission is a law_ and regulation-making body, and before anything can be done and any regulation come into force, it has to be deposited or left undealt with for 90 days, during which period any Contracting Government may object, but anyhow, if they do not object any alteration that this Commission makes in the Convention has to remain open for objection for 90 days. These were just a few points, but it seems to me that the best thing would be to refer this matter to the Finance and Administration standing Committee and let them come back to the Plenary Session with their report on the subject.

The Chairman: It is proposed that the matter be referred to the Finance and Administration Committee.

AGREED

There is another point which I would like to mention now. You know that pursuant to the rules of procedure the Finance and Administration Committee shall advise the Commission on matters of expenditure, scale of contribution, finance regulations and so on. The present Committee consists of the Chairman of this Commission, the Swedish Commissioner, the Canadian and the Netherlands Commissioners and the Secretary. Unfortunately the Canadian Commissioner, Dr. Bates, will not be present this year and therefore perhaps it will be necessary to nominate another Commissioner to take his place at this meeting of the Commission. I propose Dr. von Bonde as the fourth member of the Finance and Administration Committee.

This was seconded by Mr. Remington Kellogg.

AGREED

The Chairman: We now pass over to Item II of the Agenda. The only matters to be discussed here are certain points raised by the Secretary.

The Secretary: The wish was expressed at the first meeting of the Commission that the Secretary should from time to time keep the Commissioners advised as to what was going on by progress reports. This report was sent out on the 1st of May and the only reason why I did not send out an earlier report was because I felt I should take up the Commission's time. There is a big portion of this report that appears in the draft of the annual report of May 31st, which you have had the opportunity

of considering under another item of the agenda, but there are three purely administrative matters which I should be very grateful to place before the Commissioners: First, under the Convention any proposal by the Commission that alters any provision of the Convention, requires of course to be sent to each Contracting Government, and it does not come into force until the expiration of 90 days. That is, in the first instance. But the Convention does require each Contracting Government to acknowledge receipt of such notification and I am sorry to say that I get very few acknowledgements to the notification of the resolutions passed by the Commission. As I got near the end of the 90 days I was placed in this predicament: I did not know for certain which countries had received the notification and such countries would have been perfectly at liberty to say that "we have not received this notification and therefore are not bound by it". The matter became so serious that as we are housed with the Ministry of Agriculture in England I was able to consult the legal advisor of the Ministry as to whether any country, in relation to any of the Committee's resolutions could take the standpoint that they would not be bound by it. I was advised that that would not be so, but I think it is very desirable that the Commissioners should do their utmost to enable their offices to say if such notifications were received. Some countries were extremely good, others not.

Secretary (cont.

This is the first point. The second point is one that relates to the Chairman's report. Now you have at the first meeting agreed that the Chairman's report should be an authoritative statement as to what has transpired. Now the Chairman's report contains naturally any resolution passed involving alterations. These resolutions cannot take effect until after 90 days. I think therefore that the individual Commissioners should proceed with the utmost caution in making public the President's report until they are quite sure, at the end of the 90 days, that those points are actually in force. The third point is this: There appears to be some doubt in the minds of some countries (perhaps of those countries which have only recently ratified the Convention) as to what this Commission really is. I had for instance a letter this morning from a Government which is not a member and which has taken very little interest in whaling, asking me to send them copies of all papers relating to this Congress. This is not a Congress, it is a meeting of the statutory bodies of 16 Governments having decided to adhere to the Convention. The first thing I ask is if a Government has ratified they must appoint a Commissioner, and if they have appointed this Commissioner, I regard him as a permanent Commissioner for all times, until I am informed to the contrary by his own Government. I think that is the only thing I can do. I do not expect a Government to send a Commissioner to every meeting, but they may do so if they like. That is what I have to say concerning this matter.

The Chairman: If any of the Members wish to comment on these points at this stage, as to what the Secretary said about the publications, we will get back to this point later. If no one has anything further to remark, I propose that the Secretary's report be considered adopted, or rather received.

Agreed.

Item 3: I propose that this Item also be referred to the Finance Committee for report, and likewise regarding Item 9.

No objections. Agreed.

The Secretary: Item 4: It was mentioned in my progress report that there was some little doubt as to whether the amount of the 1250 humpback whales which could be taken in the seasons 1949/50 and 1950/51 was to be considered a part of the 16,000 blue whale units. In my opinion there should be no doubt about it. But I appealed to you that the 16,000 blue whale units should include the 1,250 humpbacks.

The Chairman: I am quite sure that we all agree. It has always been our meaning that this catch should be included in the 16,000.

Agreed that no doubt existed as to this point.

I propose now that items 6, 7 and 8 of the Agenda be referred to the Scientific and Technical Committee.

Two sub-committees met, as you know, last week, and their reports will be submitted to the Scientific and Technical Committee.

I will suggest that this Committee has a meeting tomorrow morning at 9.30 in this room. The Committee will probably finish its deliberations during this meeting, and if not, we have to continue after lunch. If they finish before lunch, I suggest that the Finance and Administration

The Chairman:
(cont.)

Committee meets in the afternoon on Tuesday, tomorrow, after Lunch. If the first Committee has not finished by then, however, the other will meet on Wednesday morning. Assuming that the Finance Committee has finished on Tuesday, the next plenary Meeting will take place at 9.30 on Wednesday.

Mr. Armstrong:

I should like to have the names of the Members of the Scientific and Technical Committee.

The Secretary:

The Members of the Scientific and Technical Committee, appointed at the last meeting, were: -

Australia: Mr. Anderson, Canada: Dr. Templeman (Mr. Fisher acting for him), France: M. Budker and M. le Gall, Norway: Professor Bergersen with his advisors Mr. Knudtson, and M. Paulsen. South Africa: Dr. von Bode. Sweden: did not wish to nominate a member. United Kingdom: Dr. Mackintosh who is Chairman of the Committee. U.S.A. : Mr. Deason and USSR Mr. Bogdanov, Mr. Solyanik, and Mr. Tverianovich.

The Chairman:

You will remember at the last meeting practically all Commissioners attended the meetings of the Scientists and Experts, and of course, if the Commissioners wish to attend now, they are certainly welcome.

Then the Commissioners and Experts will meet tomorrow morning at 9.30. -

As far as I can see, there now remain only Item 5 and 10 & 13? to be dealt with at the next plenary meeting, after the trip to Sandefjord.

Mr. Paulsen, are you ready to give your lecture tonight?

Mr. Paulsen: No, I am not yet prepared to give the lecture.

The Chairman: Mr. Paulsen will explain to us his statistics at our next plenary meeting on Wednesday.

Then I do not think we can get very much further tonight. -

Meeting adjourned.

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CORRIGENDA

Delete lines 5 to 7 on page 5 and substitute the following: -

Dr. von Bonde: I should like to read a letter addressed to you personally from the Secretary for Commerce and Industries.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION

OF THE SECOND MEETING HELD AT

OSLO, NORWAY

Time: July 19th 1950, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman: In opening this meeting I would like one of our French Colleagues to say a word.

Mr. Budker: I have the great pleasure of inviting, on behalf of the French Ambassador Mr. BLONDEL, all the Delegates, Experts and Observers and of course the ladies too, to a cocktail party, on Friday afternoon, at 5.p.m. in the French Embassy, at Drammensveien.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: I have been asked to make quite clear the arrangements for SANDEFJORD, to-morrow. Those of you who are going in the transportation provided by the Authorities are asked to meet on the sea-front of the Town Hall, a few minutes before 8.30 a.m. Those who are going in their own cars are advised to start at the same time and they should go to the Atlantic Hotel at Sandefjord.

The Chairman: I think we will ask Mr. Paulsen to give a brief survey of the statistical material.

Mr. Paulsen: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen!

The Bureau of Whaling Statistics has considered it its duty to try to collect and collate the statistics from all whaling operations throughout the world as expeditiously as possible. It is obviously of great importance that detailed analyses of the catch can be laid before the International Whaling Commission's meetings.

I am glad to be able to state that our efforts to accomplish this have been met by good-will and helpful cooperation from all quarters of the world where whaling is pursued.

This has made it possible for us to present in the folder which has been distributed 2 new issues of International Whaling Statistics, namely numbers XXIII and XXIV. The first-mentioned

Mr. Paulsen:
(cont.)

contains information on the catch outside the Antarctic 1948 and the second the catch in the Antarctic 1948/49.

Publication no. XXV will comprise the catch in areas outside the Antarctic in the calendar year 1949. With some few exceptions the statistics relating to this catch are already in the hands of the Bureau, but as some of the records have been received only quite recently it has been impossible to get the material completely worked up and printed in time for this meeting. A provisional survey has, however, been prepared for the purposes of the meeting.

This survey shows that a total of 34 land stations and 4 factory ships have operated in areas outside the Antarctic during 1949, that is to say three stations less than in 1948.

The production outside the Antarctic in 1949 was 237,042 barrels whale oil and 75,618 barrels sperm oil. The total number of whales taken outside the Antarctic in 1949 was 10,286.

There is a considerable increase in the number of humpbacks taken - 2881 more than in 1948. On the other hand the number of sperm whales taken is less than in 1948 by 3,130 animals.

In the collection of tables which have been distributed, you will find a map showing where the stations outside the Antarctic are located and the areas where the factory ships (3 in number) have operated.

The oil production in 1949 was in point of quantity the largest since 1940. The increase over the preceeding years is mainly due to the results in the Antarctic.

World catch of humpbacks from 1910 to 1949.

At the last meeting of the Whaling Commission, in London 1949, a statement was presented showing the catch of humpbacks in the various fields from 1910 to 1947. This statement has now been carried further and includes the years 1948 and 1949. The survey shows that the catch in the Congo area 1949 was the largest since 1913 and 1914. In the whole period 1910 to 1949 a total of 114,156 humpback whales was captured.

Mr. Paulsen:
(cont.)

Of this number about 44% was taken in the Antarctic and about 45% in the African and Australian fields. The rest of the world accounted for about 11%. In 1949 the catch of humpbacks in the African field (incl. south of Madagascar) amounted to 2,894 animals. We have to go as far back as 1911/1913 to find such a large catch in the said field.

World catch of sperm whales from 1910 to 1949

in comparison with 1948 the catch of sperm whales dropped last season by 1847 animals. This considerable fall is mainly due to the fact that no whaling operations with factory ships took place along the Peruvian coast in the latter year. There remained over so much unsold oil in 1949 from previous year that it was found unremunerative to operate in that year.

A survey of the total catch of sperm whales from 1910 to 1949 has likewise been worked out. This catch amounted to 92,733 animals. The greater part of these were taken in the waters off the Peruvian and Chilean coast, that is to say 27,70% of the total catch. Another 19% was taken in each of the areas: Antarctic, West and East Africa, Japan and Korea. The rest of the world accounting for 15%.

World production of whale and sperm oil from 1910 To 1949.

There is also in the material a survey showing the world's production of whale and sperm oil in the period 1910 - 1949. The total catch in all areas in the said period was 56,209,156 barrels. Of this amount the Antarctic accounted for 49.7 million - or 88.4 percent.

Antarctic catch in season 1949/50.

I will now make some comments on the catch in the Antarctic, 1949/50.

From the reports it appears that polagic balloon whaling operations commenced on December 22nd. 1949. The closing day for taking of humpbacks was fixed by the Bureau of Whaling Statistics at January 3rd, 12.p.m. and for taking of baleen whales at March 15th, 12.p.m. The two Japanese expeditions, according to their reports, ceased whaling on March 4th and 5th respectively.

The catching period for the land stations on

Mr. Paulsen:
(cont.)

South Georgia was from October 16th. 1949 to April 15th. 1950.

The total number of pelagically caught baleen whales was a little higher than in the two previous seasons, although the number of blue whale units was approximately the same. This means that there was a smaller number of blue whales in the catch and a correspondingly larger number of fin and other whales taken. The percentages were: 23.3% blue whales, 68.3% fin whales, 8% humpbacks and 0.4% sei whales. In 1948/49 and 1947/48 the proportion of blue whales was 30 and 26.5% respectively and of fin whales about 70 and 73% respectively.

When we compare the relative numbers of blue and fin whales in the catch of the several expeditions we find considerable variations. To take the extreme examples: "Balaena" took 1259 blue whales and 575 fin whales, i.e. 68.6% blue and 31.4% fin. "Thorshovdi" took only 33 blue whales and 1764 fin whales, i.e. 1.8% blue and 98.2 fin.

Humpback whaling operations proceeded from 22/12-49 to 3/1-50, and 2117 animals were taken. The number of humpbacks caught by the different expeditions varies greatly. Thus "Balaena" took 528 animals during the 13 days the hunting lasted, while "Thorshovdi" obtained only one. I shall come back later to the humpback operations and the question of the closing date for this.

With respect to the sperm whales, 2571 of these were captured in 1949/50. In this case also the number taken by the several expeditions varied considerably. Comparison is difficult owing to the fact that the expeditions arrived at the whaling grounds at different times before the baleen season started.

With one exception detailed reports have been received from all the expeditions which took part in the pelagic operations in 1949/50, immediately after their arrival home of the expeditions. I am glad to say that the statement lacking was received a couple of days ago.

Measurement statistics and particulars as to where the whales were captured have been received from 17 expeditions. These statistics relate, however, only to the whales actually processed, that is to say:

| | | |
|--------------|--------|-------------|
| Mr. Paulsen: | 5.869 | blue whales |
| (cont.) | 16.657 | fin " |
| | 2.069 | humpbacks |
| | 100 | sei whales |
| | 2.496 | sperm " |
| Total | 27.191 | whales |

The largest catch of blue whales was made in Area V, and the largest catch of fin whales in Area II. The humpbacks are best represented in Area V and the sperm whales in Area III.

By comparing the catch of the different species in the several areas we get a good idea of the variations in the composition of the catch from one area to another. It appears that relatively to the whole catch, most blue whales were taken in Area V, most fin whales in Area II and most humpbacks in Areas IV and V.

As the hunting of humpbacks lasted only 13 days, and as the pursuit of sperm whales takes place more or less incidentally we get perhaps a better idea of the frequency of each species in the several areas by comparing the percentage figures. This is shown in the table at bottom of page 19 in the material worked out.

As usual we have worked out the average size of the whales taken in 1949/50, also the ratio between the male and female animals and the mature and immature animals in the catch. These calculations are shown on pages 20, 21, 22 and 23. For purposes of comparison we have included the figures for 1948/49, 1947/48, 1938/39 and 1937/38. It would be tedious to repeat all the figures in detail, but I may perhaps be allowed to draw attention to some interesting points.

The proportion of male blue whales in the catch in the season 1949/50 was over 56%, and of females less than 44%, while the proportions in the earlier seasons ranged from little above 50 to about 52,5% for males and 47,5 to about 50% for females.

Regarding the average size of the whales, this has in the case of the blue whale risen somewhat in 1949/50. It is highest in Area V and lowest in Area II. In the case of the fin whale the average size shows a fall in comparison with the two previous seasons. In 1947/48 and in 1948/49 it was about 67,9 and in 1949/50 67,49. That means a drop of about half a foot.

Mr. Paulsen:
(cont.)

You will find the average size of the whales taken in seasons 1934/35 to 1949/50 listed in table 26 in the folder. As the minimum size of the whales which it has been lawfull to take in the different seasons has varied somewhat, we have confined ourselves to a comparison of the average size of all captured whales:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| blue whales of | 70 feet and upwards |
| fin whales of | 55 " " " |
| humpbacks of | 35 " " " |

The average size of the blue whales captured in the season 1949/50 was higher than in any season since 1934/35. It was as regards the males 79.80 feet, compared with 79.51 feet in 1948/49. We have to go as far back as 1934/35 to find a higher average size for blue whales of 70 feet and upwards.

This increase in the average size of blue whales has continued during the four seasons 1946/47 to 1949/50. Such increase had been rather anticipated on account of the rest the whales received during the war. Moreover there is the fact that the year-classes which were born during the war, that is the year-classes 1940/45, had time to grow up as in most areas they did not become an object of pursuit before 1945/46. Another cause of the higher average size is the very considerable catch of blue whales in Area V.

The average size of the fin whales fell from 68.01 feet in 1948/49 to 67.58 feet in 1949/50. i.e. a drop of 0.43 feet. The resting period which the fin whales also enjoyed during the war has probably had the same effect for this species as for the blue whales. The fact that the average size has nevertheless declined last season must be due to: too great taxation of the stocks.

Whale oil production of the pelagic expeditions.

On pages 23 to 31 particulars are given of the oil production of the pelagic expeditions, specifically for each nation, the output from each species, and the production in each area. As you will see, the average output per blue whale unit in 1949/50 was 118.1 barrels, or 2.5 barrels more than in the previous

Mr. Paulsen:
(cont.)

season. The average yield per blue whale unit per week is shown in the table on page 27 and per month in the table on page 28.

In December the operations lasted only 10 days, during which 2,229.7 blue whale units were taken. According to the average yield per month it would seem that from the units taken in December a total of 191,754 barrels oil was produced, i.e. 86 barrels per unit. If these units had been taken in March 1950 instead of in December 1949, the production would have been 331.779 barrels, the average yield per unit in March being 148.8 barrels per unit. This represents an increase in production of 140.025 barrels from the same number of blue whale units. Expressed in another way, if in December it was necessary to capture 2.229.7 blue whale units to obtain 191.754 barrels, the same quantity could have been obtained in March by the capture of only 1.288.7 units, representing a saving of 941 blue whale units.

It has been argued that the low output in December 1949 was due to the catch of Humpbacks from the beginning of the season. If we accept this - and instead of the average output in December 1949 - take the average output from 22nd December to 31st December in the three previous seasons, this would be 96 barrels per blue whale unit instead of 86.

The production in December would have amounted to 214.051 barrels. If the catch of 2.229.7 blue whale units had been taken in March instead of December as already mentioned - the production would have been 331.779 barrels or 117.126 barrels more equal to about 19,600 long ton whale oil.

The humpback catch.

As you are aware, it was decided at the meeting of the Whaling Commission in 1949 in London that permission should be given for the taking of 1250 humpback whales in each of the seasons 1949/50 and 1950/51.

By Resolution number 12 at the same meeting it was decided further:

"That in pursuance of Article VII of the Convention, notification of data in the number of humpbacks

Mr. Paulsen:
(cont.)

taken shall be reported directly from the expeditions to the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, Norway, within two days after the end of each calendar week. The Bureau of International Whaling Statistics shall determine on the basis of the data provided, the date on which the maximum catch of humpbacks shall be deemed to have been reached. The expeditions shall be notified directly four days before the closing date. Simultaneously notification shall be sent to the Contracting Governments and to the Commission."

From the first catch reports, which covered the period December 22. to 24. 1949, it appeared that the expeditions had in the course of these three days taken altogether 237 humpbacks. A report from one expedition was lacking. Thus the average catch per day was 80 whales and with this average the permitted maximum might be expected to be reached in the course of 16 days. The Bureau of International Whaling Statistics soon realised that it was insufficient to get reports of the humpback catch at such long intervals as two days after each calendar week, and sent therefore telegraphic request to the expeditions to notify their results as per December 26. The reports from the expeditions were received and the catch was reckoned then to be about 400 humpbacks, or an average of some 80 whales per day as after the first reports. It was felt that the catches might still vary considerably, so that in the coming days reports were requested as per December 29. These showed that the catch in the three intervening days had risen to about 200 humpbacks a day, and it was decided then to stop further operations. The closing date was fixed at January 3rd.

According to the reports from the field the total catch amounted to 2.096 humpbacks. Subsequent examination of the journals showed that the actual figure was 2.117 animals, or 867 more than the permitted figure.

This is of course a large overstepping of the limit, and if we are to avoid such excess in future the rules for the sending in of reports will have to be altered. The Bureau of International Whaling

Mr. Paulsen:
(cont.)

Statistics would recommend that the expeditions be enjoined to send in daily reports of the humpback catch to the Bureau in Sandefjord from the commencement of the catching period until the order for stopping the operations is issued.

With regard to the limit of 16,000 blue whale units, this is the third season that the operations have had to be broken off before the official closing date. In these seasons the catch has been as follows in blue whale units:

| | |
|---------|----------|
| 1947/48 | 16.364,3 |
| 1948/49 | 16.007,7 |
| 1949/50 | 16.059,6 |

The total excess for the three seasons is thus 431,6 blue whale units or 0,90% of the permitted catch. As at least 14 days' notice has to be given to the expedition, it means in practice that the Bureau is under the necessity of fixing the closing date on the basis of catch 3 to 4 weeks before the actual close. During these weeks the catch may be large or small, dependent to a great extent on the weather conditions. The highest weekly catch in the season 1949/50 was 1.580 blue whale units. The lowest weekly catch was 769 units. The variation is so great that it is impossible to guard against the contingency that some years the catch will be considerably above or below the maximum figure. That the results hitherto have been so near the permitted number is very much a matter of good fortune.

Finally I should like to say something about the average size of the factory ships and catching boats and about the average production per factory ship and per catching boat day's work.

Table 41 in the folder shows the average size of the factory ships and catchers from 1925/26 to 1949/50. The average size of the factory ships is now about the same as before the war. The size of the catching boats, however, has increased both in tonnage and in engine power. In 1936/37 the tonnage was 282 and the engine power 1028 IHP. In 1949/50 the tonnage was 424 and the engine power 1635 IHP.

Mr. Paulsen
(cont.)

Table 42 gives the average production per factory ship and per catching boat in each season. Last season the average production per factory ship was 104.529 barrels whale oil, or some 2.300 barrels more than in the previous season. The average production per factory ship per day was in 1949/50 1262 barrels, which is the highest average per factory ship per day in the Antarctic. This is due to the fact that the factory ships used a larger number of catching boats than at any time previously. In the seasons 1937/38 to 1939/40 they used an average number of 8 catchers; in 1949/50 the average number was 12 catchers.

The average production per catching boat per day (catching boat day's work is given in the same table.) In 1949/50 it was 105 barrels - 8 barrels higher than in 1948/49. From 1931/32 to 1936/37 the average was 130 to 160 barrels. This represents a considerable drop despite the fact that the catchers have grown in tonnage and engine power.

That is all I have to say about the statistics at present. I hope this survey has not been too tedious for you and thank you for your attention.

The Chairman:

Thank you very much, Mr. Paulsen.

Are there any questions?

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

We have already been asked to supply, before the end of the conference, some information to the Press. You realise that this is not an easy matter, as our decisions cannot take effect until after 90 days. This report is rather lengthy, but could you please prepare a short digest, Mr. Paulsen, for inclusion in a Press Notice.

Mr. Paulsen:

Yes.

Dr. von Bonde:

I regret to state that an error has been made in regard to what I actually said at the last session. If it is to go out to the various

Dr. von Bonde:
(cont.)

countries I am afraid there will be international repercussions. It is stated here that I mentioned the "President of the Union of South Africa". What I actually said was that I had received a letter addressed to you personally from the Secretary of Commerce and Industries of the Union of South Africa. That is quite a material difference.

The Chairman:

We will then pass over to Item III of the Agenda. The Secretary has a statement to make.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Mr. Chairman, may I just remind the Commissioners and Experts that the papers which have been handed around the table this morning have been clipped together so that the separate documents are not shown.

Document 7 is the latest amended list of those attending. Then comes the Minutes of the Opening Session, i.e. Second Meeting Document 8, then we have Document 9 which is the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee, but after that report should have been inserted the separate document, which is the report of the 2 Sub-Committees. They should have been clipped together, as one document. Then finally there is the report of the Finance and Administration Committee which you have as Document 10, which is signed on behalf of the Committee by the Chairman.

Now the Chairman has asked me to present this report on his behalf as it really deals with administration and the cost of the Commission.

I will ask you to look at Document 2. attached to the Agenda. First of all, I have to deal with the income and expenditure accounts for the year ended the 31st May 1950 which is the top sheet. That was considered by the Finance and Administration Committee and the figures were explained to them. You will see that the cost of the Commission for the first year amounted to £955.16.9. The income should have been £1300.

The Secretary . There were one or two outstanding contributions
Mr. Dobson: at the end of May, but had the whole of the
(cont.) contributions come in, the excess of income
over expenditure would have been £344.3.3.
Mr. Chairman, I accordingly ask the Commission
to accept the first proposal here, that the
balance should be carried forward to next year
and that the same should take place in forth-
coming years.

The Chairman: Is that agreed?

AGREED.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

That is all I have to say on the expenditure
and income in the first year, but I am sure
that the Chairman will not mind my saying so,
that this very small expenditure was due partly
to the fact that the greater part of the costs
of the first meeting were borne by the British
Government, and partly, if not mainly, because
the Commission has the advantage of being housed
with the Ministry of Agriculture and has the
advantage of getting certain assistance from
the Ministry's organization, so that we have
no money troubles at all, and you will see in
the left hand column that the Ministry had
thought it fit to charge a very small sum for
this. As far as I can judge those payments
which we have to make to the Ministry will not
vary much if the Commission's work remains as
at present, but the cost will be substantially
higher if the Commission's work becomes very
much larger.

Of course, if the Commission has to be
housed elsewhere in London, which would inevita-
bly mean one or two permanent staffs being
there all the time, then the expenditure would
rise very considerably. I would now like to
turn next to the second sheet, which is the
estimate for next year. Here there are two
corrections which I have to ask you to make,
I have put down in the left Column cost of
annual meetings and reports at £900, that
figure representing approximately what it cost
the British Government for the First Meeting,

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:
(cont.)

although they did make a small charge to the Commission which you will see from the first sheet. However, in the course of the conference here, I was suddenly informed that the Norwegian Government intend to bear the cost of this conference, which I think is very generous of them, and therefore we have contented ourselves with altering the £900 to cover the issue of any reports and other expenses to a nominal £250. The travelling expenses in the present year will be higher than last year because last year there were practically no travelling expenses. This year, however, there are the travelling expenses of bringing the Staff to Oslo and they are set at £300. A contingencies fund is put at £250, but by reducing the £900 through the generosity of the Norwegian Government the total estimated Budget for next year is £1700 and not £2350 as shown on that sheet.

The nett result is that the Finance Committee have decided that it is not necessary to ask Contracting Governments for £200, but it would be sufficient to ask for £150 especially as, since the estimate was made, the Brazilian Government have ratified the Convention, so that there are now 16 countries contributing and not 15. The point I ask you is therefore to approve that the Commission will agree to ask for a contribution of £150, because under the rules of procedure the application for each contribution has to be accompanied by a statement of the estimated budget. I ask the Commission to accept this estimated Budget for 1950/51 with the amendment I mentioned, bringing it down to £1700 with a contribution of £150 only, which will produce £2450 and will leave us a balance in the beginning of the year, which is very necessary in case of any notice from the Ministry that they could not carry on.

Mr. Chairman, I think the Commission should now express their view whether to accept the estimated costs of the present year, £ 1700, -

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:
(cont.)

and authorize me to demand a contribution of £150,- from each Contracting Government. I think the Commission should indicate whether they agree.

Mr. Hellogg: One of the things our Federal Offices have requested is that each proposed budget should be accompanied by a justification and comparison with the corresponding expenses during the preceding year and, furthermore, as far as we are concerned, only £100,- has been requested from our Congress. Because we must submit additional request about 15 months in advance, it is therefore necessary to request the proposed supplement for the closing year and for next year, accompanied by a comparative table for the preceding year, if the contribution is to exceed £100,- such long time in advance. I should think that also other Governments will have to do this, send in a comparative table of the expenses for the closing year and for next year for justification.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: That should be quite simple. I can make this out into one table. They are compared in the footnotes.

Mr. Erichsen: Is it to be understood that the contributions are to be paid after being reminded to do so by the Secretary or should it just be left to the Contracting Governments to pay at their own convenience within the time limit?

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: According to the rules of procedure a demand must be made to each Contracting Government who are bound to pay, but this demand has to be accompanied by a Budget for the year. The payment should be sent as soon as possible, otherwise the Ministry will have to carry the burden of the whole Commission. The whole cost of the Commission has to be put down in the Ministry's estimates for fiscal reasons, and my duty is as soon as I leave this room, to send around to each Contracting Government a letter asking them to pay their contribution. A copy will be sent to each

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: Commissioner so that he can
(cont.) use his influence to have it put through.

Mr. Anderson: Have all the contributions for 1949/50 been paid?

The Secretary: Not quite, Mr. Anderson. When I put down the
Mr. Dobson: figures, Mexico, France and Panama had not paid, but since then Mexico has paid, so we are still £200,- short for last year.

The Chairman: I move the adoption of this proposal. Can it be approved without a poll?

AGREED.

The Secretary: I will next refer to the next Item. It is an obligation of this Commission under the Convention to consider within 2 years of the date coming into operation: Whether the Commission should be brought within the framework of a special agency under the United Nations. The Commission decided at their first meeting to postpone discussion of this until the present Meeting. The Finance and Administration Committee therefore considered this and came to the conclusion that if the Commission's offices and administration were transferred e.g. to a body like F.A.O. with whom we are in the closest cooperation, it would involve some ⁱⁿconvenience in being operated from Rome, which is the future home of F.A.O. . On the whole the Committee thought that this would also be very much more costly. Therefore, as you will see, they recommend that we should remain independent, maintaining the closest co-operation with the F.A.O. and accept the Ministry of Agriculture's offer to continue on the present lines for the next 2 years. I don't want to say anything about the period beyond those 2 years. Mr. Armstrong has discussed it with the Ministry, It involves them in very little work. If they cannot do it, we shall be in a very difficult position. Nevertheless they will not commit themselves for more than 2 years. Before the end of the 2 years we shall have to decide what to do.

The Chairman: Are there any comments on this proposal?

Mr. Anderson: I wonder if the contribution should be made

Mr. Anderson:
(cont.)

according to the size of the population of each country, e.g. a country with a small population should pay less than a country with a large one.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Yes. I understand what you mean.

The Chairman:

I move the adoption of this proposal.
AGREED.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

The next item of the Finance and Administration Committee is briefly the very kind invitation from the Representative from South Africa to hold the next meeting in Cape Town. This matter is dealt with in Para. 6 of the Committee's report, which I hope you have had time to read. The Committee has considered certain points: Firstly the cost of the Delegates going to Cape Town, secondly the Committee thought we must avoid clashing with any other Body's meeting, e.g. that of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, which always meets during the first fortnight of October. Thirdly the Committee is inclined to think that the Commission should as far as possible adhere to the second half of July. We shall be able to hear the Bureau's report by then on the season's catch. If we can meet by end of July and if we want to make any alterations to the Law, we will have time within the 90 days before the new season starts. If the meeting is held in the beginning of October, if anything is decided altering the law we should not be able to fulfill the 90 days' limit before the season. We should also get very near the next meeting. The Committee, therefore, is inclined to recommend that we should accept this very generous invitation and meet in the second half of July. The Committee decided however, to ask each Commissioner his views on the matter.

The Chairman:

Yes, I think we will do it in this way: I shall go around the table and ask each Commissioner his opinion.

Australia: Yes.

Brazil: Yes

Canada: Probably Yes

Denmark: Mr. Chairman, I think we are all very grateful
Mr. Erichsen: to the South African Government for inviting us
all to Cape Town, and personally I would like
very much to see South Africa again, but acting
on behalf of my Government I should like to
invite you all to Copenhagen next year. So for
me the question is whether the next meeting
should be in South Africa or in Denmark.

The Secretary

Mr. Dobson: Does this mean that you do not want to accept
South Africa?

Mr. Erichsen: I really do not know!

France: Yes, South Africa in July.

Holland: Yes.

Mexico: Abstained.

Norway: Yes, I believe that on the Norwegian side we
are very much in favour of accepting the gracious
invitation from the South African Government,
and I understand from a technical point of view
not later than July.

South Africa: Yes.

Sweden: Yes.

U.K.: Yes , (but reserve position).

U.S.A.: Yes.

U.S.S.R.: Yes.

The Secretary

Mr. Dobson: As the Representative from the U.K. has not yet
got instructions in this case, and as Panama;
New Zealand and Iceland are not present and Mexi-
co abstaining, out of the 16 countries 10 or
possibly 11 are in favour.

The Chairman: I take it that the very kind invitation is ac-
cepted. Of course we thank Denmark for their
cordial and kind invitation, but you see that
this other proposal had already been discussed,
so I hope we will be able to come back to the
Danish invitation another year.

The Secretary

Mr. Dobson: There are just 3 other matters the Finance
Committee ventures to bring before the Commis-
sion's notice. They are administrative matters
set out in Paras 7 and 8 of the Committee's

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:
(cont.)

report. The Commission is an executive body with important powers of regulation and its deliberations must be regarded largely as confidential. The Committee feel rather that we in the past have allowed countries to send representatives here who have long had an opportunity to ratify this Convention, but they have not done so. The Committee recommend that these Governments should not in future be invited to attend as Observers and so become possessed of all the Commission's papers and of the proposed action which may be taken. This, of course, does not apply to Observers from bodies like F.A.O., S.C.A.P. and I.C.E.S. That is the proposal of the Finance Committee.

I take it that this is agreed.
The second point is that under the Rules of Procedure, provision is made for the establishment of two Standing Committees, (1) the Finance and Administration Committee, responsible for this report, (2) the Scientific and Technical Committee. The second of these set up two Sub-Committees, (a) one Committee of Scientists and (b) one Technical Committee, and you have their reports on the table. However, they have to report through the main Committee. The Finance and Administration Committee thought this might involve unnecessary delay and ask your consent to place in the next year's agenda, a proposal to amend the rules of procedure to the effect that the Scientific and Technical Committee should be abolished and the two Sub-Committees made substantive Committees. This will not in the least interfere with joint meetings of the two Sub-Committees, when necessary. If the Commission therefore agrees the agenda for the next meeting will contain this.

Dr. Kellogg: I would like to get back to Para. 7, I. I am not sure about this.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Perhaps we should take a vote on this, whether in the future countries should be invited as Observers who have not ratified, or not.

Dr. Anderson: Couldn't we put it another way? The Governments who have not ratified the Convention should be given 12 months notice that after the next meeting they will not be invited. That will give them ample notice.

The Secretary

Mr. Dobson: We should notify countries which have not ratified that after the next meeting they will not have another opportunity to attend as Observers.

The proposal was voted on as follows:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Yes. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U. K. : | Yes. |
| U. S. A. : | Yes. |
| U. S. S. R.: | Yes. |

AGREED with two abstentions.

The Secretary

Mr. Dobson: Then the last matter the Finance Committee wish to bring before the Commission is mentioned in Para 8 of their report. Last year I was in some difficulty about the agenda for the conference. I prepared it myself submitted it to the Chairman and sent it out as a draft (which was finally approved). It has been suggested that the onus of preparing the agenda should not fall on the Secretary who has hitherto consulted the Chairman. The Secretary should submit a draft agenda to a panel consisting of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Commission and the Chairmen of all Committees and Sub-Committees. We could do it by correspondence, it would give a much better result. Do you wish to vote on this?

AGREED without a poll.

Mr. Anderson: I should like to get back to the question of the next meeting, under item 16.

The Chairman: I should like to pass over to Item 11.
But, first we will take Item 5, on which
there is a small question.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: I had a letter from Dr. Stuart Bates some
time ago asking me whether there was any
authorised interpretation in the words "
"local consumption" in para 9 of the Sche-
dule to the Convention. I would just like
to read that paragraph to you. :
"Para. 9. It is forbidden to take or kill
any blue, fin, sei, humpback or sperm whales
below the following lengths: and then the
lengths are set out, except that blue whales
of not less than 65 feet (19.8 metres), fin
whales of not less than 50 feet (15.2 metres)
and sei whales of not less than 35 feet
(10.7 metres) in length may be taken for
delivery to land stations, provided that
the meat of such whales is to be used for
local consumption as human or animal food."

Now Dr. Bates put the question to me because
he had had cases where "local consumption" was
read as if it meant a wide distribution. He
even said that it might cover the whole coun-
try. As I had no authority to interpret this,
I undertook to put it on the Agenda for this
meeting and I suggest to the Commission that
I might be allowed to have further correspon-
dence with Dr. Bates, and in the light of that
correspondence and with the help of my American
friends Dr. Deason and Mr. Taylor, we might be
able to put an alteration of those words in
the Agenda for the next meeting.

A G R E E D .

Dr. Romington
Kellogg:

It would appear that there is some confusion
with the term "local" and "domestic".

The Chairman: Then, I propose that we pass over to Item 11.
It was the intention of the Norwegian Commission-
ers to propose para 7 (a) of the Schedule
amended to read as follows: -

" para 7 (a). It is forbidden to use a factory
ship or whale catcher attached thereto for
the purpose of taking or treating baleen

The Chairman: whales in any waters south of 40° South
(cont.) Latitude, except during the period from
January 2nd to April 16th, both days in-
clusive."

But, it is now quite clear that there cannot
be a unanimous decision and I will therefore,
on behalf of the Norwegian Delegation, drop
this proposal.

The Secretary Mr. Chairman, we have to give 60 days' notice
Mr. Dobson: on any alteration in the Schedule and for
that reason we have to put this item in the
Agenda. It would be an alteration of the
present law if we altered the date from
December 22nd to January 2nd, but we were
aware at the office that the question of
notification was not working very well, es-
pecially with regard to humpbacks, and we
have certain drafting proposals which we are
indebted to Mr. Deason and Mr. Taylor for
dealing about humpbacks, which we shall con-
sider under item 13, but I only want to make
it quite clear that when I said here that the
notification required does not work at present
as well as it should, it was intended to give
the Commissioners the necessary 60 days' no-
tice that this notification question might be
altered. I propose we take this matter when
we come to item 13.

The Chairman: Para. 6 of the Schedule is amended in this way:
Para 6. It is forbidden to use a factory ship
or a whale catcher attached thereto for the
purpose of taking or treating humpback whales
in any waters south of 40° South Latitude,
with the exception that in pelagic whaling
during 1950/51 a maximum of 1250 humpback whales
may be taken in these waters commencing on
February 1st.

The Chairman: Now are there any comments?

No comments.

Mr. Anderson: I do not think we should rush this, Mr.
Chairman, it is not that urgent that it has
to be dealt with straight away. I think that
some information should be given in regard
to the excess of humpbacks taken this year.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

We must clear up the notification position, as the Sandefjord Institute could not possibly fix the terminal date exactly.

Now, Mr. Deason has very kindly drafted this paragraph 8 (c) of the Schedule, heroby amended to read as follows:

" Notification shall be given in accordance
" with article VII of the Convention within
" 2 days after the end of each calender week,
" of data on the number of Blue Whales units
" taken in any waters south of 40° South
" Latitude by all whale catchers attached to
" factory ships under the jurisdiction of each
" Contracting Government, and in addition
" notification of data on the number of hump-
" back whales taken in pursuance of paragraph
" 6 shall be given at the end of each day."

Dr. Deason:

It is necessary in considering 8 (c), which provides for the question of notification, to consider also the new draft on 8 (e).

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Sorry, Mr. Deason. In addition to that, 8(e) is redesignated as paragraph 8 (f) and a new subparagraph 8(o) is inserted as follows:

" 8(o). On the basis of data on number of humpback whales taken in accordance with the provisions of para.6 and reported in accordance with subparagraph 8(c), the Commission or such other body as the Commission may designate, shall determine the date on which the maximum catch of humpback whales shall be deemed to have reached and shall notify each factory ship and each Contracting Government four days in advance thereof. The taking of humpback whales in in all waters south of 40° South Latitude shall be illegal after midnight of the date so determined."

The Chairman:

That is the correct wording, and we will have this circulated later.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

There are therefore two distinct questions here, the first on the Agenda is whether to take humpback whales before February 1st, the second is the amendment of the notification question.

The Chairman: Is that agreed?

AGREED.

The Chairman: All of you have received a document from the Chilean Legation, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Chile will now give us a little survey on this question.

The
Chilean Chargé
d'Affaires:

" In Chile between Baleen and Sperm Whale
" oils were produced last year 3,448 tons.
" That is only 0,92% of the 375.817 tons in
" the whole world's production.
" The very small Chilean production has a
" great importance on the economy of the country.
" One of the vital problems is in Chile the
" very big shortage of fats.
" A maritime country like Chile needs to find
" in its continental waters the maximum of
" essential resources, but its financial means
" prevent having factory ships and Chile must
" therefore to limit itself to the use of few
" catchers and land stations.
" In the circumstances the limitation of
" catching whales to an open season of only 180
" continuous days represents an enormous damage.
" May be the climateric conditions affects
" land station's work also on some other coun-
" tries, but most of them have access to Ant-
" arctic Waters by their whaling fleets and can
" obtain important advantages with the employ
" of factory ships.
" Chile must expend its own resources in
" foreign markets to obtain supplies of said
" material. On the same time cannot increase
" its production, not only because the financial
" means don't permit to have factory ships and
" an adequate fleet, but because the reglement-
" ary restrictions affecting seriously our
" work. That conditions have vital importance
" on the Chilean economic life without a single
" advantage for the world's industry, which
" represents a big production very far of all
" and anyone of the possibilities of the Chilean
" whaling.
" We have presented a Memorandum concerning
" the working conditions in Chile and the

The Chilean Charge d'Affaires (cont.) "innovations we want for living in not so hard circumstances. These innovations are of such importance for our economy that they may be considered decisives to enable our Government to request and urges from the Congress the adequate approval of the Convention. "

The Chairman: Thank you very much. We will come back to this question in connection with the report of the joint Scientific and Technical Committee, who discussed this matter yesterday.

The Secretary: This matter will be further considered when Mr. Dobson. we come to the report of the two Sub-Committees. The Chairman has asked me to make one matter clear. It does seem rather difficult from a purely legal point of view to ask this Commission to allow someone to become a member who does not want to be bound by all requirements of the Convention. And if we got legal advice, it would probably be that the Commission had no such power.

The Chairman: We will now go over to the report of the joint Scientific and Technical Committee.

Dr. Mackintosh: Mr. Chairman, I am going to take the Scientific Sub-Committee first. Now, this Sub-Committee was set up last year and it had certain specific matters remitted to it, namely the subjects of Sperm Whales, sanctuaries and research, research being mentioned under Article IV, 1(a) of the Convention.

Now, you will see from the report of the Scientific Sub-Committee that we took Sperm Whales first of all. They are covered by paras. 5 - 8 and there were two main points considered. First of all we noted that there is virtually no restriction on the catching of sperm whales except the prescribed minimum length, and secondly there is not enough biological information on sperm whales. On the first point we recommended that for factory ships the minimum length should be raised from 35 to 38 ft., and although we thought this was not practicable for land stations, that land stations should observe the 6 months' limit for sperm

Dr. Mackintosh whales and baleen whales. On the second point we recommended that full statistical information and research should be obtained and carried out. The first point concerning the minimum lengths for factory ships and the season for land stations would mean an amendment to the Schedule.

(cont.)

Then come the sanctuaries, (covered by paras. 9 - 12), and here we intended to ventilate the subjects rather than bring forward any definite proposal or recommendation, and the outcome was that we thought the subject should be kept under constant review, possibly with a view to closing part of the existing Antarctic whaling ground, not necessarily to the protecting of all whales, but to the protection of one or two species.

Under Para. 13, we come to the question of research, and the position is that we can encourage and recommend research, but we cannot organize research without rather considerable expenditure. It is agreed that the first step would be to find out what is being done in the different countries or institutions which undertake research, because it is obviously no use recommending research which is already being done.

As the next step we drew up the short list of subjects (Appendix to the Report) which we would recommend should be undertaken by any people who feel they can do so, and this list was chosen because the subjects were comparatively simple and straight forward and could be done without great expenditure. In paras. 16 - 17 we just mentioned two subjects we thought were important: first the distribution of blue and fin whales in the winter and under para. 17 we recommend research workers should be encouraged to investigate problems with which they are specially qualified to deal, rather than that they should be pressed to undertake work outside their ambit.

In para. 18 we noted that certain countries are rather favourably placed for certain types of investigations on account of the geographical

Dr. Mackintosh: position of their whaling stations, and in
(cont.) para. 19 we have taken the subject of whale
marking. Whale marking is probably one of
the most profitable methods of research on
whales, because it gives specially clearcut
and reliable results. But it involves expen-
diture and we just raised for consideration
the possibility that Whaling Companies might
be consulted in case they could help us. That
is not a matter we can go very far with now,
but it can be taken up later. In para. 20
it will be noted that the Minke whale, which
has been receiving more attention recently,
is another species which we do not know enough
about.

That now covers the topics which are definitely
remitted to the Sub-Committee. We now come
to some subjects not definitely remitted,
and the other obligations under Article IV
of the Convention, such as the publication
of reports, but that again is a matter which
requires expenditure, and expenditure which
is not covered by the present budget of the
Commission.

Then we looked at the catch figures for 1949/50
and the sub-committee supported the proposal
that the beginning of the season should be
put back to January 2nd, but that was not
proceeded with in the main Scientific and
Technical Committee later. It was however
recommended that the minimum length of baleen
whales should be reviewed and that is a
matter which will be taken up next year.
Then we come to Minke whales, not the point
which we have already considered under para.
20, but another point on this species.

Dr. Mackintosh: In recent years it has been taken in very much increased numbers and by boats which apparently do not come under the definition of factory ships or land stations, and are therefore not clearly covered by the Convention. That would involve a recommendation for next year's agenda.

The last paragraph of the report mentions Humpbacks. We were not specially concerned with the catches during the coming season, but feel that it may be necessary to give further general consideration to the future hunting of this species in respect of the numbers taken, and in connection with their tropical breeding grounds.

The Technical Sub-Committee dealt first with the Regulations and infractions and they agreed that certain Governments who had not yet sent in copies of their laws should be urged to do so. They also drew up a questionnaire which is being sent to the different Governments. The purpose of this is to standardise the procedure. For infractions it was thought desirable to have a standardised form of report which should be sent in each year before June 30th.

Then we come to recommendation No. 3 on page 3 of the report, and this was a more difficult point. It is in effect a recommendation that not only the bonus payable to gunners and crew, but also the value of the whale should be forfeited to the Government when whales are taken illegally. There is of course a considerable difference between the bonus which would be forfeited and the much greater value of the products of the whale.

Section 2 deals with logbooks and it is proposed that standard books should be used for

Dr. Mackintosh:
(cont.)

factories and for inspectors so that again the procedure can be brought into line in the different countries.

Section 3 deals with the reporting and marking of whales, and this is a recommendation to amend Art. 13 of the Schedule so that information about the capture of whales can be maintained between the catcher and the factory ship. That is to say that the inspector and others concerned should be quite sure as to the time of the capture and the time of the working up of the whale.

Section 5 is a recommendation that all factory ships in the Antarctic should send regular weather reports to the Bureau in Pretoria. It would no doubt be of considerable value to the whalers if forecasts of the weather in the Southern Ocean can be made, and it is certainly of great scientific interest because it is very desirable that the weather conditions in the Southern Ocean should be studied and worked out as thoroughly as possible. And the Committee recommended that Greenwich Meantime should be used for such dates as the opening and closing of the season. Finally they recommend that the Schedule to the Convention should be reprinted with all amendments up to date.

Dr. Mackintosh:
(cont.)

Shall we now take the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee: This Committee met yesterday and we received and considered the reports of these two sub-committees and also briefly discussed the amendment from the Chilean Government.

First we take the report of the Technical Sub-Committee, there is not really very much to be said about that except on page 3. That is the recommendation on forfeiting of the bonus and value of the whale. Not all members of the Committee were agreed on the last part i.e. the recommendation which referred to forfeiting of the value of the whale, but in fact the whole paragraph was accepted by a majority for recommendation to the Commission. Some small amendments were made to the wording of the recommendation on reporting and marking and it was agreed that the last point about reprinting of the Schedule should be deferred to next year when all current amendments were passed. The other recommendations of the sub-committee were accepted, except that on the use of Greenwich Meantime, which it seems would involve certain difficulties .

Then we take the report of the Scientific Sub-Committee and the recommendations and views expressed relating to sperm whales, sanctuaries and research were accepted, The paragraph which deals with the other functions of the Commission under Article IV of the Convention refers to the publication of reports and the main committee added a note to the effect that in due course it would probably be necessary to spend some money on that. I do not think it is necessary to say more about the Scientific Sub-Committee's report, except that we finally had a very brief discussion on the Chilean proposal which is now being circulated to the Commission, but thought that this should be referred to the plenary session.

The Chairman: We pass over to Document 9. You will see that all the recommendations were accepted. I will ask the Secretary to explain.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: I apologize for an error in para 1, in the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee. Sweden was not represented, and I will see to it that this is corrected.

As the Chairman said, Dr. Mackintosh and Dr. von Bonde will agree that practically everything in the Sub-Committees' reports has been accepted by the full Committee with the exception of one or two amendments which are stated here in Document 9. There is only one point to which I think the Commission should have its attention drawn. Look at para.3 in Document 9, page 3 on top: Recommendation 3 was accepted by 5 votes to 3 Canada, France and U.K. preferring to omit certain words. If the Commission accepts the report of the Scientific and Technical Committee, they should be aware that there was a certain amount of disagreement on this point, otherwise I think that the two Sub-Committees' report may be regarded as accepted and recommended to the Commission by the full Technical Committee.

Dr. Kellogg: It is a question whether the various recommendations and reports should be voted on in the form of formal resolutions as we did last year, or not.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: Yes. That is a matter for the Commission to decide. I do not know whether the Commission wants to follow the detailed procedure, or will accept the proposal of the Sub-Committee in one single resolution, as there is so much agreement from the Governments.

Dr. Kellogg: I guess the question is: Should it be done en bloc or separately.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: There must be a formal resolution. I was hoping it could be done en bloc.

Mr. Anderson: It is a question of form. Are we going to take it en bloc or take a special motion for each recommendation?

Dr. Deason: There are some recommendations that cannot be accepted, e.g. the proposed amendment of para.13 of the Schedule, which should be placed on the Agenda for the 3rd meeting. We cannot take any formal action now, we should adjourn it to the meeting next year.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: I now propose to take a vote on Document 9 on each of the recommendations: (1) In para.3 referring to page 2 of the Report of the Sub-Committee of Scientists:

Recommendations accepted.

Now taking the Technical Committee first, on page 2 on top there are two recommendations, that the Commissioners should take appropriate steps to comply with requirements of the Convention, that a questionnaire should be sent to all Contracting Governments in a form as attached in Appendix A. The full Committee recommends that those two recommendations be accepted.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Yes. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.F.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

Dr.Lienesch: I have the impression that you will have a vote on each of the recommendations. We agree to the first recommendation but we do not agree to the second one.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: I took the two recommendations together.

Dr.Lienesch: It would be much more clear to have them separately.

The Secretary Very well, then I think I must take the poll
Mr. Dobson: again. On page 2 of the Technical and
Scientific Sub-Committee's report there are
two recommendations, that the Commissioners
should take steps
We take that first.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Yes. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

The Secretary Now we take the second recommendation on page
Mr. Dobson: 2: That a questionnaire be sent to all
Contracting Governments in a form as the
attached Appendix A.

Dr. Kellogg: I believe the question is what to do with
countries that have not yet formalized their
legislation. I think the main point of this
question is the elimination of confusion in
drafting. There are different laws in
different countries, and we want to regulate
the whole whaling industry.

The Secretary Someone may like to discuss the form of the
Mr. Dobson: questionnaire.

The Chairman: You see the questionnaire in Appendix A.

Dr. von Bonde: The Sub-Committee had this draft questionnaire
before, to discuss it very thoroughly. I do
not think it is a very difficult document, it
is in perfectly plain English. It should be
clear that we are only trying to get a
standardization, that is the only object.

The Chairman: Are there any comments?

The Secretary I will propose a second vote on the second
Mr. Dobson: recommendation on page 2.

Australia: Yes.
Brazil: Abstained.
Canada: Yes.
Denmark: Yes.
France: Yes.
Holland: Abstained.
Iceland: Abstained.
Mexico: Abstained.
Norway: Yes.
South Africa: Yes.
Sweden: Yes.
U.K.: Yes.
U.S.A.: Yes.
U.S.S.R.: Abstained.

The Secretary Now we come to the next recommendation of
Mr. Dobson: the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee
 on page 2 at the bottom. There are 2
 recommendations there, that a standard report
 form for infractions be used by all
 Contracting Governments as Appendix B. May
 I take a poll on the first recommendation?

Australia: Yes.
Brazil: Abstained.
Canada: Yes.
Denmark: Yes.
France: Yes.
Holland: Yes.
Iceland: Abstained.
Mexico: Abstained.
Norway: Yes.
South Africa: Yes.
Sweden: Yes.
U.K.: Yes.
U.S.A.: Yes.
U.S.S.R.: Yes.

The Secretary Now we take the second recommendation on the
Mr. Dobson: bottom of page 2:

"That reports of the infractions committed
during the preceding land station seasons and
the preceding pelagic whaling season be

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The Secretary
Mr. Dobson
(cont.): rendered to the Commission before June 30th of each year, and that for all whaling conducted in 1949 elsewhere than in the Antarctic, and in the 1949/50 Antarctic season, these returns shall be submitted before the 31st October 1950.

Dr. Anderson: This has already been submitted.

Vote:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Yes. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: Now we turn the page and come to page 3 on top.

Recommendation:

"That with respect to whales taken contrary to the whaling regulations, the Contracting Governments take appropriate actions to require forfeiture to the Government of any bonus or other remuneration which would have been paid but for the infraction, or forfeiture of any whale oil or whale products resulting from the illegal catch or the monetary value thereof, or both."

This is the recommendation of the Subcommittee which the full Committee passed by 5 votes to 3. Canada, France and U.K. preferred to omit the last 2¹/₂ lines, i.e.:

The Secretary . Dobson "On forfeiture or both".
(cont.):

Dr. Kellogg: These are only recommendations?

The Chairman: Yes.

The Secretary May I take a poll on this, whether you take
Mr. Dobson: the whole recommendation or only the first
5 lines?

Australia: The whole.
Brazil: Abstained.
Canada: The first part..
Denmark: The whole.
France: The first part.
Holland: The first part.
Iceland: Abstained.
Mexico: Abstained.
Norway: The whole.
South Africa: The whole.
Sweden: The whole.
U.K.: The first part.
U.S.A.: The whole.
U.S.S.R.: The whole.

Result of the voting was: 7 in favour of the whole recommendation, 4 in favour of the first part only.

The recommendation was carried by simple majority.

The Secretary . Dobson: The next recommendation is in the middle of page 3, relating to logbooks: "That those Governments be urged to adopt a standard form of log book with respect to (a) factory ships and land stations (A, Appendix C) and (b) inspectors (Appendix D)".
The main intention of this recommendation is that the log books should be uniform.

Australia: Yes.
Brazil: Abstained.
Canada: Yes.
Denmark: Yes.
France: Yes.
Holland: Yes.
Iceland: Abstained.
Mexico: Abstained.
Norway: Yes.
South Africa: Yes.
Sweden: Yes.
U.K.: Yes.
U.S.A.: Yes.
U.S.S.R.: Yes.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now we come to the next recommendation. It is on page 3 at the bottom: "Reporting and marking of whales: The Sub-Committee agreed that a uniform method of marking of whales be adopted.

Recommendation: That, pursuant to the requirement of rule XII of the Rules of Procedure that at least 60 days notice be given of any proposed amendment of the schedule, the following amendment of para.13 of the schedule be considered at the 3rd meeting of the Commission".

This recommendation will be put on the agenda for the next meeting, where there will be full opportunity to discuss it.

Dr. von Bonde: Before passing over to page 4, I will just explain that everything underlined is new.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

The Commission should understand that the recommendation on pages 4 and 5 represents the new text. Para. 13 has not been discussed now but must be put on the agenda for the next meeting. It must be put there otherwise people will say that they have not had the proper notice. As Dr. von Bonde said, the underlined words represent what will be the new text which will be used. Now I take a poll on that:

Mr. Armstrong: In the recommendation a few words should be changed.....

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The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Before putting this to the vote, I want to call attention to the fact that in Document 9 certain words are to be added. The following words were to be added to the preamble: "In order to facilitate the observance of para.13 of the Schedule". Then the recommendation on pages 4 and 5 was accepted with the following amendments: Page 4 first paragraph: omit "possible" and insert "reasonably practicable". Then on page 4, 2nd paragraph it was decided to omit the words "engaged in taking whales" and insert "operating in conjunction with a factory ship". Now I see that neither of this appears on page 4, but paragraph b should have read "All whale catchers engaged in taking whales", which is now to be altered to "all whale catchers operating in conjunction with a factory ship". Is that quite clear now?

Then on page 5, there is a small amendment. Omit the words in para. 1 "on board the ship" and insert "for treatment".

I have now given you all the amendments and would like to take a poll on the acceptance of the recommendations on pages 3, 4 and 5, which is to be put on the agenda for the next meeting.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Yes. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

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The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: Then that is unanimously agreed.

Now we come to the next recommendation, which is on page 6, Meteorological reports. It begins on page 5. The recommendation is accepted on the understanding that the reports should be transmitted to one authority only.

Dr. von Bonde: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, which authority that will be?

Mr. Salvesen: I might explain perhaps that this question has been taken up by the Union of South Africa and also by the Admiralty, and I am quite confident that all, or practically all the British and Norwegian Whaling Companies already do submit Meteorological reports. There is some arrangement between the Admiralty and the Union of South Africa with the Body concerned, and they will be able to make some arrangement that will be mutually satisfactory.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: May I take a poll on this recommendation?

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | No. |
| Denmark: | Abstained. |
| France: | Abstained. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Abstained. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: Now we come to page 6: Use of G.M.T. and there the recommendation was not accepted so that there is nothing to poll here. Then on page 7. Reprinting of the Convention. It is felt that owing to the amendments to the

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The Secretary
Mr. Dobson
(cont.):

Schedule such amendments should be incorporated in a reprint of the Convention and the Schedule, and the recommendation on the top of page 7 is that the Commission be requested to effect this. All I suggested was that we should not do this reprint until after the next meeting when there are many more things to be put in.

Dr. Deason: Mr. Chairman, I realize that any reprinting made now will be temporary and subject to change next year, but after all this is a regulatory Commission and it has been found necessary by other regulatory Commissions to issue regulations and publicize them every year, incorporating the changes, so that there shall be absolutely no misunderstanding or confusion as to the regulations. Then those regulations are the only valid copies of regulations for the ensuing year. I believe that this Convention similarly may save itself confusion and difficulty if the regulations are printed every year, provided amendments thereof are made at the meeting.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

May we take a poll on the first recommendation on page 7, that we should reprint these regulations and issue them

- 40 -

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson (cont.): each year where there are amendments.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Yes. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Abstained. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: Now there is another recommendation on page 7, that an analytical alphabetical index of the Convention and the Schedule be prepared for the use of Commissioners. I am afraid that when we drafted this report no mention was made of that recommendation, but I think it nevertheless should come before the Commission. It would be easier to postpone this matter and put it before the Commission after the next meeting.

The Chairman: I think it could be taken right away.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: May I take a poll on this recommendation which I reminded you has not yet come before the full Committee. The second recommendation on page 7.:

| | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| Australia: | Yes | |
| Brazil: | abstain | |
| Canada: | No | |
| Denmark: | abstain | |
| France: | abstain | |
| Holland: | Yes | |
| Iceland: | abstain, | Mexico: Abstain |
| Norway: | Yes | |
| South Africa: | Yes | |
| Sweden: | abstain | |
| U.K. | Yes | |
| U.S.A. | Yes | |
| U.S.S.R. | Yes | |

There were a number of abstentions and one no, but there are seven assents, so that is carried.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: That completes the consideration of the Technical Sub-Committee, and now may I ask you to devote your attention to the Committee of Scientists. On page 2 you will see under para. 4: The Committee next turned its attention to the report of the Sub-Committee of Scientists, which the Chairman took paragraph by paragraph. Sperm Whales, paras. 5 - 8, and those paragraphs were accepted subject to the insertion in para. 7 of the words "sperm whales taken by" after the words 38 feet for". Now may I take a poll on this recommendation regarding sperm whales, that paras. 5 - 8 of the Sub-Committee's report are accepted.

Dr. Deason: Mr. Chairman, would it not be more appropriate to amend the question now being put to provide for acceptance of this report and put the regulations of sperm whales in the Agenda for the next meeting. I think this is implied.

The Secretary:

Mr. Dobson: Mr. Deason has pointed out that if you accept paras. 5 - 8, you are accepting the obligation of putting it for consideration on next year's agenda. May I take a poll:

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Australia: | Yes |
| Brazil: | Abstain |
| Canada: | Yes |
| Denmark: | Yes |
| France: | Yes |
| Holland: | Yes |
| Iceland: | Abstain, Mexico: Abstain. |
| Norway: | Yes |
| South Africa: | Yes |
| Sweden: | Abstain |
| U.K.: | Yes |
| U.S.A.: | Yes |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes |

That is carried.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now the next recommendation concerns sanctuaries, paras. 9 - 12. of the Sub-Committee's report. It is suggested that this be accepted. There is no action required, the full Committee recommend that these paragraphs be accepted, and if nobody will say anything to the contrary I do not propose to poll on that.

Now with regard to research the Full Committee recommend that paragraphs 13 - 18 and 20 be accepted. Now those are recommendations and do not involve any action.

Dr. Mackintosh: The only action needed is to get in touch with the different countries and find out what is being done about research.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

May I poll that on research?

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Australia: | Yes |
| Brazil: | Abstain |
| Canada: | Yes |
| Denmark: | Yes |
| France: | Yes |
| Holland: | Yes |
| Iceland: | Abstain |
| Norway: | Yes |
| Mexico: | Abstain |

South Africa: Yes
Sweden: Abstain
U.K. Yes
U.S.A. Yes
U.S.S.R. Yes

That then is carried.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now the next item is marking, and that is dealt with in paragraph 19, and the Full Committee recommend that that paragraph be accepted. "The Sub-Committee next turned their attention to whale marking, to which they attached the utmost importance. They agreed that this should be done on as large a scale as possible, but considered it essential that all marking should be done under proper scientific supervision. It is possible that, in view of the importance of this subject, whaling companies might be approached with a view to their cooperating in this matter, if possible by assisting whale marking especially outside the normal Antarctic whaling season.

Dr. von Bonde: I would like to ask you about marking apparatus.

Dr. Mackintosh: This I think is a matter for informal discussion, but we are cooperating with the National Institute and we have a certain amount of apparatus.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Mr. Chairman, I think we should take a poll so that the Commission may accept what is in that paragraph:

The Chairman: Has professor Ruud anything to add.

Professor Ruud: I should like to ask, does this paragraph apply to Land Stations as well as to factory ships?

Dr. Mackintosh: Yes, any whaling station or factory ship should help us.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

May I take a poll on the marking paragraph:

Australia: Yes
Brazil: Abstain

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Mexico: | Abstain. |
| Canada | Yes |
| France: | Yes |
| Holland: | Yes |
| Iceland: | Abstain |
| Norway | Yes |
| South Africa: | Yes |
| Sweden: | Abstain |
| U.K. | Yes |
| U.S.A. | Yes |
| U.S.S.R. | Yes |

That is carried.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now the next recommendation is under the heading "Reports" and that brings you to para. 21 of the Sub-Committee's report, and the Full Committee's recommendation is "accepted subject to the qualification that the time might well come when the Commission might find it necessary to publish themselves reports of scientific investigations" and so when we ask the Commission whether they accept this paragraph 21, it will be with that qualification. May I take a poll on that.

| | | |
|---------------|----------|------------------|
| Australia: | Yes | |
| Brazil: | Abstain | |
| Canada: | Yes | |
| Denmark: | Yes | |
| France: | Yes | |
| Holland: | Yes | |
| Iceland: | Abstain, | Mexico: abstain. |
| Norway: | Yes | |
| South Africa: | Yes | |
| Sweden: | Yes | |
| U.K.: | Yes | |
| U.S.A. | Yes | |
| U.S.S.R. | Yes | |

That is carried.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now we come to the opening date of the season. para. 22. "Dr. von Bonde intimated objection to alteration of the opening date from the South African Whaling Company. Mr. Lienesch also indicated Netherlands' objection, and the matter was left to the Plenary Session." That has there-

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:
(cont.)

fore been disposed of. Paragraph 22, the second sentence was accepted and this is a definite recommendation. "The question of minimum length of baleen whales was raised, especially in relation to the average length at sexual maturity, and it is recommended that this matter should be included in the Agenda for the next meeting of the Commission.

May I take a poll on that proposal.

Mr. Anderson:

This paragraph is rather a general statement, and I think we should have something more definite.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Again through the kindness of Mr. Deason and Mr. Taylor, they have anticipated this, the paragraph will be reduced to words and under the recommendation already accepted the draft agenda would be wetted by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Commission and the Chairmen of the three Committees.

Very well then, let us have this polled.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Australia: | Yes |
| Brazil: | Abstain |
| Canada: | Yes |
| Denmark: | Yes |
| France: | Yes |
| Holland: | Yes |
| Iceland: | Abstain |
| Mexico: | Abstain |
| Norway: | Yes |
| South Africa: | Yes |
| Sweden: | Yes |
| U.K. | Yes |
| U.S.A. | Yes |
| U.S.S.R. | Yes |

Then that is carried.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now we shall proceed to the Minke whale question, dealt with in para. 23. "The Sub-Committee noted that in recent years there has been a large development of

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:
(cont.)

the hunting of Minke whales in the Northern Hemisphere. It is understood that they are taken mainly by boats which do not come under the definition of either factory ships or land stations contained in the Convention. The Sub-Committee considered that the taking of this species should be brought under the proper control of the Commission, but this would require an amendment of the Schedule to the 1946 Convention. In other words I think the recommendation should be put in the 1951 Agenda.

Dr. Mackintosh: I think the point here is that these Minke whales are taken by small boats which cannot very well be called factory ships, because the definition in Article II of the Convention is a ship in which or on which whales are treated, and these small boats cannot do this. On the other hand, they can hardly be called land stations because they are not on land.

Dr. Deason:

We have considered this informally and come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to do something like this: After the paragraph in the Convention on factory ships and land stations, Article II, a definition should be provided for these small boats, i.e. Small vessels without processing equipment employed in the taking of Minke whales and other small species for human or animal food may be employed in all waters" and then they may go on and say "provided that the Government shall declare the opening of the season of operations of such vessels.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

This wording will be put on the Agenda for the next meeting.

The Chairman:

Professor Ruud, will you please tell us a little about the investigations on the Minke whale.

Professor Ruud:

This season we have sent six trained young people with six of the small

Professor Ruud: vessels and they are instructed to investigate as fully as possible everything which can be done on board these small vessels, that is they are taking measurements to get proper specific characteristics. They are investigating sexual maturity, measuring foetus, etc. In addition to that they are taking some special samples on the request of foreign institutions. They are taking Plasma and some internal glands for bio-chemical investigations. So far I understand that they have succeeded in taking notes from 100 specimens in all, more than that we cannot expect. The catches differ very much, some of them have only been able to investigate some 10 or 12 specimens, the most is about 27. In addition to the material we have from before that is the statistical material, collected through many years, and especially investigations which we made in the Lofoten area in 1943 and 1944 will give us material for I hope a rather full report on the present problem concerning the Minke whale in Northern waters.

The Chairman: Do you think that it will be possible for us to have a further report for the next meeting?

Prof. Ruud. I hope so.

Mr. Anderson: Will this include all landstations?

Mr. Kellogg: It is a question whether you want to regulate it. It depends upon the wording, to enable the contracting Governments to provide regulations if they so desire. It is not mandatory. (He mentions something about white whales taken in large numbers, and the Government wishing to regulate the industry in such a way that they can properly handle the material they take).

Dr. Anderson: If it does not only interfere with other regulations.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Do we put this on the agenda for the next year?

Vote

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Australia: | Yes |
| Brazil: | Abstain |
| Canada: | Yes |
| Denmark: | Yes |
| France: | Yes |
| Holland: | Yes |
| Iceland: | Abstain |
| Mexico: | Abstain |
| Norway: | Yes |
| South Africa | Yes |
| Sweden: | Yes |
| U.K. | Yes |
| U.S.A.: | Yes |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes |

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now there is the final Para. 24 which reads as follows: "The Sub-Committee agreed that the immediate question at issue regarding humpbacks was a matter of inforcement, but they noted that it might soon be necessary to consider separate limits for the catches of humpbacks in relation to their tropical breeding grounds".

That raises the question as to whether we should put it on the agenda for next year.

Dr. Mackintosh: Humpbacks generally want a little more thinking about. I do not think we want to urge anything at this meeting.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

Now we come to the Chilean memorandum. The Committee briefly considered this memorandum which should be open for discussion at the Plenary Session.

Dr. Kellogg: We would like to propose that a special Sub-Committee be appointed to consider this matter and that they bring forward their recommendations.

The Chairman: Dr. Kellogg proposes to have a separate ad hoc committee and this recommendation

The Chairman:
(cont.) should be put before the Plenary meeting on Friday. Let us take a vote on that.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: I repeat this: It is proposed that a Sub-Committee be set up to examine the proposal and put its recommendation before the Plenary meeting on Friday.
Vote.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Australia: | Yes |
| Brazil: | Abstain |
| Canada: | Yes |
| Denmark: | Yes |
| France: | Yes |
| Holland: | Yes |
| Iceland: | Abstain |
| Mexico: | Abstain |
| Norway: | Yes |
| South Africa: | Yes |
| Sweden: | Yes |
| U.K.: | Yes |
| U.S.A.: | Yes |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes |

The Chairman I propose 3 members for that Committee, will that suit you? Dr. Kellogg, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Ræder.

Dr. Kellogg: It is more or less a legal matter of interpreting the Convention. I would like Mr. Taylor and Dr. Deason as members of the Committee. They are legal men.

The Chairman: Of course, if you wish more members in this Committee, it will be all right. Are there any more proposals? If not, this Committee will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock in this room: Dr. Deason, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Anderson, and Mr. Ræder.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: The Chairman has asked me to call your attention to the fact that we have not yet touched item 12 on the agenda, and neither item 14, Rules of Procedure. There cannot be made any amendments to the rules now, because no notice has been given.

The Commission has agreed on the Finance Committee's report that we shall put an alteration

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:
(cont.)

in next year's agenda. Item 14 is thus disposed of.

That leaves items 12 and 13. The Chairman would like item 13 to be dealt with on Friday afternoon, which will be the last meeting, I think. May I say a word about item 12. That raises the whole question of reports and we have already safeguarded the possibility of issuing scientific reports in the future. I call your attention to the fact that in the agenda there are 6 documents attached. One of them is a draft annual report which you will find as document 6 and it has attached to it a number of appendixes containing the resolutions of last year, the actual Convention, the list of the members who attended last year and so fourth. The Report itself covers the period up to 31st. May 1950. It is intended that the Chairman shall append a brief foreword. I do not know how far you want to discuss this matter. I have drafted this report and I think I have got included everything of importance which has happened. Is this a satisfactory report, in which case, should it be accepted? We want the acceptance of this report, or otherwise, as representing an account of the Commission's stewardship of the first year.
AGREED.

The Chairman: This report has been approved by the Commission. Well, then we pass on to the question of the date for the next meeting, item 16 on the agenda. Dr. von Bonde, would you suggest that it must be in July?

Dr. von Bonde: There are a few factors arising in this case. Presumably the Sub-Committees will meet before the Plenary Session as in the present meeting. We should actually fix 2 days before the Plenary Session. I have here the calendar for 1951, and suggest that we start the Sub-Committees and Committees on say 16th July, a Monday, and the Plenary Sessions on the 23rd July, which is also a Monday. That should leave

Dr. von Bonde: some intermediate days to dispose of the work
_(cont.) so it won't take so long with the Plenary
Meetings. Some people want to sail from Cape
Town on Friday, ships leave on Friday.

The Chairman: I guess it should not be necessary to fix the
first date, the 16th. We could correspond
about this. Would it be all right to fix the
date for the next meeting to the 23rd July
1951?

Dr. von Bonde: I will tell you the reason why I want to fix
a date for the Sub-Committees. It is the
question of hotel accomodation, and if we
could know exactly how many people will
arrive, it would be very much easier.

The Chairman: If you could have 3 months notice, would
that be all right?

Dr. von Bonde: I should really like 6 months!

The Secretary: At the next meeting we are going to move
Mr. Dobson: certain rules of procedure. I think it would
be best to fix the opening date at July 23rd.
I am not at all sure whether you want the
Sub-Committees to meet before then, as they
did this year.

The Chairman: We could tell Dr. von Bonde that in February
or in March, if or when the Sub-Committees
will go to Cape Town, whether they have to
meet before or at the same time.

Dr. Anderson: The arrival of ships will affect the start
of the meeting.

Dr. von Bonde: Ships arrive regularly on Thursdays and leave
on Fridays.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: The Chairman would like a poll taken on this,
that the 3rd. Plenary meeting of the Commis-
sion should open at Cape Town on the 23rd of
July without prejudice to the Sub-Committees'
meeting before, which may be arranged later.

Australia: Yes

Brazil: Abstain

Canada: Yes

Denmark: Yes

France: Yes

Holland: Yes

Iceland: Abstain

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Mexico: | Abstain |
| Norway | Yes |
| South Africa | Yes |
| Sweden | Yes |
| U.K. | Yes |
| U.S.A. | Yes |
| U.S.S.R. | Yes |

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

We would like to have Friday morning clear of papers.

Dr. Kellogg:

There is a matter of documentation, I should like each Government to have copies of the papers from this meeting.

The Secretary:
Mr. Dobson:

I promised you that, Dr. Kellogg. We are having 150 - 200 copies done of everything, and that means that everyone around this table will have them. When I get back to London, every Contracting Government and every Commissioner will get one. There are comparatively few documents.

The Chairman:

Now we will adjourn until 2.30 on Friday.

Meeting adjourned

MINUTES OF SECOND PLENARY
SESSION

Page 1: 3rd line, for BUDKER read PETER

Page 15: Omit last line and insert:
"In the case of F.A.O. the contribution
is made"

Page 16. 3rd line, omit "should".

MINUTES OF THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION
OF THE SECOND MEETING HELD IN
OSLO, NORWAY

Time: July 21st 1950, at 2.30 p.m.

The Chairman Opened the Meeting and asked the Secretary to say a few words about the papers before you.

The Secretary When I circulated the Agenda there were
Mr. Dobson: attached to the Agenda six documents and these were sent to all Contracting Governments in a sufficient number of copies for all Experts and Observers. Since then you have received the following documents, which you also have before you on the table:

Document 7 is the list of names in its final form.

Document 8 which you already have, refers to the first plenary session, and you will find among your papers a small corrigenda, to meet a point raised by Dr. von Bonde.

Document 9 is the Report from the Scientific and Technical Committee (which you have already received).

Document 10 is the Report of the Finance Committee, which you have already received.

Document 11 which you have for the first time, is a draft of certain amendments, supplied by our American friends, and dealing with the humpback season, and reporting of humpback catches.

Document 12 is a Report of the Second Plenary Session which only contains the first 19 pages and the rest should be available on Saturday.

Document 13 represents the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Chilean question.

May I ask you to look at that document as I have one or two slight amendments to make.

- 2 -

In para. 2 (b) the document reads: "The abolition of the 180 days continuous catching all the year round with a fixed allowance of 1,000 blue whale units of baleen whales" should read "The abolition of the 180 days open season and the substitution of continuous catching all the year round with a fixed allowance of 1,000 blue whale units of baleen whales". Then look at the fourth line from the bottom of the page: "The future protection" should read "the further protection.....". We shall come back to this document later in the afternoon.

Document 14 is a press notice which has been handed round the table and which will be dealt with at the conclusion of this meeting. Several representatives of the Press have asked for some documents and on the Chairman's instructions, I have drafted, with the aid of several experts, Document 14.

Finally, Document 15 will be the Report of this plenary meeting. These are all the documents you will have when this meeting is over, and if it is agreeable to the Commission, I propose that as soon as the meeting has wound up, to draft for the Chairman his Chairman's Report, which is an authoritative summary of what has taken place, that will have attached to it those eight documents and they will be sent to Contracting Governments, to the Commissioners and to the Experts who have attended, in such generous numbers as individual people have asked me to send them.

Miss Burwash: In my copy of the Report of the Scientific and Technical Committee, the appendixes C. and D. regarding log books are missing.

Mr. Leach: These are not yet available, they need translation into English, and will be circulated later by correspondence to the Contracting Governments.

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Mr. Erichsen: Would it not be practical to have a summary of all resolutions?

The Chairman: That will be in the Chairman's Report.
Any other questions?

Several members of the Scientific Sub-Committee have said that it would be desirable to have a French member on the Sub-Committee especially in connection with the investigation of humpback whales to enable a French scientist to take part in the Sub-Committee's work. Does the Commission agree?

AGREED.

I will then ask the French Commissioner to propose a member.

M. Peter: I am very grateful to you and to the Commission for their very kind proposal. It is a great honour for the French Delegation and I thank you very much. I propose M. Budker.

AGREED.

Dr. von Bonde: Just in connection with the meeting in Cape Town, I am sorry to harp on this question so much, I should like the Delegates to let me know not later than the end of February next year which Delegates, Commissioners, Experts etc. are going to Cape Town, the type of accommodation they require, i.e. single or double rooms. I would like to stress one point: that delegates before leaving their home country should try to book their return passages themselves. Please take down my name and address so that you can write to me individually before the end of February:

Dr. C. von Bonde,
Division of Fisheries,
Beach Road,
Sea Point,
Cape Town.

I shall then personally take care of the individual requirements as regards hotels.

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The Chairman: You will remember from the Wednesday proceedings that in para. 6 we talked about the humpback question, this is item 11 and item 13 on the Agenda. It is proposed in Document 11, that para.6 of the Schedule shall read as follows: "It is forbidden to use a factory ship or whale catcher attached thereto for the purpose of taking or treating humpback whales in any waters south of 40° south latitude provided that in the pelagic whaling season 1950/51 a maximum of 1250 humpback whales may be taken in these waters commencing on February 1st". Are you prepared to take a vote now?

The Secretary: May I poll this?
Mr. Dobson:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Abstained. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

The number in favour is 10 with four abstentions.

The Chairman: The next item concerns para.8 (c) of the Schedule. This is proposed to read as follows: "Notification shall be given in accordance with Article VII of the Convention, within two days after the end of each calendar week, of data on the number of blue whale units taken in any waters south of 40° south latitude by all whale catchers attached to factory ships under the jurisdiction of each Contracting Government, and in addition, notification of

- 5 -

The Chairman
(cont.):

data on the number of humpback whales taken in pursuance of para.6 shall be given at the end of each day." Para.8 (d) is amended with respect to the last sentence which will now read as follows: "The taking of baleen whales by whale catchers attached to factory ships shall be illegal in any waters south of 40° south latitude after midnight of the date so determined." Existing para.8 (e) is redesignated as para.8 (f) and a new sub-para. (e) is inserted as follows: "8 (e) On the basis of data on number of humpback whales taken in accordance with the provisions of para.6 and reported in accordance with sub-para.8 (c) the Commission, or such other body as the Commission may designate, shall determine the date on which the maximum catch of humpback whales shall be deemed to have been reached and shall notify each factory ship and each Contracting Government four days in advance thereof. The taking of humpback whales in all waters south of 40° south latitude shall be illegal after midnight of the date so determined.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

May I poll all those clauses, 8 (c), 8 (d) and the new 8 (e).

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Abstained. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R.: | Yes. |

- 6 -

10 in favour, 4 abstentions.

The Chairman: Our next item concerns the special Sub-Committee on the Chilean proposal, Document 13. I will now call on Mr. Raeder.

Mr. Raeder: Mr. Chairman, a special ad hoc sub-committee which was set up at the last meeting of the Commission met as decided on Wednesday afternoon. The Sub-Committee consisted of Mr. Anderson, Dr. Deason and Mr. Taylor of the United States and myself, with the assistance of the Secretary. The Sub-Committee had the advantage of discussing the whole question fully with the Chilean Representatives, who most graciously came to our meeting. As a result of our deliberations we have drawn up a Report which has been circulated today as Document 13. I propose to read out part of that Report:

"Under para.9 of the Schedule certain concessions are made in the case of baleen whales, the meat of which is designed for local consumption as human or animal food without being processed. The Chileans seem to have misconstrued this language and interpreted it to permit the capture of baleen whales of lesser sizes for the manufacture of cattle food. But apart from this the fact remains that a large proportion of the sperms under 35 feet are females, and that the Commission have already decided to include in next year's Agenda the question of raising the minimum length for sperms as part of the conservation problem. It is difficult to see why the Chileans cannot increase their sperm whale catch. Last year, even under the present restrictions, which the Chileans claim to have observed, the catch was larger than in the previous year.

It must be borne in mind that the Commission have also decided to include in next year's

- 7 -

Mr. Raeder
(cont.):

Agenda proposals for the future protection of sperm whales. The Chileans therefore have put forward proposals involving exemption from certain of the requirements of the Convention which are directly opposed to the main objects of the Convention which is Conservation.

The Sub-Committee in the light of the above find it impossible to make any recommendations likely to assist the Chileans in their difficulties. They feel however that the points put forward are insufficiently supported by evidence and the Sub-Committee recommend, therefore, that the Commission should invite the Chilean Government to furnish complete and detailed information bearing on the composition of their catch of whales, seasons of abundance and monthly variation in oil production.

In the meantime the Commission might continue to express the hope that the Chilean Government, in view of the cooperative attitude adopted in 1946 when they became a signatory to the Convention, will see fit to ratify it and so become a member of the Commission."

Mr. Chairman, that is the Report of our Sub-Committee and I take the

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Mr. Raeder
(cont.):

liberty of presenting it for the
attention of the Commission.

The Chairman:

Thank you Mr. Raeder.

Chilean
Observer:

Mr. Chairman, and also the Gentlemen of the
Sub-Committee, please accept our most
sincere thanks that you have given
consideration to the Memorandum handed
over by us and to our explanations
about the reasons which our Government
has had in mind asking for special
concessions in order to assure a
successfull ratification of the 1946
Convention by the Chilean Congress.

We understand perfectly well the basic
ideas of the Whaling Commission laying a
restraining hand on whaling activities and
also the problem you might have how to
exempt our country from certain
regulations of this Convention, but
at the same time I would like to state
that Chile's whaling industry, limited
to a few catchers, cannot fulfill its
important functions of procuring
sufficient food and fats for local
consumption without obtaining a more
adequate regulation in accordance with
the circumstances prevailing on our
coast.

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Chilean
Observer:
(cont.)

It is perhaps not so easy to appreciate well, so far from our country, the reasons and other details we explained to the Sub-Committee and the hindrance which makes it impracticable to start with similar working conditions as other countries. In any case, coming home, we will do our best preparing all the necessary statistic material and other antecedents which might prove in a more satisfactory way that Chile in fact has reasons to ask for a treatment which would not harm the small whale catch limited to its continental waters. and then make another attempt to solve harmonically with the Commission the problems of the whaling matter of our country.

The Chairman: Thank you, are there any comments?

NO COMMENTS

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson:

The vote now being taken is that the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Chilean Proposals should be accepted.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Australia: | Yes. |
| Brazil: | Abstained. |
| Canada: | Yes. |
| Denmark: | Yes. |
| France: | Yes. |
| Holland: | Yes. |
| Iceland: | Abstained. |
| Mexico: | Abstained. |
| Norway: | Yes. |
| South Africa: | Yes. |
| Sweden: | Yes. |
| U.K.: | Yes. |
| U.S.A.: | Yes. |
| U.S.S.R. . | Yes. |

11 in favour, 3 abstentions.

The Chairman: The next item is the press notice.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: As I mentioned just now a draft of the press notice is circulated around the table as Document 14. I have been asked by the press from time to time what is going on and I think they are generally in search of useful information. They have been very pleasant and were allowed to attend the first meeting. I have asked them to come here at 4 o'clock this afternoon when it is possible that the Commission has approved this press notice. I must ask you to look at two points on page 2, line 3. After the figures 29,015 would you mind adding in brackets "equal to approximately 16,000 blue whale units". In paragraph 2 the last line before "showed a slight improvement" insert "of baleen whales" in order to make it quite clear. I am sorry to have to make these amendments. The document is open for discussion and approval subject to the above changes.

Mr. Paulsen: I think we should also add something like this: In the fourth line after the words "3000 from land stations" should be added in brackets "or equal to about 1200 blue whale units". When it was added in the first place it also has to be added here.

The Secretary
Mr. Dobson: Thank you very much, I agree to that.

The Chairman: Are there any more questions?

Mr. Ræder: Would it not be a good idea to read out the whole press notice?

The press notice was read and the following minor corrections in the text were suggested and accepted: -

Page 1. second paragraph: "which be regarded" should read "which may be regarded".

Page 1, final paragraph: "the Committee" should read "the Commission".

Page 1, fourth paragraph: "Argentine and Chile were present as Observers" should read

Mr. Ræder:
(cont.)

"were represented by Observers".

Page 2, third paragraph: "The Commission has power to amend the provision of the Convention" should read "the provisions of the Schedule to the Convention".

The Chairman:

May I take it that this press notice is accepted.

A G R E E D

Dr.K.A.Anderson

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, as I understand that you soon are going to conclude this meeting, I want to say a few words. First allow me to express my deep gratitude at being invited in my capacity as the President of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, to attend as an observer this second meeting of the Whaling Commission. It has been of immense interest to me to listen to your deliberations at this meeting. The International Whaling Commission and the Council for the Exploration of the Sea have, I think, many points in common. The object of both is the investigation of the life in the sea and both organisations wish to study this life in conjunction with the prevailing natural conditions, that is the milieu which creates the requirements for this life, and both organisations wish to examine how animal life reacts against environmental changes in the sea, thus seeking to discover the laws governing this life in all its different forms, but both organisations have also a practical purpose. The sea has much to give Man as regards whales and fish and the question in both cases is the utilisation of these riches in a natural manner in such a way as to ensure for all future an ultimate catch. I think that both organisations here undoubtedly have very much to learn from each other and I can assure you that we in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea are full of admiration for all the great practical

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Dr. Anderson:
(cont.)

results already attained by the research of the whaling industry and it is my earnest hope that the cooperation and the contact may be maintained between both organisations. I wish to express the hope that the International Whaling Commission may succeed in the task of being a support to the whaling industry and I hope that all the deliberations and decisions at this meeting may lead to a successful result for the whaling industry. Once again Mr. Chairman on behalf of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. I thank you very much.

A P P L A U S E

The Chairman:

Thank you Dr. Anderson for your very kind words. Commissioners, Experts and Observers, we have now arrived at the end of our proceedings. A great deal of preliminary work has been done in connection with this meeting of the Commission and I am convinced that you will all agree with me in expressing our warm thanks to our excellent Secretary Mr. Dobson, for his splendid work and for his personal contribution during this meeting. To Mr. Mackintosh and to Mr. Paulsen our thanks are also due for their valuable written statements which have done much - very much indeed - to assist the proceedings.

A P P L A U S E

The meeting I think we can say has been useful - very useful - we have obtained an extended knowledge of problems connected with the regulation of the whaling operations of the world. The excellent cooperation during the meeting and the great interest which all of the Delegates have shown, promise well for our future activities. I personally should like to thank all of you for your kindness and helpfulness. I certainly needed it.

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Dr. Kellogg: I request the Commission to raise a vote of thanks and express its appreciation to the Norwegian Government for its cordial hospitality and the excellent arrangements for the Commission's meeting. To the Norges Rederforbund, for its gracious hospitality in making available these quarters for the Commission's meeting. To the International Bureau of Whaling Statistics for their cordial assistance in compiling and analysing statistical information and to the Federation of Norwegian Whaling Companies for their outstanding contribution of hospitality. To my old friend Birger Bergersen, our Chairman, we owe a special vote of thanks for his able conduct of this meeting.

A P P L A U S E

The Chairman: For the first time in the history of the International Whaling Commission we have a lady delegate. Let us express the sincere hope that she will come to the next meeting in Cape Town.

A P P L A U S E

Miss Burwash: I do wish I could.

The Chairman: I declare the Second Meeting of the International Whaling Commission hereby concluded.
