

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

ELEVENTH MEETING

Session of Monday, 22nd June, 1959

In the Chair: Mr. R.G.R. Wall (United Kingdom)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I think all delegations are present and seated, and I therefore call to order the Eleventh Meeting of the International Whaling Commission.

We are privileged to have with us for the beginning of our work this morning Mr. John Hare, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the Government of the United Kingdom, and I will now ask the Minister if he will address us.

Mr. John HARE (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food): Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a very great pleasure for me to welcome all of you here this morning on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. We are naturally honoured that the International Whaling Commission should have its headquarters in London and I hope that quite apart from the ordinary work of the Commission you will be able to enjoy yourselves in London in our usual perpetual sunshine, for which our country is renowned!

I want also on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to wish you success in your work. You have a very full agenda and your discussions are obviously of very great importance. After ten years of life your Commission has achieved a great deal but I am sure that you gentlemen will be the first to agree that there is much that remains to be done. Whaling is an important industry concerning many countries. Seventeen states belong to the International Whaling Convention. Each year the value of the whale catch throughout the world is of the order of £50 million or more. It provides important foodstuffs for mankind and, of course, valuable feeding stuffs for our livestock. But, Gentlemen, I submit that we have a responsibility to future generations. We must not hunt the whale to extinction, and it is your responsibility to see that whale stocks are conserved. This is a very vital task.

The biggest question, of course, is the Antarctic. The seas round the South Pole yield about three-quarters of the whale catch. Experts differ - I always find that experts differ - about the precise rate of catching that can go on in the Antarctic in order to maintain undiminished numbers for future years but no one, I think, denies that control is essential. Without control in the past decade the whaling industry would today be facing a far more serious situation. Even so, nobody can deny that today you are facing a critical situation.

As you all know, the countries concerned with Antarctic whaling are discussing the possibility of a system of quotas for their fleets. I understand that these discussions are not yet concluded. It is obvious that the outcome of these discussions will directly affect the work of your Commission and it is certainly the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that an agreement may be reached.

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Of course, conservation is not the only problem that you are going to discuss this week. There is also the very important question of the humane killing of whales. There is the desirability of introducing a scheme for international observers of Antarctic whaling. From what I have said, I think, Gentlemen, you will all agree that these deliberations on which you are now engaged are of very real importance, and I fully appreciate that these are no easy problems which you are about to discuss. I can do only as I did at the beginning and wish you all success in your Meeting.

/The CHAIRMAN: All delegations will ...

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The CHAIRMAN: All Delegations will be with me, I am sure, in thanking the Minister most warmly for his words of welcome and also for his remarks on whaling and our work in this Commission. I think the Minister has given us a proper sense of perspective by reminding us of the significance of whaling to the world economy and the importance of maintaining the whale stocks unimpaired. I would like to assure the Minister on the Commission's behalf, as I am sure I may do, that we will keep his words well in our minds during our work this week. May I again thank you, Mr. Minister, for your address?

Mr. John HARE (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food): I am very grateful for those words, and now, as I think this part of the talking is over, I am told that I must withdraw, so I must now wish you well and hope that you get concrete results out of these talks.

(The Minister then withdrew from the Meeting).

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, may we now pass to Item 2., the roll call, which it is usual for the Secretary to conduct? I think I should say that for many in the Commission this may be the first meeting with the new Secretary, Mr. R.S. Wimpenny, whom I therefore have the pleasure of introducing formally. Mr. Wimpenny, would you conduct the roll call?

The SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, I understand that it is usual for the rest of the proceedings for the officers to remain seated but as this is my first appearance I thought that perhaps at any rate for a moment or two I would stand so that you might identify me. I have now to ask you if, when I am calling the roll call, you would be good enough yourselves to stand up as I recite the names. Also, do please bear with me and indulge any mistakes I may make in the pronunciation of some of your names which, as you can guess, are largely unfamiliar to me.

(The roll call was taken, the names of the Commissioners and their experts being recorded in a conference document).

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Secretary. May I just say that I am sure the Commission is very glad to have Dr. Finn with it as representing the Food and Agriculture Organisation as an observer?

Now we come to Item 3., the arrangements for the Meeting. There are two things I would like to say under this Item.

(The Chairman then made announcements concerning social arrangements for the Meeting).

The second point is that at last year's meeting at The Hague some Delegations suggested that a presentation should be made to Mr. Dobson who was, until so recently, our Secretary and as many will remember he was Secretary to the Commission from its beginnings in 1949. Subscriptions

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have been received from some Commissioners and some of the whaling companies and I wonder whether any other Commissioners or companies or delegations, wishing to be associated with the presentation to Mr. Dobson would like to contribute. If so would they be kind enough to give their subscriptions to me in the next day or so. The idea is that we should put all these monies together into a cheque which would be presented to Mr. Dobson.

We propose to have the presentation in the lounge next door on one day later this week. Thursday or Friday would be the most convenient evenings for Mr. Dobson himself, and the first question I would like to ask is whether the Commission would prefer this little ceremony to be on Thursday evening immediately after our meeting that day or whether Friday would be preferred.

The second question which I would just tentatively raise is whether or not the Commission itself would think it appropriate to make any contribution from Commission funds. I wonder whether the Finance and Administration Committee might consider that one way or the other within the next day or two, depending on any views which delegations may wish to express now.

So there are two points: the point I mentioned last and the question ~~of~~ whether you would prefer Thursday or Friday.

/Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I think we .....

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Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I think we prefer Thursday, that is the first point. I am a member of the Finance Committee and we can take up these questions at the Committee meeting. I will not say any more now.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any different opinions? Or should we decide upon Thursday? Will that be agreeable? (Agreed)

We will leave the other matter to the Finance and Administration Committee to consider.

I will now ask the Secretary if he has any announcements to make on the distribution of documents or anything of that kind.

The SECRETARY: There is one thing I should say by way of an apology. You are, I am afraid, rather crowded. The room is small but it has been difficult because the room itself was booked and engaged nearly a year ago and at that time we did not expect to have such a large attendance. In fact, we did not know how many were coming until about a week ago and by that time it was difficult, indeed impossible, to get a larger room. So I hope you will do the best that you can. However, if any of you find that you are in any way badly placed, do please not hesitate to tell me and I will try to arrange to site you more comfortably.

(The Secretary then made announcements regarding the distribution of documents and general Conference arrangements.)

There is one other thing, the W.V.S. in years past have very kindly provided us with a sort of assistance bureau or general help bureau in the lounge, and again this year we are indebted to them for giving us that service. So if any of you want to know anything about life in London, where to go to see any sights you may wish to see, postal information, booking theatre seats, how to get a doctor - which information I hope you will not require - and that sort of miscellaneous information, the W.V.S. lady, who is Lady Earle, and who is in the lounge now, will be very pleased to help you. Lady Earle will be there today and there will be another lady to succeed her on Wednesday and Friday.

I do not think there is anything else I have to say except to ask you not to hesitate to approach me on any points of difficulty, or if you want any extra services.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any points under this Item, "Arrangements for the Meeting", delegations wish to ask or to raise?

If not, may we then turn to Item 4, "Adoption of Agenda".

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I so move.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved that the provisional Agenda be adopted.

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Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa) I second.

The CHAIRMAN: Before the motion is put, Gentlemen, may I say that we have received a request from the Brazilian Embassy to include on the Agenda an item proposing a discussion on the shortening of the distances between land stations under paragraph 10 of the Schedule, from 1,000 miles to 300 miles. The Brazilian Embassy from whom this request has come quite understand that no amendment can be made to the Schedule, because this proposal was not put forward with the requisite 60 days notice. I think we are also in a difficulty in that Brazil, at the moment at least, is not represented this morning. I wonder, firstly, whether the Commission would agree or not that there might be a general discussion on this point if the Brazilian delegation does attend and wishes to discuss it, but without proposing any amendment of the Schedule; which would be out of order. I wonder if we could leave it on the broad basis that if Brazil is represented and wishes to speak to this point we would be agreeable that that could be done. (Agreed)

We have not yet put the motion. It has been moved and seconded that the Agenda be adopted. Is that agreed? (Agreed)

Item 5, "Appointments to Committees"; in the usual way I will ask the Secretary to poll the Commission as to representation on the Scientific and Technical Committees.

The SECRETARY: I will now poll the Commission on representation on the Scientific Committee. In doing so I propose to go through the various nations assuming that the Commissioner will be the member of the Scientific Committee unless some other person's name is given. If the Commissioner is to be the member I will expect an answer from that country of yes, if no membership is required I will expect an answer of no. I hope I have made myself clear.

Australia	Yes
Brazil	Not present
Canada	Yes
Denmark	No
France	Not present
Iceland	No
Japan	Yes
Mexico	Not present
Netherlands	Yes
New Zealand	No
Norway	Yes
Panama	Not present
South Africa	No
Sweden	No
USSR	Yes
UK	Yes
USA	Yes

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The Scientific Committee will then be composed of members from Australia, Canada, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, USSR, UK and USA.

I will now poll the Meeting for the Technical Committee.

Australia	Yes
Brazil	Not present
Canada	Yes
Denmark	Yes
France	Not present
Iceland	No
Japan	Yes
Mexico	Not present
Netherlands	Yes
New Zealand	No
Norway	Yes
Panama	Not present
South Africa	Yes
Sweden	No
USSR	Yes
UK	Yes
USA	Yes

The Technical Committee will then have members from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, USSR, UK and USA.

The CHAIRMAN: Then there remains the Finance and Administration Committee. As the Commission will remember, it falls to the Chairman to appoint under Rule XVIII which now says that the Finance and Administration Committee shall consist of five members. I propose to nominate Dr. Jahn of Norway, Mr. Clark, of Canada, Mr. Fujita of Japan, Mr. Agren of Sweden and Dr. Lienesch, our ex-Chairman, of the Netherlands. I hope that none of the five gentlemen whose names I have given will feel any difficulty about serving. May I take it that is so? (Agreed)

Item 6, "Finance and Administration"; first of all, I believe documents I(A) and I(B) have been circulated. I think it is for the Finance and Administration Committee to consider these documents. Is that agreed? (Agreed) We will then refer this Item to the Finance and Administration Committee.

We now come to Item 7, "Extra-Convention Discussions on the Regulation of Antarctic Pelagic Whaling". The United Kingdom has submitted a paper which has been circulated. Does the United Kingdom wish to speak to this Item at this time?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): The Commission will recall that at the meeting held last year at The Hague the UK Commissioner drew attention to the economic problems facing the Antarctic whaling industry, and he went on to suggest that it would be desirable for the five countries engaged in Pelagic whaling in the Antarctic to meet together, separately from the

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Commission, with a view to reaching agreement to rationalise their operations. It was recognised that an arrangement of this sort might involve some agreed division of the total catch between the countries concerned and that as the Convention stood, such an arrangement would have to be operated outside the Convention, but the hope was expressed that the Commission would be prepared to look objectively and sympathetically at any measures which might be agreed to resolve the present economic difficulties of the industry.

A meeting was therefore held in London last November, at which all the countries at present engaged in Pelagic whaling in the Antarctic were represented. The full text of the agreed recommendations which were made to the Governments concerned as a result of that meeting have been circulated. I think the delegates will find them in Document VIII, so it will be sufficient if I refer to it very briefly.

The recommendations cover a period of seven years, and within this period they provided on the one hand for a limitation of the total number of factory ships that should be employed and, on the other hand, for a division of the total catch authorised under the Convention as between those five countries.

/In regard to factory ships .....

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In regard to factory ships the recommendation was that the Soviet Union might add not more than three ships to the one which she already operates, but that there should be no increase in the number of factory ships operated by the other four countries.

As regards catch, it was recommended that 20 per cent of the catch authorised under the Convention should be allocated to the Soviet Union, that the remaining 80 per cent should be divided between the other four countries, Norway, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and it was envisaged that discussions would take place before June 1st to enable those countries to agree among themselves as to the division of that 80 per cent.

I think I should perhaps stress at this point that although these recommendations envisaged a division of the Antarctic catch between the five countries in doing so they were merely proceeding on the basis of the situation as they found it, that at this point in time they are the only countries engaged in pelagic whaling in the Antarctic. However, the recommendations were certainly not conceived in any exclusive spirit and do not imply any claim on the part of those countries to a monopoly of the catch. For that reason they expressly provided that if a factory ship under the flag of some other country which was a party to the Convention engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling then any agreement between the five countries would become null and void.

That was how matters stood after the London Conference in November but it still, as I say, left the division of the 80 per cent between the four countries other than the Soviet Union to be settled. These four countries accordingly continued the discussion between themselves in Tokio in May and they had a further meeting in London last week to which they invited the Soviet Union. These discussions have not yet reached a conclusion but the five countries hope to resume this evening after today's meeting of the Commission with a view to carrying them further. I cannot, of course, anticipate at this moment what the outcome will be but I should like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, if that would be agreeable to the Commission, that it would perhaps be desirable to defer the discussion of this item on the Agenda - and there may be one or two later items which are affected also - until the five countries are in a position to report to the Commission the result of their discussions.

The CHAIRMAN: Do any other delegations wish to speak or comment at this time, or is it agreeable to do as the United Kingdom suggest, having heard the proposal that this item be deferred and resumed later in our Meeting? (Agreed) Thank you very much.

Then Item 8, "Notices of Withdrawal from the Convention". There are three countries which in the course of the year have given notice of withdrawal from the Convention, and the texts of their notes to the Depository Government have been circulated. This item is associated in a way with Item 7 which we have deferred. Would it be desired that we equally defer this item for the present? Is it agreed, Gentlemen, that we defer Item 8? (Agreed)

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Item 9, "Report on the Ratification of the Protocol to amend the Convention". You have in your papers a copy of the Protocol, the text of the Protocol, and the Depository Government has, I think, now informed all member-governments that the ratification of the Protocol is now complete. Would the United States Commissioner wish to state the position?

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I do not have the paper with me but it became effective on May 4th. I can give the dates of ratification by the individual countries at a later meeting. I did not bring it with me this morning.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the significant point is that all the countries have ratified the Protocol which therefore took effect - so we are informed by the Depository Government - on May 4th.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I think I can give it to you now.

Mr. Chairman, the dates of the depositing of the ratification of the individual Contracting Governments are as follows: Iceland, November 23rd, 1956; Australia, April 8th, 1957; Norway, April 15th, 1957; Union of South Africa, April 25th, 1957; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, May 23rd, 1957; Japan, May 24th, 1957; Sweden, June 6th, 1957; Canada, June 14th, 1957; New Zealand, June 21st, 1957; U.S.S.R., July 3rd, 1957; Denmark, July 26th, 1957; U.S.A., August 30th, 1957; Netherlands, December 23rd, 1957; France, April 14th, 1958; Panama, February 9th, 1959; Mexico, March 9th, 1959, and Brazil, May 4th, 1959, the date on which the Protocol became effective.

The CHAIRMAN: I think this is simply a question of noting the position. Is that so, or does any delegation wish to make any observations? Do we just note the position that the Protocol is in force? (Agreed)

Item 10, "Report by the Scientific Sub-Committee". Does that stand referred to the Scientific Committee and the Technical Committee to consider or does any delegation wish to comment on the Report of the Sub-Committee at this time? Shall we refer that Report to the Scientific and Technical Committees for consideration? (Agreed)

Item 11, "Review of the Previous Season's Catch". This is the point at which we hear from Mr. Vangstein each year. I do not know whether Mr. Vangstein would be ready to give us his annual review, but if so I suggest that we might take it after the coffee break which we are very near at this moment.

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Mr. E. VANGSTEIN (Norway): That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN: Would that be agreeable (Agreed)

Item 12, "Infractions". I suggest we refer that item to the Technical Committee. (Agreed)

Item 13, "Blue Whales in the North Atlantic". There is a recommendation on this subject in paragraph 11 of the Scientific Sub-Committee's Report. Should we refer this item in the first place --

Mr. E. BENEDIKZ (Iceland): May I make a statement?

I have once again been instructed to inform the Meeting of the Commission that the Icelandic Government do not feel that they can agree to the protection of blue whales in the North Atlantic. The reasons for this have been given already at several earlier meetings and they still remain the same. In view of this decision of the Icelandic Government I also wish to say that they cannot either agree to a total protection of blue whales in the North Atlantic as envisaged under Item 26 (d) of the Agenda.

The CHAIRMAN: I suggest that we note that statement. Would it be agreed that the Scientific and Technical Committees should nevertheless look at the recommendations which have come from the Scientific Sub-Committee, which I think is our normal practice? Should we leave it at that for the moment? (Agreed)

Item 14, "Opening of the Sanctuary". There are proposals for the amendment of the Schedule under Item 26 (e); one is from the Scientific Sub-Committee and the other is from Norway. Does any delegation wish to speak generally to this matter at the moment or should we refer it to the Scientific and Technical Committees for study?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Refer it.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there no general statements? Then it stands referred.

Item 15, "The Blue Whale Unit Limit". Should we do the same thing and refer this to the Scientific and Technical Committees? (Agreed)

Item 16, "Opening Dates and Length of Antarctic Pelagic Whaling Season", would seem to require the same answer for the moment. (Agreed)

Item 17, "Meat for Local Consumption", is of a different kind. This refers to Paragraph 9 of the Schedule and the Chairman's Report of the last meeting at The Hague said that the Commission decided to support the view which the South African Government then expressed but also decided that Contracting Governments should be asked to give consideration to the question

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of clarifying and if necessary revising Paragraph 9 of the Schedule so that its interpretation should be beyond doubt.

The Secretariat has received comments, which have been circulated, from <sup>the</sup> South African and the Netherlands delegations on this point. Should these comments and the subject itself stand referred to the Technical Committee for the present? (Agreed)

Item 18, "Implementing Legislation". Certain replies giving up-to-date information about implementing legislation in member-countries have been received and they are given in Document V. Document V suggests that the matter should be deferred for the moment because some further replies may be received. What would be the Commission's wish?

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Is it not a matter for the Technical Committee to review?

The CHAIRMAN: It is suggested this stand referred to the Technical Committee. Is that agreed? (Agreed)

Item 19, "Prosecutions for Infractions: Interpretation of Articles IX (3) and (4) of the Convention". There is a paper, Document VI, on this subject. Should we again refer this paper to the Technical Committee? (Agreed)

Item 20. This item has been tabled at the request of Canada, I believe. Would the Canadian Commissioner wish to make any statement or have any discussion now on this item?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This matter stands in Canada's name but I think it should be referred for consideration in both the Scientific and Technical Committees for reporting back to the Plenary session.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that agreed? (Agreed)

Items 21, 22 and 23 do not fall to be dealt with yet.

Item 24, "Tenth Annual Report". There have been circulated alternative versions of the Tenth Annual Report with a covering note from the Secretary. Would delegations wish to take this item now and express any preference for the one form of the Report or the other?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I would suggest deferring Item 24 for the time being until we have had an opportunity of reading the paper.

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The CHAIRMAN: We will defer Item 24 then.

I see, Gentlemen, that it is 11 o'clock and I suggest that at this stage we might just break for coffee and then have Mr. Vangstein's review immediately afterwards. Is that agreeable? (Agreed)

(The Meeting adjourned for coffee)

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The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am sure that on resuming we would like to welcome the Netherlands delegation here, or the other members of the Netherlands delegation now able to join us. I think we can assure them that we have taken no decisions in their absence, except that the Chair has nominated Dr. Lienesch to the Finance and Administration Committee.

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): Yes, thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN: We decided on resuming to take Item 11, "Review of the Previous Season's Catch". Mr. Vangstein.

Mr. E. VANGSTEIN (Norway): This time the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics are able only to submit very restricted catch statistics relating to the Antarctic operations, 1958/1959. This is because some of the whaling companies have sent in their whaling reports very late. For six of the expeditions the reports were received on June 4th, and the reports from one of the expeditions were received on June 10th. I mentioned at the meeting of the Commission in 1958, and I have to repeat it now, that our office needs about one month to prepare the catch statistics and to write the tables.

In its Report the Scientific Sub-Committee stated that it would be of great help if detailed statistics could be circulated well in advance of the June meeting. The Sub-Committee also considered the question of the date of future meetings. It is suggested that the Committee should in future meet at the beginning of the week preceding that in which the Annual Meeting is held. The Committee states that it is fortified in this recommendation by the fact that the figures of catch statistics should be available and capable of adequate examination by the time the Sub-Committee meets on this new date.

I very much doubt whether it will be possible in the future to complete the statistics at the beginning of June. In that case we must receive the reports from all the expeditions on May 1st at the latest. Therefore, if the Commission adopts the proposal made by the Sub-Committee for the meeting to be held in June, and if the Sub-Committee considers it necessary to have the statistics completed at the proposed meeting, the Commission must ask the Commissioners from the countries operating expeditions in the Antarctic to do their best to arrange for whaling reports to be sent to us as soon as possible and not later than May 1st.

A survey of the whaling operations on grounds outside the Antarctic has been given in the provisional issue of International Whaling Statistics No. 43. Some time ago Dr. D.B. Finn proposed to include tables showing the catch of small whales in the publications of International Whaling Statistics. The Committee for International Whaling Statistics has discussed Dr. Finn's proposal and has decided to include such tables in future publications. We have already contacted the countries carrying on the catching of small whales, asking them to send us the necessary reports.

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In addition to reports relating to the catch in 1958, we have asked for catch figures for the four previous seasons. We hope that tables showing the catch of small whales can be included in the final issue of Publication No. 43.

We have not received reports relating to the whaling operations on the coast of Brazil, and the same is true of one Chilean company. With these exceptions we have received information regarding the catch and production from all the companies operating in 1958. From three companies operating from Peru and two companies operating from Spain we have not received information as to the size of the whales taken.

One American company commenced operations from the coast of California in 1958. Two Japanese companies commenced whaling operations from Okinawa Island, in which grounds the catch consists of humpback whales. One company in New Zealand ceased operations in 1958. Apart from this, the same companies operated in grounds outside the Antarctic as in 1957.

In 1958 fifty-two land stations and three floating factories operated in grounds outside the Antarctic. There has been a steady increase in the catch outside the Antarctic in the post-war years; in 1946 some 6,000 whales were taken as compared with some 24,000 in 1958. Since 1949 the increase has been mainly due to larger catches of sperm whales. In 1949 some 5,000 sperm whales were taken, as compared with some 15,000 last year. Of these, some 8,000 sperm whales were taken in the North Pacific. The Sub-Committee states in its Report that there appears to be no evidence of the depletion of the sperm whale stocks at present, and the Sub-Committee affirms again that the minimum length set for this species should be effective in preventing depletion. It is of course, the Sub-Committee adds, important that this minimum should be strictly adhered to.

The catch of baleen whales in the same fields has, since 1949, ranged between 7,000 and 9,000 whales. The production of whale oil in 1958 amounted to some 315,000 barrels, or about the same figure as in 1957, while the production of sperm oil, however, increased by some 30,000 barrels to some 402,000 barrels. In the Antarctic season 1957/1958, and outside the Antarctic in 1958, some 64,000 whales were taken, 2,000 of which were blue whales, 31,600 fin whales, 2,900 humpback whales and 21,500 sperm whales.

In the Antarctic season 1958/1959 the same 20 expeditions participated as in the previous season. Nine of these were Norwegian, six Japanese, three British, one Netherlands and one Russian. The catching boat fleet was restricted by a voluntary agreement between all the whaling companies except the Russian which employed 24 catching boats. Most of the other expeditions had a maximum of 12 catching boats.

According to the Schedule, the maximum catch was 14,500 units. This was not, however, binding on the countries operating pelagic expeditions in the Antarctic. After the Netherlands had protested against the said provision, the other countries also filed their protests and the effective maximum catch was thus 15,000 units.

The catching of fin and sei whales started on January 7th, and the catching of blue whales on February 1st. The catching of baleen whales was terminat

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on March 16th, on exactly the same date as in the two previous seasons. In all these three seasons the same 20 expeditions have operated with approximately the same number of catching boats and the catch has been about 15,000 units. This looks rather promising and should indicate stable whaling conditions when the whaling fleet is considered as a whole. If we consider the individual expeditions from season to season, the catch has for some of them varied considerably in the three said seasons.

The yield of oil is an important factor and variations in the yield are considerable, that is from about 100 barrels to about 145 barrels per unit. Last season two expeditions had about 935 units, and it might perhaps be assumed that the production result was equally favourable for the two expeditions; but one of the expeditions produced about 7,000 tons of whale oil, at a value of about £500,000 more than the other expedition. From these figures we must not, of course, conclude that variation in the oil yield is due to good or inferior utilisation of the raw material. The difference in the yield is, of course, first of all due to higher or lower fat content of the whale.

In its Report the Scientific Sub-Committee states *inter alia*, "The percentage of blue whales in the combined catch of blue and fin whales has been rather stable in the past five years. This suggests that the decline of the blue whale stock may have been arrested for the time being, although there is no certainty about this." The Committee had not at that time received reports of last season's catch. These showed, however, a decrease of some 500 blue whales. The percentage of blue whales in the combined catch of blue and fin whales was 4.4 per cent last season, compared with about 6.4 per cent on an average for the four previous seasons. I hope, however, that this decline in the blue whale catch need not necessarily imply that the assumption made by the Sub-Committee was not correct. The lower blue whale catch may have been caused by special conditions.

In four days some 2,400 humpback whales were taken, and this is about 2,000 more than last season. Since the four days' catching period was introduced in 1953/1954, the average catch per season of humpback whales has been 1,000. The largest catch of humpback whales was taken in Area IV and amounted to 1,796 and in Area V 502 humpbacks were taken. The catch of sei whales totalled 1,400 compared with 2,400 last season. The fin whale catch increased by some 500 whales to 25,800 and the catch of blue whale units amounted to some 15,300. In the twelve seasons in which the catch has been terminated by the Committee for International Whaling Statistics the actual catch has exceeded the total catch allowed by the Commission by altogether 275 units, or 23 units on an average per season.

The average catch per catcher's day's work was 0.94 compared with 0.90 in the season 1957/1958, and about 0.92 in the seasons 1946/1947 and up to 1957/1958. In the Sanctuary about 1,200 units were taken, which is 2,500 units less than last season when 7.8 per cent of the total pelagic catch was taken compared with about 30 per cent in the seasons 1955/1956, 1956/1957 and 1957/1958. The reason for this very low catch is to be found in the small whaling activity. If this area remains open for catching also in future years it may possibly be assumed that more expeditions will operate in this area.

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The catch in Area II amounted to 2,200 units last season compared with 3,000 to 5,000 in the other post-war seasons. The catch in Area III amounted to some 5,100 units which was about the same as the average for the other post-war seasons. In Area IV there were taken some 4,700 units and only in one season since 1945/1946 has the catch been larger in this area. In the seven preceding seasons the catch has varied between 225 units and 2,700 units.

In Area V some 1,800 units were taken, which is also a relatively large catch. The lower catch in the Sanctuary has resulted in a larger catch in Areas IV and V.

The average size of blue whales rose by 1.2 feet and was 78.3 last season. The average size of fin whales rose by 0.1 feet, but for the humpbacks the average size fell from 41.5 to 40 feet, all compared with last season. The percentage of immature blue whales was 33.2 which is the lowest figure since 1950/1951. For the fin whales the figure was 30 per cent compared with 30.6 per cent in 1957/1958.

I have just made some remarks regarding the whaling activity last season. I do hope that in the future we shall be given better time to prepare the statistics. This would undoubtedly be a great advantage to those who are going to use them also.

The CHAIRMAN: The Commission, as always, are very indebted to Mr. Vangstein for this review of the catch and he has given it admirably and clearly in the usual way. Would any delegation wish to ask any question or make any comment?

The one point to which I would draw attention from the Chair is Mr. Vangstein's request that all delegations should use their very best endeavours to see that the full statistical data is sent in by 1st May, if the statistical review is to be completed by Mr. Vangstein by the 1st June. Could we all resolve to do our best to meet that appeal?

If there are no further comments, may we assume that Item 11 is dealt with and return to Item 25 that is, "Humane killing of Whales"? If I remember correctly, this Item was put down at the request of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Would either delegation wish to speak to Item 25 at this stage?

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, in connection with the Item now on the Agenda, Item 25, I would like to tell the Commission that during the meeting of the International Conference on the Law of the Sea in Geneva last year, there was a proposal from the International Organisation for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that more should be done and that there should be every possible action to find a solution to the best way of killing whales in the most humane way. The Netherlands Government has supported the recommendation put before the International Conference and I was requested to put the same item to you, the International Whaling Commission. I may say that we know

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quite well that hardly anyone is in favour of killing his catch in the most cruel way and the system we have used up till now is not perhaps the best, but up till now it has been the most effective for the whaling industry itself. If there is any possibility of finding improved methods of killing whales we would strongly like to support the putting into effect of this system for the whole industry. We have no strict proposals for a better way of killing whales, but we would like to support every effort to find a better way than we have to use now.

That is my first contribution in this field. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you very much for your welcome and for the information given us. It has made things so smooth that we now have a preference for coming in the morning rather than the night before.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Following Dr. Lienesch I would point out that this was carried at the meeting in Geneva last year, and by some accident I was appointed to the Sub-Committee with the very popular whaling country called Nepal, to inquire into the question of humane killing of whales. I thought it a good idea to go on the Committee because the other two people would get no idea of what happened, so it was then formally carried in that form. We had agreed upon that recommendation to the Committee which has been put forward, and very persistently put forward, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Our Government has been approached again in view of this and has been asked to support it at this meeting. I have the instruction of the Government to support an enquiry into this particular subject. We know that quite a lot of money has been spent on this experimental work, especially, I think, by one of the British companies, and if we could find a better way of killing whales without the pain and suffering they must have now I think we should support it; but that is all I undertook to do, to have the matter placed here with the idea that we should get some of those people who have made these investigations and try and see if we cannot find out what progress has been made, and if necessary issue a report on the matter. This would show that the whaling associations and the whaling companies are not indifferent to this matter.

/Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I should ....

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Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I should like to support that proposal also. The United Kingdom Government has also asked that this matter should be considered. We do not prejudge the question and we do realise that probably in the circumstances in which whales are killed one cannot hope entirely to avoid cruelty, but the United Kingdom does feel that one cannot be satisfied that the present methods are necessarily the last word in the way of reducing cruelty. We, therefore, should like to have the Commission look further into the whole question.

I am not at the moment, I think, ready to make more specific proposals as to how the Commission might set about this task. Certainly, Mr. Anderson's suggestion seems a good one that there might perhaps, apart from looking into the facts of the situation as they already are, be the possibility of considering new methods of approach or the development of those that have already been explored by countries including my own.

The CHAIRMAN: Does any other delegation wish to speak to this Item?

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): My Government has often said it strongly supports any action that might be taken but it has asked me to say that it would be very difficult for South Africa to carry out any independent research.

Mr. H. H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): I would also like to support the proposal; although no research has been carried out yet on a national basis one of the whaling companies has spent quite a large sum on experimenting with ways for killing whales, so far without achieving the success desired. But they have been advised, however, that experimental work has been so promising that they undertake to do further work, if the finance and time are available.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(Interpretation): May I state that Japan has always been very much concerned about this problem and that we will be, in principle, in support of the proposal just set forth. We have been attempting serious researches on this and before and after the war we have experimented with electric harpoons; we have been giving careful consideration to this problem. However, I regret to say that at the moment I am not able to give you a definite result concerning our experiments and explorations.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): The Soviet Union supports this proposal. A number of our scientific institutes are conducting research work in this direction.

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Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Of course, all of us are eager to be humane in killing whales. The Norwegian companies on the coast have experimented with these electric harpoons and so on. However, up till now the result is such that I do not think it is useful, and it has even shown that it is more cruel for an animal to be killed by these electric harpoons than in the ordinary way. It may be that the current has been too weak and so on, but they do live afterwards and then it is necessary to kill them in another way. However, we do take an interest in this and naturally it is in the companies' interests to kill the whales at once. So we do support the proposal and we do try to work further in that way.

The CHAIRMAN: Does any other delegation wish to speak?

If not, Gentlemen, should we ask the Technical Committee to look at this subject and take account of the views which several delegations have expressed just now? It may be that some delegation may wish to bring this to a point in the form of some proposal through the medium of the Technical Committee, if so we can look at the matter again. Is that agreeable? (Agreed)

We now come to Item 26, "Possible Amendments to the Schedule", and the first one is the question of observers. I think this is a proposal by the Norwegian delegation. Does Mr. Jahn wish to say anything at this stage?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Not at this moment.

The CHAIRMAN: This stands referred to the Technical Committee. Is that agreed? (Agreed)

Sub-section (b) "Helicopters"; I think the point here is that the <sup>proposal</sup> ~~proposal~~ which has now been adopted and fully ratified provides that the words "whale catchers" in the Convention should include in its meaning a helicopter or aircraft, and the suggestion I would make is that it is now up to the Technical Committee to advise the Commission how far the existing regulations <sup>are affected</sup> ~~fail~~. I suppose we may want to make some amendment of the Schedule. Should that stand referred to the Technical Committee in the first instance? Is that agreed? (Agreed)

We now come to sub-section (c) "Refrigerated Ships". This is a United Kingdom proposal. Does Mr. Graham wish to say anything?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I am not quite ready to speak at the moment, perhaps it could be deferred, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Graham would agree I think the Technical Committee is the right place again for this Item in the first instance. Would it be agreeable to ~~defer~~ <sup>refer</sup> it to the Technical Committee?

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Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we come to sub-section (d) "Blue Whales in the North Atlantic", I think that already stands referred to the Scientific and Technical Committee.

Then we have sub-section (e) "Sanctuary". Would you agree that this stand referred to the Scientific and Technical Committees? (Agreed)

We now have sub-section (f) "Humpbacks". Do you agree to the same? (Agreed)

We now have sub-section (g) "Opening Date of the Baleen Whale Season". Again, I think that is referred to the Scientific and Technical Committees. (Agreed)

Then sub-section (h) "Blue Whale Unit Limit", I think again that is the same answer. (Agreed)

Sub-section (i) "Meat for Local Consumption", again referred to the Technical Committee. (Agreed)

Sub-section (j) "Factory Ships Operating within Territorial Waters", I think this is the United States proposal. Does Dr. Kellogg wish to say anything?

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): We will speak later to the point in the Technical Committee.

The CHAIRMAN: That is sub-section (j) to the Technical Committee.

Item 27 is a United Kingdom proposal, which is I think associated with Item 20, which stands referred to the Technical Committee and Scientific Committee. I think we might ask them to look at Item 27 at the same time.

Item 28 "Miscellaneous Correspondence". We come back to the question of humane killing here because there is a set of correspondence with the World Federation for the Protection of Animals and the letter to which I would direct the Commission's attention is that of 27th May, 1959, in which this body is asking the Commission to consider amending the Convention by the inclusion of a clause which would put upon all Contracting Governments the duty to adopt humane methods for the killing of whales; that is the effect of it.

May I advise the Commission that the Secretary has thought it advisable to consult the Legal Adviser on this matter and I will, if I may, read out to you what the Legal Adviser said: "Although I think it would be out of order for any amendment of the Schedule to be made which was solely and expressly directed to humanity" - that is humane killing - "by reason of the restriction in paragraph 2 of Article V" - of the Convention - "I see nothing to prevent the Commission encouraging, recommending or organising studies and investigations relating to any aspect of whales and whaling, including the humanisation of catching methods. The provision in paragraph 1 of Article IV is quite wide enough, in my opinion, to cover

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item 25 of the Agenda" that is the question of humane killing. That is what the Legal Adviser has said on this question of amending the Convention or the Schedule. However, I think we might ask the Technical Committee to have a look at this correspondence and the Legal Adviser's expression of view when they are considering the previous Item, Item 25. Is that agreed? (Agreed)

*Resumes to the meetings of these bodies*  
The rest of the miscellaneous correspondence consists of letters inviting the Commission to send ~~delegations to the Meeting~~. Do you wish to take it now or later? (It was agreed to take the correspondence later)

Item 29, "Date of Next Meeting"; we usually take that at the end of our work, and certainly Item 30, and also Item 31.

I think that completes the first reading of the Agenda. Are there any other matters which delegations wish to raise this morning? If not, I think we are at the stage where the three Committees can begin to meet. The question is how do we now arrange matters because the five Antarctic countries, so we were told this morning, would like to be able to meet today in order to carry their discussions further. What does the Commission wish? Should we start tomorrow morning with meetings of the Scientific and Technical Committees and have the rest of the day off?

(It was agreed that the Scientific and Technical Committees should meet at 9.30 and the Finance Committee at 2.30 on 23rd June)

We will now adjourn.

(The Meeting adjourned for lunch)

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INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

ELEVENTH MEETING

Session of Thursday, 25th June, 1959

In the Chair: Mr. R.G.R. Wall, (United Kingdom)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am sorry that this Meeting is beginning late as a result of discussions outside. We were seeking to bring them to a point where we could give the Commission a clearer idea of the stage reached.

However, may I first of all, on behalf of the Meeting, welcome the full delegation of France; Mr. Gribelin has joined us since the first Plenary. Mr. Martinez from the Argentine has joined the Meeting as an observer and we welcome him.

Now, Gentlemen, if we may come back to our Agenda I suggest that we might start with Item 7 on the Extra-Convention Discussions, that is the quota talks which have been proceeding outside the Commission itself. I may say that the five countries engaged in Antarctic Pelagic Whaling have not yet been able to resolve the problems they have been discussing, nor have they been able to reach any conclusion in the matter although they have been considering the possibilities of a solution with differing totals of catch ceiling from the present 15,000 total to the higher figure of 16,000 and somewhat higher figures than that. However, I am asked to say that no conclusion has been reached at least at this time. For the rest, I think it is perhaps for the delegations of the different countries to add to what I have said if they so wish or for other members of the Commission who may wish to take up the discussion of this matter.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Mr. Chairman, we have had these discussions on a quota arrangement among the four countries, first in Tokio. Then we based ourselves upon 18,000 blue whale units. We made a statement at that Conference which I will not repeat now and we thought that we went further down than any other country compared with the catch results we have had up till that time. Here in London we had some discussion about quota arrangements on the basis of 16,000 sei whale units. I was asked at that time, or rather the countries were asked, whether they would be willing to make a calculation. I made a tentative calculation on the basis of 16,000 over a five-years' average catch. It showed 5,375 for my country. During the discussions we stated that we were willing to reduce that number to 5,200, but we could not reach an agreement when we were faced with the claims from other countries.

Today we have had another discussion at which Mr. Ishkov was kind enough to be present, and he proposed tentatively to go to 16,500 in order to reach an agreement. It was proposed at that time that Norway should have 5,400 and we were willing to accept that. I clearly understand that it was difficult for other countries to accept their figures, but with the claims they had we could not reach an agreement on the quota arrangement. At last, we said that we must discuss this with our delegation - there were only Mr. Sjaastad, Mr. Rindal

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and myself present. However, I proposed to give away 50 blue whale units and stick to 5,350. Even so we did not have any success, and that is the position.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jahn.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I must add something. I believe a few moments ago I said that we were very doubtful whether we would agree to the Commission going up to 16,500. On the other hand, Mr. Ishkov said that he thought it better to have 16,500 than to run the risk of killing 18,000 or 17,000 or more whales, which might happen if several countries are outside the Convention. I believe that was their point.

Mr. H. OKUHARA (Japan) (Interpretation): Mr. Chairman, ever since the proposal for a national quota system was made Japan has maintained the following position. Japan has always felt that the method of regulation stipulated in the present Convention is quite appropriate and rational for the conservation of the whale resources and for the orderly development of the whaling industry. Japan has made large investments and has endeavoured to increase the productivity of whaling enterprises in order to be prepared to operate on a basis of free competition within the global quarter of the present Convention. Therefore, Japan did not feel the necessity for a national quota system for the purpose of rationalisation of management of the whaling industry. However, from the point of view of international co-operation Japan has agreed to participate in the discussions for a national quota system proposed by some of the European countries.

With regard to the quota to be allocated to Japan, we have maintained the following position at the private talks on an industrial level after the London Conference in November, 1958 and at the Tokio Conference in May of this year, also at the present Conference. In Japan the livestock industry is not yet very highly developed, therefore whalemeat occupies a position comparable to that of beef as a source of animal protein for the population. Consequently, in the light of this situation, Japan is not able to decrease the present number of six fleets in operation. As I have already mentioned, Japan has made large investments and has made great efforts to increase the productivity of the whaling industry. Therefore, Japan requires a quota sufficient to repay these investments.

In determining Japan's quota it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the productivity of the Japanese fleet is on an upward trend. As our talks on the national quota system met with serious difficulties, Japan has insisted that the three countries which have given their notice of withdrawal should retract their notification and remain within the present Convention and give sufficient time to find a solution to this problem, at both Tokio and at the present Conference here in London. However, to our great regret, our contention has not been accepted. Even at this moment

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I think that it would be most appropriate if the three countries could or would withdraw their notification of withdrawal in order to give further time for the discussion of this serious problem. Japan, based on the total of 16,000, feels that it requires a quota of 4,800 in order to operate her fleet. As of the present we have not yet been able to reach any agreement on this question of the national quota, and as Japan fully recognises the exemplary and rational nature of the present Convention as a means of preserving collective operations, Japan is therefore prepared to co-operate in observing the regulations of the present Convention in the future as well.

The CHAIRMAN: Do any of the other five Antarctic whaling countries wish to explain their position to the Commission? Does the delegation of any other country wish to comment at this stage?

Mr. H.H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): Mr. Chairman, it is clear that the International Whaling Commission has reached a stage of acute crisis. Unless some satisfactory international regime is established it is inevitable that whales will be exterminated in Southern waters. A great world asset will be destroyed and the small whaling industry of New Zealand which, of course, is of great concern to us will be ruined.

The New Zealand authorities have been watching anxiously to see whether the major whaling countries would be able to devise a solution to the crisis which is largely of their own making. New Zealand would have welcomed an agreement reached by the five major whaling countries outside the provisions of the Convention provided that such an agreement aimed at bringing some order into an industry which is at present already heavily over-capitalised in relation to the extent of the resources it is exploiting.

It is clear, however, that the five major whaling countries are paying scant regard to the objections of the whaling Convention, which were to achieve a balance between killing and replacement rates of the whale population. In our view they are ignoring the scientific evidence regarding the depletion of whale stocks. They are influenced primarily by the supposed interests of their national whaling industries and, consequently, are ignoring the dual objective of ensuring proper conservation and the rational conduct of the Antarctic whaling between the industries of the participating countries.

It is unfortunate that this crisis in the Whaling Commission should have come at the very time when the deposit of the last remaining ratification of the Protocol makes it possible to move for the establishment of a neutral observer system, which if combined with agreement among the industry for more rational activities, would undoubtedly have enabled the purpose of the Convention to be achieved more effectively.

It seems to us that the desire of the whaling companies to gather in every whale they can find has influenced the thinking of Member Governments far too much. Unless some agreement can quickly be reached to enable the catching capacity of the industry to be brought into relation with the rate of taxation which the whale population can safely bear, and unless steps are taken to see that the Convention is properly enforced, we do not see that the Convention will be able to survive the present crisis.

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Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): It would appear now that some of the Contracting Governments have lost sight of the primary purpose of the Convention and the Commission, that is to formulate and to obtain acceptance of suitable measures to conserve the world stocks of whales not only for those now living but also for future generations. Some of us hold firmly to the conviction that had there been no Convention after the second world war the stocks of whales in the Antarctic would have been decimated and commercial whaling would have been finished.

I, personally, am not indifferent to the difficulties that arise when an attempt is made to reconcile commercial necessity with scientific and moral considerations. It is now obvious that we have not achieved a workable balance. Let me emphasise the moral implications of this apparent failure to reach an agreement among the commercial interests. We may be held to account for jeopardising the livelihood of those who depend on whaling. It is also obvious that we are losing sight of our obligation to promote conservation as well as a reasonable balance between biological facts and commercial desires. As I have stated in previous meetings, I do not desire to be a party to considerations which will inevitably result in the disruption of the Convention and the dispersal of our posterity's rightful heritage.

The CHAIRMAN: I am wondering, Gentlemen, whether it would assist the five countries, if the Commission wished or felt able to comment, to express a view on the question of whether they would be prepared to see an increase in the Antarctic ceiling if there were an agreement between the five countries and what order of increase the Commission would be prepared to think reasonable or proper. I wonder if the Commission would wish to express any opinion on that matter, which might be for the guidance of the five countries.

Mr. H.H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): Mr. Chairman, before we go on to that I think it would be helpful if we could have a statement from the United Kingdom delegation, the Russian delegation and the Netherlands delegation.

The CHAIRMAN: So far as the United Kingdom is concerned I am in the difficulty that the United Kingdom Commissioner has not been in the private discussions because the Technical Committee has occupied him, and it is I who have been representing the United Kingdom in these discussions. May I now put to you two alternatives. For the discussion of this Item would you wish Mr. George Clark, the Vice-Chairman, to take the Chair and I would join the United Kingdom for the moment? Alternatively, if you should not wish for that, would you wish me just to make a short statement for the United Kingdom from the Chair? I am in the Commission's hands. (Cries of, "From the Chair")

As regards leaving or remaining within the Convention, the United Kingdom Government made a statement in Parliament on the 29th January. I do not wish to read the whole of it to you as it is rather long, but after expressing support for the recommendations of the London Whaling Conference, the statement continued, and I will read the last paragraph, if you will allow me:

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"If unfortunately the recommendations of the London Whaling Conference should not be put into effect Her Majesty's Government would be obliged to consider whether the present International Whaling Convention would remain workable. If the position should be reached that a Convention no longer fully representative of the Antarctic whaling countries was failing to secure the conservation of the whale stocks, and at the same time the necessary conditions for the rational conduct of the industry could not be provided, there must be serious doubt whether Her Majesty's Government could continue to remain a party to the Convention. Furthermore, their attitude to any alterations in the arrangements for the regulation of whaling under the Convention that may meantime be proposed, will necessarily be governed by the need to avoid prejudice to the position of the British whaling fleets in comparison with any others that might be operating free of the Convention."

As you know, the position of the United Kingdom is that we are members of the Convention at the present time and we shall be members of the Convention at least for the next whaling season, but the United Kingdom Government will be reviewing the matter afterwards in the light of the position at that time.

In the private talks - if I may put it as briefly and as neutrally as I can - the United Kingdom has taken the position that her participation in Antarctic whaling is very much less than it used to be, that we now have three fleets - and only three fleets - and that in our belief those fleets are efficient units and, moreover, have a good record in the utilisation of the whole of the whale. Therefore, we would submit that those three fleets are, so to speak, operating efficiently and making maximum utilisation, and that we need for the further operation of those three fleets a minimum catch to enable their operation to remain profitable. Therefore we have been concerned mainly to secure what we, the United Kingdom, regard as the minimum catch to enable just those three fleets to remain in profitable and economic operation. That has been the basis of the figure which the United Kingdom has suggested in the course of these discussions. I think I may just add to that - I think I am right - that the figure for these fleets which the United Kingdom has in mind would certainly not be higher than the figures that would, in effect, operate for the fleets of other countries, and it would be lower than the figure which would apply at least to some of the other comparable fleets in the Antarctic. That is the United Kingdom's basic position in the discussions which have been taking place.

/Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R ) (Interpretation): In November...

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Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): In November last year the Soviet Union agreed to participate in the conference of five countries with a view to rationalising the whaling industry. At that meeting the Soviet Union agreed to reduce the construction of its new fleets and agreed to build not more than three new fleets. At the same meeting the Soviet Union agreed to accept the total quota, or the national quotas although it meant a considerable reduction of possibilities for the new Soviet fleets. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union agreed to reduce its quota to 20 per cent which was a great concession and a great reduction of our fishing. We agreed that the four other countries must divide the 80 per cent quota between themselves.

Unfortunately, as Mr. Wall stated, the four countries have not arrived at any settled agreement. The four countries were trying to find an agreement with a view to increasing their quota and the Soviet Union said that if the four countries wished to raise the total quota with a view to finding some solution the Soviet Union would have no objections, with a view to preserving the Convention and thinking that the increase of the total quota would be the better way out rather than having no Convention at all.

The Soviet Union does not intend to leave the Convention as it thinks the four other countries will be able to reach some satisfactory agreement on the limits of the increased total quota, but if agreement is not reached in the near future the Soviet Union will not leave the Convention, but will take into consideration the conservation of the whaling industry and will stick to the general principles of the Convention. However it will take into consideration its own interests in the whaling industry and the behaviour of the other four countries in the whaling industry. Thank you.

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): I have listened carefully to what has been said by the representative of the U.S.S.R. May I take it that he more or less proposed to the private session the idea of raising the overall limit to 16,500? Or did he not touch such a figure to start with? It is quite clear from what you said, Mr. Chairman, for the moment as British Commissioner, that we could not agree within the discussions of the five Antarctic whaling countries on finding a solution acceptable to all of us. But from Mr. Ishkov's wording I got the impression that he is willing to agree to propose the raising of the total limit, and it was not clear to me whether he had 16,000 or 16,500 units in mind. It would be a good thing to know in which direction this proposal is developing now.

Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): At one of the meetings of the five countries, when I was informed about the situation existing between the four countries and when I was informed that the four countries could not reach any agreement, the representatives of the Netherlands stated at that moment that it would be impossible to come to an agreement on the limit if we had a total quota of 15,000. They stated that ~~the total quota of 16,000 was what they proposed~~. *It would be possible to reach satisfactory agreement if the total quota were raised to 16,000.*

The Soviet Union stated there that our country is against a rise in the total quota, but if it will help us to preserve the Convention we will

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agree to some reasonable increase of the total quota. The Soviet Union considers that if we fail to preserve the Convention it will be a great blow to our co-operation in the field of the whaling industry. The Soviet Union took into consideration here only the preservation of the Convention and said that it would be better perhaps to increase the total quota to 16,000 or 16,500 rather than to come to the agreement that it is impossible to divide the total quota and to have the Convention destroyed.

I think if the Convention is to be preserved then the participants in the Convention must find, in the future, a reasonable total quota and division of quotas, and I think we should be able to determine the total quota which will help to preserve the whale stocks.

I spoke about our point of view at the meeting of the five countries and I stated there that the Soviet Union would stick to the decision of the London conference last November. In the case of the total quota being lower than 15,000 the Soviet Union would never raise the question of an increase in her total quota, her total national quota of 20 per cent. Thank you.

Mr. G. JAEN (Norway): We have heard the ultimate figures from Japan, the United Kingdom and Norway. I would like to ask the Netherlands which figures they have claimed during these discussions.

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): On a point of order, I would like to call the attention of the Commission to the fact that within the regulations of the Commission and the regulations of the quota system this is strictly forbidden so if there is discussion going round here on the organisation of the quota system it is beyond the scope of the Convention and must be done on a voluntary basis. I believe that on the side of the Netherlands industry there is an unwillingness to take part in discussions about the quota system, but as a government representative I cannot put before the Commission within the regulations of the Convention a figure to which our industry can be bound in any way.

/The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am wondering .....

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The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am wondering how we can best take this matter further in the Commission. There seems to be no other delegation wishing to speak at this moment and I am just wondering whether or not you would think it useful to take in the course of this present discussion the Report of the Scientific Committee, or at least that section of it which I see deals with the condition of the Antarctic stocks. After all, this is very much related to the question of what the total figure is to be if there could be an agreement. Would it help at all if we looked at that section of the Report of the Scientific Committee and asked the Chairman of the Scientific Committee to introduce that section of his Report?

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): On a point of order, should the Commission be asked to receive the Report?

The CHAIRMAN: Certainly, that would come first, Dr. Kellogg.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I move that the Commission receive the Report.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I second.

The CHAIRMAN: May we receive the Report of the Scientific Committee and ask the Chairman if he would deal with those sections which relate to our present discussion?

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): Perhaps I should take the statistics of catches first because they do relate to the question of the condition of the stock. I could cover that quite quickly by saying that although the Scientific Sub-Committee which met in March did not have the latest catch figures we do, of course, look more at the general trend rather than the catch from year to year. The Report of the Committee does list several points which we looked at in particular, the most important ones perhaps being Item (b) under Item 4, which deals with the percentage of blue whales in the catch, and Item (f) which refers to a rise in the percentage of immature fin whales over the years.

*although* As to the condition of the Antarctic stocks, *we* have to take the blue and fin whales together to a certain extent because ~~the~~ *problems* are not quite the same, with the two species the system of limitation does involve both species together, and I think we all feel that the *new* drop in the catch of blue whales is rather disturbing. The percentage of blue whales in the total of blue plus fin may depend on more than the actual numbers available, but all the same we think it is something of an index of the condition of the blue whale stock. Next year we may find it is up again, but if it stays down it looks rather ominous.

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First of all, therefore, we would like to urge rather strongly that blue whales should have no less protection in the future than they have now.

The stock of fin whales, of course, is the most important and also the most difficult problem. We have great difficulty, as I think the Commission knows, in finding very clear evidence one way or another as to the real condition of the stock of fin whales. What evidence we have has been discussed pretty fully in the Scientific Sub-Committee and it has been looked over again in a rather brief way in the meeting of the Scientific Committee on Tuesday. Really the best we can do is simply to say by a majority that the balance of evidence does point to a decline of the stock. We cannot be quite sure of this; I think it is a matter of what is the ~~best thing~~. *Calling* However, I think that the Scientific Committee would generally support me in saying that the higher the catch of fin whales the bigger the risk of a more serious decline in the stock.

I think that is about as much as I can really say on this particular point.

The CHAIRMAN: We now have the advice and opinions of the Scientific Committee on these matters which lie at the base of the discussion we have been having. Could we proceed at this stage to consider Item 15, "The Blue Whale Unit Limit". I think that is the item on which our present discussion focusses.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I should like to reserve the Canadian position for the moment on this question which the other delegations have spoken on, but I should like to ask the question for our guidance as to whether or not the Antarctic whaling countries are to continue their discussions to try and reach some agreement, or is this the final decision, that there is no agreement?

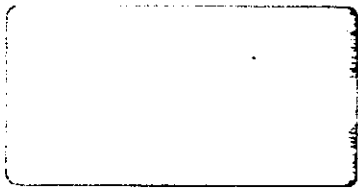
Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): From the Norwegian side, we are willing to go on discussing but the time is short and I think we must have a definite answer today. I am willing to sit here even during the night if that is necessary.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(Interpretation): As to the position of the Soviet side, the Soviet Union is going to participate in the discussions between the five countries, believing that the other four countries will ultimately come to some satisfactory agreement.

Dr. G. J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): As I told you before, I repeat with emphasis that from the side of the Netherlands Government a quota regulation cannot be decided upon that would be in the interests of the industry itself, so if there is going to be a discussion to find a solution to a quota regulation, it is up to representatives of the Netherlands industry

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to see what is going on and take part in such discussions and to try to find a solution which would be agreeable to them. As Government representatives we find ourselves strictly bound to the regulations of the Convention as it stands now and that makes my situation at this moment quite clear. Therefore, if there should be a continuation of the discussions we have had only attended by civil servants from the Government I should be opposed to such a meeting. I would call to your attention the fact that representatives of the industry should also take part in such a discussion from our side.

Mr. W. VINKE (Netherlands): As a representative of the Netherlands industry I declare that we are still quite willing to continue to discuss on an industrial level in order to try to come to a solution, if that is still possible

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): May I ask a question? When you say 'on an industrial level' does that mean that the representatives from the Norwegian side ought to be industrialists, representatives of the whaling industry, to take part in discussions with the Netherlands? Is that the meaning of it?

If the five countries including Russia are willing to meet at a private discussion once more, I propose that we adjourn this meeting of the Plenary Session and that those five countries meet at 2.30, or at some time, and we postpone the Plenary Session until, say, 4.30 or 4.00, if they are willing to meet.

The CHAIRMAN: May I be clear on one point, Mr. Jahn? Would your suggestion be that the five should meet at Governmental level and industrial level?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I do not know. No, they have tried on an industrial level and have not succeeded. I would only ask if all the Netherlands delegation will meet the representatives of the other countries, or whether you only will meet the other countries on an industrial level? I did not understand you; it was only a question.

Dr. G. J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): It is quite clear. As the representatives of the other countries have the right and are the official representatives of their industry, it is up to them to decide who will take part in such a so-called industrial meeting, but with us Governmental responsibilities and the industrial responsibilities are separate. In the case of Norway, I understood that Mr. Jahn is also speaking on behalf of the Norwegian industry and he has the power to do so - I have that impression - and if he likes to take part in discussions on an industrial level that is quite agreeable to us. That is all I can tell you about it. I think it is the same for Russia, and I thought that in Great Britain the situation was about the same as in Norway.

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Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I do not know whether Japan or the Soviet Union are willing to meet once more.

The CHAIRMAN: The Soviet Union have said they are willing.

Mr. H. OKUHARA (Japan)(Interpretation): I thought I made my position clear on this point. In my statement I said that if the three countries retract their notice of withdrawal and give sufficient time for discussion, of course we will participate in it. If you wish to continue the discussion now, we shall be quite agreeable. With regard to the question of whether the discussions should be carried on on the basis of an industrial level or on the basis of a governmental level, whatever the other countries decide we shall consider.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I take it then that we that met before and those from the Netherlands will meet at 2.30. Is that what I said?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, you suggested 2.30, Mr. Jahn. I am wondering whether 2.45 might be better.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): It is all the same to me; it is up to you. I understand it in that sense.

Mr. A. A. ISKROV (U.S.S.R.)(Interpretation): We have no objections; we are agreeable.

Mr. W. VINKE (Netherlands): I am quite willing to meet at 2.30, but I suppose that it is not necessary to limit ourselves only to one man. I suppose I can take one or two of my colleagues along, or is it Mr. Jahn's contention that there shall only be one person from each country?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): No, no, not at all.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Since I raised this question I must admit I am getting more confused than ever, but surely it will be the same groups who have been meeting in London last November, in Tokio in May and again this week. There does not seem to be any problem of who is going to be attending the meeting. All I am concerned about is, are you going to get together and tell us one way or the other within the next few hours?

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The CHAIRMAN: The United Kingdom has not stated its position but may I briefly say that we are anxious that an agreement should be reached, and we are equally willing to talk until the last possible hour in the hope of achieving an agreement. So I think all the five countries are agreed that we meet. Since it is now 1 o'clock, may I suggest 2.45? (Agreed)

Gentlemen, may we also decide about the next Plenary? Should we work to the idea of another Plenary at 4.30? Of course, it may depend on whether the five countries can finish their discussions then, but could we be prepared for a Plenary at 4.30? (Agreed)

Let us adjourn.

(The Meeting adjourned for lunch)

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The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the five Antarctic Pelagic whaling countries have been meeting again this afternoon and we are all sorry to have kept this Plenary Meeting waiting, but we have been earnestly doing our best to find a solution. I am sorry to have to say to the Commission once again that we have not succeeded, and that we are still in the position that we were in this morning.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, judging from the statements made at the Plenary Sessions, none of the countries here represented seem to desire to break up the Convention, and all appear fully conscious of the crisis we now face. It is suggested that if those countries who have given notice of withdrawal would be prepared to stay on for a further twelve months it would give the industry sufficient time to reach an agreement outside the terms of the Convention and in less critical circumstances. In making this appeal to those countries which have presented notice of withdrawal I should in fairness make clear that there is involved no implication of commitment on the part of the United States to any position with regard to other matters before the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Kellogg. Does any other delegation wish to speak?

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of Canada I would like to support the appeal which has just been made by the Commissioner for the United States. So far as Canada is concerned we feel it would be an extremely unwise thing in the interests of the conservation of the living resources of the sea, to have some of the countries withdraw from this Commission, and we would urge that the Governments concerned reconsider their position and remain in the Convention at least for the time being, as Dr. Kellogg has suggested, to give more time to try and work out some of these problems in which they find themselves in connection with the Antarctic whaling.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Regarding this proposal from the United States, I and the delegation here have no power to say yes or no to it; we must clear up the situation at home and ask our Government. I doubt very much whether under the circumstances we will say yes. However, as it has been brought up by the United States and seconded by Canada we will take it before our Government, but we cannot give any answer here at this Meeting. There is such a short time and Mr. Sjaastad and I are leaving tomorrow at one o'clock so we cannot do anything about it. We must go home and consult with our Government on these matters as the situation is at present. If nothing happens more than has already happened between now and the 1st July, I would tell you that our withdrawal from the Convention will be effective at that time.

Mr. H. OKUHARA (Japan) (Interpretation): If the Commission accepts

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the proposal which has just been set forth by the United States, then the Japanese delegation is prepared to go along with it. When the Japanese delegation left Tokyo the Japanese Government was considering the possibility of cancelling her notice of withdrawal, provided that assurance could be given to accord equal treatment to all the countries, both in and out of the Convention. Japan's final decision on this question will be made, of course, by the Japanese Government in Tokyo. However, insofar as the Japanese delegation is concerned we are hoping that the Japanese Government will reach a decision in line with the views that I have just mentioned, and if the proposal of the United States is accepted by the Commission we shall wire such a decision immediately to Tokyo. The Japanese delegation sincerely hope that the Whaling Commission will give careful consideration to ensuring equal and just treatment to all the countries, both in and out of the Convention, in the ensuing discussion.

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): Mr. Chairman, at this moment it is not quite clear to me what is intended by the request from the United States Commissioner. As far as we are concerned it is more or less agreed to stick to our other plan. But under which conditions? Under the ceiling of 15,000 units or 16,500 units or what is it agreed to accept? I cannot take any decision to agree to this plea. It is up to our Government to take a decision. I should very much like to know exactly at what he is aiming.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, I thought our statement spoke for itself. Our Government is interested in seeing the continuance of this Commission. The setting of Antarctic quotas is a matter for the Commission to decide; the United States does not decide it.

The CHAIRMAN: Just as a question of procedure, it seems to me that we would still have these matters to consider under Items 15 and 16, "The Blue Whale Unit Limit" and "Opening Dates and Length of Antarctic Pelagic Whaling Season", and there is, of course, the question of the sanctuary. There may also still be some others on which the Commission has to come to some conclusions. However we shall be dealing with those matters under those Items. We could proceed to take them now, but there is not very long before we have the little party for Mr. Dobson and I do not know whether you wish to continue or whether you would like to move to a minor key for the rest of the afternoon and come back to these matters in the morning. We still have the statements of the United States and Canadian Commissioners; as I understand them they are in the form of an appeal.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): That is right.

The CHAIRMAN: But there is no action for the Commission to take in the sense in which those remarks were made.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): It is mainly an appeal.

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Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): May I ask you whether there will be a meeting of the full Commission tomorrow morning?

The CHAIRMAN: I would have thought we ought to meet in Plenary as early as possible tomorrow morning. Have the Technical Committee finished?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): The Technical Committee has not yet finished its work because we were awaiting for the word from the summit, which we still have not received, but we are prepared to carry on with our work as soon as we know what the summit people tell us. Therefore, as soon as the summit gets cracking we can get cracking.

The CHAIRMAN: I think, Mr. Clark, the summit has spoken but uncertainly and as I understand it the summit is not likely to have anything more to say. That is what I understand to be the position. In a word, the Technical Committee might conclude its work on the basis of what has been said this afternoon.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): That has put a different complexion on it, Mr. Chairman. If that is the final word from the group that has been meeting, then the Technical Committee can proceed to finish its work.

The CHAIRMAN: I wonder if that could be done this evening. I hesitate to say this, but we are going to be very short of time and it does seem desirable that we should meet in Plenary first thing in the morning, but of course we must consider the position of the Technical Committee.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I am perfectly agreeable, if the members of the Committee are too, to meet this evening, and I think we could probably finish our Report.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I agree to that.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): In those circumstances, may I ask that the Technical Committee meet in this room at 7.30 this evening?

The CHAIRMAN: This is a very generous suggestion from Mr. Clark. Could it be adopted? Is it agreeable to have the Technical Committee meeting at 7.30 this evening? (Agreed)

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Now the Secretary has a word to say about the Finance Committee.

The SECRETARY: There is a little business to conclude in connection with the Financial Committee, and I am wondering whether it would be possible to follow the same course as the Technical Committee and have a very short meeting this evening. I do not think it will last more than twenty minutes and I would suggest, if the Chairman, Mr. Jahn, would agree, that perhaps it might be immediately before the Technical Committee meeting.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Yes, I agree, and I hope that none of us will say more than two words, or something like that.

The SECRETARY: I would be very grateful indeed.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I think under the circumstances that if the Finance and Administration Committee wish to have a short meeting then perhaps we could have that one at 7.30 and the meeting of the Technical Committee at 8.00.

The CHAIRMAN: That would give time for some sort of dinner. Is that agreeable? (Agreed) That settles that.

I would like to ask the Secretary whether there is any item we could take in the next ten minutes that he would think it useful to take now.

The SECRETARY: I think it would be a time-saver if we could look at the first session of the Finance and Administration Committee, which includes the passing of the provisional statement of income and expenditure for the year 1959, and the estimated income and expenditure for the year ending May 31st, 1960.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, may I then direct your attention to Document XVI, which I think was circulated last night or this morning. Would Mr. Jahn, as Chairman of the Committee, wish to introduce it?

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Mr. JAHN <sup>W</sup> Read the Report.

The CHAIRMAN: I think there are three matters here to deal with, the first is the provisional income and expenditure accounts and balance sheet for the year just concluded, in Document IA. Might we have a motion that they be accepted by the Commission?

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I will second.

The CHAIRMAN: Does the Commission approve the acceptance of Document IA and the accounts therein? (Agreed)

The second item is Document IB, the estimated income and expenditure for the year which we have now started. The Finance Committee recommends the acceptance of these accounts. Might I again have a motion on that?

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I move.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): I will second that.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any objections or any comments? Then that is agreed. (Agreed)

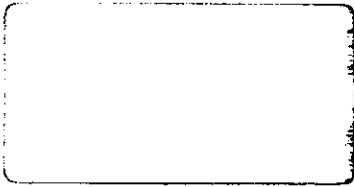
We should perhaps note and approve the expenditure proposed for the little party to take place now. Is that approved? (Agreed) Thank you very much.

I do not think we can usefully do any more tonight because I think all the other business has been referred to the Committees and we must take it with their Reports in the morning. If that is agreed, what time shall we meet in the morning, 9.30 a.m.? (Agreed) Thank you, Gentlemen, let us adjourn.

(The Meeting adjourned at 5.25 p.m.)

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INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

ELEVENTH MEETING

Session of Friday, 26th June, 1959

In the Chair: Mr. R.G.R. Wall (United Kingdom)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, may we resume?

Before we do so I think the members of the Commission would like to know that the total of the subscriptions to Mr. Dobson's gift came to £167, and that was the amount which I was able to give him on your behalf yesterday. Apart from that I understand that one or two delegations are making gifts to Mr. Dobson of their own choosing.

I think our first business this morning should be to receive the Report of the Technical Committee. We received the Report of the Scientific Committee yesterday.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I so move.

Mr. H. H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): I second.

The CHAIRMAN: May we take it the Report of the Technical Committee is received?

May I say here that I think it might be useful if we took first things first this morning and dealt with the Antarctic issues, because I have it in mind that the Norwegian Commissioner is leaving at 1 o'clock today. I wonder, therefore, if it would be agreeable to the Commission and Mr. Clark if we took first of all those sections of the Technical Committee's Report which deal with the Antarctic questions, blue whale unit limit, length of season, sanctuary and anything else of that kind.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): The Technical Committee has held a number of meetings in the past several days.

On Item 5 of the Technical Committee's Report - which I believe members have before them now - dealing with the opening of the sanctuary.

"The Committee recommend that, because of the practical difficulties to the whaling industry in planning their operations unless it is known in advance whether whaling will be allowed in the Sanctuary area, the Sanctuary should be kept open until the Commission otherwise decide.

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"The Commissioner for Australia drew the attention of the Committee to the views of the Scientific Committee on this matter, i.e. that the Sanctuary Area should remain open at this time only for the 1959/60 season."

With regard to the blue whale unit limit, Item 6 on the Technical Committee's Report -

"The Committee have considered this item of its Agenda and have reached no conclusion. They therefore suggest that the question of the blue whale unit limit be considered by the Commission.

"7. Opening dates and lengths of the Antarctic Pelagic Whaling Season -

"The Committee recommend that in view of the technical advantages in the production of by-products which would result, consideration should be given by the Commission to advancing the opening date of the Antarctic season for the taking of fin and sei whales to 28th December in each year."

I think those were the main items in so far as the Antarctic matters were concerned, with, of course, the exception of the observer matter and also, I would imagine, Item 16.

First of all, Item 13 in respect of observers -

"The Committee had before them the various proposals for an observer scheme. They agreed with the principle of an observer proposal and recommended that the countries concerned should work out a practicable method of bringing a scheme into operation, if possible in the 1959/60 season."

With regard to Item 16, the "Taking of Humpback Whales in the Antarctic" -

"The Committee understood from the Norwegian delegate that he was prepared to withdraw the proposals concerning the lengthening of the Antarctic humpback season and for the substitution of a catch limit for the present seasonal limitation. The delegate for Japan stated that Japan would be agreeable to a maximum of four days for the catching of humpback whales, but proposed that the four day season should commence from 20th January.

"Under the circumstances the Committee decided that Plenary Agenda Item 26 (f) (iii) should be dealt with in Plenary Session."

The CHAIRMAN: May we take the comparable sections of the Scientific Committee's Report so that we may have the views of both Committees before the Meeting? Would Dr. Mackintosh wish to speak to them?

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): Would you like me to go over the condition of the Antarctic stocks again? I think we said all that was necessary yesterday.

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The CHAIRMAN: I leave it to you, Dr. Mackintosh, if there is anything more you wish to say on that subject.

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I do not think there is anything more on that particular subject, except one thing, Mr. Chairman. In the verbatim report of the Plenary Session yesterday, Document XIV, page 31, towards the end of the second paragraph, there is, "I think it is a matter of what is the best thing". This should have been, "... the betting", which is slightly different.

Perhaps I could say something about the opening date. There was a proposal on the Commission's Agenda for advancing the opening date, and the Technical Committee suggests December 28th. I think that probably the Scientific Committee would see no objection to that. What we wanted to say was that if a system of whaling comes in now which has the effect of spreading the time of catching, then we would prefer that what we might call the centre of gravity of catching should not be advanced; that is to say that if the time is extended it should be partly before the present opening date and partly after. Our reason is, as we have said before, that we know that there is a higher percentage of pregnant females in the catch in the early part of the summer when whaling has taken place earlier, and mainly for that reason we would on the whole prefer the catching to be as late as practicable.

On the sanctuary our recommendation is the same as last year. Item 26 (e) (ii) on the Commission Agenda proposes that the sanctuary should be kept open in 1959/60, which we recommend should be. Item 26 (e) (i), reported now by the Technical Committee, in effect proposes that positive action should be needed to close it at any time. That is, of course, a matter for the Commission, and where we say the Committee "prefers not to recommend" it does not necessarily mean that we recommend that it not be done, but we do not actively support it. Of course, there is a difference where positive action is needed to close it and where no action is needed to keep it there.

As to humpbacks, our best suggestion is that the four day rule should be left as it is; 1,250 humpbacks seems to us the best figure to aim at, subject to any new evidence as to the condition of stocks from year to year. On the opening date, on the whole we would prefer February 1st, but we do not feel very strongly on that.

I think those were all the points, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: We now have the views of both Committees on all the Antarctic questions. What would be the Commission's wish? Should we start with Item 15, "The Blue Whale Unit Limit", or would any delegation wish to take first the question of the sanctuary, the previous item on our Agenda?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): The blue whale unit limit.

The CHAIRMAN: Item 15, "The Blue Whale Unit Limit".

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Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, yesterday at the Plenary Session I believe that I mentioned I would like to reserve the Canadian position on the problems which face the Commission at this Annual Meeting. Because we are running short of time, and in order that we should really face up to this problem and deal with it I would like to express Canada's views with respect to the most critical and unhappy situation in which the Commission finds itself at this Annual Meeting.

My remarks will deal first with Items 7 and 8 of the Agenda, and secondly with the proposal which I wish to submit for consideration by the Commission with regard to Items 15 and 26 (h) of the Agenda. In the reports and statements made yesterday by various members at the Plenary Session regarding Agenda Items 7 and 8 it was clear to Canada that all members of the Commission would regret deeply the break-up of the International Whaling Commission which might occur as a result of three of the major whaling countries withdrawing from the Convention. Many of us sitting as members of the International Whaling Commission representing our governments also act in similar capacities on other international fisheries organisations. In the Canadian view the possible break-down of the International Whaling Commission might have serious consequences on these other international fisheries conventions in the sense that they, too, are designed for the conservation, orderly development and utilisation of the living resources of the sea.

Yesterday I joined most sincerely with the appeal presented by the Commissioner for the United States and, like him, urged that those countries who have served notices of withdrawal from the Convention reconsider their positions in the interests of conservation of the living resources of the sea, in this case the important whale stocks.

The Canadian view, therefore, with respect to Items 7 and 8 of the Agenda, is that we would consider it a most serious consequence, not only for whaling but for international fisheries generally to weaken the International Whaling Convention to the point where for all practical purposes the Convention would cease to exist. So I hope most sincerely that immediate attention will be given to the appeal made yesterday by the United States Commissioner.

Turning now to Items 15 and 26(h) of the Agenda, I would propose that for the 1959/1960 season the schedule to the Convention be amended to permit the taking of a total of 16,000 blue whale units in the Antarctic.

This proposal is made in the full knowledge that for some years the Scientific Committee in its majority report has advised the Commission that the limit for blue whale units should be reduced rather than increased. Normally the advice of the scientists is taken but I submit the Commission is not at this time faced with a normal situation. Therefore, we believe it is necessary to consider and deal with the present situation from a practical and urgent standpoint.

Establishing the blue whale unit limit at 16,000 for the 1959/1960 season would afford, I believe, immediate opportunity for the representatives of those countries concerned to work out reasonable arrangements between themselves with regard to their Antarctic whaling operations and would also

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provide time for those directly concerned to seek perhaps a longer term solution to the serious practical problems with which they are faced.

I hope the proposal I have made with respect to Items 15 and 26(h) will find acceptance by the Commission and that because of it the appeal made yesterday to those who have served notice of withdrawal from the Convention will be acted upon immediately and favourably.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): As I stressed yesterday, the American appeal seconded by Canada will be brought up to our Government and given serious consideration. At this time I cannot say anything about what the standpoint of my Government will be, but of course I must go home and discuss this with them in Oslo. It is not possible at this stage to say anything on what my Government will decide, but I am quite sure that this appeal will be given very, very serious consideration.

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): In connection with what has been said by Mr. Jahn of Norway I can tell the Commission that we also will put the appeal of the United States before our Government but cannot tell how it will affect the future.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Okuhara, does the Japanese Delegation wish to make any remarks?

Mr. H. OKUHARA (Japan)(Interpretation): I believe we made the position of Japan with regard to this question quite clear yesterday and our position is stated in this report, Document XIV. Our position remains the same.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Mr. Clark's proposal, as he said, is designed to give the five countries a further opportunity to work out a reasonable arrangement between themselves. In fact, it is to ensure that the discussions which we have had so far have not reached an irrevocable break-down. I think that for that purpose, if there is to be a further attempt to reach agreement we should be quite clear about the position from which we start.

First, as regards the blue whale unit limit, it seems to us that it is desirable and necessary that when the season begins we should know what the

position is that faces us for the year ahead. Clearly, if at any time during the season, the limit or the effect of the limit is likely to be changed as a result of accessions, that would create a difficult situation. I would therefore like to suggest that perhaps this figure, whatever it may be, and I do not express an opinion on the figure for the next season, might be worded in such a way that the limit only becomes effective if, before the opening of the season, all the withdrawals have been cancelled, or the withdrawing countries have returned to the Convention.

The second point is, am I right in thinking that so far as those countries who remain within the Convention and are still in it are concerned, their position remains unchanged? That is so, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, but am I right in thinking that the Soviet Union for her part would still agree that she would accept a 20 per cent share if the other four countries did manage to reach an agreement in the course of the next year, even though they have not succeeded in doing so by the date which was originally envisaged when the London Conference was held?

/Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): The Soviet Union ....

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Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): The Soviet Union has several times expressed her opinion about the limits for the total quota for the killing of any whales in the Antarctic. The statistical and scientific data speaks in favour of the fact that the total catch of whales should go down and the Soviet Union did not and does not consider that it would be the right thing to increase the total quota and has expressed its readiness to accept an even smaller total quota. In this connection the Soviet Union participated in the Conference of the five countries in November of last year, which was convened at the initiation of Great Britain. At this Conference recommendations were worked out for the Governments, which were in the interests of rational conducting of the whaling industry. But at present four countries are not able to divide between themselves 80 per cent of the total quota as national quotas and the Conference has not arrived at any satisfactory results. We have now in the whaling industry quite a new situation when the three countries officially stated that they are going to leave the Convention. If in these circumstances the proposals about the total increase of quota will lead to a rationalised whaling industry and if the participants will strictly stick to the rules of the Convention, the Soviet Union will not object to the total quota of 16,000 blue whale units for the next season if the countries will return to the Convention.

Mr. H.H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): Mr. Chairman, the proposals now placed before us by the Canadian delegation pose an unpleasant dilemma. If the Convention collapses and whaling is unrestricted the New Zealand industry may well be wiped out. On the other hand, we are being asked to support or acquiesce in an irremediable international action. If we act in the face of all scientific evidence and under duress agree to raise to 16,000 units the limit - which is already too high - we shall be doing a disservice to the international whaling industry, we shall be flouting the Convention and we shall deny ourselves any ground of principle on which to stand in the future. What good would that serve us?

Next year the same countries might well threaten the overthrow of the Convention unless we agreed to, say, 17,000 units or a fortnight's season for humpback catching. The reprieve for our industry would be of brief duration.

New Zealand's interest remains the preservation, through disciplined catching, of a valuable economic resource. We want the industry to continue. It is the kind of proposal now being canvassed, not our resistance to it, which will kill the Convention and the industry. There is no scientific basis which would justify any change except downwards in the total catch limit. The Netherland's proposal for 16,000 units was rejected last year and received only the proposer's vote. Since then whale stocks have not increased.

The New Zealand Government cannot accept any proposal to increase the total whale catch to a greater figure than the 14,500 units adopted last year.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I would just like to draw attention to the fact that during the discussions in former years we have gone in for lowering the total limit of the whale catch. We have voted for 14,500 and this time we had no intention when we came here at the beginning of the discussions on the quota arrangement to go in for a figure higher than 15,000. We have not

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succeeded in that and as the situation is we think that we should stick to 15,000.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Mr. Chairman, I still feel that we are not quite clear on the position. I think that so far as New Zealand's position is concerned there is no real disagreement between her and Canada's proposition on what might be desirable on purely scientific grounds, but as Mr. Clark stated he was approaching this from the wider view of the Convention as a whole and one has to consider therefore whether it is better that there should be some fixed limit or whether it is better to have a provisional increase, because I think New Zealand's point is to some extent met if the proviso I suggested were incorporated that this higher limit would only be effective if, in fact, those who have left the Convention rejoined it. I think that makes a difference to the effect of increasing the ceiling to 16,000.

However, again I am still not clear - and the other non-Antarctic countries after all must be the judges of whether the proposal is reasonable or not - on the position of the Antarctic countries, whether if the proposal were accepted the Soviet Union still would agree to discussions being continued on the basis that the Soviet Union's share was 20 per cent and that the only matter that had to be resolved was the division of the other 80 per cent between the four countries.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan) (Interpretation): Mr. Chairman, we hope that all the countries will remain within the Convention and in which case perhaps increase the limit to 16,000 and that all the countries concerned may be able to come to an agreement on that basis. However, I must admit that I do entertain some doubt as to whether we - judging from the past discussions - can really come to an agreement or not. Therefore, before we come to a decision on this point I think that we should see our way through to a possible meeting of minds among the countries first, and in case the countries are not able to reach an agreement then we should also have an idea as to what we should do when the talks do not agree on the division of 16,000 units.

/The CHAIRMAN: Does the United Kingdom ....

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The CHAIRMAN: Does the United Kingdom want to say something more?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Only that before this matter is put to the vote I think that the United Kingdom would find it difficult to take up its position unless it knew whether or not the Soviet Union still stood on the recommendations of the London Whaling Conference, as the only other Antarctic whaling country at the moment still in the Convention.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(Interpretation): I should like to answer the question which was put to us. In the case of the four countries managing to reach satisfactory agreement in the limits of 80 per cent of the total quota the Soviet Union will stick to the recommendations of the London Conference.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): Speaking for South Africa which is not directly interested in Antarctic whaling, I must state at this point that I have no authority to support the raising of the blue whale unit limit above the 15,000 limit that was in operation last season. I can, however, only recommend this discussion to my Government and leave it to their direction.

The CHAIRMAN: The formal position after this discussion is that in the absence of action by this Commission on the blue whale limit of 15,000 units, a proposal has been made by Canada that the limit should be raised to 16,000 for 1959/1960. I think that proposal has not as yet been seconded, and that is how the matter lies.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I hesitate to come into this, I was going to say, bullfight, but it is hardly a bullfight unless it is bull whales, but are we on the auction block to try and get these people to stay in or to satisfy people or enable them to do a simple sum of multiplication or division or whatever they want to do, because the scientific evidence is not in favour of increasing to 16,000 blue whale units? It has always been impressed on us that it should be down to 14,500; it stands now at the present time at 15,000 blue whale units. Until we know that these three countries which have given notice are either going to continue in the Commission or withdraw altogether and start a bit of jungle war, no one will know anything about it.

The only thing to which I think we could draw attention is that the one party which has not been asked what they think about this business of increasing the number of whales and catcher boats and so on are the whales themselves. Will they last it out? Are they going to be so prolific that they will increase in numbers just to suit the actual demands of the members of the Commission? We have been told and told by scientists, whom I am reputed to be against sometimes, that the number of whales in the Antarctic is decreasing. We can only go by what evidence has been brought forward and now we want to increase the limit up to 16,000 blue whale units, the figure at which I think we started off in about 1949. We decreased to 14,500 and

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last year because of one nation it was brought up to 15,000, that nation's scientific advisers saying it could stand that. As the Minister said when he opened this Conference, it is very hard to take the advice of various scientists and differentiate between them, and therefore laymen can come in sometimes and say something.

I think the first thing we have got to settle is, will the appeal by the United States Government and supported by Canada for these nations to think it over for another twelve months be accepted, then action would take place during the next twelve months, or are we going to try and offer them a bribe in the first place? That is what it amounts to because it does not seem to be recommended by any scientific body. Are we going to stick to 15,000 and just leave it at that? How are we going to plead 16,000 if some of them stop outside the Convention? What is going to be the system of reporting to the Bureau? Can the Bureau carry on? If the Norwegian Government drops out of the Convention what are we going to do about whaling statistics? Are we going to set up our own bureau on this matter? We have had no indication at all whether they will still have those services available. If they are not members of the Convention it might be rather presumptuous to assume they would be available for us.

I think we have got to think seriously of awaiting the decision of these three governments. The three governments concerned, of course, are the Netherlands, Japan and Norway. Japan has been very helpful. I think if everyone said the same thing as Japan it would be very good. I really think my Norwegian brothers will at least give us twelve months more breathing space because there has been no country more anxious for the actual conservation of whaling than the Norwegians. They have been the leaders in practically every agreement prior to the Convention and they have always taken a very prominent part, supplied services free and everything else. I would hesitate to think that they would contemplate leaving this, but if they do the backbone of the whaling industry will be going out. We can say that other people do it; yes, they do. The Japanese, the U.S.S.R. and the Netherlands and even ourselves in a small way have all been successful whaling companies, but most of us started with Norwegian advice, Norwegian experts, gradually replaced by our own nationals. We have a lot to thank the Norwegian people for with regard to whaling.

With regard to the Netherlands, who discovered Australia, of course, as a matter of fact they came to one cape and called it something in Dutch, Keerweer, meaning "turn again", or something. They had one look at it and went away. I wish they would have another look at this thing. They have always been pretty friendly to us. They did not catch any humpbacks last year, for which I thank them very much. In the first dispute on humpbacks in 1949, I think my sole assistance and sole support came from the Dutch delegation. I would hope that they can reconcile their differences to this matter and see if we cannot have some time. It will not do it much good to rush it now, if we can only wait and think it over if necessary. As my colleague on my right is saying to me, we could have a special meeting of the Commission, or postpone this one. We have powers to call special meetings of the Commission to decide this matter; it is a very urgent matter.

I think all the countries concerned will do everything except stand on their heads; we will close our eyes to quite a lot of things. I do not mean in the way of bribery or anything else, but we will not stand on any formality at all. When it comes to a meeting to try and settle this and keep everyone in the Convention I think you will find Australia and other small countries with us will be happy to do anything possible to save the Convention.

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I do not think that the carrying of this motion is going to do any good. Dividing up a quota and simply raising the ceiling is like turning to the wife and saying, "I'm getting £2,000, I'll give you half". She says, "I want £1,200", and you say, "All right, you can have £1,400", but you will not get it from the boss, or the whales either.

With that appeal I will urge you to give this the greatest consideration, and I urge you to put it off for twelve months.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Only one point on the International Whaling Statistics: I think I can declare that whether we are in the Convention or not we are willing to continue that work.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): If I might make two very short comments on what Mr. Anderson has just said, I think first that if the suggestion I made of a figure of 16,000 were agreed it should only become operative if, in fact, everybody had rejoined the Convention before the opening of the season. I think that is an answer to the suggestion that we would just increase the limit without necessarily knowing that it would be restrictive.

The second point I would make is that, although I am not authorised to speak on behalf of the whales, even they might feel that everybody inside the Convention and a limit of 16,000 would be better than the alternative of some people out and some people in and 15,000.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(Interpretation): I am in full agreement with the statement just made by the United Kingdom delegate, Mr. Graham.

/Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): The discussion .

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Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): The discussion which has been going on as a result of the Canadian proposal has produced a variety of opinions and views. I would like to point out that the Canadian proposal, in raising the blue whale unit limit in the 1959/1960 season, was, as I pointed out, to meet an emergency situation and to try to meet some of these practical problems and also to give time for the people concerned to try and work out some reasonable and mutually satisfactory arrangements.

I also pointed out in the Canadian statement that we were fully aware of the advice of the scientists and it was not our intention that there should be an increase each and every year. The only way these matters of fisheries can be handled is on the scientific data that is available. In the case of whaling, like any other fisheries investigations, the evidence is not 100 per cent clear, but there is certainly sufficient data available to indicate that there is cause for some concern about the condition of the stocks of whales in the Antarctic. So I would be quite prepared to couple my proposal of an increase to 16,000 blue whale units for the 1959/1960 season, because of this emergency with which we are faced, with that suggested by Mr. Graham. This was that for the 1959/1960 season the limit should be 16,000 blue whale units, and that would be on the understanding that those countries who have served notices of withdrawal reconsider their position and remain in the Convention and thus provide at least another year in which to try and work out some arrangement among themselves.

I would suggest that it might be as well if we took a few minutes' break to let people think over this proposal.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, there is some coffee available next door so it might be a good thing to accept Mr. Clark's proposal of coffee, and we will break now.

(The Meeting adjourned for Coffee)

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The CHAIRMAN: Well, Gentlemen, who will resume the discussion?

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, the Delegations of the three countries which have given notice of withdrawal have indicated that they must refer to their governments the question of reconsideration of their decision to withdraw. It appears that in at least one case the recommendation of the Delegation here will be favourable to remaining in the Convention. Since there seems now to be some prospect of favourable developments in this regard, and since in this critical situation we should not fail to afford every opportunity to the governments concerned to reconsider, we propose that this Meeting of the Convention be adjourned for 72 hours. This will afford the necessary time for a final clarification of position before the effective date of withdrawal and will permit the Commission to complete its work in a responsible manner.

I therefore move that the Commission adjourn for 72 hours which will bring the Plenary Session to Monday afternoon if I work it right.

The CHAIRMAN: There is another proposal before you now.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): That is another proposal?

The CHAIRMAN: That is the American proposal.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): You know the situation which is very difficult because we have the weekend. It is Saturday tomorrow and then Sunday, and it is summertime. I think many of the ministers will not be available. If we come back here we must leave Norway on Monday and I think that will be too short a time to enable us to consult the Government. We will have to consult the Whaling Association which is situated in another town and we also have to consult the trade unions and they have to talk to each other. That is too short a time before we have another meeting. It is not difficult, of course, as the situation is, it is evident that the date for leaving the Convention is 1st July, but we can come in again on the 3rd or 4th July and adhere to the Convention. It is only a formal matter.

At this moment we cannot withdraw what we have said at that time and fix a certain date, but we can come in again.

Dr. G.J. LIEVESCH (Netherlands): As the situation is developing at the moment I have a feeling that we are getting in more of a mess than we have ever been in before. We are getting further and further away from what we are aiming at. May I translate it in this way? As I understand

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it, the idea that we are aiming at now is that the three countries who would like to withdraw from the Convention will reconsider the situation with a ceiling of, say, 16,000 blue whale units available in the season of 1959/1960. Or is it still open as far as I have got it? There has not been a seconder for the proposal from Canada up till now and what we are speaking about is in fact the ceiling of 14,500 which will be effective if there is no other decision at this moment.

The CHAIRMAN: 15,000.

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): All right, 15,000, I do not mind 500 more or less. I think that is the situation, is it not? And we cannot discuss the situation with our governments at home if we do not know what the intention of the Commission is, just spoken straight out. Is the Commission prepared to accept the proposal from Canada for the 16,000 units ceiling or is it still open? Have we to say that we have not decided on anything and that we would like to reconsider the situation again? Then we would have the same position as we are in now.

Mr. J. HERTOFT (Denmark): Mr. Chairman, it is quite unusual for Denmark to interfere in the discussion of matters which are not of direct concern to us. <sup>because we</sup> Other international fisheries are paying very careful attention to what is expressed by scientists and we would therefore under normal circumstances be against the raising of the blue whale unit limit. However, we find as the situation is now that all contracting governments ought to do their utmost to prevent the break-up of this Commission and as the proposal put forward by the Commissioner for Canada is understood as being in a case of emergency, under the present circumstances I would like to second this proposal.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): As we are going home we would like to know whether the Commission as such adopts the proposal from Mr. Clark or not. There is a very great difference between going home and telling them that the Commission has decided on 15,000 and that the Commission has decided on 16,000 under certain conditions, as Mr. Clark stressed.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): I would suggest that this proposal of Canada's should be amended in a slight form to say that under the emergency conditions for the 1959/1960 season in the Antarctic it should be 16,000 blue whale units, on the understanding that the three countries remain in the Commission, following consultation with their governments. That, I understand has been seconded now by the Commissioner from Denmark, and I would suggest putting the question to a vote.

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Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Mr. Chairman, I do not want to embarrass you but I think you have two entirely separate motions before you.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, at the moment we have one proposal from Canada which has been moved and seconded and we have an American proposal which awaits a seconder.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): At the time the American proposal was launched there was no seconder for the first motion. We are getting a bit tangled up, I think, with the Rules of Procedure.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we shall have to consider which proposal has precedence, if there are two proposals, but I think at the moment we have only one proposal which has been moved and seconded.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Could we not take a vote on that proposal from Canada?

Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): I think that the American, Canadian and Danish proposals are based on the same grounds and have the same basis. I think the proposal is that we should take into consideration the difficult situation and in this case we will raise the quota to 16,000 units. We think that in this case the three countries must stay in the Convention for the season of 1959/1960. I believe this proposal could be put to a vote.

The CHAIRMAN: The U.S.S.R. suggests putting the Canadian proposal to the vote. Do I understand that correctly?

Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): I think there is no great difference between those proposals, and the Canadian proposal was the first and is based on the same grounds as the other proposals. That is why I think we should vote on the Canadian proposal.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other views?

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Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, we seem to be in a somewhat confused state again and it might perhaps be well to consider the suggestion put forward by Dr. Kellogg that there be a recess of this Annual Meeting for a few days to see if there can be some final word from the Governments on this question of remaining in the Convention. In connection with my proposal, under the circumstances and with the concurrence of the seconder of my Motion, I would like to put it rather not as a formal vote at this time but rather to obtain an expression of views from the Commissioners so that at least they would have some indication of the feelings of the Commissioners whereby they could speak to their Governments when they go home over the weekend or when they telephone or cable. I understand that the seconder to the Motion would be agreeable to that procedure, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Clark and Mr. Hertoft. Would the Commission agree then to take the proposal in the form that Mr. Clark now puts it and would each delegation be prepared to express its opinion on that suggestion, which I think can now be done? May we take the roll call of delegations? The suggestion then is that the Commissioners should give their expression of view, as Mr. Clark said, on whether the limit could be raised to 16,000 for 1959/1960 subject to there being no withdrawals from the Convention.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): That is right, Mr. Chairman.

The SECRETARY: Then what I am about to do in this roll call is merely to obtain an expression of view, it is not a resolution which I am putting to you. Nevertheless, I would like to have from you the answer yes or no or abstain, on this matter of opinion, from each of the Contracting Government representatives here, the country's name of which I shall call out in alphabetical order beginning with Australia.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Mr. Chairman, I do not think we can say yes or no. It is not a case of a proposal. I think this is a case where the girl might be doubtful whether the chap has enough money to carry on with! I thought it was only an expression of opinion not a direct vote. Is it an expression of opinion?

The SECRETARY: That is what I am asked to do.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I could not put my opinion on yes or no, I do not think anybody really could without certain qualifications.

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Mr. W.A. HORROCKS (South Africa): Mr. Chairman, could there not be coupled with that the intention to reconvene, say, Monday afternoon, when we should have had an opportunity of consulting our Governments and ascertaining their definite views on the subject?

The CHAIRMAN: If the Commission now gives no more than an expression of opinion, I think we must presume that the Commission will later take a decision. We should then have to consider whether the Commission should resume or meet again and when. What Commissioners would be asked is whether they are favourable to the idea of increasing the catch limit to 16,000 units for 1959/1960 if there were no withdrawals from the Convention. I hope that is interpreting what Mr. Clark suggested.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): That is right.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Could we not take a vote on that first?

The CHAIRMAN: It is not a vote, Mr. Jahn, it is an expression of opinion as to whether the Commissioners are favourable to that suggestion; that is how Mr. Clark now puts it and also Mr. Hertoft. I think really the question is not yes or no but favourable or otherwise.

The SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I will now commence again beginning with Australia and I will ask whether he is favourable or otherwise.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I refuse to plead.

The SECRETARY: I will put abstain.

Australia	Abstain
Brazil	Not represented
Canada	Favourable
Denmark	Favourable
France	Abstain
Iceland	Favourable
Japan	Favourable
Mexico	Abstain

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): Is there no other expression I can

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use? I am in favour, Mr. Chairman, of putting your proposal before my Government, but I cannot express a view at this moment, so in that case I will have to abstain.

The SECRETARY:

Netherlands	Abstain
New Zealand	Opposed (Unfavourable)
Norway	Abstain
Panama	Not represented
South Africa	Abstain
Sweden	Abstain
U.S.S.R.	"We shall not object"
U.S.A.	Unfavourable at the moment.
U.K.	"We shall not object"

Mr. Chairman, one way of expressing this census of opinion is to say that there were five opinions which were unfavourable or favourable, in the relationship of four favourable and one unfavourable.

I beg your pardon, there is another unfavourable but it is a qualified unfavourable, I was giving you the affirmations of favourable and unfavourable.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that while this is an expression of opinion and there are no commitments really made at the present time by any of the Commissioners on this matter - because it was not a formal vote - I am wondering now whether this expression such as it is is now sufficient for those countries concerned at least to make some indication to their Governments, because the matter now hinges, as I see it, on whether or not within the next few hours or couple of days there is going to be word that these countries stay in or out. If they stay in you might on a formal vote get a completely different result with respect to the 16,000 unit limit for 1959/1960. If the final word from some of the countries is that they are still going to maintain their independence outside of the Commission or keep on with their withdrawal from the Convention, then on a formal vote with respect to the blue whale units for 1959/1960 the Commission might have another result.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I think we should now return to the American proposal, which was for an adjournment.

Mr. W.A. HORROCKS (South Africa): I would like to second that proposal.

The CHAIRMAN: South Africa wishes to second the American proposal.

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Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we must regard that as an expression of opinion for the moment. Are there any other views on the question of adjourning the Meeting? The American proposal was for a specific period of 72 hours. The Norwegian delegation have expressed the view that it is not practicable from their point of view.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): It is very, very difficult. This is only one of the things which the Government has to do. There is a weekend in between and I think there will have to be a full Government meeting on it - and we cannot compel all the Ministers - they will have to consult. We will have to consult with the whaling association as well as with the unions. Then it will be Sunday. If we have to have a meeting here we must leave on Monday from Norway to be here on Tuesday. Therefore, it is very, very difficult. It is very short notice. On the other hand, of course, I fully recognise that these withdrawals from the Convention become valid on the 1st July, but there is nothing against going back into the Convention at a later date. We must have time to consult with our Government, it is only reasonable that we try to get that.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Could I ask the Norwegian delegation whether it would be of any use if we extended this period, say, until four on the Tuesday? Would that give them any better opportunity?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): It is impossible for me to give a definite answer on it. It depends on how fast they work at home. But we will try to do our utmost; of course, we are willing to do our utmost.

The CHAIRMAN: Might we hear from the other two countries in the same position, Japan and the Netherlands?

Mr. H. OKUHARA (Japan) (Interpretation): Mr. Chairman, as far as the Japanese delegation is concerned we feel that our Government will reach a final decision on whether the withdrawal notice will be withdrawn or not some time during this month. However, the attitude of the Japanese Government with regard to this question is as I explained yesterday. I feel that we will be able to inform the Commission of the Japanese Government's decision as to whether they would remain or withdraw if the present Meeting is recessed until, say, some time next week. But if other countries are unable to do so within that time there seems to be no use in recessing the present Meeting and holding a Meeting here again on a certain date, probably next week.

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Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I have listened to what the Japanese delegation have had to say and we will do our utmost but I cannot say more than that at the present time. I am not the head of the Government and I cannot decide - if I were, it would be quite another thing.

The CHAIRMAN: Would Dr. Lienesch like to speak?

Dr. G.J. LIENESCH (Netherlands): From our side it is not difficult to pay a visit to London again next week as we are really neighbours and it is only a short trip to the other side of the North Sea. We can easily be available. However, I should like to know if we are now considering the situation under the 16,000 unit ceiling or not, as that belongs to it. Maybe in this way you are requesting from us the more definite answer in connection with the possibility that the Commission will offer the opportunity for catching a limit of 16,000 units. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN: The Commission have given such expression of opinion as they are able about the 16,000 unit question in the absence of complete knowledge about membership of the Convention, and these two things are inter-related, but as I understand it the Commission do not feel able to do more than that without knowing what the countries which have given notice of withdrawal intend to do. However, I think Mr. Clark explained it clearly a few minutes ago.

Firstly, there is a proposal from the American Commissioner and I do not know whether the American Commissioner would wish to consider again the actual time of meeting that he proposed - an adjournment of 72 hours - in the light of what has been said by Norway, Netherlands, Japan and also Australia, who suggested meeting at a time on Tuesday afternoon next week. That is one point.

The second point is whether the American proposal would find a seconder. I beg your pardon, it has been seconded by South Africa.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I am agreeable to making it 96 hours, if so desired.

The CHAIRMAN: That is Tuesday afternoon. It is proposed and seconded that the Commission adjourn until Tuesday afternoon, 30th June. Do you wish me to take a vote on this?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I assure you that we will do our utmost, but I cannot guarantee anything.

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The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jahn, I am sure the Commission understand that.

The proposal is that the Commission adjourn until 4 o'clock Tuesday, 30th June, and I will ask the Secretary to take a vote.

The SECRETARY: I will now call out the roll in alphabetical order on the proposal that the Commission stand adjourned for 96 hours until 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. H. OKUHARA (Japan) (Interpretation): May I say what I stated just a little while ago. I stated that insofar as Japan was concerned we thought that we should be able to give you a definite reply some time within this month and then, secondly, we stated that if the other countries - that is two other countries - were unable to give you a definite reply by a certain date then it would be useless and there would be no use in recessing the Meeting. Therefore, our conclusion is that we did not necessarily favour the proposal for a recess.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Okuhara, for that explanation. We will then take the vote.

The SECRETARY: I will proceed with the roll call and ask the Commission to reply yes, no or abstain:

Australia	Yes
Canada	Yes
Denmark	Abstain
France	Abstain
Iceland	Yes
Japan	Abstain
Mexico	Abstain
Netherlands	Yes
New Zealand	Yes
Norway	Abstain
South Africa	Yes
Sweden	Abstain
U.S.S.R.	Yes
U.S.A.	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes

The vote is a simple majority and the number of those who replied yes was 9 and 6 abstentions, no negations.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, it is therefore carried that the Commission stands adjourned until 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next week, 30th June.

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Gentlemen, may I say two things. Firstly, I understand these rooms will be available so that we shall resume our Meeting here. Secondly, might I suggest that perhaps we ought to be prepared to continue meeting on Wednesday, because there are other matters on the Agenda. By all means let us deal with them next Tuesday if we can, but could we be prepared to continue the Meeting on Wednesday in case that should be necessary. (Agreed)

(The Meeting adjourned at 12 noon)

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INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

ELEVENTH MEETING

Session of Tuesday, 30th June, 1959

In the Chair: Mr. R.G.R. Wall (United Kingdom)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, may we resume our meeting?

I hope everyone has been refreshed by the weekend for our further labours, and I think we might start again from where we left off and ask the three countries which have given notice of withdrawal whether they would wish to open the proceedings today by making any statements to the Commission. It might be convenient if I asked those delegations in alphabetical order, starting with Japan.

Mr. H. OKUHARA (Japan) (interpretation): The Japanese Government on the 29th June duly communicated to the Government of the United States of America its notice cancelling its notification of withdrawal, which reads as follows:-

"The Ambassador of Japan presents his compliments to the honorable the Secretary of State and has the honour to refer to his note P-15 dated February 6, 1959, by which the Government of Japan gave notice of its withdrawal from the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington on December 2, 1946.

"The Ambassador has further the honour to inform the Government of the United States as Depository Government for the Convention that the Government of Japan hereby cancels the above notice of withdrawal in the light of circumstances which have arisen since then."

Japan is prepared to co-operate in the conservation of the whale resources and in orderly whaling operations in the Antarctic.

Mr. H.H. GARRELDs (Netherlands): I should like to make a statement on behalf of my Government.

"Taking into account the fact that during the negotiations concerning the quotas on a basis of 16,500 blue whale units no agreement could be reached despite the considerably reduced wishes of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Government at this moment sees no possibility to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the Whaling Convention.

"However, the Netherlands Government is in a position to state that the Netherlands Whaling Company has expressed its preparedness towards the Government, while operating outside the Convention, not

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to exceed a catch of 1,200 blue whale units annually during a period of seven years, and furthermore that the said Company will adhere to what has been laid down in the Schedule 1958/1959, with the exception of the restrictions concerning the number of whales to be caught and the period during which they may be taken.

"The Netherlands Government will also, after the 1st of July, 1959, keep an interested eye on the development of the Convention, and remains prepared to consider rejoining the Convention, when a quota acceptable to the Netherlands industry has come within the bounds of possibility.

"The Netherlands will refrain from participating in voting on the proposal of Canada, which was supported by Denmark."

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): My Government has discussed the situation and I have to tell you all that they are willing to cancel the withdrawal under certain conditions: they stick to a quota of 15,000, and if it is possible to get an arrangement of quotas within this 15,000 we are willing to state that we do not claim more than 4,850. If there is no success with that I am sorry to tell you that we must leave the Convention, and there will be no cancellation of our withdrawal.

I should like later, when there is an opportunity, to make a further statement from the Norwegian Government.

The CHAIRMAN: As I understand it then - may I be quite clear? - Norway is not cancelling her notice of withdrawal but would come back into the Convention with a quota of 4,800 on a basis of 15,000?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): On a basis of 15,000 and with a quota for us of 4,850.

The CHAIRMAN: I beg your pardon, 4,850.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): And if this is not resolved today, we will be outside the Convention from midnight.

The CHAIRMAN: I wonder, Mr. Jahn, if I might ask the Norwegian delegation whether they could make any statement about whether Norway would keep to other parts of the Schedule.

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Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I will come to that later on, and will give a statement then.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I misunderstood.

Gentlemen, we have heard from the delegations for Japan, the Netherlands and Norway. Would any other delegation now wish to take up the discussion?

Gentlemen, may I ask you whether you wish to continue the debate at this moment? Alternatively, as we have only just heard three important statements, I am wondering whether delegations would like time to consider what has been said. Is there, in fact, any desire for a recess for a short time while delegations consider what they have just heard? I should like to be guided by the Meeting.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): In view of the importance of the statements which we have just heard, I think it would be quite valuable if we had time to consider the situation in the light of the statements.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): Mr. Chairman, I would support Mr. Clark's proposal. At the same time I would like to express Australia's appreciation of the approach made by the three countries concerned. I do not think all is lost, I think there are still hopes. I think the statements have been reasonable, and we would like to hear the details of their statements later on. I do not think a little time now would do us any harm.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any objections to a recess until five, Gentlemen? If there are no objections, could we recess until five o'clock? I think maybe one or two delegations do want to consult as well as to consider.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): We must know whether there is any possibility to reach an agreement on 15,000 with the quota mentioned from Norway. I doubt it very much, but we must try.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will recess until five. Is that agreed?  
(Agreed)

(The Meeting adjourned at 4.20 p.m.)

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(The Meeting reconvened at 5.05 p.m.)

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Clark, Canada.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, on Friday last at the Plenary session Canada put forward a proposal to meet a practical and urgent situation for the 1959/60 Antarctic season, in other words to attempt to develop a solution to meet an emergency condition. The Commission gave an expression of views as to whether or not an increase to 16,000 blue whale units for the 1959/60 season could be favourably considered, conditional upon the three countries who have served notice of withdrawal ~~from the~~ Convention reconsidering and remaining in the Convention. Because of the desire of the various Commissioners to review the situation and consult with their Governments the Canadian proposal was not formally put to the Commission as an amendment to the Schedule. The Canadian statement on Friday last was made in good faith in order, as we said, to provide immediate opportunity for the representatives of the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries to work out reasonable arrangements between themselves and to seek a longer term solution to the problems facing them:

Because the problems before the Commission are of direct concern to those countries engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling, and because Canada is not so engaged, I have been instructed by my Government that the proposal made by me on Friday last for the Commission to consider an increase in the blue whale unit limit for the 1959/60 season should not now stand in Canada's name. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, and in view of the statements this afternoon of the Netherlands and Norway, the suggestion made by Canada on Friday last is withdrawn, and I understand that my seconder from Denmark is agreeable to withdrawing that proposal.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Mr. Chairman, I have had some talk with Japan, and as far as I can see there is no possibility of a solution within 15,000 blue whale units or of a quota arrangement. In view of this I ask you, Mr. Chairman, if I may read a statement from my Government.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, the Norwegian Government in its notification of the country's withdrawal from the International Whaling Convention stated that this notification would be cancelled if the negotiations for an agreement between the five nations engaged in pelagic whaling in the Antarctic on the rational conduct of the whale fisheries had reached a satisfactory conclusion before the 30th June, 1959, providing for the proportional allocation between them of the annual total catch under the Convention. Despite the efforts which have since been made, the countries concerned have failed to reach an equitable solution of this problem, and consequently the withdrawal of Norway from the Convention becomes effective as from the 1st July, 1959.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Chairman, I feel entitled to some remarks. It is with deep regret that my country finds itself constrained to leave a Convention which it has to no small extent helped to create. Norway has every reason to be proud of its co-operation in the extensive work which has been performed in the field of international co-operation to secure the future maintenance of the whaling industry by a rational and controlled exploitation of the whale stock. I would only remind you of the rôle played by Norway in bringing

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bringing about the Agreements of 1937 and 1939 for the regulation of whaling when some of the countries which today operate in the Antarctic were not active as whaling nations or felt it contrary to their interest to observe the international agreements for the preservation of the whale stock.

When the Norwegian whaling fleet which had sustained heavy losses during the last war had to be reconstructed, the Government, in an effort to preserve the whale stock and also out of consideration for other countries participating in pelagic whaling, enacted regulatory measures that reduced the number of Norwegian expeditions.

However, since the war we have witnessed a steady increase in the number of expeditions participating in pelagic whaling.

The International Whaling Convention of 1946 establishing an upper limit for the total catch of blue whale units was an important step towards the preservation of the stock, and the Norwegian Government took an active part in the preparation of this Convention, and we have gone in for reducing the maximum quota from 16,000 to 14,500. The Convention, however, has no provisions for the regulation of the number of expeditions or catching material which would be permitted to compete for the limited number of units, and, as was stated by Norway two years ago and repeated by the representative of the United Kingdom last year, this deficiency in the Convention might lead to a break-down of the international co-operation under the Convention. An unlimited expansion of the number of expeditions would, in our opinion, not be compatible with the provisions in the preamble to the Convention giving as one of its objects "the orderly development of the whaling industry".

With a view to finding a solution to this problem, the Norwegian Government last autumn conferred with the Soviet authorities and later played an active part in the discussions held in London between representatives of the five nations actively engaged in pelagic whaling in the Antarctic. The Government fully endorsed the recommendations arrived at by the conference. It was the considered opinion of my Government that an agreement along the lines proposed would form an equitable solution of the problems facing international whaling and give the basis for a rationalization of the industry in the years to come. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the recommendations allotted twenty per cent of the total quota under the Convention to the U.S.S.R., making certain sacrifices necessary for the other participating countries. During the discussions on the allocation of the remaining eighty per cent, Norway has repeatedly shown her willingness to take her share of this reduction, and in order to arrive at a distribution that could be acceptable to all, has declared her readiness to go even further and accept a quota below what the results of the catch during the last years should entitle her to claim. It seems that Norway alone is expected to carry the whole burden and, by sacrificing a substantial part of her whaling fleets, create the preconditions for a lasting arrangement.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to state on behalf of my Government that in regulating the activities of the Norwegian whaling industry in the future the Government will adhere to all the provisions of the International Whaling Convention which serve to ensure the preservation of the whale stock. As to the maximum quota of blue whale units, the Government intends to grant to the Norwegian fleet a quota of blue whale units. In order to preserve the whale stock to the largest possible extent, this quota will be kept as low as possible and will be stipulated in relation to the number of units the other countries might authorize their fleets to take.

The Norwegian Government is fully aware of the value and importance

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of international co-operation in the field of pelagic whaling and would be ready to explore all possibilities and to participate in future discussions which might lead to the preservation of the whale stock in the Antarctic.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jahn for that statement.

Gentlemen, I think the position is that we are really discussing Items 8 and 15 of the Agenda "Notices of Withdrawal from the Convention" and "The Blue Whale Unit Limit"; the one proposal which was put before the Commission has been withdrawn. I think there are no proposals before the Commission at the moment, and in the absence of any proposals then under Item 15 "The Blue Whale Unit Limit" would remain at 15,000 units. I think that is the formal position in which we are. Should we then close our discussion on Item 15 of the Agenda on the blue whale unit limit?

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I would so move.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I second.

The CHAIRMAN: It is so moved and seconded that we close the discussion on Item 15. Are there any objections? Then I think that is agreed. (Agreed)

I think that has disposed of Items 7, 8 and 15.

/May we turn to Item 16, "The Opening .....

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May we turn to Item 16, "The Opening Dates and Length of Antarctic Pelagic Whaling Season." Here I think we ought to look at the Scientific and Technical Committees' Reports, both of which have something to say on this question, the Scientific Committee Report in Section 6 and the Technical Committee Report in Section 7.

You have the recommendations of the two Committees on this subject before you and under Item 26 (g) there are two proposals for the amendment of the Schedule. I think it was the Norwegian delegation which put down the first amendment to advance the fin and sei whale starting date to 15th December, and it was the Japanese delegation which put down the more general proposition at Item 26 (g) (ii). Is there any proposal that any delegation wishes to make for advancing the starting date of the season?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This item, Item 7 in the Technical Committee's Report, was discussed at very considerable length; it is Item 26 (g), I think, on the main agenda. May I read the Technical Committee's recommendation on this?

"The Committee recommend that, in view of the technical advantages in the production of by-products which would result, consideration should be given by the Commission to advancing the opening date of the Antarctic season for the taking of fin and sei whales to 28th December in each year."

My reading of the Scientific Committee's Report dealing with the same item is that they did not have too strong views about the opening of the season so long as it did not exceed the time limit. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I should like to propose that the Commission consider the recommendation of the Technical Committee and that the opening date be the 28th December.

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): When the Scientific Committee said that they had no very strong views on this they were thinking of a situation in which there might be quotas operating and a more leisurely rate of catching. I think if the position is that it will still be, as it were, a race for the largest part of a total limit, then we would still prefer no change in the opening date. I think I am probably speaking for the Committee in saying that.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): Our representatives in the Technical Committee did not speak about this problem and agreed not to object to the recommendation made by the majority of the Technical Committee. But we know that the Netherlands are going to stay out of the Convention as well as Norway, so in these circumstances we think it will be unnecessary to advance the date and we are in favour of the previous date.

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Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): We have expressed our desires and wishes that the advancement of the date of the operating year be implemented, and I am in favour of the date, namely, 28 December, suggested by the Technical Committee.

In so far as there will unfortunately be some countries leaving the Convention and others remaining in it and in such a confusing situation, I think 28 December is not only reasonable but is the minimum date for advancing the season.

The CHAIRMAN: May I take it then that Japan is seconding the Motion which Mr. Clark has made?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan): Yes.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Could we ascertain from the two countries which withdraw from the Convention as from tomorrow whether they would accept the opening date decided by this Meeting, or are they going to start whenever they like? If so, it would be unfair to set a date debarring those abiding by the Convention and giving the other people an advantage.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): I have just made a statement that we will stick to the rules of the Convention. I have nothing else to say.

The CHAIRMAN: Norway will keep to the Convention rules on this matter. What about the Netherlands?

Mr. H. H. GARRELDs (Netherlands): May I point to our statement that the Whaling Company said it will adhere to what has been laid down in the Schedule of 1958/59 with the exception of the restrictions concerning the number of whales to be caught and the period during which they may be taken. I have no more comments at this moment.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Can we take it that the Netherlands will start before 28 December? Or, are they not prepared to say whether they will start or not at that time?

Mr. H. H. GARRELDs (Netherlands): I am not in a position to say that.

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Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): First of all, we in the United Kingdom feel there are good reasons, which I think have already been mentioned, for advancing the opening date, good technical reasons, and I need not repeat those now. However, apart from that point which the Commissioner for Australia has just made, as was stated in the Government's statement which was quoted at an earlier stage in these proceedings, the United Kingdom does feel that those countries which remain within the Convention should not be at a disadvantage as compared with those which are outside. On a strict analysis that might perhaps lead to the conclusion that we should have no restriction on the date at all, but we should be content to fall in with and support the 28th December which was proposed by Japan, knowing that Norway will also abide by that date if it is approved by the Commission.

Mr. H. H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): The technical considerations have been mentioned, but I wonder if there are any scientific considerations which would support advancing the season of whaling. Perhaps the United Kingdom Delegation could comment on that.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Perhaps I might ask Dr. Mackintosh to speak on any scientific consideration. I would just make the point that it is at any rate agreed that there are maximum limits on everybody whether outside or within the Convention, which is a rather different situation from what we had once supposed might exist. The Netherlands and Norway will both impose maximum limits, and to that extent I think that less depends on the opening date from the point of view of conservation than would be the case if some countries were not imposing any restrictions at all.

Dr. M. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I can only repeat what we have said before, that the main scientific objection to advancing the opening date is that it takes a larger proportion of pregnant whales, not perhaps a vitally important point. However, there is one thing I would like to mention: we have not heard about blue whales in this discussion and I myself would think that the really important thing is the date of 1st February now in force for the beginning of the season for catching blue whales, which should not be changed. I would hope that the date for the baleen whale season should not be advanced much, but I think it is more important still that the date for catching blue whales should stay as it is.

The CHAIRMAN: This proposal concerns only the start of the fin and sei whale season, and the blue whale season is not in question.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Not in question at all.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, would you now wish the Motion to be put? There is a Motion before the Meeting, however we word it, that the date of 7th January should become 28th December, that is, for the start of the fin and sei whale season. That has been moved by Canada and seconded by Japan. Should we now take a vote on it? (Agreed) Would the Secretary then call the roll?

The SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, I will ask each Commissioner or delegate to answer yes, no, or abstain to the Motion which has been mentioned already and which is before the meeting: that the date for the commencement of the fin and sei whale season should be advanced to the 28th December. I think that is clearly understood. I shall require an answer of yes if you agree with that, no if you do not, or abstain if you have no views. I will now go through the countries in alphabetical order.

Australia	yes
Brazil	not represented
Canada	yes
Denmark	abstain
France	abstain
Iceland	abstain
Japan	yes
Mexico	abstain
Netherlands	abstain
New Zealand	no
Norway	yes
South Africa	yes
Sweden	not present
U.S.S.R.	abstain
U.S.A.	abstain
United Kingdom	yes

There are six for the Motion, one against and seven abstentions. The Motion is therefore carried.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the wording of paragraph 7(a) of the Schedule is thereby changed from 7th January to 28th December. I think that disposes of Item 16 and also of Item 26(g).

Should we now take Item 14 "Opening of the Sanctuary" ? Do the Chairmen of the Committees wish to introduce their reports on this question ?

Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH: Yes, Sir, I did say something about this on Friday but perhaps I can just run over the main points again. Our recommendation here was the same as last year. As I understand it, the point at issue is whether the sanctuary should be kept open only for next year or whether positive action should be taken by the Commission if it should be needed to close the sanctuary. ~~Some of the Committee~~ did support the proposal that it should be opened in the coming season but they did not support the proposal that it should be kept open until it is closed again. As before, I think we had in mind the idea that the sanctuary is possibly the last defence if the stocks should become obviously and seriously reduced.

On the whole, we in the Scientific Committee would prefer to have the option of having it closed without difficulty if it should be necessary, though I do not think we contemplate any real likelihood of recommending its closure.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, this matter is covered under Item 5 in the Technical Committee's Report :

"The Committee recommend that, because of the practical difficulties to the whaling industry in planning their operations unless it is known in advance whether whaling will be allowed in the Sanctuary area, the Sanctuary should be kept open until the Commission otherwise decide.

"The Commissioner for Australia drew the attention of the Committee to the views of the Scientific Committee on this matter, i.e. that the Sanctuary Area should remain open at this time only for the 1959/60 season."

I think that there is not much more to add to this Report.

The CHAIRMAN: There are two proposals on the Agenda under Item 26(e). The first proposal was put on the Agenda by Norway and is, in effect, the same as the recommendation of the Technical Committee, and the second proposal is the recommendation of the Scientific Sub-Committee and of the Scientific Committee. Does any delegation wish to sponsor either of these proposals or indeed any other proposal?

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, I propose that the Commission consider Item 26(e) (ii).

The CHAIRMAN: You so move, Dr. Kellogg?

Mr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Yes.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan) (interpretation): Mr. Chairman, I wish to propose, as stated in the Report of the Technical Committee, that the Sanctuary be kept open until otherwise decided.

The CHAIRMAN: As I understand it, Japan is moving Item 26(e)(i), is that correct?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan): Yes.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Mr. Chairman, the United Kingdom would like to support the Japanese proposal. It seems to us unsatisfactory that one should live on a hand to mouth basis on a matter of this sort. For many years the Sanctuary has been opened for a year at a time. I think it is reasonable that we should now accept this as a

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state of affairs which the Commission can alter if it wishes to do so. Apart from anything else I think it is unfortunate, only moving one year at a time, because some countries may find it necessary to put in notices of withdrawal and so on merely for the sake of preserving their position, although on the basis of past experience the possibility is that the Sanctuary will be kept open for another year. I do not think it is a satisfactory way for the Commission to deal with this work and I should, therefore, like to support on behalf of the United Kingdom the Japanese proposal that the Sanctuary should be kept open until further notice.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Scientific Committee and on a point of inquiry, do not our Regulations require a three-fourths vote for the quota? I think the Commission should be aware of that. It can never be closed again unless you have a three-fourths vote.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (AUSTRALIA): Mr. Chairman, there seem to be some countries here with two tongues; they are represented on the Scientific Committee who recommend one thing and the people on the Technical Committee recommend another. They do it sort of unanimously; it is a remarkable thing. This question of the Sanctuary - with all due respect to the delegate from the United Kingdom - is not as bad as it seems and it has not been going on for so many years. I do not think it has been open for more than three years, although I might be wrong on this. We did go into it from year to year; somebody said that they had not got time to get ready on account of the opening of the Sanctuary, they have six months notice, even at the new rate. I do not know what they will want next.

I think this is dangerous because once you lift this and try to get a three-fourths majority to put it back, you will never get the Sanctuary back. I commend the people to think of the Sanctuary in the first place and I have maintained it up to now. Some countries recommending it for only one year now wish to open it for ever. Is this the end of the whales altogether? As Dr. Mackintosh said, this is the last place. I asked him once why they picked on this particular area for the Sanctuary and he said because people thought there were no whales there. However that may be, the whales were there and out of bad came good. In this case, if everybody is dissatisfied we cannot get this passed and I would like to move an amendment that the Sanctuary open for the next three seasons. That would be a thorough test and there would be no need for people to complain that they had not got a chance of manning their fleets. I think we should limit the opening for three years.

Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (UNITED KINGDOM): While thanking Mr. Anderson for his support in this problem, I think there is one point that is not quite right. As I understand it, the Sanctuary area was chosen at the time because it was the only place we could close without upsetting

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everybody. We did, in fact, know there were some whales there, though we understood there were not quite so many as in other regions.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I might be confused on this but I did move that the Sanctuary be opened for the next three seasons.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan) (interpretation): Although a short while ago I moved that we were in favour of the Sanctuary being kept open until otherwise decided by the Commission - and it has been seconded by the United Kingdom delegation - I now understand that there are some objections to our views. Therefore, I should like to withdraw our Motion and second that of Australia.

The CHAIRMAN: What about the United Kingdom, who seconded ?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): We shall be very glad to withdraw our seconding of that Motion and I support the Australian Motion.

The CHAIRMAN: We still have two proposals.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): It was not seconded.

The CHAIRMAN: There is only one proposal which has been duly moved and seconded.

Mr. H.H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): I should like to second the United States proposal.

The CHAIRMAN: The United States proposal was first in the field. I am not sure whether the Australian Motion is an amendment to another Motion or a separate Motion. I believe it is an amendment to the American Motion. In that event we take the Australian amendment first. The proposal is that the Sanctuary be left open for the next three seasons, 1959/60, 1960/61, 1961/62 after which the Commission would review the situation. Would the Secretary poll the Commission on that amendment.

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The SECRETARY: I will now poll the Commission on the amendment that the Chairman has just put before you. I will poll in alphabetical order in the same manner as formerly and I should be glad if you would state yes if you are in favour, no if you are against and abstain if you have no views.

Australia	yes
Canada	yes
Denmark	abstain
France	yes
Iceland	abstain
Japan	yes
Mexico	abstain
Netherlands	abstain
New Zealand	abstain
Norway	yes
South Africa	ye
U.S.S.R.	abstain
U.S.A.	yes
United Kingdom	yes

Mr. Chairman, there are eight yeses, no noes and six abstentions. The Motion is therefore carried.

The CHAIRMAN: That amendment is carried and becomes the substantive Motion. The substantive Motion has been carried. I think that disposes of Item 14 and 26(e).

There is next the humpback question which is Item 26(f)(i), (ii) and (iii). I suggest it would be convenient and perhaps logical to take the humpback question now. Should we first have the recommendations of the Scientific and Technical Committees. That is section 11.

Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I think the point is that we still feel 1250 humpbacks is the best figure we can suggest, subject to any new evidence which may come to hand as time goes on. According to our calculations over, I think, the last ten years including the larger catch in the past season and with the limited season of four days as at present, an average of very nearly 1250 has been taken. Therefore we suggest no change in the present dates.

There is also the opening date, Mr. Chairman, and on this point we said that we preferred 1st February to any earlier date because we thought that later in February ~~made it a little near~~ to blue whales, since they would be taking them at the same time. However, if the Commission wishes to put the date any earlier than 1st February the Committee would see no very strong objection. *would give a little relief to*

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Mr. G. R. CLARK (CANADA): Mr. Chairman, the Technical Committee's Report on this Item is covered in its Report under Item 16.

"Taking of Humpback Whales in the Antarctic (Plenary Agenda Item 26 (f))"

The Committee understood from the Norwegian delegate that he was prepared to withdraw the proposals concerning the lengthening of the Antarctic humpback season and the substitution of a catch limit for the present seasonal limitation. The delegate for Japan stated that Japan would be agreeable to a maximum of four days for the catching of humpback whales, but proposed that the four day season should commence from 20th January.

Under the circumstances the Committee decided that Plenary Agenda Item 26 (f) (iii) should be dealt with in Plenary Session."

The CHAIRMAN: May we first ask the Norwegian delegation whether Items 26 (f) (i) and (ii) are to be proceeded with or are they withdrawn?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): They are withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we are left at the moment with the Japanese proposal, which is 26 (f) (iii).

/Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan) (Interpretation): .....

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Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan) (interpretation): I should like to propose a four-day period of operation for humpbacks, but to start from 20th January.

Mr. A. BAEYENS (France): The French Delegation would like to see 26 (f)(ii) maintained.

The CHAIRMAN: The French Delegation is picking up the Norwegian proposal on 26 (f)(ii) and is becoming the mover. Does any delegation wish to second either of the Motions, that is 26 (f)(ii) and (iii)?

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): The countries gave notice of the withdrawal of 26 (f)(ii).

The CHAIRMAN: France is reviving the proposal of 26 (f)(ii).

Mr. A. BAEYENS (France): I wish to withdraw my proposal.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we are left with the Japanese proposal which has to be seconded.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I will second it.

The CHAIRMAN: If there is no further discussion I suggest we take a poll on the Japanese proposal.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): Is the Japanese proposal for four days as from 20th January?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think the wording is almost as on the Agenda, 26 (f)(iii), with the words:

".... for the words "on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th February"  
substitute the words "for the period of four days from  
20th January".

That is the Japanese proposal.

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The SECRETARY: Would all those who are in favour of the proposal just recited by the Chairman please reply yes, no or abstain, when I call the countries' names in alphabetical order.

Australia	Yes
Canada	Yes
Denmark	Abstain
France	Yes
Iceland	Abstain
Japan	Yes
Mexico	Abstain
Netherlands	Abstain
New Zealand	No
Norway	Abstain
South Africa	Yes
U.S.S.R.	Abstain
U.S.A.	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes

There are seven yeses, one no and six abstentions. I declare the Motion to be carried.

The CHAIRMAN: That disposes of Item 26 (f) (i), (ii) and (iii).

Now that we have disposed of the main questions affecting Antarctic whaling, might I consult the Commission at this stage as to how we should finish our work. Would the Commission wish to go on now and for how long, or would you wish to end now or fairly soon and have a morning meeting on Wednesday, tomorrow? There is quite a lot to do if we go on tonight to finish. I think we shall be sitting fairly late. How would the Commission wish to proceed?

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): Have a morning meeting.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Could we not go on for an hour and then we would have time for dinner? It is only six o'clock now.

The CHAIRMAN: I should like to get the predominant opinion at this stage. Would it be agreeable to continue until, say, seven o'clock and then adjourn until the morning?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): It would be agreeable to me.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): I would be happy with that.

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The CHAIRMAN: And Mr. Jahn would be. Is there any strong objection to going on until seven o'clock and then resuming in the morning?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I am quite agreeable to carrying on this evening for as long as the other Commissioners wish to do so. But if we have another meeting tomorrow I wonder if we could have some indication of the time of such a meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: The starting time?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Yes, tomorrow morning.

The CHAIRMAN: 9.30 or 10 o'clock.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): 10 o'clock would be satisfactory from my point of view.

The CHAIRMAN: Would that be satisfactory to everyone?

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): We are not members of the Convention tomorrow, so we cannot meet tomorrow, neither can the Netherlands.

The CHAIRMAN: That is one reason why we were taking the Antarctic questions this evening. Should we meet at ten in the morning and continue for a while tonight?

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R)(interpretation): I should like to support the proposal that we have our meeting tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ishkov, but would you be content to continue for a time now, or do you mean you would like an adjournment now?

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R)(interpretation): I think that now we have finished the questions concerning Antarctic whaling we can adjourn until tomorrow and then proceed with the remaining questions.

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Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): I would like to support that.

The CHAIRMAN: South Africa is of the same mind. I think we might at least ask whether Norway and the Netherlands would like any particular matter discussed this evening because unfortunately we shall not have them with us this tomorrow.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): No.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection to adjourning at this stage and meeting at ten in the morning?

Before we do, may I just say from the Chair - because I think it would be the sense of the meeting - that we shall be very sorry to be meeting in future without two of our number, and we hope they will not be absent for long. I say that with no kind of criticism of anyone or anything. I think it is the sense of the Commission that we should all like to see everyone here in the future.

Mr. G. JAHN (Norway): Before I leave - maybe this will be the last time I shall be here, I do not know - I should like to express my thanks for the collaboration of the different members here. Many of them have become friends. I have learned to know many of them and I appreciate them very much.

To you, Mr. Chairman, with whom I have been in touch more than any other member, I say thank you for the openness you have shown to me, and for your capacity to be chairman and to carry through these difficult meetings in the way you have done. Thank you so much, all of you.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Jahn, very much.

Mr. H. H. GARRELDs (Netherlands): I only want to say that I feel sorry for the development of this situation. Thank you all for your collaboration in the past; perhaps there will be more collaboration in the future.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Garrelds.

Before we adjourn, the Secretary has announcements to make about tomorrow.

The SECRETARY: (Made announcements about the following morning's meeting)

The CHAIRMAN: The Meeting stands adjourned at 6.15 until tomorrow morning.

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INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

ELEVENTH MEETING

Session of Wednesday, 1st July, 1959

In the Chair: Mr. R.G.R. Wall (United Kingdom)

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, perhaps we may start. I am sorry there are no microphones in the room this morning. This room is so much in use for different purposes that we have not been able to fix them up. I wonder if delegations would forgive us, and perhaps everyone would not mind speaking fairly loudly and clearly, or perhaps if you like we can close up a little more since there are vacant seats. If anyone finds difficulty in hearing perhaps they would close up.

Gentlemen, I was proposing this morning to give the Antarctic a rest and to start with blue whales in the North Atlantic, Agenda, Item 13, but the Icelandic Commissioner is not here as yet and I think it would perhaps not be right to take this Item without Iceland being represented. So may we leave that for the moment and pass to Item 17, Meat for Local Consumption which is the next one on the Agenda in order.

I do not think there is anything in the Scientific Committee's Report in this matter.

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): No, we did not discuss this matter.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a Technical Committee matter, Mr. Clark.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, this Item 17 and, I think, 26 (i) on the Commission Agenda is covered by Section 8 of the Technical Committee's Report. We discussed this, Mr. Chairman, at very considerable length and I should like to read you the Report of the Technical Committee on this subject:

"There was considerable discussion on the question of the possible revision of Paragraphs 9 (a) and (b) of the Schedule in an attempt to take into account the original purposes of the special dispensation for the taking of "short" whales by land stations as well as the differing current needs of the various countries represented. The Committee finally agreed, however, that they should confine themselves to placing an interpretation upon the paragraphs in question for the benefit of the Government of South Africa, who originally raised the question at the Tenth Meeting of the Commission. The Committee therefore recommend to the Commission that the following interpretation be circulated to member countries:-

"Paragraph 9 of the Schedule is to be interpreted as meaning that "short" whales, as defined in that paragraph, may be taken for delivery to land stations only when the meat as meat (whether fresh, chilled or frozen) of such whales is to be used for local consumption

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"as human or animal food. 'Local Consumption' is to be interpreted as meaning that the meat is to be consumed in the country in which the relevant land station or land stations are located, and is not to be exported, it being understood that other parts of the whale may be exported in any form".

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Clark.

Mr. G. R. CLARK(Canada): I would move, Mr. Chairman, that the Commission adopt the recommendation of the Technical Committee and that the interpretation which I have just quoted be circulated to member countries.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): Mr. Chairman, before the interpretation is adopted I should like to make a statement in the Commission on the attitude of the South African Government. You will notice, of course, that the decision was taken in the Technical Committee not to revise Items 9 (a) and (b) but merely to issue an interpretation.

On the question of the interpretation the South African Government has told me that in their view it does little towards conserving and, furthermore, does not meet their requirements. They consider the taking of undersized whales in any operation is inevitable but that the killing of an excessive number of these whales is an evil against which the Union is prepared to take drastic action. If undersized whales are not excessively taken the Union considers restrictions should not be placed on their utilization.

The interpretation may meet the requirements of some countries where there is a strong demand for meat in the fresh or frozen form, but it does not meet the requirements of the Union where facilities for distributing frozen food are scarce or non-existent and where preservation is therefore essential.

The Union would, therefore, like to be placed in the same position as other countries and be permitted to use such undersized whales as result from their whaling operations.

I may add, Mr. Chairman, that there are areas in the Union where there is a serious lack of protein food and an effort is made to supplement that by canned whale meat, a reserve in canned form.

If I may say another word, the Commission has merely issued an interpretation of 9 (a) and 9 (b) and, if they wish to consider the amendment of 9 (a) and 9 (b), that could be considered at the following Session of the Commission; but the Technical Committee did feel that the interpretation they placed upon the paragraphs in question was not necessarily binding on Governments meanwhile.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

I think I should not have put this in the form of a motion because I think, as Mr. Horrocks has pointed out, this is really only an interpretation which

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was all that the Technical Committee could come to, and all we are suggesting from the Technical Committee, Mr. Chairman, is to circulate this for the guidance of the member Governments. But I agree with Mr. Horrocks that it does not really resolve the problem of the Items in the Schedule, and I should think that perhaps we would have next year to take another look at this matter to see if it cannot be resolved.

The CHAIRMAN: If this interpretation is circulated for the guidance of Governments, the question is what status, so to speak, does the interpretation have? Does the Commission circulate it for guidance as the opinion of the Technical Committee, or does the Commission itself adopt this interpretation for guidance? In what form would this be done?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I personally under the circumstances would suggest that it is only circulated as an opinion of the Technical Committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Any other comments?

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I think that the South African Government asked for an interpretation from the Commission and that is all that the Technical Committee has put forward and what is before the Meeting. This is an interpretation of what the Commission thinks of how this should be applied. As Mr. Horrocks, the Commissioner for South Africa, said, it is not binding on any Government because it is not part of the Schedule. But it is the considered opinion of the Commission, what Mr. Clark has put forward, but there is nothing legally binding on the matter. It was in response to the South African Government's request that this be put forward. We have not attempted to interfere with South Africa's own domestic matters. I think that is right, Mr. Clark?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): That is right, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Would that be agreeable, Mr. Horrocks, that the Commission, if they are so minded, should circulate this as their interpretation. It will not be binding and the matter can always be raised again next year.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): That would be perfectly acceptable.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that agreeable to all delegations? If so, shall we leave the matter there? (Agreed).

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Item 18, "Implementing Legislation". Again I think that it is the Technical Committee's Report.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Item 18 on the Agenda is covered in Section 9 of the Technical Committee's Report. If I may read from the Report:

"The Committee agreed that the Secretary to the Commission should be asked to request those Contracting Governments which had not already done so to submit revisions of their replies to the questionnaire concerning whaling administration and regulations which were originally circulated as Appendices to the Third and Fourth Annual Reports. These revised replies might in due course be circulated as Appendices to a future Annual Report."

The CHAIRMAN: Do we require a motion on this point, or should the Commission just agree that the Secretary should circulate Governments as proposed by the Technical Committee? (Agreed) That disposes of Item 18.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): That is already provided for in the Schedule:

"Copies of all official laws and regulations relating to whales and whaling and changes in such laws and regulations shall be transmitted to the Commission."

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps the Secretary could draw attention to that and make this a sort of reminder.

Item 19, "Prosecutions for Infractions"; again the Technical Committee's Report.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This is covered in the Technical Committee Report, Section 10, if I may again read from the Report:

"The Committee were of the opinion that Article IX (3) of the Convention should be interpreted as meaning that if a prosecution were made as a result of an infraction of the Convention, the Contracting Government concerned should make the prosecution; it should not mean that a prosecution should be made automatically for every infraction.

"The Infractions Sub-Committee set up in accordance with Section 3 above were asked to consider whether Article IX (4) of the Convention, which provides that Contracting Governments should submit to the Commission details of infractions and statements of the action taken as a result of them, was being properly complied with. The Committee agreed with the Sub-Committee's conclusion that the Infraction Reports which had been received provided adequate information in this connection."

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The CHAIRMAN: May we take the first paragraph first, the point about Article IX of the Convention? Is there any comment? May I take it that the Commission agree with the interpretation which is made by the Technical Committee? (Agreed)

The second paragraph, Article IX (4) of the Convention, I think is just a question of noting, is it not, Mr. Clark?

Mr. G. R. CLARK: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: May we note the second paragraph of Section 10 of the Technical Committee Report? (Agreed) That disposes of Item 19.

Gentlemen, I have just been informed that Iceland will not be able to be represented at the Commission today, so I am afraid that we shall have to deal with Item 13 in any event without Iceland being here. Perhaps we should take the Item now.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Item 26(d) "Blue Whales in the North Atlantic".

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the United States motion. Is there a seconder?

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): I second, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. W.A. HORROCKS (South Africa): I support.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other comments?

Dr. A . R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I think it is an amendment we will have to poll.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we must take a poll on this Motion because it involves an amendment of the Schedule, so I will ask the Secretary to do so.

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The SECRETARY: The Motion is that there should be total protection for five years from 24th February, 1960 for the blue whale in the North Atlantic. I will now poll the Meeting in the usual way: please if you are in favour answer yes, if you are against it no and if you have no views abstain.

Australia	Abstain
Canada	Yes
Denmark	Yes
France	Abstain
Japan	Yes
Mexico	Abstain
New Zealand	Yes
South Africa	Yes
Sweden	Abstain
U.S.S.R.	Abstain
U.S.A.	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes

Gentlemen, there are seven yeses, no noes and five abstentions. The motion is therefore carried.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Mr. Chairman, should we record what the Icelandic delegate said at the Meeting previously while the subject is being placed on the record? As he is not here I think it is only fair that it should be in the record.

The CHAIRMAN: The Commission in adopting this motion takes note of the Icelandic statement in the First Plenary Session.

I think we ought to be clear what would be the exact amendment to the Schedule. Paragraph 4(1) at present reads,

"It is forbidden to kill or attempt to kill blue whales in the North Atlantic Ocean for a period of five years".

There is an asterisk and then a footnote. Now do we say for a period of five years from 24th February, 1960, or do we say until 24th February, 1965? I think perhaps the second form is the correct form because there is a prohibition at this moment.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I agree with your observation, Mr. Chairman; that is the better way in my opinion to handle it.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I think all you need do is substitute 1965 for 1960.

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The CHAIRMAN: May we ask Dr. Kellogg who moved the motion whether until 24th February, 1965 would be the correct wording.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: I think there is no need to poll again if everyone is agreed that that is the way to amend the Schedule. (Agreed) That disposes of that Item 13.

Item 20 - Consideration of the possible rearrangement of the times of meeting of Committees, with particular reference to the Scientific Committee. May we take the Scientific Committee, Dr. Mackintosh?

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): As the Meeting will see from our Report, we had some difficulty over this. Having the meeting immediately before the Commission or alternatively some time ~~after~~ it seems to us rather finely balanced. The main points ~~were~~ in favour of having it immediately before the Commission, that is in the week preceding the Commission's meeting, ~~so~~ that we should have better information on the season's catch and better prospects of having good representation on the Scientific Committee because of the difficulty of people who might have to travel up to 10,000 miles for a meeting early and perhaps make the journey all over again for the Commission.

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The advantage of having it some time in advance of the Commission is possibly a point rather for the Commission itself than for the Scientific Committee, but we feel that there will be more time for our recommendations to be considered if the meeting is held well in advance and for action to be taken if necessary. That is to say, there would be time to have recommendations put on the Commission's Agenda with the requisite period of notice.

Now we understood that the Commission would like some definite expression of opinion from the Scientific Committee on this point, and as we found it difficult to reach a unanimous opinion on the subject we put it to the vote and the majority was in favour of having it immediately before the meeting of the Commission. Six members voted for a meeting immediately before the Commission and two preferred the meeting in advance of the Commission meeting with an interval not ~~exceeding~~ 30 days. The point therefore was that 60 days according to the present rules are needed to put anything on the Agenda, but on the Commission's Agenda the proposal is that that should be changed to 30 days in which case a meeting in advance would be timed - as it is our suggestion that it should be timed - to take place more than 30 or 60 days whichever is necessary.

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Finally, we recommended that this ad hoc committee should consist only of scientists.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Technical Committee, Mr. Clark?

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Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This Item on the Agenda is covered in the Technical Committee's Report in Section 11.

Like the Scientific Committee, the Technical Committee had some difficulty in attempting to reach a satisfactory conclusion or recommendation on this particular point. But perhaps the best thing I can do, Mr. Chairman, is to read the Technical Committee's Report.

"The Canadian Commissioner explained that this Item had been placed on the Agenda at his request because, under the present arrangements, the Report of the Scientific Committee was not normally available until near the end of the Annual Meeting. There was then insufficient time for Commissioners, on whom the final responsibility lay, to examine the Report before taking their decisions. In his view the Scientific Committee, which should include any members nominated by Governments whether or not they were scientists, should therefore meet during the week prior to the Annual Meeting and have their Report available a day or two before or at least during the early days of the Annual Meeting in order that the Commissioners might have time to study their recommendations. The Committee were generally agreed on this point.

"A second point was raised by the United Kingdom delegate who made the tentative proposal that the Rules of Procedure should be amended so that the provisional order of business, at present sent out by the Secretary at least sixty days in advance of meetings of the Commission, could be issued thirty days in advance of the meetings. It was his opinion that the ad hoc Scientific Sub-Committee as at present constituted would then be able to meet, with some basic catch statistics being available in respect of the preceding season; their Report could then be distributed to member countries and form the basis of any proposed amendments to the Schedule to be incorporated in the provisional order of business.

"The representative of the U.S.S.R. was, however, because of practical considerations, opposed to the suggested amendment of the Rules of Procedure.

"Some members of the Committee felt that an ad hoc Scientific Sub-Committee or some similar body should meet at a convenient time prior to the Commission's Annual Meeting to study the basic catch statistics for the preceding season, and that the report of this body should be available at least a month before the meeting of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Clark.

There seem to be some rather diverse opinions on this matter. Does any delegation wish to speak, or to make a proposal?

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): What is definitely before the Meeting? About three or four subjects have been mentioned and some of them are under other heads on the Agenda. Are we now discussing the meeting of the ad hoc Scientific Sub-Committee or the meeting of the Scientific Committee?

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The CHAIRMAN: My own impression is that we are in effect considering both at the same time because they do seem to be related. Is that correct?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Mr.Chairman,...

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Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Mr. Chairman, it might perhaps help if I explained to the Commission the standpoint from which we, in the United Kingdom, have approached this problem. I think there are two substantial points that we have in mind. The first is that it is desirable that the latest season's catch figures should be taken into account in the scientific recommendations - begging the question whether they are made by the Scientific Sub-Committee or the Scientific Committee. The second point flows from that, and it is that if that is to be done then the present sixty days' notice which is required would clash with that, because at the time Member Governments had the recommendations before them there would not be time for them to consider them and make any proposals which they might wish to put before the Commission within the 60 days. So that led us to the proposal for adjusting the time of notice required, to reduce that to 30 days, and if that were done we felt that we could both have a scientific view formed on the last season's statistics and still give Member Governments time to consider that and propose motions if necessary for the Commission. In doing so we felt that it was most important that the views of scientists should be available to Governments at a time when full weight could be given to them.

We feel that it does not do justice to scientific contributions to our discussions if they are only formalised at a late date and almost immediately before a decision has to be taken. Certain countries expressed very clearly the view that they would find it difficult to be represented on the Scientific Committee itself or to have a meeting of that Committee substantially in advance - as much as 30 days or more - of the Commission's Meeting, and there were also objections expressed to a reduction in the present 60 days' notice required for a proposal to go before the Commission. In these circumstances we had to look at the position on the assumption that the present 60 days notice would still be required. However, we were at least ready to agree to the proposal which was made that there would be an advantage in having the Scientific Committee itself meet just before the Commission Meeting so that at any rate its report would be available to the Commission at an early stage.

However, accepting that, we hope nevertheless that even if the Scientific Committee as such could not meet much in advance of the Commission Meeting, at any rate the meetings of the Scientific Sub-Committee could be arranged at such a date that Governments would have its Report at least 30 days in advance of the Commission Meeting. We realise - the point was made - that the Sub-Committee itself is not one of the official Committees provided for by the Convention, that it is in some sense an *ad hoc* body, and to that extent it is not an official scientific view of the Commission itself, but making all allowances for that we felt it would serve a practical purpose because we felt it would give an indication of how scientific opinion was viewing the matters which would be discussed by the Commission.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Mr. Chairman, I do not think that what the Commissioner of the United Kingdom has put forward is practical. The statistics have never been received from the Bureau until practically at the Meeting or just before the Meeting, and yet we are going to have a Meeting of the Scientific Committee which will consider and examine the statistics, and make a report to the Meeting and enable countries to give 30 days notice, which it is proposed to be amended from the 60, and to be taken at the forthcoming Meeting. It means that the Meeting will not be held

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held in June or even at the end of June but at the end of July or August. I do not think that has been thought about at all. The catching season does not finish until 7th April, then you have to get the returns in. I think Mr. Vangstein stated here publicly that he has had trouble in getting in the returns. Therefore, the figures would not be available until the end of April and then they would have to work on them. I have never known the figures to come out until a few days before the Meeting; generally they are presented at the Meeting. That means the Annual Commission Meeting would have to be transferred. Is there some great urgency about these things? Should it not be left to the Scientific Committee for them to put something straightforward next year? I do not think it is so urgent, it has not been so in the past.

I think the ad hoc scientific Sub-Committee for a long time has been operating illegally, because it has not been constituted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. These say it should be appointed by the Commissioners *Chair* every year. It is an ad hoc Committee but it seems to have continued on and nearly put itself on the pension list because we have the same faces every time. So if they want to be very strict about these things they must carry out the Rules themselves.

It may be all right for anyone on the Continent if we hold the Meeting of the ad hoc Committee early in the year, because they can jump on a plane and come across in a couple of hours; but it is not very fair on distant countries. I suppose even the United States and Canada can be across in 24 hours or so, but for Japan and ourselves, also South Africa, it would be practically impossible. Also there is the cost to the countries concerned. It costs £1,000 to send a scientist to the Sub-Committee meetings. He sits for two or three days, shakes hands with everybody and then comes home again. That is about all that is done. Of course, it is all reviewed again by the Scientific Committee, and the Scientific Committee for the next year cannot be appointed until the Commission meets. That has been moved before. So it would have to be the Scientific Committee of the previous year or the current year, but at the expiration of that year a lot of those people might never come in again.

I do not think this is going to work at all. There is also another question there where they say they will restrict it to scientists. In the Scientific Committee a departed brother - I do not mean in the physical sense, but in the other way - was very emphatic that it should be solely biologists. Well, there are biologists and biologists. As the Minister said in the Conference, it is very difficult to try and sort out the different opinions. I do not see how you are going to do it. Are you going to question the name of everyone put forward and say, "We do not think he is a biologist"; he might be a naturalist, like some of the old fellows. Then we may have people who are simply scientists. I remember the permanent head of my<sup>a</sup> delegation - no names no pack drill - telling me once that because he was a very leading economist that he was a scientist; I could not argue with my boss, I said, "Yes, Sir".

What is the argument? I think it is just: can they say that the presence of a non-scientist has impeded the progress of the Scientific Committee. No country sends such a person to the Scientific Committee except for the reason that they have no scientists available. The cost

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involved does not worry them, it is the same for either. But if we can see that the meeting of the Scientific Committee or the ad hoc Committee - we can say the ad hoc - was held immediately prior to the Commission Meeting there would be a better opportunity to influence Governments to send a scientist with the delegation.

I think the question of 30 days and 60 days notice ought to be dealt with separately. We are not in favour of any alteration from 60 days. I do not think any distant countries would be. People have other work to do besides whaling, and sometimes a man handling some other subject has on an important job. I think 60 days is no hardship. As a matter of fact, I think sometimes if we went a bit slower we might not have so much trouble. After all, this last defection from us was rather hurried. So that is our view of the position. We favour a meeting of the ad hoc Scientific Sub-Committee in accordance with the majority decision of the Scientific Committee which is, I think, six to two according to the Report of the Scientific Committee in favour of a meeting immediately before the Commission Meeting. The distant countries were in favour of that and that would enable a full Report to be made.

Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): Could I comment on one or two of Mr. Anderson's points? First of all, on the matter of statistics it is quite true that we do not have the full statistics until some time in June, usually immediately before or when the Commission itself meets. But except for this year we have always had the actual figures or the basic figures for the catch and that is, I think, the most important thing of all: the number of fin whales, the number of blue whales and other species. The distribution/areas and so on give us the most important point and besides that we have made the point more than once that the actual figures for the latest season are not the only thing, we look at the trend over the year. This year our time in the Sub-Committee was by no means wasted, because we were able to go over the previous detailed statistics in full. We were able to look at the trend and see exactly where we stood before we got the latest figures of the latest season. All the same I concede his point that we would much rather have the fullest details we can of the latest season's catches. C S

I must comment on Mr. Anderson's remarks about the constitution of the Committee. I think I am correct in saying that in our recommendation that the Committee should be exclusively of scientists we were not referring to the Committee but to the ad hoc Sub-Committee, which is quite a different thing. We did not recommend that they should be biologists but that they should be scientists, which again is not the same thing.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I did not say that, I said that one member, who has lately departed, was the person who said it should be solely biologists. I was referring to a certain scientist who has now departed and I said that he was the one who wanted solely biologists.

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Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): That may be, but our Report at the foot of page 3 says, "The Committee strongly recommends that the composition of the ad hoc Committee should in any case be exclusively of scientists."

The CHAIRMAN: You spoke of the basic material - I think that is how you described it - being available earlier than June. Could you say how soon this basic data is available?

Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I think it is available something like a week after the close of the season. This year it was not ready in time because I think the date of our Meeting was the day after the season actually closed, also Easter came rather early this year and we had to have it either before or after Easter, I understood that if it was after there would be difficulty in putting anything on to the Commission's Agenda.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, since this Item on the Agenda was submitted by Canada I regret very sincerely that it has caused so much difficulty. The sole purpose of the Canadian Item on the Agenda was in an attempt to be helpful for the Commissioners to have the Scientific Committee's Report available to them in the early days of the Annual Meeting of the Commission to do justice to the Scientific Committee's Reports. But since this matter seems to have created so much confusion, we are quite content to have things carry on as they were.

The CHAIRMAN: At the moment, Gentlemen, the suggestion is that the Scientific Committee should meet as it meets now, during the week in which the Commission sits. Do delegations want to leave it at that?

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): In order to resolve this matter, I would suggest that we carry on the way these Committees have been doing in the past, and then perhaps next year have another look at this matter.

Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): There is one point on which I am not quite clear. Do we expect that the circumstances of whaling in the coming season will lead to a longer whaling season? If the date is later than it is now we may not again have any figures at all, that is if we have the meeting again at the same time, in the last week of March.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, I would like to move

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that in accordance with the Rules of Procedure the Chairman be authorised to appoint the ad hoc Scientific Committee as circumstances may prescribe during the coming season.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, could that be repeated?

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): The United States moves that the Chairman of this Commission be authorised in accordance with the Rules of Procedure to appoint the ad hoc Scientific Committee to meet at such time as circumstances may prescribe.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (CANADA): Agreed.

/Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.).....

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Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(Interpretation): The suggestion made by Mr. Clark is acceptable to us, and I suggest we leave those things as they were for the coming season.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that the general sense of the Commission? Does the Commission agree with the motion that the United States has moved and Canada has seconded? Do you want a poll on it?

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I think it is already in the rules, I do not think it is anything new at all.

The CHAIRMAN: I think this proposal puts a requirement on the Chairman to appoint a scientific sub-committee in the form of an ad hoc committee for next year, that is the effect of it.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): It looks as if we are telling the Chairman to get on with the job.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the Chairman next says he would like to have advice from the Commission on who should constitute the scientific sub-committee. I should not like to decide that for myself.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): You mean the ad hoc committee?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, the ad hoc. Could we take that now? The Commission has decided, as I understand it, to have an ad hoc committee, a scientific sub-committee, meeting in this coming year. Might I now invite suggestions as to how the Chair should appoint the scientific sub-committee?

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): You have that discretion, Mr. Chairman, according to the rules. I do not think you need any advice.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): As far as Canada is concerned, we are quite content to leave it to the worthy Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: I was afraid so. Thank you. I will give thought to that and perhaps I may make a suggestion later. I think we have now dealt with Item 20.

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May we now pass to Item 24, "Tenth Annual Report". I will ask the Secretary to say a word.

The SECRETARY: Document VII contains two versions of the draft Tenth Annual Report of the Commission. I have attached to it a short explanatory note, which I think deals with most of the points. I showed the two drafts to the Chairman, as it is mentioned in the covering note, and he agreed that they might be put before the Commission. However, I want to emphasise that I do this rather humbly because I have only just arrived here and I do not want to suggest that we change the method in any way. I do not attach any great importance to this change, but, briefly speaking, the change is that a new alternative to the form of the draft Report is in the second document, where, instead of having the proceedings run more or less in chronological order so that sometimes a matter of importance may be rather lower down on the list than a matter of little importance, I have tried to estimate the things that seem to me to be perhaps of the first order and put them earlier in the Report. Also, in order to help those who find reading long documents tedious and who may only wish to consult some part of the document, I have inset titles to the subjects.

I do not think I have anything more to say than that, Mr. Chairman. I do not attach any great importance to it, but it did occur to me that the inset titles and putting the rather more important things earlier might be helpful. The two documents are, of course, only in draft; there are some vacancies in them due to the fact that at the time when they were stencilled we had not the requisite information. I shall be very glad to answer any questions.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I have reviewed the two drafts of the Tenth Annual Report of the Commission and so far as Canada is concerned, we would prefer the shorter one which is given in Document VII (B).

The CHAIRMAN: That is the one with the side headings.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other views, any other opinions?

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I would support the second one - I was going to say the second edition, thinking of a newspaper - and I would like to compliment our Secretary on the ideas he has put forward. I think the Report will be much easier and quicker to make reference to in its new form.

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The CHAIRMAN: Are there any contrary views? May we then adopt Document VII (B) as the Tenth Annual Report of the Commission? (Agreed) That disposes of Item 24.

Item 25, "Humane Killing of Whales".

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This item was considered by the Technical Committee, and it appears in the Technical Committee's Report under Section 12, if I may read it:

"In connection with Item 25 on the Commission's Agenda, it is recommended by the Committee that the Commission should organise an investigation, as provided in Article IV (1)(a) of the Convention, to examine the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods of killing whales which have so far been tried, with a view to recommending a programme of research and development for the improvement of existing methods and the possible development of new ones. The investigation might be conducted by a small ad hoc committee, which could if necessary call upon outside bodies for technical advice. The Committee recommend that the ad hoc committee so appointed should report back to the Commission at their Twelfth Annual Meeting.

"The Committee noted and considered the correspondence with the Secretary of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals in Eleventh Meeting Document XI (Part I). They recommend that the Secretary of the Commission should be asked to reply to the Federation telling them that action, as in the preceding paragraph, is being taken, and that it would appear, therefore, that amendment of the Convention as proposed by the Federation is not necessary at this time in order to pursue the objectives which the Federation propose."

I move the adoption by the Commission of the Report of the Technical Committee which I have just read.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I will second that motion put forward by Canada. On the selection of the ad hoc could we give some guidance to the Chairman. He should consult the whaling companies concerned, and their technical advisers. It is a matter of how it will work out in practice, and also a matter of cost, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN: I think, Gentlemen, we shall need to discuss for the moment what form this ad hoc committee should take, but should we first deal with the motion that this part of the Technical Committee's Report be adopted? It has been moved and seconded. Are there any comments or objections? Is it agreed? (Agreed)

Could we consider for a moment what kind of ad hoc committee this should be? What kind of people do we want on it?

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Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Perhaps I might start the ball rolling as the United Kingdom proposed the inclusion of this item on the Agenda. I think that Mr. Anderson said we want one or two people with technical knowledge. Perhaps some of the companies which have experimented with these various alternative forms of weapon could put somebody at the Commission's disposal who could advise on that aspect of the thing. Apart from that, I do feel we want some person with scientific qualifications, I am not a scientist and I am not sure whether he should be a biologist or physiologist, but we want somebody who could give us some guidance as to the advantages and disadvantages of these weapons from a humanitarian point of view, to establish, for example, whether the only criterion is the speed with which a kill can be made or whether some weapons, although not killing so quickly, might nevertheless cause less pain than others. I have no names to suggest in these connections.

Finally, bearing in mind that we have a wider public for this document, that we are taking account of public opinion in this matter, there should be some laymen, as it were, on the committee who are neither scientists or experts in whaling but who would arrange the evidence that might be forthcoming and so on and produce a report which would be readily understood by the world at large.

The CHAIRMAN: The main work of this committee would be, as I read the Technical Committee Report, to recommend a programme of research and development; that is the crucial function, apparently, of this ad hoc committee. I think probably we would need both the technical and scientific sides. I wonder if we could have a word from any of our scientific colleagues on this matter.

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I do not know whether I have any right to make any comment on this at all, but the subject of pain in animals is one rather outside the experience of us on the biological committee of this Committee, and it is a very difficult subject indeed from the scientific point of view. I think, as Mr. Graham said, this is a matter for a physiologist, and I do not know quite where one would look for the best opinion. I wonder if we could leave this question for exploration. *Continues*

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): We know that Hector have carried out quite a lot of experiments on this matter which cost quite a lot of money. Could Mr. Trouton give us some kind of a lead on this?

Mr. R. de B. TROUTON (United Kingdom): I should preface my remarks by saying that electric harpooning was tried before the war, there is nothing very new about it, and it met with varying success. We experimented to the tune of over £100,000 over a period of some seven or eight years, and we found that you could kill some whales satisfactorily with the harpoon but you had no proof that when the pull came on the harpoon it would not open the wound and short-circuit the current, quite apart from the fact that if you shot through the whale you short-circuited the current on the other side.

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We even went so far as to attempt a combination harpoon with an explosive head and an electrical current so that if you did not get them one way you would get them the other way, but we found that that was not as good as the ordinary explosive head. We have had occasions when the obvious brutality of the electric harpooning was quite astonishing and we have had gunners - and not only us, but others had gunners - who refused to have the apparatus on the ship again because of the cruelty which it imposed on the whale that was electrocuted and got away. The Norwegians have done quite a lot of this electric harpooning, and there are at least two companies, one in England and one in Norway, that have expended a lot of money in research on this.

The CO<sub>2</sub> harpoon is another thing which we have tried. There is circulated amongst our papers a report from the Dutch, and perhaps we were negligent in not giving you a similar report some seven years ago. We have tried this at infrequent intervals, but it has not proved a success because again you cannot be sure that you hit the animal in the right place. If you do not hit the animal in the right place CO<sub>2</sub> does not expand the way it should and you do not get the result that you should get.

We are prepared to give to anyone our sad and sorry story. We are not prepared to take any further steps in the matter because we believe that we have proved to our satisfaction that the methods we have attempted are not satisfactory. Other people may produce satisfactory methods. I advise them not to try and follow out our methods; they have not been satisfactory and I would advise anyone against trying our methods.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I think that the first duty of this Committee would be to collect the available information, and I think that the offer made by Mr. Trouton was a very good one and very broad, and other people did quite a lot of work on this. The thing is we have got to satisfy public opinion, and this was raised last year at the Geneva Conference. As I said before, I was on a small sub-committee to draft a motion on this. We had the motion drafted with the idea, of course, of protecting the whale. But I would like to stress the point that we have to satisfy public opinion. Public opinion has not been informed because the work has been done, we will say, by the company without any undue publicity. If we can get this information we can then prepare something and the Commission can later on release that back to the Society.

It might, of course, be mentioned that people get very upset about large animals like whales whereas they do not worry about other creatures. I suppose you all know the story about the approach to Dr. Budker recently by a Society on the same venture. They asked him about it and he said it was difficult but he excused himself cleverly by saying the Norwegians usually caught their whales. That was only putting it off. But he asked the lady, "Do you like oysters?", and she said, "Yes, right from the shell". He said, "You are eating them alive, Madam".

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): The question of pain in animals, for instance, has occasioned a great deal of controversy and to my knowledge no one has yet come up with a satisfactory interpretation, but if we are going to have such a committee might I respectfully suggest that a neurologist rather than a physiologist be added to this committee?

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Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): Would this be confined to whaling only or to all mammals?

The CHAIRMAN: I think it must be whaling because we have no remit beyond whales, have we?

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): Our natives kill some creatures with spears, which is not very humanitarian, I suppose, but they want to eat.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Under the Report which has now been adopted by the Commission, with regard to this matter, it seems to me that between them the Chairman and Secretary could appoint a small committee first of all to assemble the available information. This Report does not suggest anything more than that at the present time because presumably, when all the available information is obtained, they are to recommend a research programme, so there is no cost involved as I see it up to the present. I think that perhaps somehow or other over the next year the Secretary could gather the available information.

The CHAIRMAN: In that case we should not have a committee at this moment, Mr. Clark.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): If you decide, along with the Secretary, that you should have someone else, some technical person, on that committee, and he is available and can be obtained, I think this would constitute this ad hoc committee for the time being.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Whilst agreeing with that, I feel that apart from obtaining the information it is necessary that there should be a certain critique of it, that it is not enough to say certain methods have been tried but somebody must evaluate. I think we ought to come to some conclusion or at any rate some view on just in what respect they differ, whether they are in principle likely to be better or worse than the existing methods, and so on, and not have a mere assemblage of facts at this date. I feel we need some qualified opinion to judge what has been done as well as to have the facts assembled.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(Interpretation): The first thing is to appoint some people so that they will be able to get this information. Then they can decide which information is relevant and which is not relevant, make some conclusions, and after that it will be possible to give the ideas to the various scientific institutes as to which direction it would be better to conduct scientific work. Then, of course, it will be easier to decide this problem. Now it is difficult to discuss all these problems without knowing anything about the data available.

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The CHAIRMAN: Should we proceed on that basis? Would the Commission care to leave the Secretary and myself to invite the co-operation of delegations and of the whaling companies and perhaps constitute quite a small body to meet in London or elsewhere for the discussion and the assembly of the report on the present state of information at least, and take it as much further as we can. If delegations would be good enough to respond as fully as they can with information and by making one or two people available to meet if necessary, then we could report to the Commission next year. Is that agreed? (Agreed)

There is just one point: if there should be a meeting of certain people, how would the question of cost be met? Would that be for the delegations to meet the expense of their own people who might come to a meeting, or should the Commission meet any travel expenses?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): As long as it does not cost anything, Mr. Chairman, the Commission should bear the expense.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I think it is usual for countries to pay for their own particular delegates, but if the committee is composed of any people from countries which are outside the Convention, it may be necessary to assist them.

The CHAIRMAN: Do we agree on that, that the delegations within the Commission meet their expenses but that the Commission would need to meet the expenses of anyone outside the Commission? (Agreed)

May I ask one last point? We shall need to consult Norway and the Netherlands because they have experience. Although they are at present not among our membership is it permitted that we seek the co-operation of Norway and the Netherlands in this matter?

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(Interpretation): We must consult them and co-operate. It might provide some basis for persuading them to return to the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that disposes of Item 25.

On Item 26, I would propose that we leave "Observers" for one moment; perhaps we can take the other matters under this item, (b) "Helicopters".

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This item, Item 26 (b) on the Agenda is covered in the Technical Committee's Report under Section 14:

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"It is recommended by the Committee that sub-paragraph 16 (b) of the Schedule should be revised to read

"16(b) The number of whale catchers, including separate totals for surface vessels and aircraft and specifying, in the case of surface vessels, the average length and horse power of whale catchers".

I move the adoption of this amendment to the Schedule as recommended by the Technical Committee.

The SECRETARY: I would just like to raise one point, rather a point of protocol, I am afraid. It does look as if in the Schedule the length and horse power are not in fact mentioned. What is mentioned is the gross tonnage and in so far as we have put those words into the amendment it may be that we are out of order. This is purely a point of the sixty days' notice, Mr. Chairman, for making an alteration in this sense.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This point was discussed at some length by the Technical Committee. We took that into consideration, but in order to give effect to the Protocol this was the best way that we thought the matter could be dealt with. Also, apparently, as I understand, the aggregate gross tonnage does not in fact mean very much. What is required apparently in the case of surface vessels is the average length and the horse power of the whale catchers.

The CHAIRMAN: There seems to be a technicality here about the sixty days' notice procedure, but if the Commission is not minded to worry about that we might proceed with taking this amendment. I think Canada has moved the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): It was seconded by Australia.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that agreed? (Agreed)

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I hate to bring this up, but this is an amendment and must be polled.

The CHAIRMAN: I beg your pardon, thank you. The Secretary will poll the Commission on this amendment.

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The SECRETARY: I will now proceed to poll the Commission on the amendment proposed by Canada. The words, as they appear in the Technical Committee's Report, are

"16(b) The number of whale catchers, including separate totals for surface vessels and aircraft and specifying, in the case of surface vessels, the average length and horse power of whale catchers".

If you agree would you please say yes, if you disagree no, and if you have no views, abstain.

Australia	Yes
Canada	Yes
Denmark	Abstain
France	Yes
Japan	Yes
Mexico	Abstain
New Zealand	Yes
South Africa	Yes
Sweden	Abstain
U.S.S.R.	Yes
U.S.A.	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes

There are nine yeses and no noes and three abstentions. The motion is therefore carried.

The CHAIRMAN: That disposes of sub-item (b).

We come to sub-item (c), "Refrigerated Ships".

/Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I would ...

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Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Item 26 (c) is covered in the Technical Report under Section 15. The Committee recommended that in order to avoid the present legal obligation to appoint inspectors on board refrigerated ships the amendment to the Schedule proposed in Item 26 (c) in the Commission's Agenda should be made. 26 (c) reads:

"At the end of Paragraph 1 (a) substitute semi-colon for full stop and add:-

'provided that inspectors need not be appointed to ships used during the season solely for freezing or salting the meat and entrails of whales intended for human food or feeding animals."

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Clark. Is there any motion?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I move the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Schedule.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Moved by Canada.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan): Seconded.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Might I propose a slight amendment which I am sorry I was unable to propose when this was considered by the Technical Committee, but it is a minor one and I hope it will not cause difficulty.

The point is that some of these ships which are used - that we have in mind - for freezing and salting of meat may also be used for the storage of products, of meal and so on. Clearly, in principle, they are in the same position as the ships we are discussing. So I would like to propose the amendment to the motion so that the proviso would read in this way:-

"Provided that inspectors need not be appointed to ships...

and then insert "which, apart from the storage of products, are used during the season solely for the freezing or salting of meat and entrails"

That is to say, insert after ships, "which, apart from the storage of products are used".

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I would be quite prepared to amend my original motion to take in the words suggested by Mr. Graham.

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The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Clark. Does Japan agree?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: We will put that into the original motion. Again we must poll the Commission on this proposal as it is an amendment of the Schedule.

The SECRETARY: I now poll the meeting in the same way as I have done before.

Australia	Yes
Canada	Yes
Denmark	Abstain
France	Yes
Japan	Yes
Mexico	Abstain
New Zealand	Yes
South Africa	Yes
Sweden	Abstain
U.S.S.R.	Yes
U.S.A.	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes

Mr. Chairman, there are nine yeses, no noes and three abstentions. The motion is therefore carried.

The CHAIRMAN: That disposes of sub-Item (c) But the note under sub-Item (c) we must leave over for the present, we may want to return to it.

Sub-Item (d) we have dealt with and sub-Item (e) and sub-Item (f) and (g) and (h) and (i).

Sub-Item (j), Technical Committee, Mr. Clark?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): This was considered by the Technical Committee and it appears in the Technical Committee's Report under Section 17 if I may read it, Sir.

"It was explained to the Committee by the delegate for the United States that the proposal to amend the Schedule made in Item 26 (j) of the Commission's Agenda had been put forward so that if a certain United States whaling company placed its equipment on a vessel, the company would be covered by the same seasonal restriction as a land station. The Committee recommended that the proposed amendment to the Schedule should be made."

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The CHAIRMAN: This is a proposal in the name of the United States.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (United States): Do you want a more detailed explanation?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): No.

The CHAIRMAN: Does any delegation require any further explanation of the proposal? It is moved by the United States delegation and seconded?

Mr. H. H. FRANCIS (New Zealand) We second it.

The CHAIRMAN: Again we must take a poll.

The SECRETARY: I will poll the meeting on the United States proposal in the same way as the others.

Australia	Yes
Canada	Yes
Denmark	Yes
France	Abstain
Japan	Yes
Mexico	Abstain
New Zealand	Yes
South Africa	Yes
Sweden	Abstain
U.S.S.R.	Yes
U.S.A.	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes

Mr. Chairman, there are nine yeses, no noes and three abstentions. The motion is therefore carried.

The CHAIRMAN: That disposes of sub-Item (j).

Item 27, the United Kingdom, is that in effect withdrawn?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Yes.

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The CHAIRMAN: That is withdrawn.

I think Miscellaneous Correspondence and the remaining Items we might take at the conclusion of the Meeting if the Commission agree.

We are left I think with the questions of observers and any other smaller matters that may well arise on the Scientific and Technical Committees' Reports. There is also Infractions. Should we now take the question of observers, Item 26. (a). We all have this in the Technical Committee's Report I think. Is that so, Mr. Clark?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Yes Sir, it is covered under Section 13 of the Technical Committee's Report dealing with Plenary Agenda Item 26(a). The Committee had before them the various proposals for an observer scheme, they had agreed with the principle of an observer proposal and recommended that the countries concerned should work out a practical method of bringing a scheme into operation, if possible in the 1959/60 season.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Clark. Would any of the Antarctic pelagic countries wish to speak to this Item, or indeed any other delegation?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): Mr. Chairman, we submitted to the Technical Committee our proposed amendment of this subject, and I hope that copies of the same will be distributed to the members of this Commission for their information and reference.

The CHAIRMAN: That proposal is now being handed round.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): So far as our proposal is concerned, the entire problem involves a good deal of technical difficulty which has to be studied and I am therefore quite in agreement with the statement made here in the proposal of the Technical Committee which recommends that the countries concerned should work out a practical method of bringing the scheme into operation. If, in so doing, our suggestion could be studied at the same time that is all we require.

The CHAIRMAN: You will find at the back of this paper, Gentlemen, a statement of the reasons for the amendment which the Japanese delegation are proposing to the Norwegian proposal as amended by the United Kingdom.

Gentlemen, I think there are two basic questions here. The first is whether the Antarctic countries, and indeed the Commission, accept or not the recommendation of the Technical Committee that an observer proposal should be accepted in principle. There is the first question of principle. Then, secondly, if the proposal is accepted we have to devise some method for working out an actual scheme and beginning it in operation. Could we take the first question first, that of principle?

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Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): On the question of principle, Sir, we would certainly suggest that we should consider this proposal.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): As I understand it, the matter of principle will be that as defined under section 13 of the Technical Committee Report.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, Dr. Kellogg.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(interpretation): The Soviet Union agrees in principle to support this recommendation.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I would like to point out at this time that as you know we have a number of small countries that are participants in this Convention, and it seems to me that concurrence with the principle does not involve any commitment of those that do agree as to payment for the cost of such observers, if that is applicable.

Mr. H. H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): I would like to support the principle of the observers system very strongly.

The CHAIRMAN: I think on Dr. Kellogg's point it would be correct, may I suggest, that any agreement in principle does not involve commitment in any kind of way on the question of cost or the sharing of cost for countries not participating. If the Commission agrees, I think that should be our clear understanding.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): In that understanding we would agree in principle.

The CHAIRMAN: You would agree in principle, I think?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): We already have a proposal on this, so we are of course in favour.

The CHAIRMAN: May the Chair take it that the Commission is agreed in principle?

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Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): Mr.Chairman, this is a very minor revision to our proposal,that is on page 3, last line, which reads:-

"into operation for the season beginning 7th January...."

We believe it was probably advisable that the last words "beginning 7th January" should be deleted.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): At the present moment are we not discussing the question of the principle of observers and not the details of any proposed scheme?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, we were, but I think we have now reached the point where the Commission has agreed in principle as I understand it. Is that correct?

Then we should next turn to the problem of working this out, and we will take note of the Japanese point of detail about their proposal. Now are there any suggestions as to how we proceed?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I am wondering if perhaps, having agreed in principle, we might take the Japanese resolution and go through it with a view to considering any points that arise. Some indeed have been mentioned. We might treat that as the amendment before the Commission.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan interpretation): Mr.Chairman, I appreciate the United Kingdom delegate's suggestion to take this up at this time, but it seems to me perhaps the best policy for convenience would be to have the five countries engaged in Antarctic whaling, either remaining in or outside the Convention, get together and perhaps discuss this further. Then, after an agreement had been reached between the five countries, it might be put before the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Fujita.

Dr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): May I draw attention to the fact that this proposal was originally put forward by the Norwegian delegation, and even though they have left the Convention we understand they are still in favour of this scheme. So that I think, under those circumstances, it is most appropriate that the five countries get together - including Norway - to discuss this matter further.

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Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(interpretation): Mr.Chairman, we are now in somewhat difficult circumstances. Two countries which have half of the total number of fleets operating in the Antarctic have left the Convention. It will be a difficult and not very effective method to discuss this problem, even the general aspects of this problem, in these circumstances when two countries are out of the Convention.

I think it would be a better plan to try to discuss this question between the five countries and, if Norway and the Netherlands will not participate, then we will have some quite different conditions in this respect. But if Norway and the Netherlands participate in those discussions then it will be an easier way to discuss all those problems and to discuss some financial matters as well.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ishkov. I think the suggestion both from the Japanese and from the Soviet side is that the discussion should be on the basis of the five countries.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I appreciate the point of view which has been expressed, Mr. Chairman, but at the same time when this matter was discussed the countries who are now absent made it quite clear that they - whether inside or outside the Convention - would be ready to co-operate in any scheme that the Commission might adopt, and you will recollect that they both reaffirmed that when they sustained their notices of withdrawal yesterday. So it would not necessarily prevent those countries which are within the Convention agreeing to this scheme in the knowledge that even as regards those outside we could count on their participation in it.

The CHAIRMAN: There is I think this sort of difficulty: the Norwegian proposal as it was in the paper at 26 (a) is different in quite an important respect from the Japanese proposal. The Norwegian proposal suggested that the observers should be drawn from nations other than those engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling, whereas the Japanese proposal suggests that the observers should be drawn from the countries engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling. So I do not know whether we could assume that the absent countries would wish to pursue that kind of ~~question~~ <sup>suggestion</sup>. But I think it desirable to point out that there is that difference at least in the two proposals.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I would like to support the Norwegian opinion because the person who does so should be as far as possible a neutral. If you only have five countries in the Antarctic and you have a representative from another country on board as observer it might work one way. It is all very well saying that a man has been appointed by the Commission, that he will be impartial, but a man cannot entirely change. Neutral observers have been a success in previous whaling expeditions; the Japanese have had experience of it. I cannot understand why we want to confine it to people who actually have operated in the Antarctic. At the same time rather cleverly I think they think that the blokes outside them

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should pay for them too, I think that is very clever. I do not think the countries could agree to paying towards the cost of observers who do something that the governments of the countries controlling the pelagic fleet should be doing themselves. We in turn should ask you to subsidise or assist in the provision of salaries to inspect off-shore stations: it is the same thing. This observer business is a good deal overdone. I think it is really a reflection on the people who are conducting pelagic operations in the Antarctic, by practically saying they are not telling the truth and having one or two people on board to observe and report on you.

I do not know. I think it looks all right on paper, but actually what it is doing is to say that government inspectors on board are not doing their job.. That is the state of things, and you have to look on. You have two men on board to see the government inspector is doing the job, and then supervisors to see they do their job.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I would point out one respect in which the proposals differ from the Norwegian proposal on the Agenda, but perhaps, if it would be agreeable to Japan, that difference could be resolved if we merely provided that the observer should not be of the nationality of the ship on which he was placed. That would leave at large the question of whether he was drawn from another Antarctic nationality or whether he was drawn from a nationality not engaged in whaling.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS: (South Africa): That is not directly relative to this point. We would have thought that if you did wish to eliminate all bias then naturally observers should be of the countries other than those engaged in Antarctic whaling.

Secondly, a further question which arises, whether the observers should be of a country who is a member of the Commission. This would raise a difficulty now that both Norway and the Netherlands are not members of the Commission. So perhaps some consideration should be given to that also.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I think, from the observations made by the Japanese delegation and the U.S.S.R. delegation, that in effect what they are saying is that the adoption of the Technical Committee's Report on this question, that the countries concerned - which would be the pelagic whaling countries, either inside or outside the Convention - get together and try and work out a scheme, would offer a solution.

The CHAIRMAN: There is this difficulty, that if a scheme should be worked out today then the Commission would be able to approve it and it should operate next season. But it may be rather much to expect that a scheme should be worked out today in the circumstances prevailing. In that event it seems to me that the Commission could not approve it in time for it to operate next year because the Commission will be completing its session today.

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I should like to draw attention to what I think is a point of difficulty in regard to a scheme for next season as the Technical Committee suggest.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): May I point out that it obviously is not possible to work out a detailed scheme today, but if the countries could get together quickly, or reasonably soon, this matter of Commission approval to a scheme could be covered by Rule VI of the Rules of Procedure.

Mr. I. FUJITA (JAPAN)(interpretation): I would like to speak on two points, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I would just draw attention to the difference between the Norwegian and Japanese views with respect to the nationality of observers. I should like to call attention to the fact that ours do not differ on this point from the British suggestion which states that the Commission shall appoint an observer who shall be of the nationality of one of the countries engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling.

The point of difference between the United Kingdom and the Japanese is that the Commission in appointing or nominating the observers, according to Japan the Commission shall choose after consulting with the five five countries and this I believe is a point of difference from the United Kingdom proposal.

Secondly, the question of when this scheme should be put into effect and whether it is possible to do so for the coming season: we have no objection to that. If I remember correctly, the Norwegian delegation made mention that to put this scheme into operation for the 1959/60 season would be rather difficult because of the matter of expenses and other practical and technical problems that would have to be worked out. I do feel that it would be rather difficult to put this scheme into operation for the coming season because at least the five countries should first get together and come to some sort of accord and then there are the questions remaining concerning the expenses and so on. Therefore, I do not think that the Commission should at this time have to work out a detailed plan, but I suggest that the five countries get together and discuss this matter and try to work out some sort of workable plan first.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Fujita.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): Mr. Chairman, on a point of clarification, I should make it clear that I did realise that in this Resolution Japan had adopted wording in relation to the nationality of the observers which was in accordance with the United Kingdom proposal, but I should make it clear also that in putting forward that proposal we merely offered it as an alternative, not because we were wedded to it. We should be quite ready to accommodate ourselves to the views of others, and this was why I suggested as I did the compromise that we should merely say that the observers should not be of the

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nationality of the ship to which they are appointed. If we cannot, as I gather the feeling is, settle the details of the scheme at this stage, does that lead us back to the proposal which I think the Commissioner for Canada made that the Commission could at least approve in principle the observer scheme and ask the Antarctic countries to settle the details of a scheme which they could report and possibly approve under Rule VI of the Rules of Procedure if that proves possible?

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Graham.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): I would like to fall in line with the suggestion of the United Kingdom regarding the countries from which the observers would be drawn. In other words, leave it open.

But if this Commission wishes to make progress, I think it should itself appoint an ad hoc committee to draw up some scheme of observers and authorise that committee to co-opt members or assistance from Norway or Netherlands if they are prepared to assist. But if they are not prepared to assist, the Commission should not be excluded from having a system of observers.

The CHAIRMAN: That is the alternative procedure, to have an ad hoc committee.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(Interpretation): We are in favour of an ad hoc committee being created to study this matter, but we do hope that in so doing the position of Norway and the Netherlands will be considered so that their views can be taken into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Fujita.

Mr. A. A. ISEKOV (U.S.S.R.): (interpretation): I do not think it is a practical proposal to appoint this ad hoc committee now, in these circumstances, when two countries are not in the Convention.

The majority were in favour of the Technical Committee's recommendations with a view to approving the principle of this suggestion.

I think it would be better to get the five countries concerned together with a view to working out practical methods of control. Only in these circumstances could we see some practical results.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, may I try to put it this way to sum up where we have got to.

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The Commission have approved the <sup>principle</sup> proposal of an observer scheme, and Japan and the Soviet Union have said that such a scheme should be on the basis of the five countries engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling. I think the Commission has accepted that point of view, as I understand it.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I understand, Mr. Chairman, that any recommendation coming out of such a meeting of the five countries would be submitted to the Commission for approval as to the details of the scheme.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I was just coming to that, if I may.

Now, as Norway and the Netherlands are not here today, and the Commission I think will be finishing its Meeting today, quite evidently we cannot work out a scheme today. Therefore, we have to work out a scheme if possible after this Meeting.

If the five countries can work out a scheme after this Meeting, they would be able as I see it to ask the Secretariat of the Commission if the other countries could be polled under Rule VI in time for the agreed scheme to come into operation for 1959/60.

Or the five countries could wait and bring their scheme to the Commission at this time next year when it would operate for the following season. But that is a matter which perhaps the five countries might decide in the light of the progress of their discussions.

The remaining question is the one raised by Mr. Horrocks as to whether the Commission should set up an ad hoc committee for this discussion, or whether the Commission should leave the five countries to get on with this by themselves. The Soviet Union expressed the view that it would be better to leave it to the five countries to get on with this by themselves. I think if we could settle the last point we should then be able to resolve the whole question.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I agree with your summary, Mr. Chairman, of the procedure.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): The only difficulty that arises is that the two countries who are not members of the Commission may not feel like joining a body of this type except on the co-opted basis. That is why I thought this Commission, in order to make progress, should itself appoint a committee with the right to co-opt these two countries to work at the scheme.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not know if there is an in between conclusion whereby the Commission might appoint a committee of the three Antarctic countries and at the same time invite the other two countries to join those three countries.

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Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(interpretation): I think it does not matter which committee we appoint, but the five countries must consider this matter among themselves. It could happen that at the meeting of the five countries the recommendations of this meeting might not be accepted, and they would accept some other agreed terms for control.

I think it might be better to get together the five countries with a view to working out some agreed scheme between themselves, and the agreed recommendations would be submitted to the Commission for their approval.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ishkov.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): I just hope it will work, Mr. Chairman.

The only danger is that if those countries should not participate in the work then the scheme will not be drawn up for the next meeting of the Commission and you will have to delay it for a further year, whereas they might be quite prepared to adopt any scheme that this Commission recommended.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is the position that would be reached, would it not by a five countries' discussion, because formally it could only be the three countries which could recommend the scheme to the Commission. The other two countries might then say, "We will accept this scheme and co-operate in it if the Commission accepts it". But it would then be the three countries which would have to submit the scheme to the Commission.

Gentlemen, should we put it this way: that the Commission invites the three countries to seek the co-operation of the other two so as to have a five-country discussion for working out a scheme which would then be submitted for the Commission's approval?

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): There is one other point that I would raise, that is whether an observer could be drawn from a country which is not a member of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN: You are thinking of the legality, Mr. Horrocks? Perhaps we could meet this point by taking it up with the Commission's legal adviser forthwith, or perhaps through the Depositary Government, Dr. Kellogg? We would then advise the three countries whether this was a possible method.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): If the Secretary can give me a piece of paper to present to the legal adviser I will be very glad to do so.

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The CHAIRMAN: Would that meet it? Then the countries should be advised at the outset.

Mr. W. A. HORROCKS (South Africa): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Is there any other point on observers?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): Mr. Chairman, would you be kind enough to sum up the whole thing as to what will happen, so that we get a clear picture on it.

The CHAIRMAN: I will try, Dr. Fujita.

As I understand it, the Commission has accepted the <sup>principle</sup> ~~proposal~~ of an observer scheme. The Commission then invites the three Antarctic pelagic whaling countries who are members of the Commission to have a meeting and invites Norway and the Netherlands to join that meeting, for the purpose of working out an observer scheme in detail for presentation to the Commission for their approval, either under Rule VI in the course of this year (that is by a postal vote) or at the Commission's meeting next year. Is that correct?

If that is agreed, Gentlemen, could we leave the observer question there.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): There is just one point on this. Looking at Rule VI it seems pretty clear that one could not in fact adopt any scheme under it for practical reasons because it is a case where abstentions in fact amount to the same thing as negative votes. You need three-quarters majority of the whole Commission, and I was just wondering whether there was any possibility of taking a count of the points which have been made round this table about the financing and so on of the scheme, whether the Meeting having approved the scheme in principle, it would be possible for the Commission to say that it would adopt it subject to three conditions, those being that the scheme should be financed by the Antarctic countries themselves so that no burden bears upon others, that it was approved unanimously by them and it provided for observers who would report to the Commission for all the countries engaged in Antarctic pelagic whaling. Subject to those three conditions, I would hope the Commission might have felt now that it would approve a scheme if agreement could be reached among the five countries.

The CHAIRMAN: Is not the difficulty, Mr. Graham, that this scheme, if it is to be a Commission scheme, will become part of the Schedule, and we cannot make an amendment of the Schedule without a vote of the Commission. I should have thought that the Schedule detail of the scheme has got to be approved by the Commission on a vote because it will form part of the Schedule to the Convention.

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If I may say so, on procedure there is another possibility. Within the Rules there is a rule which provides for special meetings of the Commission. It is open to the countries to ask for a special meeting. It is always open. I forget the rule, let me find it. It is Rule XVII which says,

"Special Meetings of the Commission may be called at the direction of the Chairman after consultation with the Contracting Governments".

Whether that would be welcome is another matter.

Any other comments? If not, shall we close the discussion on the observer scheme? (Agreed)

Gentlemen, it is a quarter to one and I am afraid we must envisage a meeting - although it may be a short one - this afternoon. We have at least one question to think about carefully I suggest, and that is what we say to the Press this year. The Press is very interested, of course, in what has been happening this year, and it may be that all the delegations will wish to see a draft Press announcement. If it were agreeable a small group might prepare a draft Press announcement after lunch before we resume in Commission, so that we could have a draft announcement on the table for all delegations to look at. Would that be advisable do you think? Would that be desired? If so, would we resume at half past three, no, three o'clock.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(Interpretation): I should like to raise a question now about the Statistical Committee. We should like to know how the matter of the Statistical Committee will be arranged in the future. I should like to know about statistical data and those things. I think we must pay some attention to this matter because Norway is out of the Convention and the Statistical Committee is in Norway. We must decide whether this Committee shall conduct its work as it has in the past or whether there is some other way. I think that this question must be discussed also after lunch, say, three o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN: We must certainly do that after lunch, yes, thank you.

Could we arrange for the preparation of a draft Press announcement? Would you like the Secretary to prepare a draft, or would you like to appoint two of your number to meet with the Secretary at perhaps 2.15?

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I move that the Secretary prepare the draft.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan): Agreed

The CHAIRMAN: We will ask the Secretary to prepare a draft announcement for our meeting at three o'clock. Thank you, Gentlemen. We will now adjourn until three o'clock.

(The Meeting adjourned at 12.50 p.m.)

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The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, may we resume. A draft Press notice has been put round the table, but before we take the Press notice I think we should finish our other business. We have one or two sections of the Technical and Scientific Committees' Reports yet to deal with. We have also to finish with the Finance Committee's Report. If you agree I would propose that we take Items 21, 22 and 23 in that order and that we ask the Chairman of the Technical Committee if there are any sections of his Committee's Report with which we still have to deal. We have certainly to deal with Infractions, which is Item 12 on the Agenda.

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): I think in the Report of the Technical Committee the only points which have not been covered up to now are the ones that you have just mentioned, infractions, which is in the form of a Sub-Committee's Report to the Technical Committee. I am sorry, I should say the Infractions Sub-Committee forms a part of the Technical Committee's Report. Perhaps I may briefly run through it, Mr. Chairman:

"The Technical Committee set up the Infractions Sub-Committee consisting of representatives of Japan, Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R., to examine the Returns of Infractions (Eleventh Meeting: Document III) prepared by the Secretary of the Commission and to report back. The Sub-Committee elected Mr. Leach (United Kingdom) as their Chairman.

"The Sub-Committee again points out that some Contracting Governments have failed to submit Infraction Reports to the Secretariat in time for the details to be incorporated in the Eleventh Meeting: Document III. The Sub-Committee recommend that this matter should be taken up with the appropriate Commissioners and Contracting Governments by the Secretary and that every effort should be made by them to ensure that in future years Infraction Reports are in the hands of the Secretary in ample time in advance of the Annual Meeting, and that all Contracting Governments should submit complete details of catch to the Commission even in the event of there having been no Infractions."

The CHAIRMAN: Could we stop and take it paragraph by paragraph? Does the Commission agree that the Secretary should take the action recommended? (Agreed)

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada):

"Subject to the remarks in Paragraph 2, the Sub-Committee examined those details of infractions which had been submitted. It appeared that the proportion of under-sized whales taken in the Antarctic was about the same as in the previous four seasons and the Committee considered that the position was reasonably satisfactory and to some extent improved; the few exceptions to

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this general satisfactory position appeared to be due to the exceptionally bad weather throughout the season.

"The Sub-Committee noted that the proportion of lactating whales taken in the Antarctic remained approximately the same as in the previous four seasons.

"The Sub-Committee was pleased to observe that in spite of bad weather there had been a reduction in the proportion of lost whales and that in this respect there had been a steady improvement over the last five seasons.

"The Sub-Committee was also pleased to note a significant fall in the proportion of whales taken in the Antarctic which remained in the sea for over 33 hours.

"The Sub-Committee recommend that in future a column for each year indicating all infractions as a percentage of total catch should be added to the summary of infractions given in Document III, Appendices I and IV."

The CHAIRMAN: On the first matter I think the Commission might note with satisfaction the improvement in these matters, and on the second question does the Commission agree that Contracting Governments should be asked to give this additional information in the form suggested? (Agreed)

Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada):

"The Sub-Committee noted that the percentages of infractions in respect of under-sized and lactating whales taken outside the Antarctic were lower than those for the Antarctic. The Committee concluded that this was probably due to the longer season and better weather conditions for whaling outside the Antarctic.

"The Sub-Committee was also asked to consider whether Article IX (4) of the Convention which provides that Contracting Governments should submit details of infractions and statements of the action taken as a result of than was being properly complied with. The Sub-Committee was satisfied that the Infraction Reports which had been received were providing adequate information in this connection."

The CHAIRMAN: I think again that is something to take note of, is that correct? Is there any other action under Item 12, Infractions? I think that Item is disposed of, is that correct? (Agreed)

There is now nothing else in the Technical Committee's Report that we have not dealt with, except possibly Item 19, where the Brazilian point is mentioned.

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Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): This is covered in the Technical Committee's Report, it comes under Item 19: "The Committee took note of the question concerning land stations raised by Brazil in correspondence with the Secretary." You will recall that no action could be taken on the Brazilian suggestion because the required 60 days notice had not been given.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it would be courteous if the Secretary so informed the Brazilian delegation since they have not been represented at our Meeting. Is that agreed?

Mr. R. de B. TROUTON (United Kingdom): Might I be allowed to say that I think the Brazilian letter was written under a complete misapprehension. It dealt with the seasons of land stations within a thousand miles of one another and land stations operating at different dates. Under the Convention land stations within a thousand miles of one another must operate at the same date, but you can have any number of land stations within a thousand miles of one another provided they operate at the same date. The Brazilian letter makes it quite clear that they are under the misapprehension that you cannot have land stations within a thousand miles of one another. That is absolutely a misapprehension and I think in kindness they should be informed that it is a misapprehension and that they are entitled to have any number of land stations provided that they have the same date. If you look at their letter you will see that that is the fact. I have actually lost the letter but I do remember that is the fact. If you read the letter you will see instantly that what I have said is a fact. It is a very simple thing, all you do is write and say that you can have as many land stations as they like within a thousand miles of one another provided they give them the same date.

The CHAIRMAN: The Secretary will speak on that.

The SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, I have, in fact, met a gentleman from the Brazilian Embassy and explained to him, in terms almost identical with those used by Mr. de Trouton just now, the position as it is. I believe that certainly the representative from the Brazilian Embassy had no idea of the nature of the question, and when I explained the position he took note of it and cabled back to his Government asking if they really had some special question to ask. Otherwise he said that it looked as if it were a question put to us under a misapprehension.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): May I presume this information was conveyed verbally?

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The SECRETARY: Yes.

Dr. A.R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): May I suggest you give them a piece of paper so that there is no misunderstanding?

The SECRETARY: It shall be done.

Mr. F.P. ANDERSON (Australia): What Mr. Trouton has said is correct, but I do not think to use the words "the same date" is the best way of describing it; it must be "in the same season", and a maximum period of six months. They need not actually start on the same date. Very often shore stations will be inside that period but will only operate for three months in two different areas chasing the whales. So I think if we said the same season which must not extend longer than six months it would be better; that is according to the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN: Then I think it is agreed, Gentlemen, that the Secretary should explain the matter further in writing to the Brazilians and in the terms which Mr. Anderson suggested. Is that agreed? (Agreed)

If there is nothing else on the Technical Committee's Report I think we should record the Commission's thanks to the Technical Committee and to their Chairman, Mr. Clark for the very valuable help which they have given us.

Now the Scientific Committee, Dr. Mackintosh, what is left?

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I think we have dealt with practically everything, Mr. Chairman.

There is one point I would like to mention on page 3 under (12) Whale Marking. At the end of that Section it says:-

"The Committee hopes the Commission can adopt the Sub-Committee's recommendation that some further financial contribution should be made to the cost of whale marking."

I do not know how the Commission's finances stand at the moment, but we would of course be grateful for any help that can be given.

The CHAIRMAN: Could you remind us what have been the contributions in the last few years?

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Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I think £1,000 one year and afterwards £500.

The CHAIRMAN: It dropped to £500 in recent years because of financial stringency.

Gentlemen, I think the position is that under Item 6 of the Agenda, Finance and Administration, the Commission has already agreed to provide £500 as a contribution towards whale marking for the coming year.

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): Had we already covered that, I am sorry. That is all right then.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we passed that at a previous Plenary Meeting, so that you have £500 available.

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say anything about Section (9) Whaling in the North Pacific?

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I do not think there is anything special to say, Mr. Chairman. We only wanted to make it clear that we agree with what the Sub-Committee said; whaling is increasing there and going up as far as we know. The stock ~~is~~ in sound condition, *seen* but we wanted to make it clear that this is in the negative sense as we have not got positive evidence that it is in sound condition. We have no evidence it is going down and as long as the minimum length is observed that should be a fairly good protection.

The CHAIRMAN: May I ask if any of the countries whaling in the North Pacific wish to comment on this Section?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I think, Mr. Chairman, that it is quite important that a pretty careful review be made of this. I would agree with the Sub-Committee's Report that while there are no signs of depletion at the present time I do think a careful watch should be kept on the situation, particularly in connection with the sperm whale.

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Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): If there is no other comment I might perhaps add one point. We also pointed out that there are large numbers of sperm whales recorded just above the minimum length and we thought that some mention should be made of this, but we did not wish to go any further than that.

The CHAIRMAN: May I draw attention to Section (7) on sei whales where the Scientific Committee says that they are not clear why there have been increased catches of the sei whale. I wondered whether the Technical Committee gave any attention to the sei whale question, or whether the industrial representatives have any comment to make on the reasons for the increase in the catch of sei whales.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Answering the first part of the question, the Technical Committee did not consider the matter of sei whales.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I think Mr. Trouton might wish to make some comments from the industrial side.

Mr. R. de B. TROUTON (United Kingdom): Mr. Chairman, no-one wants to catch sei whales if they can catch other whales, but if whaling in the Antarctic is very bad they catch sei whales in preference to catching no whales.

When it comes to land stations like the one operating at Soldhara the sei whales are poor animals in the whaling family because they are long and thin and lean and if you are relying solely on oil for your revenue a sei whale is a very poor piece of revenue. But if you are making meat extract and meat meal from your sei whales you get a higher yield in relation to the oil from the sei whale than you do from the other one because of his great supply of lean meat in relation to his fat. I think you will find that the development of the last two years in the whaling industry of going in to making meat extract makes the sei whale a far more attractive animal than it used to be.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Trouton, for that. I think that does assist our understanding. Are there any further comments on the sei whale?

If not, may I ask Dr. Mackintosh, before we leave the subject of whale marking, and regarding the first paragraph, do you want to ask the Commission, or does the Scientific Committee want to ask the Commission, for any expression of opinion about standardisation of practice and so on.

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Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I do not know if there is any more we can suggest. I have a feeling that the reward situation is sorting itself out. We had a circular sent out after the Commission Meeting last year inviting governments to consider the possibility of asking Whaling Companies if they would pay ~~some~~ of the reward; some have and some have not. I am not sure how it will work out, but I think we can get along all right in the meantime. I do not know whether there is anything more to be said. 27

The CHAIRMAN: Finally, there are the last Sections of your Report, (14) and (15). Is there any need to make any comment on "Progress reports on research" and "Special permits for research"?

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I think the only thing to say, Sir, is that we like to have as many of the research reports as possible, because it helps one to know what is going on in the different countries. Usually they are mostly technical or scientific matters which will come up before the Scientific Committee at some later stage.

On the last point, the permits for research, we have seen one but it was on a purely technical matter and did not particularly concern the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN: If there are no further comments, may I be allowed on the Commission's behalf to render our thanks in equal measure to the Scientific Committee and to Dr. Mackintosh.

Now we come to the Finance and Administration Committee Report which is Eleventh Meeting Document XVI (Revised). We have already dealt with the first four paragraphs of that Report, but there are paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 outstanding. As Mr. Jahn is not now with us, would another member of the Committee be good enough to speak to these three paragraphs? Perhaps Mr. Clark or Mr. Fujita would assist us?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, as you pointed out, and if you wish me to do this on behalf of the Finance and Administration Committee, the first four paragraphs were dealt with in Plenary Session several days ago. I think it only remains, therefore, to deal with paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the Committee's Report. Paragraph 5 is:-

"It was decided to recommend that the next meeting of the Commission should be held in London on Monday, June 20th, 1960, and that the Scientific Committee would probably be held in the preceding week."

The latter part of that has now been somewhat changed. Then we have:

"As expenses involved in any of the observer schemes mentioned in item 26a of the main agenda are self-balancing it is not thought necessary to make any special financial provision for this."

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That again has been changed for the time being.

"At this stage it is not possible to make any estimate of the expenses likely to be made in the organisation of a programme of research into the advantages and disadvantages of the killing of whales, but it is not thought that this will need any special provision beyond the travelling expenses of a small meeting."

The CHAIRMAN: May we take the date of the next meeting at this stage? You have the recommendation 20th June next year. Is that an acceptable date? (Agreed) Under the Rules the Meeting falls to be held in London at headquarters.

Does the Commission agree that on the observer scheme question there is no occasion to make any financial provision in the estimate?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): There is no action required, Mr. Chairman, at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN: On humane killing has any provision for travelling expenses been made in the estimate, or is there some contingent provision?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): It seems that there are sufficient funds to defray any of those small expenses, if they are required.

The CHAIRMAN: Then I think that finishes with the Finance and Administration Committee's Report. Is that agreed? (Agreed)

There is one matter here which I would draw to your attention. Since the Finance and Administration Committee was nominated at the First Plenary Session we have lost the Chairman, Mr. Jahn, and one of the members, Dr. Lienesch, and we must have a properly constituted Finance and Administration Committee for the year. I think, therefore, it falls to the Chair to make further nominations, and I would like to ask Mr. Fujita if he would agree to be Chairman of the Finance and Administration Committee in place of Mr. Jahn.

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan) (interpretation): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much, I feel privileged to be named and asked to serve as the Chairman of the Finance and Administration Committee, but as you all know due to my language difficulties I feel it to be to the advantage of everyone concerned and for the Committee that someone who speaks English be nominated as the Chairman of the Committee.

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The CHAIRMAN: If we follow Mr. Fujita's advice it all points to Mr. Clark.

Mr. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Clark is an excellent person, I should like to recommend him for the office of Chairman of this Committee. I have no doubt whatsoever that he can hold down two or three chairmanships at the Plenary Meeting. I recommend that Mr. Clark be Chairman.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, I appreciate those kind remarks, but I think it should be pointed out that I am already Chairman of the Technical Committee for this year.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think that is a difficulty. I wonder if we could persuade Mr. Fujita. I am sure the rest of the Committee would ~~help~~ <sup>help</sup> with the language difficulty, but I am not sure that you need all that help anyway. Would you try for the time being, Mr. Fujita?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan)(interpretation): In all earnestness I think it is to the advantage of everyone concerned that someone who can understand and who is versed in English take over the job. It is only because of the language difficulty that I hesitate to accept your offer.

The CHAIRMAN: All right, thank you, Mr. Fujita, I will not press you further. May I press Mr. Clark, would you mind taking it on?

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): So that we will not sit for another hour on this point, I will be pressed into service for this year.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, that is very good of you.

Then we require two more members for the Finance Committee to make the number up to five, and I would like to propose the Soviet Commissioner. I do not know whether that would be Mr. Ishkov himself or Captain Solyanik, or anyone else. Would the Soviet delegation be willing?

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.)(interpretation): Captain Solyanik would be willing.

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The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Francis of New Zealand, would you be prepared to stand?

Mr. H. H. FRANCIS (New Zealand): Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. That recomposes the Finance and Administration Committee. That also finally disposes of Item 6.

May I ask if we have finished with Item (10) of the Report of the Scientific Sub-Committee? Is there anything remaining from that document? May we regard the Report of the Scientific Sub-Committee as disposed of? (Agreed)

I think we have now done everything down to Item 28 "Miscellaneous Correspondence". Would the Secretary speak to "Miscellaneous Correspondence"?

The SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, we have received from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations the following letter which I may perhaps read to you:

"The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has the honour to announce that an Expert Meeting on Fishery Statistics in the North Atlantic Area is to be held, through the kindness of the Government of the United Kingdom, in Edinburgh, Scotland, for a period of 9 to 11 days, starting on 22 September, 1959. The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea are co-sponsoring this meeting. Copies of a prospectus describing the purpose and scope of the meeting and the provisional arrangements made for it are attached.

"The Food and Agriculture Organization extends a cordial invitation to nominate observers to attend this Meeting (see paragraph 2.32 of the prospectus) and would be pleased to learn as soon as possible, and in any case not later than 29 May, 1959, by means of the enclosed notification forms, of the names of those who are expected to attend."

We have that open invitation which, as you will see is a little bit out of date, and my predecessor replied on the 23rd February to say that as far as he could see at the present it would not appear that the International Whaling Commission "may feel that there is no occasion for them to nominate an observer to attend the meeting to which F.A.O. have so kindly extended an invitation". That is one, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: May we, first of all, have observations on this invitation?

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Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): Mr.Chairman, I think that you could count nearly all the whales taken in that area on the back of your hand. I mean the statistical position there is not difficult, and I do not think it is necessary for us whaling people to be actually represented at the statistical meeting.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I would suggest that if any member of the Commission, or any of their people, happen to be attending this meeting in another capacity that they could act as an observer for this Commission, if there happens to be any such person. Otherwise, I am inclined to agree with Mr.Anderson.

The CHAIRMAN: Is any country being represented at this Edinburgh meeting by any members of delegations or by any whaling people?

If not, it looks as though we should decline with thanks. Shall we do that? (Agreed)

The SECRETARY: The next, Mr.Chairman, is from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea dated 14th May:

"Dear Sir, I am desired by the Bureau of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea to invite your organisation to send an Observer or Observers to the forthcoming 47th Statutory Meeting of this Council, which will take place in Copenhagen from 5th to 10th October, 1959. Your Observer(s) is also welcome to attend the two special meetings, which will be held in connection with the Annual Meeting:

1. A special meeting to review the hydrographical and biological results of the ICY surveys, 1st to 3rd October, and
2. A Redfish Symposium, 12th to 16th October, which is convened jointly by the International Council and the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

Agenda and Programme of Proceedings will be forwarded in due course.

Looking forward to receiving your reply at your earliest convenience, I remain, Yours sincerely, (signed) Arni Fridriksson, Secretary General"

To which I replied on 22nd May to acknowledge his letter and to say that I would put it before you.

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The CHAIRMAN: If I recall aright, Gentlemen, Dr. Lienesch represented this Commission as Observer at I.C.E.S. last year, but now we have not got Dr. Lienesch. Dr. Lienesch was anyway at the meeting. I am not sure whether any member of delegations will be at the I.C.E.S. meeting this year.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): I wonder if it would be possible in connection with this to ask Mr. Dinesen of Denmark, who will be attending the I.C.E.S. meeting and attending the Redfish Symposium, to represent this Commission as an Observer. Oh no, I am sorry, Mr. Dinesen is not a member. We would have to ask Mr. Hertoft,

The CHAIRMAN: Will any member of the Soviet delegation be in Copenhagen at the I.C.E.S. meeting?

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (interpretation): No, no-one from this delegation will be present but a Soviet representative will be there.

The CHAIRMAN: The difficulty is that we should have someone from a delegation to the Whaling Commission, I think that is what we mean.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Under the circumstances, Mr. Hertoft of Denmark is the Commissioner and he will be there, in Copenhagen. We could ask him to represent this Commission at this particular meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we ask Mr. Hertoft if he will represent us or arrange for us to be represented? (Agreed)

Is there any more correspondence?

The SECRETARY: That is all the correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN: We have disposed of Item 28, we have dealt with Item 29, we now have Item 30 "Arrangements for Press Release" and "Any Other Business" under which we have to take the matter that the Soviet delegation raised this morning of the future of our statistical arrangements. It might be convenient to take that first.

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Mr. A. A. ISEKOV (U.S.S.R.)(interpretation): I should like to propose that we discuss the question about the Statistical Bureau. I think that it is very important to have some data about whale catching and when we reach the limit established by the Commission, we must have data about this, and that is why it is necessary to ensure that we shall receive such information. In previous years it was the Norwegian Government who provided this kind of information; I think that we must have the same kind of information in future. That is why we must decide what we shall do in future.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the Commission will recall that the Norwegian delegation stated while they were still with us that they would be prepared - and I think they said that they would be very willing - to continue to provide the services of the Bureau of Whaling Statistics if the Commission should desire that.

Mr. Anderson has just kindly shown me the verbatim report of the meeting of last Friday when Mr. Jahn said, "I think I can declare that whether we are in the Convention or not we are willing to continue that work." - "that work" meaning the International Whaling Statistical work. So if the Commission desire we could ask the Norwegians to continue the arrangements as before, and I think we can expect them to be very willing to do that.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON(Australia): Could I point out that I asked this question on last Friday:-

"What is going to be the system of reporting to the Bureau? Can the Bureau carry on? If the Norwegian Government drops out of the Convention what are we going to do about whaling statistics? Are we going to set up our own bureau on this matter? We have had no indication at all whether they will still have those services available. If they are not members of the Convention it might be rather presumptuous to assume they would be available for us."

And Mr. Jahn said:

"Only one point on the International Whaling Statistics: I think I can declare that whether we are in the Convention or not we are willing to continue that work."

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): I think the Commission must express their opinion about this matter and ask the Norwegian Government to continue this work and to stress the fact that the Commission has decided upon the total quota. I think that it is very important to have statistical data just before the catch limit is reached.

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The CHAIRMAN: You would propose inviting the Norwegian Government to do this work?

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.): (Interpretation): I think that Mr. Jahn expressed his willingness to provide this statistical data, but the Commission did not answer and they must answer this. I think that the Secretariat will be receiving the necessary statistical data and that they will provide the necessary information to those countries participating in Antarctic pelagic whaling.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): Mr. Chairman, that was what I was going to suggest, that in the event that the Statistical Bureau does not wish to indicate the terminal date the Secretary of the Commission could do it, but there is that question involved.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): There is perhaps one point which I should mention at this stage. I believe that the Statistical Bureau derives its funds not from the Norwegian Government but from the whaling industry itself, and so in making our approach to the Norwegian Government we should perhaps use terms to convey that we realise it is not the Government itself that conducts the experiment but the whaling industry.

The CHAIRMAN: We would be asking the Norwegian Government two questions. Firstly, whether they would, as Mr. Jahn suggested, be prepared to make the services of the Bureau available as before and, secondly, what they would propose in the matter of cost. The Norwegians might then say "There is no question of cost" and that they will just continue the work. However, as Mr. Ishkov and Dr. Kellogg said, the Norwegians might possibly feel difficulty about declaring the final date; if they should feel difficulty about that they could communicate with Mr. Wimpenny and leave the Commission Secretariat to declare the actual date for finishing whaling.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.): (interpretation): I think that if Mr. Jahn expressed his willingness to provide the necessary data then we must address the Norwegian Government with a request to provide this data; that is the first thing. The second thing is that the Commission must ensure and provide the necessary data for countries participating in this whaling.

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): It seems to me to be most essential to persuade the Norwegian Government or somebody in Norway to carry on this work by the Bureau, because should they fail to do so then I think we are in some real difficulty in connection with the Schedule; because the Bureau is named under Items 8 (c) and 8(d) of the Schedule.

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Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): It is also, Mr.Chairman, in Article VII of the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN: There is also perhaps the point that the continuity of statistical calculation and control is a most desirable thing in itself and one does not want to start a new system if one can possibly continue the present one.

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I would accept Mr.Jahn's statement at face value, that they are prepared to go ahead. He made that statement with the full knowledge that they intended to withdraw.

The CHAIRMAN: At the same time this needs to be followed up. If the Commission are agreeable, the Chairman could write to Mr.Jahn and ask if he would approach the Norwegian Government with a view to making this arrangement. (Agreed)

Before we come to the final Item, the Press Release, may I say one word on Item 20 about the ad hoc Committee which we used to call the Scientific Sub-Committee. If it is agreeable I would propose to write to delegations asking if they would wish to propose representatives to attend a meeting of this ad hoc Committee for a date next year. The question is whether the Commission would like to advise me what would be a suitable date to propose. Would you wish to do that? Or would Dr.Mackintosh like to suggest a suitable date?

Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I suppose the best we can do, Mr.Chairman, is much the same as this year to try and arrange it so that it is after the whaling season ends, so that we can get some of the bare figures. In that case I hope that Mr.Vangstein will be able to send them to us as before; I expect he will.

The CHAIRMAN: We must assume that the whaling season next year will not end until 7th April. ~~Easter~~, Good Friday is the 15th. How soon after 7th April do you think it would be safe?

Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): Again it is a question of trying to get it between the time when the figures are available and the last chance of having anything put on the Agenda; it will be a very tight fit.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think that will be possible, the Commission meeting is now 20th June. So you will have to meet at Easter time and even then you will barely manage it, and you would not have the catch figures.

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Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): Should we have it a little later and let the Agenda go on? Is there likely to be something to put on the Agenda? Would that be workable?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I would suggest that perhaps it would be all right a little later. When this matter was discussed the point was raised that after all many of the items are on the Agenda anyway, they are stock items, so that it is not perhaps absolutely essential that the Committee should meet before the sixty days' notice period. I think it would be better to have the statistics even if it meant sacrificing the sixty day limit, rather than to rush the work from the timetable point.

The CHAIRMAN: That suggests a date early in May.

/Dr. N. A. MACKINTOSH(United Kingdom): I should..

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Dr. N.A. MACKINTOSH (United Kingdom): I should think that would do.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, that is very helpful to me; we will leave it there.

Now we come to the Press Release, Gentlemen, Item 30. The Secretary has prepared and circulated a draft. Perhaps we could take it paragraph by paragraph, would that be the best plan?

(First paragraph agreed subject to drafting amendments)

Paragraph 2, again, Gentlemen, might I suggest two small points. I think we ~~say~~ <sup>say</sup> "the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the United Kingdom Government", because this is, so to speak, an international document. I wondered in the remaining words whether we ought to bring in the phrase about the world economy, which I think the Minister used, and say, "stressed the importance of the whaling industry and particularly Antarctic whaling to the world economy". Would there be any objection to that? (Agreed)

Paragraph 3. (Paragraph 3 on page 1 agreed subject to drafting amendments)

On the second page we have the remainder of section 3, then paragraph 4.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the second sentence of that paragraph perhaps does not do sufficient justice to the degree of co-operation and perhaps it might be preferable to say, "Nevertheless these countries undertook to abide by all of the Commission's regulations with the exception of the catch limit and in the case of the Netherlands of the date of the end of the whaling season"?

The CHAIRMAN: Is it of the length of the whaling season or duration perhaps?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): The duration perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN: Might we suggest for the last sentence of paragraph 4 that we simply say "The Japanese Government rescinded or cancelled her notice or its notice of withdrawal", is that sufficient?

Mr. I. FUJITA (Japan) (Interpretation): Whichever you prefer.

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Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.) (Interpretation): I should like to ask you and all those present one question. In this paragraph we only state that two countries left the Convention. I think that the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom delegation are accepted about the Netherlands position, that they will not agree to their regulations concerning not only catch but the opening date of the seasons. Perhaps we can state here that the withdrawal of those two countries from the Convention does not correspond to the interests of the countries participating in the Convention with a view to preserving whale stocks and so on. Perhaps we could express our opinion about this withdrawal.

The CHAIRMAN: I wonder, Gentlemen, whether we could possibly attempt to deal with this point in this way: start with the first sentence of paragraph 4 or the first part of that sentence, "Three of the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries, namely, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway had given notice of withdrawal from the Convention to take effect on June 30th 1959, in the event of the breakdown of the quota discussions, full stop". Then bring in the sentence above: "During the course of this meeting the Commission were informed that the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries had been unable to reach a generally acceptable agreement on the mutual allocation of the Antarctic catch.". I am not sure whether it is "mutual"; however, "on the allocation of the Antarctic catch". "The Commission expressed the hope that all countries would remain party to the Convention while making further efforts to reach agreement. However the Netherlands and Norway intimated to the Commission on June 30th that their notices would become effective. Nevertheless ..." and then it would read on. Would that phrasing meet the point, Mr. Ishkov?

Mr. A.A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.): (Interpretation): I think that this is not sufficient perhaps to express all our feelings which we had here in the discussions.

The CHAIRMAN: Could you give us an exact suggestion to consider? Gentlemen, may I suggest a modified form of wording for the top of the second page: "Three of the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries, namely, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway had given notice of withdrawal from the Convention to take effect on June 30th 1959, in the event of the breakdown of the quota discussions. During the course of their meeting the Commission were informed that the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries had been unable to reach a generally acceptable agreement on the allocation of the Antarctic catch. The Commission expressed concern at the effect upon the whale stocks if the Convention was not adhered to and urged that all countries should remain party to the Convention while making further efforts to reach agreement. However, the Netherlands and Norway intimated to the Commission on June 30th that their notices would become effective. Nevertheless both these countries undertook to abide by all the Commission's regulations excepting the catch limit and in the case of the Netherlands the duration of the whaling season. The Japanese Government rescinded its notice of withdrawal."

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Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): I think to me "intimated" is still up in the air, perhaps they "informed the Commission".

The CHAIRMAN: May I invite any comments?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): There is just one very small point. In the sentence where we mention that these countries have given notice of withdrawal in the event of the breakdown of the quota discussions the "quota discussions" appears for the first time. We all know what it means but perhaps for those outside it might be better to say, "in the event of the breakdown of discussions for the allocation of the Antarctic catch between the countries interested in pelagic whaling in the Antarctic" or something like that.

The CHAIRMAN: That puts another thought into my mind, that this, I am afraid, is not strictly correct in the case of Japan, because the Japanese notice of withdrawal does not speak about the breakdown of quota discussions, and perhaps we ought to take out that phrase altogether and say, "Three of the Antarctic pelagic whaling countries, namely, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway had given notice of withdrawal from the Convention to take effect on June 30th 1959, full stop". Are we agreed so far?

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I have not got the full note, but in reference to the withdrawal by the Japanese would you read that again, that sentence?

The CHAIRMAN: "The Japanese Government rescinded its notice of withdrawal".

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I think that is a bald way. I mean that I think we could say, "The Commission heard with appreciation the Japanese Commissioner's advice that his country had rescinded the necessary withdrawal notice". Because, of course, it was a great thing for a country who had given notice to come back into the Convention. I think we were pleased to see the country come back in. The pity was the other two could not be persuaded or could not see the danger to the whale stocks. To make a bald record of the thing does not, I think, show any appreciation from the Commission as far as the Japanese are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we say, "The Commission heard with appreciation that the Japanese Government had decided to rescind the notice of withdrawal? (Agreed)

May we now go to paragraph 5?

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Mr. G.R. CLARK (Canada): There is just one comment I have to make on the second part of paragraph 5: While we know what 15,000 blue whale units mean, I do not know whether the newspaper of the general public will. I think the blue whale unit should be described.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. Shall we adopt Mr. Clark's suggestion? (Agreed)

I do not think we want the sentence, "These are included in this and the following five paragraphs". I think it is clear enough and the Press always like it short.

(The remainder of the paragraph was agreed subject to drafting amendments)

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): It just occurred to me that in this opening sentence we say we make amendments although some of them remain the same. I was wondering whether taking these next five paragraphs it would not be better to put the subject in this order, to say, "The Commission first of all made no change in the blue whale ceiling, secondly it decided to extend for another five years the protection given to the blue whales in the North Atlantic." Those are the things that remain as at present, and then we could go on to say, "It did, however, make the following changes in the regulations", otherwise we oscillate between keeping things the same, changes and so on.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): I would leave it as it is.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want to press the point?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): No, far from it.

The CHAIRMAN: May we drop that point and go to paragraph 6?

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I think that as this is drafted the second half of paragraph 5 is really intended to be paragraph 6, because it is evident when we speak of the following paragraphs that was intended to stand as a numbered paragraph on its own.

The CHAIRMAN: That is right, we were proposing to make that 6. Paragraph 6 then becomes 7. We were discussing paragraph 6, now 7, whether the last phrase is strictly correct, "the sanctuary was declared open for another three years". I think it is a recommendation to which governments may still object.

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Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): "It was recommended to remain open for another three years".

The CHAIRMAN: "Was recommended to remain open".

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): The recommendation here is that the sanctuary should remain open, it is a permissive clause. Now a government may object to a clause which binds it to do something, but it cannot object to a clause which says you may fish in the sanctuary, even if it does not want to avail itself of that permission it still need not object to the clause. I think there is a difference here between this type of thing and a mandatory provision.

Mr. F.F. ANDERSON (Australia): I think if we read the Schedule on this matter it might clear this up. Paragraph 5 reads:

"It is forbidden to use a whale catcher attached to a factory ship for the purpose of killing or attempting to kill baleen whales in the waters south of 40° South Latitude from 70° West Longitude westward as far as 160° West Longitude. (This article, as the result of the seventh meeting at Moscow, was rendered inoperative for a period of three years from 8th November, 1955, and as a result of the ninth meeting in London was rendered inoperative for a further period from 8th November, 1958., after which it will automatically become operative again on 8th November, 1959.)"

The CHAIRMAN: In view of Mr. Graham's explanation, perhaps we could leave it at "declared", that is the ultimate effect.

We now come to paragraph 7, now 8. (Agreed)

We now come to paragraph 8, now 9. (Agreed)

We now come to paragraph 9, now 10.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): "North Atlantic". Is it worth while putting in a sentence for the benefit of people at large to point out that the three previous little paragraphs only affect times and regions of catch but not the numbers of whales caught, otherwise people will think this might represent great relaxations.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps we could look at this point with Mr. Graham afterwards, it is very much of a drafting change.

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Paragraph 9, again "North Atlantic". Are there any other comments? Do we say that Iceland expressed her inability to accept this recommendation, or do we leave it out? We cannot say, "resulted in a continuance of this protection", I think we must say there, "a recommendation" surely, that is, "resulted in a recommendation that this protection should be continued".

Dr. A. R. KELLOGG (U.S.A.): I think, Mr. Chairman, under that paragraph, "Consideration of the position" might be difficult for some readers to understand. If you say, "Consideration of the condition of the blue whale stocks at the present Meeting resulted in..."

The CHAIRMAN: The next paragraph on the third page, number 10, now 11. Are there any comments on this paragraph?

I was wondering if we could leave out the names of the countries in the second paragraph and just say, "proposals were before the Commission that these ships would each carry an observer of some other nationality than that of the flag country." I do not think we want to talk about Norwegian proposals and Japanese amendments. I think there are one or two words we can use if you will leave us to tittivate the drafting.

The next paragraph 11, now 12.

Mr. J. GRAHAM (United Kingdom): I feel that the humanitarian aspect of this has got rather separated in the recommendation. It rather looks as though we were looking merely at methods of killing whales in a general way. I wondered if in the draft you could bring the two ideas closer together, particularly as we did not really consider this in terms of an amendment to the Schedule. Perhaps we could simply say, "There was considerable discussion about humane methods of killing whales, and it was agreed that a small sub-committee should be appointed."

The CHAIRMAN: May I suggest on this paragraph that it is undesirable to bring all this in about the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, because it did not stem from that correspondence but from a proposal which certain countries made to the Commission. I would have thought we could say, "The Commission considered the question of the humane slaughter of whales. It was agreed that a small sub-committee should be appointed to collect the information..." or whatever you will. I think this talk of the World Federation should go out. (Agreed)

The remaining paragraphs are really factual information. Would you be content to leave that to the Secretary and myself? (Agreed)

May we put out this Press notice this evening? (Agreed)

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The SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, I have been under a good deal of pressure during the last few days of this Meeting from the gentlemen of the Press and from the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Press in particular would rather like to have a Press Conference, I think that is an affair for you to think of, and the B.B.C. would also like to interview delegates from France, Mexico the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. as soon as this Meeting is over. This, of course, can only be done with the consent of the victims.

Mr. A. A. ISHKOV (U.S.S.R.): (interpretation): This Press release will be enough.

The CHAIRMAN: No Press conference, no interviews, is that the sense of the Meeting? (Agreed)

Gentlemen, I think now it only remains to wind up our Meeting, unless there is anything under "Any Other Business".

Mr. G. R. CLARK (Canada): Mr. Chairman, before you do adjourn this Eleventh Annual Meeting, on behalf of the Commission I should like to express our very sincere thanks to the Government of the United Kingdom for the arrangements and facilities which they have made available to the Commission. I should also like to thank the Secretariat for the very excellent work they have done. I would particularly like to pay my very sincere thanks to Mr. Butterworth, who has greatly assisted the Technical Committee in its deliberations. Also, to you, Sir, I would like to express our very sincere thanks for handling the Chairmanship in such a very wonderful fashion.

Mr. F. F. ANDERSON (Australia): Could I second that? I usually second everything Canada says. At the same time, I would like to join his remarks regarding Mr. Butterworth who was sometimes so polite to me I wondered whether I was just slipping a bit; he is an extremely nice young man and very helpful.

I would congratulate Mr. Wimpenny because this is his first Meeting of the Commission, he has not been with us before and he has shown indications that he will be a very good Secretary in the future. He has handled the Meeting very well indeed, and he is quite prepared to bring forward new ideas, as he did on the Report. I think we old blokes want stirring up, we get too much in a groove.

At the same time I would like to thank everybody here because I will not be present at any more Whaling conferences. If I have offended anybody during the course of my thirteen years I am sorry. But whatever I did I did in the best interests of my delegation and my country. As far as I am concerned, all I am worried about is the fact that the Convention has been severely damaged by the defection of Norway and Holland. I hope they will return and that the Commission will continue, that the Convention will be able to keep on for the conservation of whales in the future.

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The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Clark and Mr. Anderson. May I say thank you on behalf of Mr. Wimpenny and Mr. Butterworth for what you have said, and for myself you have been too generous. I am sure we are all sorry to be losing Mr. Frank Anderson and to think that this is his last occasion, at least officially. I am sure we would all like to give him our kind wishes for the future to take back with him to Australia.

The SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, there is just one final thing about the documentation. We in the Secretariat have made one or two lapses, it may even be that you have too. I should be very pleased indeed if all delegates would let me know as soon as possible of any mistakes that are picked up in documents so that I may circulate a correction slip. I think it would help us all if that were understood and if I were able to receive the corrections as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN: There being no other business, Gentlemen, the Eleventh Meeting of the International Whaling Commission is now closed.

(The Meeting closed at 5.15 p.m.)