D

(Formerly)

D/4/64

D/4/64

WHALING POLICY.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched : 24.7.64 *Time :* 1415 *Received :* *Time :*

Restricted. South Georgia. Grytviken Whaling Station. Brandts advise that Grytviken has been sublet jointly as before to three Japanese companies Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki, Kyokuyo Hogei Kaboshiki, (corrupt group) and International Fishery Company.

These companies intend operating ten catchers including forty boats at Grytviken for 1964/65 season. Brandts ask Government for licences ten catchers, the sealing licence, and licence to fish to the three companies jointly as last year. Grateful telegraph reply.

Secretary of State

Reply at 2

Cypher

WHT/IH

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 28.7.64 *Time :* 1200 *Received :* *Time :*

SG 34. Repeated South Georgia. Whaling and sealing. Your unnumbered telegram of July 24th refers.

Licences agreed and will be issued on arrival South Georgia.

Officer Administering the Government

G.T.C. : WHT/LH

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Officer Administering the Government, Stanley.

To Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

Despatched : 28th July, *19* 64. *Time :*

Received : *19* *Time :*

No. 199. Grytviken Whaling Station. Brandts advise that Grytviken has been sublet jointly as before to three Japanese companies Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki, Kyokuyo Hogei Kabushiki, another company name not yet clear and International Fishery Company.

These companies intend operating ten catchers including forty boats at Grytviken for 1964/65 season. Brandts have asked Government for licences ten catchers, the sealing licence, and licence to fish to the three companies jointly as last year. Am saying we will issue on arrival yours.

Officer Administering the Government

Reply at 4

G.T.C. : WHT/LH

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Officer Administering the Government, Stanley.

Despatched : 29th July, *19* 64. *Time :* 1740

Received : 30th July, *19* 64. *Time :*

3

26 in 1/6/58/c
5 in 1/3/60/1

No. 251. Yourtel 199. Fishing licence. Please refer to Governor telegram to Secretary of State SG 8 June 29th 1963 paragraph (c) and SG 11 July 8th 1963 paragraph 2. Are any charges being made this season?

Administrative Officer

G.T.C. : LH

6

DECODE.

No. 35.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 29.7.64 *Time:* 1650 *Received:* 30.7.64 *Time:* 0900

IN CONFIDENCE

S.G. No. 32. Leith Harbour whaling station.

Salvesens have applied on behalf of Nippon Suisan Kaisha for licence for a reefer vessel and nine whale catchers, operating from Leith Harbour in 1964/65 season.

2. Salvesens understand licence for reefer and two whale catchers will be issued free and have sent cheque for £350 to cover fees for remaining seven catchers. Salvesens also saying Nippon Suisan Kaisha under the impression no licence required for one buoy boat which they intend operating but Salvesens themselves think fee will be required for licence this and have therefore included this boat within number of nine catchers referred to above.

3. Grateful telegraphic advice as to reply to be given including whether buoy boat licence will be free and if so what amount of refund due Salvesens from resent payments £350.

4. Salvesens not yet aware whether Nippon Suisan Kaisha require fishing licences also. They will advise later if this required.

5. Our telegram S.G. No. 31 refers to similar applications by Brandts for Grytviken whaling station. In your replies please indicate whether both applications considered together and ultimate decision fairly both firm. In view recent difficulties over sealing licence we are anxious to avoid in future any possible allegation one firm secures preferential treatment over others.

Secer

Reply at 11.

203

G.T.C./T.B.

Off when reply received to follow

(7)

31.7.64

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Officer Administering the Government, Stanley.

To Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

Despatched : 31st July, *19* 64. *Time :* 0900

Received : *19* *Time :*

No. 203. Leith Harbour whaling station.

Salvesens have applied on behalf of Nippon Suisan Kaisha for licence for a reefer vessel and nine whale catchers, operating from Leith Harbour in 1964/65 season.

Salvesens understand licence for reefer and two whale catchers will be issued free and have sent cheque for £350 to cover fees for remaining seven catchers. Salvesens also saying Nippon Suisan Kaisha under the impression no licence required for one buoy boat which they intend operating but Salvesens themselves think fee will be required for licence for this and have therefore included this boat within number of nine catchers referred to above.

Grateful telegraphic advice as to reply to be given including whether buoy boat licence will be free and if so what amount of refund due Salvesens from recent payments £350.

Salvesens not yet aware whether Nippon Suisan Kaisha require fishing licences also. They will advise later if this required.

Officer Administering the Government

G.T.C. : LH

See 34

8

DECODE.

No. 131.

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Officer Administering the Government, Stanley.

Despatched : 31st July, *19* 64. *Time :* 1730

Received : 31st July, *19* 64. *Time :*

5

No. 253. Your telegram No. 202. Fishing licence. Herewith copy of draft licence on file South Georgia. "This licence is issued subject to the conditions hereinafter set out

(1) the licensee shall have the right to take fish of all species within the territoral water of South Georgia and to process and export such fish and their by products during the period of one year from the 1st October 1964

(2) the licensee shall during the period of the licence take all steps as may be deemed necessary to carry out research work in connection with fishing round South Georgia with a view to the exportation of fish and the products therefrom

(3) a fee of £100 per annum shall be payable on the 1st October of each year the licence is in force

(4) the licensee shall render to the Governor reports and returns in such form as he may require regarding fish taken under this licence and of the products manufactered therefrom

(5) the Governor may suspend or amend this licence on the grounds of public emergency without compensation

(6) this licence is not transferable without the consent of the Governor

(7) in the event of any breach of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this licence it may be terminated by the Governor without further notice

(8) in the event of any doubt or ambiguity in the interpretation of this licence the decision of the Governor shall be final."

Do you approve wording and if so do you wish me to issue licence as per draft.

Administrative Officer

LH 4.8.64

Reply at 10

P/L : LH

DECODE.

No. 2.

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Officer Administering the Government, Stanley.

Despatched : 1st August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1800

Received : *19* *Time :*

No. 254. Whaling licence. Salvesens correct reefer and two catchers free other seven licence fee £50 each total £350. Buoy boat not repeat not free.

Administrative Officer

P/L : LH

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			3.8.64

To

etat ADMINOFF ZBH SGA/c

8 No. 209. Yourtel 253 fishing licence stop Wording approved and licence may issue as per draft

Secretary

WHT/LH

11

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 4.8.64 *Time :* 1600 *Received :* *Time .*

6 SG 35. In Confidence. Your telegram SG 32. Leith Harbour.

Salvesens correct. Reefer and two catchers free other seven licence fee £50 each. Total £350. Buoy boat not repeat not free.

Your paragraph 5. Both Brandt and Salvesen applications considered together and decision fair both firms. Brandts asked for and granted ten catchers and Salvesen can have one extra catcher to make total ten if required.

Officer Administering the Government

G.T.C. : WHT/LH

Dec 23

12

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 36.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 10th August, *19*64. *Time :* 1145

Received : 10th August, *19*64. *Time :* 0900

No. 264. Whaling licence. Grateful you ask Salvesens and Brandts to cable names of catchers and reefers so that whaling licences may be prepared. Also whether or not they intend to operate direct W/T contact with Japan.

Administrative Officer

Reply at 17

P/L : LH

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 10th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1145

Received : 10th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 0900

No. 265. Grateful you ask Brandts to confirm earliest whether or not over wintering crew will be stationed at Grytviken for winter 1965 (March to October). Most essential we know as soon as possible as apart from cold storage other arrangements will also have to be made in connection with various other supplies.

Administrative Officer

P/L : LH

14

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 11.8.64 *Time:* 1000 *Received:* *Time:*

SG 38. Whaling. Grateful you ask Salvesen and Brandt cable names catchers and reefers. Do they intend operate W/T direct Japan? Request Brandts confirm earliest whether over wintering crew will remain Grytviken winter 1965. This information essential for us gauge supply requirements in time.

Officer Administering the Government

P/L : WHT/LH

Reply at 15

15

DECODE.

No. 49.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched : 13.8.64 *Time :* 1635 *Received :* 14.8.64 *Time :* 0900

14 SG 37. Your telegram SG 38. Whaling. Salvesen and Brandt requested inform you direct.

Secretary of State

P/L : LH
(Intll.) HLB

6/6
21.8.64

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 57.

From Salvesen, Edinburgh.

To Acting Governor, Stanley.

Despatched : 14th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1600

Received : 15th August, *19* 64. *Time :*

NSK fleet season 1964/65 as follows freezer Kashimamaru gross tonnage 7163.20. All catchers Konanmaru number gross tonnage 2 398.65 7 471.16 10 742.05 11 742.06 12 746.41 15 746.46 17 751.60 18 750.75 20 750.81 23 753.40 i.e. total ten [catcher] vessels but only applied for nine licences. Checking with NSK re this and W/T operation and will report.

Salvesen

P/L : LH

Repeat this SG for information
ref. SG's query
(Intld.) WT

17

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			15.8.64

To

etat ADMINOFF ZBH SGA/c

12 No. 217. Yourtel 264 NSK fleet season 1964/65 as follows freezer Kashimamaru gross tonnage 7163.20 stop All catchers Konanmaru number gross tonnage 2 398.65 7 471.16 10 742.05 11 742.06 12 746.41 15 746.46 17 751.60 18 750.75 20 750.81 23 753.40 i.e. total 10 vessels but only applied for 9 licences. Checking with NSK re this and W/T operation and will report

Secretary

LH

BU 27.8.64

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Edinburgh.

To Acting Governor, Port Stanley.

Despatched : 17th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1155

Received : 17th August, *19* 64. *Time :*

16

Ref our telegram 14th August. NSK confirm that they wish to operate W/T direct with Japan as in last season and would be grateful if could be arranged accordingly.

Il see 18 in D/9/63 for last year.

Salvesen

Repeat x 66 x 66 SG.

P/L : LH

(Intld.) HLB

W1

R.8.64

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			18.8.64

To

etat ADMINOFF ZEH SGA/c

No. 220. NSK confirm that they wish to operate W/T direct with Japan as in last season

Secretary

Copy in 3/9/63.

LH

BU 1.9.64

DECODE.

No. 47.

TELEGRAM.

From Brandtsons, London.

To Governor, Stanley.

Despatched : 20th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1058

Received : 20th August, *19* 64. *Time :*

Brandtsons

~~Request Colonial Office~~ advise Japanese operating Grytviken following twelve vessels refrigerator Koyamaru eta 17th September catchers Toshimaru 12 Sekimaru 16/17/18 Fumimaru 17/18 Kyomaru 20/22 et 28th September Toshimaru 17/18 and tanker Kinjyomaru et 10th October. Intend operating W/T direct Japan as last season expect about 8 crew over wintering.

Brandtsons

Repeat to as amended

SG. 20.8.64

P/L : LH

(Intld.) HLB

21

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			21.8.64

To

etat ADMINOFF ZBH

SGA/c

No. 223. Brandtsons advise Japanese operating Grytviken following twelve vessels refrigerator Koyamaru eta 17th September catchers Toshimaru 12 Sekimaru 16/17/18 Fumimaru 17/18 Kyomaru 20/22 et 28th September Toshimaru 17/18 and tanker Kinjyomaru et 10th October stop x Intend operating W/T direct Japan as last season x expect about 8 crew over wintering

Secretary

Pa

xx Extracted to 21/9/63.
21/8/64

LH

22

DECODE.

No. 36.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Edinburgh

To Acting Governor, Stanley

Despatched : 26th August, *19* 64 *Time :* 1726

Received : 27th August, *19* 64 *Time :* 0845

16

Reference our telegram 14th August. NSK also wish operate Konanmaru No. 8 GRT 471.34 although they confirm no more than 10 catchers will operate at one time. Have consequently applied Colonial Office for total 11 catcher licences.

Salvesen.

P/L : IM

26.8.64

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched : 27.8.64. *Time :* 0205 *Received :* 27.8.64. *Time* 1200

In confidence

S.G. No. 39. Your telegram S.G. No. 35.

Salvesen's indicating tenth whale catcher licence required and have remitted additional £50. Will confirm extra licence granted.

Secretary of State.

GTC : IM

24

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			28.8.64

To

etat ADMINOFF ZBH SGA/c

No. 232. Colonial Office have granted NSK eleventh licence for Konanmaru No. 8 GRT 471.31 on understanding that not more than ten catchers will operate any one time

Secretary

Pa
28 8 64

WHT/LH

25

DECODE.

No. 96.

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 28th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1805

Received : 28th August, *19* 64. *Time :*

No. 281. Grateful confirmation that direct communication with Japan by both Japanese companies will be granted subject to a licence fee of £300 per month as last season.

Administrative Officer

P/L : LH
(Intld.) HLB

D/4/64
D/9/63

Reply at ~~28~~ 30.

DECODE.

No. 95.

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 28th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1808

Received : 28th August, *19* 64. *Time :*

No. 280. Grateful confirmation that the Officer Administering the Government will approve the use of asdic by both Japanese companies for the season 1964/65.

Administrative Officer

P/L : LH
(Intld.) HLB

Reply at ~~28~~ 30.

27

DECODE.

No. 78.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Edinburgh.

To Acting Governor, Stanley.

Despatched : 28th August, *19* 64. *Time :* 1700

Received : 28th August, *19* 64. *Time :*

22

16 Ref our telegrams 14th August and 26th August. Koyomaru 366.92 grt now substitutes for Konanmaru No. 2.

Salvesen

P/L : LH
(Intld.) HLB

Savingram

28 C.O. 1

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date -6 AUG 1964 S.G. **No.** 12

Colonial Office Reference FST 426/57/02 Your reference

6

With reference to my ~~despatch~~ ~~savingram~~ telegram No. SG 32

of the 29th July 1964, I enclose, for your information, ~~consideration~~, ~~observations~~, a copy of the paper noted below.

SECER

Originator and date	Subject
Colonial Office - 4.8.64 w/encl.	Whaling licences

(E5155) Wt 29507—8448 5m 12/62 V.B. Gp 791

29A

The Cashier,
Pay Department,
Crown Agents for Overseas
Governments and Administrations

Would you please arrange for the enclosed cheque for £350 from Chr. Salveson & Co.Ltd., to be paid into the Falkland Islands Dependencies Account.

The sum of £350 is in respect of licences applied for on behalf of Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd., to operate whale catchers from Leith Harbour Whaling Station, South Georgia.

(Miss C.M. Ware)
Pacific and Indian Ocean Dept.
Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.
4th August
~~[illegible]~~ 1964.

COPY

28 B

CHR. SALVESEN & CO.LTD.

V.P.O. BOX 217
29 Bernard Street
LEITH

Our Ref: GEH/MS.

24th July, 1964.

Operations Dept.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

Leith Harbour, South Georgia

We have been asked by Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. to apply on their behalf for the necessary licences for next season. Would you, therefore, take the necessary steps to issue licences for a reefer vessel and nine whalecatchers. As the licences for the reefer and two of the whalecatchers will be free, we enclose our cheque for £350 to cover the fees for the remaining seven catchers.

N.S.K. have not, as yet, informed us of whether or not they wish us to apply for a fishing licence, but we shall revert later if any further action is required.

Will you please ensure that the Administrative Officer at South Georgia is informed of the fact that the licence fees have been paid here, as, last year, after we had paid the appropriate fees to you, these fees were also charged in our account at South Georgia, and a refund had to be made later by the A.O.

Incidentally, N.S.K. seem to be under the impression that no licence is required for the one buoy boat (included in the nine catchers above) which they intend to operate. As we have never heard of buoy boats, as such, being granted licences free of any fee, we have, as noted, included this vessel in the total applied for above. However if any change has been made in the regulations, no doubt you will let us have the appropriate rebate.

We are,

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

(Sgd.) Gordon E. Marlston

29

Savingram

3/6/64

C.O. 1

~~30~~

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 11 AUG 1964 **No.** 77

Colonial Office Reference FST 426/57/01 Your reference

2

With reference to ~~my~~ / ~~your~~ ~~despatch~~ / ~~savingram~~ / telegram No. 5G34

of the 28 July 1964, I enclose, for your

information,
consideration, a copy of the paper noted below.
observations,

SECER

Originator and date	Subject
Colonial Office - 7.8.64	Whaling and Sealing

(E5155) Wt 29507—8448 5m 12/62 V.B. Gp 791

29
~~30~~ A

14 August, 1964

FST 426/57/01
DTN/SW

Gentlemen,

I am directed to refer to your letters of the 1st and 17th July about the proposed operations at Grytviken Whaling Station, South Georgia, in the 1964/65 season by the three Japanese companies Messrs. Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Kyokuyo Hogei Kabushiki Kaisha and International Fishery Co., Ltd., and to inform you that the Acting Governor of the Falkland Islands has now said that the licences are agreed and will be issued on the arrival of the parties concerned in South Georgia.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd) D. WELLMAN

WILLIAM BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD.

55
29
~~30~~ B

Wm BRANDT'S SONS & Co LTD
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON
1805

DIRECTORS:
W. E. BRANDT W. A. BRANDT
H. A. BRANDT J. M. BRANDT
P. A. BRANDT

Telephone: (01) Mansion House 6500 & 6599
Telegraphic: Brandtsons, London, EC3
Telex: 28219 & 28483

P.O.Box No. 95
36 Fenchurch Street
London EC3

ALSO MIDLANDS OFFICE:
Newater House, 11 Newhall Street, Birmingham 3
Telephone: (021) Central 2981

17th July, 1964.

Produce Department

For the attention of R. G. Pettitt Esq.

Your ref. FST 80/57/02
Our ref. DTN/SW

H454
Please R & R
22/7

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Grytviken Whaling Station

(48) Further to our letter of the 1st instant, we beg to advise you that the three Japanese Companies, Messrs. Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Kyokuyo Hogei Kabushiki Kaisha and International Fishery Co. Ltd. intend operating 10 whale catchers including tow boats at Grytviken for the 1964/65 season and in this connection we beg to refer to your letter of the 20th August last and we shall be pleased to receive similar confirmation that the Governor of the Falkland Islands has agreed to the sub-lease of the station and the granting of 10 catcher licences, the sealing licence and the licence to fish to the three Companies jointly as last year.

32
(FST 54/57/01)

We remain, dear Sirs,
Yours truly,
p.p. Wm. BRANDT'S SONS & Co. Ltd.

48
29
~~30~~ C

WM BRANDT'S SONS & CO LTD
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON
1805

DIRECTORS:
W. E. BRANDT W. A. BRANDT
H. A. BRANDT J. M. BRANDT
P. A. BRANDT

Telephone: (01) Mansion House 6500 & 6599
Telegraphic: Brandtsons, London, EC3
Telex: 28219 & 28483

P.O.Box No. 95
36 Fenchurch Street
London EC3

ALSO MIDLANDS OFFICE:
Newater House, 11 Newhall Street, Birmingham 3
Telephone: (021) Central 2981

1st July, 1964.

Produce Department

Your ref. FST 80/57/02
Our ref. DTN/SW

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Grytviken Whaling Station

(31)

Referring to your letter of the 30th April approving the granting of the sealing licence at South Georgia for the season 1964/65 to the International Fishery Co. Ltd., we beg to inform you that arrangements have now been concluded for the sub-letting of the Grytviken Station to the three Japanese companies jointly as before i.e. Taiyo Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Kyokuyo Hogei Kabushiki Kaisha and International Fishery Co. Ltd. and we shall be pleased to have your confirmation that, as formerly, you will have no objection to granting the said sealing licence to the three above mentioned companies jointly.

We remain, dear Sirs,
Yours truly,
p.p. Wm. BRANDT'S SONS & Co. Ltd.

~~28~~ 30

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			31.8.64

To

etat ADMINOFT ZBH SGA/c

25 No. 236. Whaling stop Yourtel 281 confirmed direct communications at fee £300 per month as last season permitted stop newpara

26 Yourtel 280 asdic permitted stop newpara

27 Salvesen have signalled quote Koyomaru 366.92 grt now substitutes for Konanmaru No 2 unquote

Officer Administering the Government

WHT/LH

mail from 28

fa 19 L

DECODE.

62.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched : 3.9.64 *Time :* 1940 *Received :* 4.9.64 *Time* 0900

23 **In Confidence.** S.G. No. 40 Colonial Office telegram S.G. No. 39.

Salvesen's understand N.S.K. Limited wish to operate 11 (repeat No. 11) vessels in all although no more than 10 whale catchers will operate at any given time and have remitted further £50 for licence fee.

Grateful to know earliest if this is permissible; if so assume Brandt's should be given similar opportunity for 11th vessel if they so wish.

11th N.S.K. vessel is KONAN MARU No. 8 of 471.34 gross tons.

Secer

Reply at 32

G.T.C.: LH
TB

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 4.9.64 *Time :* 1030 *Received :* *Time :*

31 SG 41. In Confidence. Your telegram SG 40. Salvesen whaling. Permissible and agree should offer same to Brandt. It must be made quite clear to both that only ten may operate eleventh craft in reserve with no cheating.

Officer Administering the Government

G.T.C. : WHT/LH

S/C fl. advise AO.

Reply at 38

4.9.64

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

To Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

Despatched : 7th September, *19* 64. *Time* : 1500

Received : *19* *Time :*

No. 246. Following telegrams exchanged with Secretary of State.

31 From Secretary of State "Salvesen's understand N.S.K. Limited wish to operate 11 (repeat No. 11) vessels in all although no more than 10 whale catchers will operate at any given time and have remitted further £50 for licence fee.

Grateful to know earliest if this is permissible; if so assume Brandt's should be given similar opportunity for 11th vessel if they so wish.

11th N.S.K. vessel is Konan Maru No. 8 of 471.34 gross tons."

32 To Secretary of State "Salvesen whaling.

Permissible and agree should offer same to Brandt. It must be made quite clear to both that only ten may operate eleventh craft in reserve with no cheating".

Colonial Secretary

Fo 196

G.T.C. : LH

34

DECODE.

No. 40

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 8th September, *19* 64 *Time :* 1700

Received : 8th September, *19* 64 *Time :* 1600

33

No. 296. My telegram No. 246. Whaling Licences. With both companies operating 10 catchers fee per company £400, two catchers and reefers being free. Salvesens latest payment £50 cover fee due your telegram No. 203 refers. Presume companies bring reserve vessel this should be dealt with as in previous season i.e. no fee charged nor licence issued but when vessel required for whaling licensed vessel coming out of service has her licence transferred to reserve vessel. Grateful your instructions.

11/6/58/C refers

Reply at 35

G.T.C./TB

35

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Officer Administering the Government, Stanley.

To Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

Despatched : 11th September, *19* 64. *Time :* 1100

Received : *19* *Time :*

34 No. 248. Your telegram No. 296. If we can get the extra £50 well and good but if either protest agree we follow your practice previous season. Regret I did not consult you first.

Officer Administering the Government

G.T.C. : WHT/LH

11 9 64

D/4/64 36 C.O. 1

Savingram

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 17 AUG 1964 **No.** 80.

Colonial Office Reference FST 426/57/02 Your reference

With reference to ~~my~~ / your despatch / ~~savingram~~ / telegram No. SG 35

of the 4 August 1964, I enclose, for your information, ~~consideration,~~ ~~observations,~~ a copy of the paper noted below.

SECER

Originator and date	Subject
C.O. 12.8.64 Chr. Salvesen & Co. Ltd 24.7.64	Leith Harbour

(E5155) Wt 29507—8448 5m 12/62 V.B. Gp 791

360

12 August, 1964

FST 426/57/02

Gentlemen,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 24th July applying on behalf of Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd., for licences for a reefer vessel and nine whale-catchers to operate from Leith Harbour, South Georgia, in the 1964/65 Season, and to inform you that the Acting Governor of The Falkland Islands has now agreed to the issue of the licences.

I am also to inform you that a licence for an additional whalecatcher will be issued if required. The licence for the buoy boat is not granted free of charge.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

TELEGRAMS · INLAND & FOREIGN, "SALVESEN, LEITH, TELEX" · TELEX, LEITH 72222

36 b

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: L. M. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
R. B. WEATHERSTONE P. F. S. KITTERMASTER

GLASGOW
45 WEST NILE STREET · C.1

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH
TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

YOUR REF.

OUR REF. GEH/MS.
Operations Dept.

DATE 24th July, 1964.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Leith Harbour, South Georgia

We have been asked by Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. to apply on their behalf for the necessary licences for next season. Would you, therefore, take the necessary steps to issue licences for a reefer vessel and nine whalecatchers. As the licences for the reefer and two of the whalecatchers will be free, we enclose our cheque for £350 to cover the fees for the remaining seven catchers.

N.S.K. have not, as yet, informed us of whether or not they wish us to apply for a fishing licence, but we shall revert later if any further action is required.

Will you please ensure that the Administrative Officer at South Georgia is informed of the fact that the licence fees have been paid here, as, last year, after we had paid the appropriate fees to you, these fees were also charged in our account at South Georgia, and a refund had to be made later by the A.O.

Incidentally, N.S.K. seem to be under the impression that no licence is required for the one buoy boat (included in the nine catchers above) which they intend to operate. As we have never heard of buoy boats, as such, being granted licences free of any fee, we have, as noted, included this vessel in the total applied for above. However if any change has been made in the regulations, no doubt you will let us have the appropriate rebate.

We are,

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

Gordon E Matheson

Savingram

C.O. 1

37

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

21 AUG 1964

Date 12 AUG 1964 **No.** 82

Colonial Office Reference FST 426/57/02 Your reference

With reference to ~~my~~ your ~~despatch~~ ~~savingram~~ telegram No. SG 38

of the 11 August 1964, I enclose, for your ~~information,~~ ~~consideration,~~ ~~observations,~~ a copy of the paper noted below.

SECER

Originator and date	Subject
C.O. — 19.8.64	WHALING
N.S.K.L.Vd. — 6.8.64	

(E5155) Wt 29507—8448 5m 12/62 V.B. Gp 791

37a

8

PST.1/56/57/02

19 August, 1964

Dear Mr. Maclin,

I understand that you have spoken recently with Mr. Wellman, about the passage arrangements for Falkland Islands Government personnel to South Georgia.

I enclose copies of letters which we have received from Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd., and Chr. Salvesen Ltd. (from whom N.S.K. have leased Leith Harbour), from which you will see that N.S.K. assume that the two Whaling Inspectors who will be in charge of inspection at Leith Harbour will be travelling to South Georgia on one of their own vessels - in this case the "NASHIMA MARU" - and could also provide accommodation on this vessel for other Government passengers if required.

I understand that passage arrangements for Government personnel have now been made for the International Fishery Company's "Koyo Maru" which is also sailing from Durban for South Georgia and that no accommodation for Government personnel will be required in N.S.K.'s "Nashima Maru". However, before we inform both Salvesen's and N.S.K. that no Government personnel will be travelling aboard their vessels we should be grateful for confirmation that is in fact the case and that all passage requirements have been met from other sources.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss E.M. Ware)

Mr. MACLIN.
Crown Agents.

376

CABLE ADDRESS:
<NISSUI TOKYO>
CODES USED:
ACME
BENTLEY

NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA, LTD.

3-2, MARUNOUCHI 2-CHOME
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO
JAPAN

TELEPHONE:
231-3541 (20 Lines)

TELEX:
20-23771
Answer Back Code
<NISSUI TOK>

OUR REFERENCE
YOUR REFERENCE

TOKYO, 6 August, 1964

Colonial Office
Great Smith Street
London S.W.1, England

For the attention of Miss E. M. Ware

Dear Miss Ware:

We have the pleasure of forwarding to you the enclosed information pertaining to our Fleet Composition and Fleet Movement Schedule for the forthcoming 1964/65 whaling operations to be conducted at the Leith Harbour Land Station in South Georgia under the new 3-year sub-lease contract concluded with Messrs. Chr. Salvesen & Co. Ltd. of Leith, Scotland.

We presume that the two Whaling Inspectors who will be in charge of inspection at Leith Harbour are planning on obtaining passage to South Georgia on one of our vessels and preparations are being made at our end to collect them at Durban, South Africa, as we did last season. We have in mind the "Kashima Maru" (see attached Schedule) which will be calling at Durban on 17th September and departing same on 19th September for South Georgia where it will arrive on 30th September, according to present plans.

We presently have 9 foreign passengers, including the two Whaling Inspectors, scheduled for passage from Durban to South Georgia aboard the "Kashima Maru" and some catcher boats, and we are not yet certain whether we would have room for more passengers; however, if you should have some government personnel requiring passage to South Georgia, we should like to be informed immediately of your requirements so as to allow sufficient time for necessary arrangements.

It is suggested that contact be made with Messrs. Chr. Salvesen & Co. Ltd. for up-to-date information on possible changes in our ships' movements.

Yours faithfully,

J. Osoegawa

J. Osoegawa
Director
Manager, Whaling Dept.

JO/KY

Encl.

38

DECODE.

No. 43.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 23.9.64 *Time:* 1820 *Received:* 24.9.64 *Time:*

32 SG No. 41. Your telegram SG No. 41.

Whaling licences. Brandt's state their Japanese companies do not repeat not wish to take advantage additional licence.

Secretary of State

G.T.C. : LH
(Intld.) HLB

FST.426/57/02

39

Saving

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 11 SEP 1964

No. 15 Saving SG.

38

Your telegram No. SG.41 of 4th September, 1964.

Whaling

39a-1

The enclosed copy of a letter dated the 29th August 1964 and enclosures from Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Limited, giving revised details of their Fleet Movement and Fleet Composition for the 1964/65 season is forwarded for information.

SECER.

CABLE ADDRESS:
<NISSUI TOKYO>
CODES USED:
ACME
BENTLEY

NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA, LTD.

3-2, MARUNOUCHI 2-CHOME
CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO
JAPAN

TELEPHONE:
231-3541 (20 Lines)

TELEX:
20-23771
Answer Back Code
<NISSUI TOK>

~~37~~ 39a

OUR REFERENCE
YOUR REFERENCE

TOKYO, 29th August, 1964.

Miss E. M. Ware,

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London S.W. 1, England.

Dear Miss Ware,

Re: Fleet Composition and Fleet Movement Schedule, 1964/65.

We submitted to you the above-mentioned Schedule on 6th August 1964 but , as the number of catcher boat operating at South Georgia has been changed, we have the pleasure of forwarding to you the enclosed schedule newly revised.

Please continue your kind guidance and cooperation on us in order to smoothly carry out the 1964/65 our whaling operation at South Georgia,

Yours Faithfully,

NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA, LTD.

J. Osoegawa

J. Osoegawa
Director and Manager of
Whaling Department.

Attached Document:

Fleet Composition and Fleet Movement Schedule 1 COPY.

JO:TY

39 c

II. FLEET MOVEMENT SCHEDULE

FREEZER : Kashima Maru

LV. Japan	25 Aug. '64
AR. Durban	17 Sept.
LV. "	19 "
AR£ South Georgia	30 "
LV. " "	21 Mar.'65
(Non stop to Japan)	
AR. Japan	26 Apr.'65

CATCHERS: Nos. 10, 11, 15, 18, 20 & 23 Konan Maru's

LV. Japan	26 Aug. '64
AR. Durban	16 Sept.
LV. "	18 "
AR. South Georgia	28 "

Nos.10, 15, 17, 18,20 & 23 Konan Maru's:
LV. South Georgia for Antarctic pelagic WG.

Nos. 12 & 17 Konan Maru's

LV. Japan	27 Aug. '64
AR. Durban	17 Sept.
LV. "	19 "
AR. South Georgia	29 "

Nos.11 & 12 Konan Maru's:

In case of No.11 Konan Maru -- LV.SG 21 Mar.'65
Ar.Durban 31 Mar.
LV. " 2 Apr.
AR.Japan 24 "

In case of No.12 Konan Maru -- LV.SG 18 Mar.'65
AR.Durban 28 Mar.
LV. " 30 "
AR.Japan 21 Apr.

No. 7 Konan Maru

LV. Japan	4 Sept.
AR. Miri	10 "
LV. "	12 "
AR. Durban	29 "
LV. "	1 Oct.
AR. South Georgia	12 "
LV. " "	18 Mar. '65
AR. Durban	29 "
LV. "	31 "
AR. Miri	16 Apr.
LV. "	18 "
AR. Japan	24 "

No. 8 Konan Maru

LV. Japan	22 Oct.
AR. Miri	28 "
LV. "	30 "
AR. Durban	16 Nov.
LV. "	18 "
AR. South Georgia	29 "

LV.	South Georgia	18 Mar. '65
AR.	Durban	29 "
LV.	"	31 "
AR.	Miri	16 Apr.
LV.	"	18 "
AR.	Japan	24 "

Koyo Maru

LV.	Japan	5 Oct.
AR.	Miri	16 "
LV.	"	18 "
AR.	Durban	5 Nov.
LV.	"	7 "
AR.	South Georgia	19 "
LV.	" "	18 Mar. '65
Ar.	Durban	29 "
LV.	"	31 "
AR.	Miri	18 Apr.
LV.	"	20 "
AR.	Japan	1 May

FREEZER-CARRIER : Meiko Maru

LV.	Japan	7 Oct.
AR.	South Georgia	19 Nov.
LV.	" "	30 "
AR.	Japan	12 Jan.

Kazushima Maru

LV.	Japan	3 Oct.
AR.	South Georgia	24 Dec.
LV.	" "	24 Jan.'65
AR.	Grimsby	14 Feb.
LV.	"	21 "

Shinyo Maru

LV.	Japan	27 Dec.
AR.	South Georgia	14 Feb. '65
LV.	" "	17 Mar.
AR.	Japan	4 May

CARRIER : Gyokuei Maru

LV.	Antarctic Pelagic whaling grounds	21 Jan.'65
AR.	South Georgia	25 "
LV.	" "	5 Feb.
AR.	Japan	10 Mar.

TANKER : Matsushima Maru

LV.	Antarctic Pelagic whaling grounds	7 Mar.'65
AR.	South Georgia	16 "
LV.	" "	21 "
AR.	One port in Europe(Undecided)	10 Apr.

Undecided (For fuel delivery)

AR.	South Georgia	6 Oct.
LV.	" "	12 "

FST 4-26/57/02

40

Saving

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS (DEPENDENCIES)

Date 18 September, 1964

No. 16 SG Saving

51.

14/10/64

42a

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Chr. Salvesen & Co.Ltd., dated the 7th September 1964, reporting that N.S.K. may wish to fish at the end of the Season with an extra few pelagic catchers.

It would be appreciated if you could advise what reply should be given to N.S.K.

SECRET

Reply at 41.

40a

COPY

CHR. SALVESEN & CO.LTD
Leith,
Scotland.

7th September 1964

GEH/M
OPERATIONS DEPT

Colonial Office
Great Smith Street,
London S.W.1

LEITH HARBOUR
WHALECATCHERS

Dear Sir,

From a recent letter which we have received from N.S.K. it appears that they may wish to fish at the end of the season with an extra few pelagic catchers.

We have suggested to them that the situation will be that, during the season, they will be able to operate up to a maximum of ten whalecatchers atany time, and that substitutes will be allowed, but that a licence fee will have to be paid for every catcher which operates irrespective of the length of time for which it operates.

Would you please confirm to us as soon as possible that the above correctly reflects the situation so that we may assure N.S.K. on the point.

Yours faithfully,

Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LIMITED.

F. I. ref: D/4/64

C. O. ref: FST 426/57/02

41

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 15th October, 1964.

No. 23 SAVING. SOUTH GEORGIA

40 Your Savingram No. SG 16 of the 18th September, 1964.

Leith Harbour Whale Catchers.

Chr. Salvesen and Co. Ltd. are correct in saying that N.S.K. will be able to operate up to a maximum of 10 whale catchers at any time, and that substitutes will be allowed, but that a licence fee will have to be paid for every catcher which operates irrespective of the length of time for which it operates.

N.S.K. may be so advised.

fa

GOVERNOR

WHT/FA

FST.426/57/02

42

Saving

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS (DEPENDENCIES)

Date 5 OCT 1964

No. 19 Saving SG

26 in D/6/58/c

Your telegram SG. No.8 of 29th June 1963

Paragraph (c) - Licence to fish

We have now been informed that N.S.K. do not intend to fish during the 1964/65 season.

SECRET

42 A

This refers to the taking of fish in or near S. Georgia & not whale fishing. [See also fo.14 of D/6/58/c]

43

THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE DATE OF THIS LETTER SHOULD BE QUOTED IN COMMUNICATIONS.

O/Falkland Islands 28/2

CROWN AGENTS
FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4, MILLBANK,
LONDON, S.W.1

TELEGRAMS { INLAND: "CROWN, SOWEST, LONDON."
OVERSEA: "CROWN, LONDON SW1"

TELEPHONE: ABBEY 7730

TELEX NO 24209

6th October, 1964.

Dear Sir,

We are pleased to inform you that we have received from Messrs. Chr. Salvesen & Co. Ltd. the sum of £1,050 being rental for the period from the 1st October 1964 to the 30th September 1965 in respect of the following stations:-

Leith Harbour	£250
Stromness Harbour	£750
Prince Olaf Harbour	£50

The above sum was credited to the South Georgia account on the 20th September 1964.

Yours faithfully,

for the Crown Agents.

Cs. Under what terms do Salvesens hold these 3 leases please?
LA
9/6/65

Leases seen & returned
Yon. LA 11/6

The Colonial Secretary,
Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

REH/JM

Done
S/C Pl. copy 42, 42A + 43 (excluding brackets of 42A) to A.O. S. Georgia & return file to Ag. C.T. to note.
7.11.64

Copied 8/11/64.

DECODE.

No. 24.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched : 18.11.64 *Time :* 0745 *Received :* 19.11.64 *Time :*

SG 45. Colonial Office telegram SG 31. Licences. Brandts advise Japanese Companies do not wish to avail themselves of fishery licence for present year.

SECER

P/L : LH
(Intld.) HLB

COPY

45

Ref:614

King Edward Point,
SOUTH GEORGIA.

9th September, 1964.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Port Stanley.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the copies of licences issued to Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd and the International Fishery Company both of Tokyo, Japan for the 1964/65 Season which are detailed hereunder:-

1. Whale Licences Nos 1/64 - 18/64
45A-B ✓ 2. Fishing Licences Nos 1/64 and 2/64
3. Sealing Licences Nos 1,2,3 and 4/64/65
4. Wireless Telegraphy Licences Nos 6,7,8 and 9/64

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) D.J. Coleman

Administrative Officer,
SOUTH GEORGIA.

45 A

LICENCE NO 1/64

LICENCE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND THE DEPENDENCIES THEREOF TO

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY CO., OF TOKYO JAPAN, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE LICENSEE.

This Licence is issued subject to the conditions hereinafter set out.

1. The Licensee shall have the right to take fish of all species within the territorial waters of South Georgia and to process and export such fish and their by-products during the period of one year from 1st October, 1964.

2. The Licensee shall, during the period of the Licence, take all steps as may be deemed necessary to carry out research work in connection with fishing round South Georgia with a view to the exportation of fish and the products therefrom.

3. A fee of £100 per annum shall be payable on the 1st October of each year the license is in force.

4. The Licensee shall render to the Governor reports and returns in such form as he may require regarding fish taken under this Licence and of the products manufactured therefrom.

5. The Governor may suspend or amend this Licence on the grounds of Public Emergency without compensation.

6. This Licence is not transferable without the consent of the Governor.

7. In the event of any breach of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this Licence, it may be terminated by the Governor without further notice.

8. In the event of any doubt or ambiguity in the interpretation of this Licence the decision of the Governor shall be final.

(Sgd) .....

for Governor

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
SOUTH GEORGIA
FALKLAND IS. DEPENDENCIES

26th August, 1964.

45 B

LICENCE NO 2/64

LICENCE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND THE DEPENDENCIES THEREOF TO

NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA LTD., OF TOKYO, JAPAN, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE LICENSEE.

This Licence is issued subject to the conditions hereinafter set out.

1. The Licensee shall have the right to take fish of all species within the territorial waters of South Georgia and to process and export such fish and their by-products during the period of one year from 1st October, 1964.

2. The Licensee shall, during the period of the Licence, take all steps as may be deemed necessary to carry out research work in connection with fishing round South Georgia with a view to the exportation of fish and the products therefrom.

3. A fee of £100 per annum shall be payable on the 1st October of each year the licence is in force.

4. The Licensee shall render to the Governor reports and returns in such form as he may require regarding fish taken under this Licence and of the products manufactured therefrom.

5. The Governor may suspend or amend this Licence on the grounds of Public Emergency without compensation.

6. This Licence is not transferable without the consent of the Governor.

7. In the event of any breach of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this Licence, it may be terminated by the Governor without further notice.

8. In the event of any doubt or ambiguity in the interpretation of this Licence the decision of the Governor shall be final.

(Sgd) .....

for Governor.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

SOUTH GEORGIA
FALKLAND IS. DEPENDENCIES

26th August, 1964.

F. I. ref: D/23/47/III & D/4/64

C. O. ref:

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 24th November, 1964.

No. 27 SAVING. SOUTH GEORGIA

Licences.

SA-B

Enclosed herewith are duplicates of Whaling and Fishing Licences issued to the International Fishery Company and to the Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Ltd., both of Tokyo, Japan, for the season 1964/65.

GOVERNOR

Pa

FA

46

DECODE.

No. 153.

TELEGRAM.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 16th December, 1964. *Time :* 1800

Received : 17th December, 1964. *Time :* 0900

No. 405. Brandts have informed Manager Albion Star fishing licence cancelled and have instructed him to claim refund. Can confirm International Fishery Company did not fish this year grateful your instruction.

Administrative Officer

P/L : LH
(Intld.) HLB

Reply at 47

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			21.12.64

To

etat ADMINOFF ZBH SGA/c

46

No. 336. Yourtel 405 fishing licence stop The licence was for a right repeat right to fish granted by the Governor stop The fact IFC didnot use their right does not involve cancellation and the licence cannot be cancelled by the licensee stop Regret no refund

Secretary

WHT/LH

S.

C.S. I agree with you

CH 22/12

(36B)
(4)(28B)
(42)

(1)

Saharan Brandy both requested licenses and both failed to use them.

Any view is that the license is issued by 'The Governor' & failure of the licensee to make use of it does not constitute cancellation.

The amount involved is only £100 & I have said a refund cannot be made.

× The license is for the right to fish, & if the Companies did not use or take up their right it is their fault.

S.

19.12.64

49

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 153.

From Administrative Officer, South Georgia.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 16th December, *1964.* *Time :* 1800

Received : 17th December, *1964.* *Time :* 0900

No. 405. Brandts have informed Manager Albion Star fishing licence cancelled and have instructed him to claim refund. Can confirm International Fishery Company did not fish this year grateful your instruction.

Administrative Officer

50

C.S. P/L : LH 51
(Intld.) HLB

Yes. Thus refers to fish not whale fishing

6.

I asked Mr. MURAJI of I.F.C. at Grytviken whether his company had fished for fish and I understood him to say that they did one trial run last season – none this. But who has cancelled licence?

LH 18/12

52

DECODE.

No. 5.

TELEGRAM.

From Commanding Officer, H.M.S. Protector.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 2nd January, *19* 65. *Time :* 1220

Received : *19* *Time :*

Five Japanese whale catchers were seen last night
60 miles south of Cape Pembroke steering 260 at 15 knots.

CO

P/L : LH

CS

Ref 51. I.F.C. cancelled licence.
12/1/65.

KIV 51

53
L4
29/6

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 28:6:65 *Time:* 2230 *Received:* 28:6:65 *Time:* 1900

IMMEDIATE:

S.G. 12.

Whaling from land stations.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have advised at meeting of International Whaling Commission being held in London this week that there is possibility Russians and Norwegians may endeavour to have restrictions placed upon activities of land stations because of similar restrictions on pelagic fleets. From information supplied by Ministry during period 1957/58 to 1964/65 decrease in whale catches (Baleen whales) in southern hemisphere were - from pelagic whaling - 14,850 to 7,000; South Georgia land stations - 1,285 to 340; all land stations (including South Georgia) - 2,912 to 900 (in 1963/64). It seems (a) South Georgia land stations suffered more than southern hemisphere land stations in general from decline in abundance of whales in southern hemisphere, (b) catches by land stations, particularly South Georgia, have already declined level comparable much greater reduction pelagic catch.

Ministry policy towards whaling from land stations, with particular reference to South Georgia, is that because (a) on general equity grounds any restrictions on whaling by land stations should extend all southern hemisphere stations not just South Georgia, not possible justify reduction whaling by land stations in southern hemisphere, although consideration could perhaps be given imposition ceiling at about present level of catch. Ministry's view is that any ceiling would need to be imposed in terms of actual units separately for South Georgia and other land stations because different seasonal - of their activities.

Grateful your immediate views on above, to learn in case question of restrictions in raised this week -

(1) whether leases of land stations on South Georgia contain any limitation on amount permissible and if so what are limitations.

(2) What would consequences of British Governemnt being forced to consider either to set ceiling at about present level or to setting limit at lower level (from 1966/67 this could be as low as half repeat half present level).

CYPHER 'E' : SC

Reply at 54

DECODE.

54
29/6

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 29:6:65 *Time:* 1600 *Received:* *Time:*

IMMEDIATE.

CONFIDENTIAL.

S.G. 13.

53

Your telegram S.G. 12.

Whaling.

It seems inevitable that land stations will have to conform and our aim should be to obtain most favourable quota for South Georgia. Suggest that despite different seasons South Georgia quota be linked to other southern hemisphere land stations as acceptance of figure for South Georgia alone may react to our disadvantage. Leases of land stations contain no limitation on catches. Total 1964/65 catch was 552 Fin 409 Sei 60 Sperm total 1021(and). Although we expect both companies to operate in coming season we have not had positive confirmation of this. Ceiling at 1964/65 figure would probably be acceptable albeit reluctantly but lower ceiling in following season would probably force at least one company to withdraw.

CYPHER 'E' : SC

55

CS. Please see page 4 of 311 on D4/50/11 — Discussed with Mr 1/2/65.

Grytviken 279 Fin = 140 BWU
5 Sei = 1 BWU
141

Leith 224 Fin = 112 BWU
501 Sei = 83 BWU
195

Sperm whales ignored.
141 + 195 = 336 BWU which approximates to the 340 quoted by Colonial Office & Brandts.

Grytviken operated from 1 October to 3 December 1964, ~~for two months~~ with 10 catchers (pp. 2 + 3 of Coleman report) = 9 weeks x 10 catchers = 90 catcher/weeks.
Leith operated from 7 October to 30 November 1964 with an average of 9 catchers and from 1 December 1964 to 23 March 1965 with 5 catchers (p. 3 of Coleman rep.
= 8 weeks x 9 catchers plus 16 weeks x 5 catchers
= 152 catcher/weeks.
90 catcher/weeks gave Grytviken 141 BWU
152 " " " Leith 195 BWU.
Theoretically from 1st November 1964 to 23rd March 1965 rather more than 24 weeks were available.

In theory, in 240 catcher/weeks
Grytviken could have caught $\frac{141 \times 240}{90} = 376$ BWU.

Leith could have caught $\frac{195 \times 240}{152} = 308$ BWU.

If my calculations are correct (perhaps C.T. would care to check), Grytviken have the edge on Leith.

In their telegram Brandts ask for:

(a) proportional adjustment i.e. 376 BWU for Grytviken

* (b) twice Leith for total quota for SG i.e. 195 × 2 = 390 BWU for ~~Grytviken~~ S.G. i.e. ~~and~~ 195 for each station

(c) failing either of the above 50% of total eventual allocation S. Georgia "as stations identical" (remember that phrase – it may be helpful in days to come)

As Colonial Office have mentioned 340 BWU for SG as a whole, 50% of that to each station = 170 BWU which might at a pinch satisfy Grytviken (despite their telegram) but would raise a howl from Leith.

I think we should advocate minimum SG total quota of ~~their~~ twice Leith 1964/65 i.e. 390 and divide it 50/50. There are precedents among nations for swopping quotas, so I should think that if Grytviken again had a short season Leith could ~~take~~ take over their unused portion – though I would rather not complicate the issue.

My telegram sent to C.O. this evening is attached. Please return for typing. The telegram for Brandts ~~[redacted]~~ has NOT yet gone. Please ring me re all this.

AH 30/6/65

DECODE.

No. 29.

TELEGRAM.

~~186~~ 56

From Albion Star care Brandtsons, London EC3

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched : 30th June, *19* 65 *Time :* 1304

Received : 1st July, *19* 65 *Time :*

185 in D/18/5/04

Reference your telegram yesterday understand whaling conference recommending South Georgia catch limited last years results totalling 340 BWUS. We so far uncommitted Japanese coming season and whilst appreciate adviseability limitation in line pelagic catch consider recommendation quite inequitable as Japanese companies leasing Grytviken last season only operated two months despite our strong recommendation full six months. Total quota should therefore be adjusted proportionally or calculated at least as twice Leith Harbour which operated full allowable period. If this impossible arrange must insist Grytviken allocated fifty per cent total eventual allocation South Georgia as stations identical and our quote should not be prejudiced by previous Japanese domestic arrangements. Would appreciate your cabling Colonial Office your support our contention enable us decide future operations.

Reply at ~~187~~ 57

P/L : LS

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			1.7.65

To

etat ALBION STAR CARE BRANDTSONS LONDON

(Conf. copy 'phoned Post Office ~~xx~~ 16.10/1st)

SGA/c

Yourtel 30th matter under consideration with Colonial Office

Secretary

LS

DECODE.

58

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 1:7:65 *Time:* 1700 *Received:* *Time:*

IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL.

S.G. 15.

Whaling.

54

Further my telegrams S.G. 13 and S.G. 14 while adhering to my suggestion that South Georgia quota be linked to other Southern Hemisphere land stations, if we are pressed would recommend minimum 390 repeat 390 BWUs i.e. twice Leith catch last season. Albion Star have already raised question of next quota and told under consideration with you.

CYPHER 'E' : SC

DECODE.

58a

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 2:7:65 Time: 1600 Received: Time:

IMMEDIATE:

CONFIDENTIAL.

S.G. 14.

54

Further my telegram S.G. 13.

Whaling South Georgia.

1964/65 catch was taken by two companies. Leith operated for full six months but with reduced number of catchers for second half of period. Grytviken operated for only two months. This latter short season was due to domestic reasons and there is every hope that both companies will operate for full six months next season. Any quota based on last season's catch should therefore be adjusted upwards proportionately otherwise we may expect serious arguments between Salvesen and Brandts with consequential difficulties.

CYPHER 'E' : SC

59

DECODE.

No. 60.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Leith Edinburgh.

To Governor, Falkland Islands.

See 98 for Colonial Office comments on 33 ✓ BWU ✓ 10.6.65

Despatched : 2nd July, *19* 65 *Time :* 1744

Received : *19* *Time :*

It is probable that international whaling commission will ask Governments to limit catch from all land stations in Southern Hemisphere to level reached in previous season. Total catch at South Georgia last season was 335 units of which 195 were taken by Leith Harbour. Catch division in 1963/64 was similar. May we have your confirmation that if total catch for 1965/66 is limited to 1964/65 total Leith Harbour will again be permitted to take 195 units. As you know we have a three year agreement with Nippon Suisan Kaisha of which two years have still to run. To secure performance of the agreement we shall have to assure NSK that they will be allowed to take in future the same catch as in the past.

Salvesen

Reply at 60.

P/L : LS

60

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			5.7.65

To

etat SALVESEN EEITH TELEX SGA/c

59 Yourtel 2nd whaling allocation South Georgia stop Matter is under discussion and Colonial Office informed stop Your interests fully appreciated

Governor

BU 12.7.65

LS

BU 24.7.65

61

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Ryan, Albion Star, London.

To Governor, Falkland Islands.

Despatched : 18th July, *19* 65 *Time :* 2359

Received : 19th July, *19* 65 *Time :*

Understand 386 blue whale units will stand as total South Georgia quota unless you strongly oppose. If quota approved unopposed consider uneconomical two stations we as a British company will operate only if total quota is adjudicated to us please cable urgently enable us take further steps as time getting short.

Ryan Albion Star

Reply at 62

P/L . LS

62

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			20.7.65

To

etat BRANDTSONS LONDON SGA/c

61 Yourtel 18th July whaling stop Regret unable reconcile your request for
56 total quota with yourtel 30th June stop Grateful clarification

Secretary

Reply at 64

LS

DECODE.

63

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 20.7.65 *Time :* 1130 *Received :* *Time :*

54, 58a

SG 18. Whaling South Georgia. Grateful know reaction my telegrams SG 13 and SG 14. Ryan Albion Star has protested about total allocation 386 units of which we have so far heard nothing.

Governor

Reply at 70

P/L : LS

Bu 24/7/65

64

DECODE.

No. 41.

TELEGRAM.

From Brandtsons, London.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

22/7

Despatched : 21st July, *19* 65 *Time :*

Received : 21st July *19* 65 *Time :*

62

Your telegram 20th. Grytviken Japanese companies position still unclarified but if renewing lease they intend only operating two months consequently probably satisfied fifty per cent quota. Albion Stars own position not comparable as do not operate pelagically and must work full six months season as Norwegian operatives can only be contracted full period consequently uneconomical unless permitted catch about 400 BWUS similar 1961/62 season when last operated independently.

Brandtsons

P/L : LS

Reply at 66.

T/C.

Tel. 64

A surprisingly weak reply to our ~~63~~. 62

I cannot see that Brandis (albeit Swan) can insist on retrospective allocations.

I suggest we reply:

Agreed "Am informing Colonial Office of your view"

and signal the C.O. repeating the text of 64 adding that we cannot see any good reason to suggest an allocation and SG 15 different to that outlined in telegrams SG 13 & SG 14.

Agreed with addition of reference to SG 15

[illegible] 22/7

[illegible] 22/7

66

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			23.7.65

To

etat BRANDTSONS LONDON SGA/c

64 Yourtel 21st I am informing Colonial Office your view

Secretary

LS

DECODE.

67

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 23.7.65 *Time :* 0930 *Received :* *Time :*

SG 19. Whaling South Georgia. Brandts for Albion Star have signalled

61, 64

"Understand 386 blue whale units will stand as total South Georgia quota unless you strongly oppose. If quota approved unopposed consider uneconomical two stations we as a British company will operate only if total quota is adjudicated to us. Grytviken Japanese companies intend only operating two months consequently probably satisfied fifty per cent quota. Albion Stars own position not comparable as do not operate pelagically and must work full six months season as Norwegian operatives can only be contracted full period consequently uneconomical unless permitted catch about 400 BWUS similar 1961/62 season when last operated independently."

54, 56, 58

I cannot see any good reason to suggest any allocation different to that outlined in my telegrams SG 13 SG 14 and SG 15.

Governor

BU 15.8.65

P/L : LS

C.S. Interesting. Please return to me on appropriate file.

68

TELEGRAMS "INLAND & FOREIGN, "SALVESEN, LEITH, TELEX" TELEX, LEITH 72222

24 26/7 S. 2817

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

GLASGOW
45 WEST NILE STREET . C.1

G. P. O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH

TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

YOUR REF. OUR REF. DATE

GHE/CLB 11th June 1965.

His Excellency The Governor,
Government House,
PORT STANLEY,
Falkland Islands.

Dear Haskard,

I think you may be interested to hear of the present position in Antarctic whaling. There was a Special Conference in London in May at which a ceiling of 4500 units was provisionally fixed for the coming season. This is a big reduction from the 8000 units which applied for last season. The agreement is made with reservations as the Russians want a revision of the Quota Agreement and the Japs want the International Observer Agreement, on which the Russians have stalled for many years, put into effect; but the probability is that the main conference, which is to be held at the end of this month, will confirm it. Last season's catch decreased again in accordance with scientific predictions, but there was a big catch of sei whales in the areas near the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. We have always thought that the stocks of sei whales were relatively small and it is difficult to believe that catch of sei could continue at this level. Accordingly, even with the smaller number of factories fishing next season and the lower catch ceiling, it must be expected that the catch per unit of effort will again go down. The Quota Agreement, which gave us 5% in pelagic whaling, runs out at the end of the coming season and will have to be renegotiated. We are pressing the British Government to ensure that U.K. retains a share in any new quota agreement, although the lower catch ceiling would in fact give us a quota too small to operate an expedition on. I enclose a copy of a recent memo to the Ministry of Fisheries on this question which you may find of interest.

We /

We are also concerned to protect the position of land stations in any future whaling agreement and we have recently written to the Ministry giving our views on this (copy attached).

I am sorry that after all the representations we made last year Nippon Suisan Kaisha decided not to apply for a sealing licence. We were keen that they should do so as this would certainly have strengthened the economy of Leith Harbour, but they are always very cautious about entering new fields. I hope that they may interest themselves in this another year.

You may be interested to hear that I visited the company which sent down a sealing expedition to the Antarctic last year. The catch was very poor, only about 1200 seals, but they still seem to be keen on the idea and believe that they will eventually find areas where seals congregate in large numbers. Our own experience is that they are thinly spread over big areas, and so difficult to catch - although the Dundee whalers in 1893 had some success off the north east coast of Graham Land.

Pelahar?

I hear from Lynch and Johansen that you came down to South Georgia last year and that they much appreciated your visit to Leith Harbour.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

G.H. Elliot

Enc.

68a

COPY

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

29 Bernard Street,
LEITH.

GHE/CLB

9th June 1965.

The Fisheries Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
Whitehall Place,
LONDON S.W.1.

Dear Tame,

Antarctic Land Stations

We are worried that there may be an attempt this year by pelagic whaling countries, in particular Norway, to get special catch restrictions imposed on the South Georgia land stations. This would be outside the powers of the International Whaling Convention, since Article V paragraph 2 (c) states that it shall not "allocate specific quotas to any factory or ship or land station or to any group of factory ships or land stations". But the point could be brought up in discussions on the five-nation quota agreement. We already have of course a Quota Agreement valid until the end of the 65/66 season and there is no reason why this should be amended. But the question of land stations could be raised in a future quota agreement applying from 1966 onwards.

It might be claimed that South Georgia land stations should be limited in catch because they now provide the only unrestricted part of Antarctic whaling. But, in fact, the land station catches have in recent years gone down by more than the pelagic catches. In 1960/61 the intended pelagic catch ceiling was 15,000 units, in 1963/64 the actual catch was about 7000 units. This represents a drop of 53%. The corresponding catches for South Georgia were - 60/61 829 units, 63/64 335 units, showing a drop of 60%. In fact, the relative taxation on the whale stocks from the land stations has been very much less than these figures suggest, since the catch in 61/62 and 63/64 was quite low and there was no catch at all in 62/63. Even the proposed reduction of the pelagic whaling ceiling to 4500, representing a reduction of 70% from the 60/61 level, does not, on these records, justify restriction of the land stations.

Apart /

Apart from this it must be emphasised that whaling land stations are in a special position. Their catch is in any case naturally restricted by the operating radius of their catchers. A land station is much more vulnerable than a floating factory since, if it is denied the opportunity to harvest the resources in its neighbourhood, it cannot, like a floating factory, simply move elsewhere, but must close down, and would probably after two or three years idleness deteriorate so much that it could not be started again. Land stations are a permanent part of the economy of the territory in which they are situated, and to close them down would have much greater political and industrial effect than the lay-up of a floating factory. A further consideration is that in the very long run it is possible that land stations may be able to continue their operations on a modest scale when it is no longer economic for floating factories to do so.

These factors have always been recognised by the International Whaling Commission. The Commission has historically, and rightly, concentrated in its conservation measures on limiting the catch of the floating factory, with its vastly greater catching power and flexibility, leaving land stations, both Antarctic and others, outside all catch ceiling agreements. Apart from this land stations have often been given special concessions simply to help them to continue in operation. For example the station in British Columbia is permitted to take shorter fin whales than the Convention's minimum purely for this reason. We see no grounds for the Commission to change its present policy of special treatment of land stations.

In summary, the present position is that, provided the Quota Agreement continues its course to the end of its period of operation, as we assume it will, land station operation will not be affected. In discussions on a future quota agreement pelagic operators might claim that land stations should also be considered. This would of course involve not only South Georgia, but also Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, all of which take whales from the same stocks. Apart from the practical problems of getting an agreement with these three countries, who would then be added to the present five, it is pretty certain that they would all take the same view - that land stations merit the same special treatment in the future which they have had in the past and should be left outside any arrangements for catch ceiling or quotas.

I shall be replying to your letter of June 1st on pelagic whaling shortly.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. ELLIOT

The British share of Antarctic whaling.

The present quota agreement was signed, after lengthy negotiation, in June 1962 between the five countries then engaged in pelagic whaling. The U.K. quota was 9%, but before the agreement was put into effect we had sold SOUTHERN VENTURER, with 4% of our quota, to Japan, leaving us 5% for S.H.

During the 1963 whaling conference it became clear, both from the 62/63 catch figures and from the report of the Committee of three scientists, that the catch ceiling would have to be drastically reduced. This meant that fairly soon the U.K. share of the permitted catch would be too small to allow us to operate our expedition economically. There was the possibility that the U.K. Government might be induced to hold out for a special U.K. minimum quota which would keep us going, but in view of the strong conservationist pressures we thought it unlikely that H.M.G. would adopt this policy. The only alternative then was to preserve the value of our whaling interest by amalgamating our quota with that of the Japanese, to whom the extra units were of considerable value. This policy has probably been a good one. After we sold our quota there was a steep rise in the prices of whale oil and meat extract, and we might have earned rather more by operating within our 500 units in 1963/64 and 400 units in 1964/65 than we were paid for the quota transfer; but, for 1965/66, the last year of the quota agreement, it is very doubtful if we could have sent out our expedition on a ceiling of 225 units (5% of 4500), and H.M.G. would have been in an embarrassing negotiating position.

In 1966 the position again becomes open. The catch ceiling for 1966/67 is likely to be 4000 units or less, and all the interested countries will be concerned to divide this catch into national quotas rather than revert to the "free for all" which applied before 1962. Any quota proposal to be acceptable must reflect fairly closely the balance of power in the industry. Norway started the present quota agreement with an over-generous quota, since it included provision for two obsolete factories which in fact never operated under the agreement. A further expedition has since laid up for economic reasons, and the remaining ships have recently taken little more than half their quotas. It must be expected therefore that the Japanese and Russians will demand that Norway's share of the next quota agreement corresponds to her catching effectiveness. U.K. is not in this position. The U.K. expedition did not transfer to Japan as an alternative to economic lay-up, but because the reducing catch ceiling would, it appeared, shortly make independent operation impossible. U.K. can accordingly claim with reason that it retains catching effectiveness corresponding to its quota.

The U.K. position then is that with the return of S.H. from Japan it regains catching effectiveness corresponding to ½ of the Antarctic fleets, and would be prepared to use it if there was no catch ceiling agreement. In the interests of conservation U.K. is ready to reduce her catch ceiling pari passu with other countries. But whereas for countries with large fleets such reduction merely concentrates their interests on to fewer units, for U.K. this reduction, in bringing her quota below the operating level for one factory, would mean the complete extinction of U.K. whaling interests, which would be unreasonable. Accordingly provision must be made for amalgamation /

amalgamation of quotas which are too small to be operated by themselves. There seems no reason why this argument should not be accepted by the other signatories to the Agreement, backed as it is by the potential operation of S.H.

This is not simply a bargaining argument. This company has operated in the Antarctic since 1909 and was only forced out of active participation because of the declining whale stocks and the corresponding need for conservation. Although we recognise that the overriding requirements of conservation make it virtually impossible for a country with a small share of the total fleets to secure the special treatment in quota allocation necessary to allow an expedition to operate, we regard our withdrawal from the industry as a temporary one, and have every hope and intention of re-entering it when stocks have been stabilised and allowed to recover.

Given that the catch ceiling was too low for S.H. to operate on her 5% quota we would have to make an arrangement for amalgamation with one of the other countries. Russia is out, and Norway could probably not make use of an extra quota. There remain the alternatives of an arrangement with Japan, as now, or of joining up with Holland to run one expedition on the combined British and Dutch quotas. The latter is a theoretic possibility, but the Dutch are almost impossible to cooperate with, and even 11% of a future possible catch ceiling of 2000 units would hardly produce enough to operate on. The most likely arrangement is one with Japan by which the Japanese take over the U.K. quota, perhaps on a fixed payment per unit. It would be necessary for us to pursue negotiations for amalgamations at the same time as a new quota agreement was being discussed between governments. It might be difficult for the large whaling countries to accept a position in which Holland and U.K. received quotas but did not use them.

In the long term the U.K. interest is that the Antarctic whale fisheries could be, if properly controlled, a considerable and permanent source of wealth in which, as stressed above, U.K. might actively share in the future. In the shorter term U.K. quota interests have a value to other countries which could be as high as £500 per unit. This benefits U.K. balance of payments, H.M. Treasury (through taxation) and, of course, ourselves. It would be quite wrong at this stage to let our interests lapse on the grounds that Antarctic whaling would inevitably come to an end within a very short time.

There are also strong arguments for continued U.K. Government participation which overlap into fields of foreign policy. The Japanese, as we know from many conversations with them, are very disturbed at the possibility of their being left to confront the Russians alone in the Antarctic. They already have to do this in other fisheries (e.g. North Pacific) and they are afraid that without the intervention of other countries they might be squeezed by the Russians to an intolerable position in Antarctic whaling. They are particularly keen that U.K. should continue to be there to hold a balance. U.K. has permanent political and economic interests in the area (Falkland Islands, South Georgia) and H.M.G. would presumably much prefer a position in which Japanese and Russian interests were reasonably balanced, with U.K. participation, to a Russian preponderance in the Antarctic, particularly since U.K. economic interests in South Georgia (the whaling stations) are now entirely maintained by Japanese activity.

GHE/CLB
13.5.65

69
726

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1805

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London EC3

ALSO MIDLANDS OFFICE:
Newater House, 11 Newhall Street, Birmingham 3
Telephone: (021) Central 2981

2nd July, 1965.

Produce Department
DTN/SW

The Colonial Secretary,
PORT STANLEY,
Falkland Islands.

Dear Sir,

69a.

We beg to refer to our recent exchange of telegrams regarding the proposed limitation of the South Georgia catch and for the information of His Excellency The Governor we beg to enclose herewith copy of our today's letter to Mr. J. Graham of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.

We will let you know as soon as some decision has been reached regarding the next season's operations of Albion Star (South Georgia) Ltd. Meanwhile,

we remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
p.p. Wm. BRANDT'S SONS & Co. Ltd.

69a

Wm BRANDT'S SONS & Co LTD
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Newater House, 11 Newhall Street, Birmingham 3
Telephone: (021) Central 2981

2nd July, 1965.

Produce Department
DTN/SW

J. Graham Esq.,
Fisheries Division,
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food,
Whitehall Place,
East Block,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

South Georgia Whaling Operations

We beg to refer to our recent conversation regarding the proposed restriction on the whale catch from the two land stations at South Georgia, which we understand has been tentatively agreed at a total of 340 blue whale units based on last year's catch results of 200 blue whale units at Leith Harbour and 140 blue whale units at Grytviken.

In the first place we must express on behalf of our principals, Messrs. Albion Star (South Georgia) Ltd., their anxiety about the arbitrary fixing of the blue whale unit figure as far as their station at Grytviken is concerned. As you no doubt appreciate, the operations of land stations have always been limited by their immobility, length of season and number of catchers allowed.

Owing to the increased number of floating factories operating since the war, the customary hunting grounds have become so overfished that the expeditions have moved more and more into the areas around South Georgia where the whale is still to be found in greater numbers than elsewhere. As a consequence the operations at South Georgia have themselves shown diminishing results and any added restrictions now to the land stations can only result in their entire early abandonment.

../..

W. BRANDT'S SONS & CO., LTD.,
LONDON.

2nd July, 1965.

J. Graham Esq.

Although we do appreciate that with the general desire to conserve the whale stocks it may now be necessary in some way to legislate for limitation of land stations' operations, nevertheless we maintain that by using the 1964/65 catch at Grytviken as a basis for any specific restriction, the operations from this particular land station are very seriously prejudiced. The Consortium of Japanese Companies leasing Grytviken have for the last two years only operated there for two months i.e. November and December as after this period the crews have been absorbed into their pelagic operations.

We beg to draw your attention to the fact that in the season 1961/62, which was the last season in which the Albion Star Company operated the station themselves, the actual number of whales caught were for the six months season allowable:-

	661 Fin Whales	=	330.5	BWU's
and	447 Sei Whales	=	74.5	BWU's
			405.0	BWU's

Owing to the low whale oil prices ruling at that time, the operation unfortunately proved an uneconomical venture resulting in the temporary suspension of Albion Star's own activities. For the last two seasons during which the Grytviken station has been operated by the Japanese Companies for only two months the catches have been:-

for the season 1963/64	363 Fin Whales	=	181.5	BWU's
" " " 1964/65	279 Fin Whales	=	139.5	BWU's
	5 Sei Whales	=	0.8	BWU's
			140.3	BWU's

It can thus be clearly seen that by taking the 1964/65 season as the basis for a future quota the Grytviken station is receiving a quite inequitable treatment.

We can assure you that Messrs. Albion Star (South Georgia) Ltd. have continually pressed the Japanese Companies to operate at Grytviken for the full six months period but merely for their own domestic reasons the Japanese Companies have seen fit

../..

2nd July, 1965.

J. Graham Esq.

to operate for two months only. It is surely not the intention that any future operations of the British Albion Star Company should thus be unfairly penalised.

We should much appreciate it if you would be good enough to give this most important matter your early reconsideration. We cannot help feeling that a fair basis on which the South Georgia quota should be fixed, i.e. for Grytviken and Leith Harbour, should be at least at twice the Grytviken catch for the year 1961/62 and that the two stations at South Georgia should receive identical treatment. Failing this there can be little doubt that we shall see the end of British whaling in this territory which has pioneered the industry and has been the home of whaling in the Antarctic for the past 60 years.

We remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
For and on behalf of,
WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD.,

Director.

70

DECODE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From SECRETARY OF STATE ~~FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION~~ to GOVERNOR

Despatched: 29.7.65 Time: 0249 Received: 29.9 65 Time

63

SG 16. Your telegram SG 18. Whaling. Still under urgent consideration with Ministry. Will advise developments as soon as possible.

SECRETARY

P/L : LS

Ref: D/6/58/II.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

4th August, 1965.

Dear Sirs,

When Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. were granted a sub lease for the 1963/64 season it was agreed by the Governor, and I quote from Colonial Office letter to you reference LFSR 54/57/03 dated the 11th October, 1963

> "The Governor also agrees that for the experimental year no charge will be made in respect of additional administrative expenses resulting from the take-over by Japanese Companies, on the condition that the boat will be made available to the Administrative Officer whenever it is required."

The boat in question being what is termed a "service boat" used for the purpose of communication between Leith Harbour and the Government Station. During the winter of 1964 this boat was lost and while it was admitted that this fact was only known to Nippon Suisan Kaisha after they left Japan for South Georgia, no effort was made to replace it.

I shall be obliged if you will inform Nippon Suisan Kaisha that a service boat is expected of them for the 1965/66 season, and with a number of fishing vessels at their disposal there should be no difficulty in meeting this condition of their lease.

It is not Government's intention to make any charge in respect of additional administrative expenses.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W.H. THOMPSON

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Messrs. Chr. Salvesen and Co. Ltd.,
29 Bernard Street,
Leith,
SCOTLAND

IM.

Copy to A/O, S.G. for information.

DECODE.

No. 31.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Edinburgh

To Governor, Stanley.

Despatched : 4th August, *19* 65 *Time :*

Received : *19* *Time :*

59 With reference to our telegram of 2nd July we have received today from NSK the following message

"re South Georgia catch quotas for 1965/66 season. With the departure date of Kashimamaru fast approaching we find ourselves in serious predicament owing to absence of any official clarification on above subject. Although Falklands may possibly announce its position shortly, any delay in announcement will compel us to postpone departure of Kashimamaru unless in the meantime official assurance can be obtained that NSK may proceed with whaling operations as planned or that no change is being contemplated as regards the 1965/66 season. Grateful if you would urgently contact the Falkland authorities to obtain such assurance".

60 After receiving your telegram of 5th July we wrote to the Colonial Office on ~~7th~~ 15th and 29th July, in the latter two letters making the point now being made by NSK and emphasising the necessity of reaching a quick decision. In view of the gravity of the situation we trust that you will now make every endeavour to resolve this matter and put us in a position to reply to NSK within the next few days. We have copied this telegram to the Colonial Office and Minagfish.

Salvesen

Reply at 73

P/L : LS

73

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			4.8.65

To

etat SALVESEN LEITH TELEX SGA/o

72 Yourtel 4th any situation is appreciated but we have no news of outcome London negotiations stop Colonial Office has assured us matter under urgent consideration and have promised advise developments as soon as possible

Governor

LS

CS 5, 9/8 6

~~72~~ 74

D/4/64

August, 1965

68

Many thanks for your letter GHE/CLB of 11th June. Due to our irregular mail service I fear that this reply will not leave Stanley until 16th August.

It was very good of you to send me the extremely interesting enclosures on the subject of Antarctic land stations and the British share in Antarctic whaling. Background information of this sort is always extremely useful and I shall always be glad to have the benefit of your advice on whaling matters.

As I write, the position regarding the quota for South Georgia is still unresolved and with telegrams passing backwards and forwards between the whaling companies, the Colonial Office and ourselves, anything which I might reasonably say in a letter would already belong out of date before you received it.

However, as I think you are well aware, I am very anxious that reasonable decisions should be taken with regard to South Georgia and I hope that, whatever the outcome of present negotiations, it will be recognised that the Government here is anxious to achieve a fair solution to the problem of limitation of catches.

I do not know whether there is any likelihood of you being able to pay South Georgia a visit but should you travel by way of the Falklands my wife and I would be particularly glad if you would stay with us while in Stanley.

Ch

G.H. Elliot Esq.,
Chr. Salvesen & Co.Ltd.,
29 Bernard Street,
Leith

Bu 20.8.65

75

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

Ll 10/8

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 10.8.65 *Time :* 1000 *Received :* *Time :*

PRIORITY.

SG 21. Whaling quota. Seriously perturbed absence any indication South Georgia whale quota. My recommendation made on 1st July was for 390 BWUs to be divided equally between Leith and Grytviken. Departure of ships from Japan now imminent and I feel we shall be open to criticism if indication of quota not speedily given. You have hitherto corresponded with whaling companies on our behalf. Grateful if you would now confirm to companies my recommendation or else advise me what is causing delay.

Governor

G.T.C. : LS

Bu 20/8/65

76

DECODE.

No. 28.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Leith.

To Governor, Falkland Islands.

Despatched : 10th August, *19* 65 *Time :* 0925

Received : 10th August, *19* 65 *Time :*

72

Re our telegram 4/8 understand delay is due to Colonial Office still considering whether or not to accept recommended catch celing but that decision will be telegraphed you 11th. If 65/66 total catch limited to 64/65 level we repeat our claim that our quota should correspond to NSK 64/65 catch i.e. 195 units. Adverse decision may prejudice our contract with NSK the position in any case seems to be that Albion Star have no repeat no intention of operating so that NSK will be left to take full quota. As expedition sails 18/8 and final preparations now being made time factor is of supreme importance. If NSK have to defer or even cancel departure of expedition owing to quota uncertainty this might imperil whole future of whaling at South Georgia.

Salvesen

P/L : LS

77

Yic. OS

A very interesting Paterson letter is at 76

In view of the news of information on the 11th I have not replied. 78

Yes; please let me know as soon as we hear. Incidentally, is Coleman expecting passage by NSK or S. Africa? 14 11/8

W.I. 10/8

DECODE.

79

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Leith, Scotland.

To Governor, Stanley.

Despatched : 12th August, *19* 65 *Time :* 1455

Received : 12th August, *19* 65 *Time :*

Have now received assurance that if any quota is applied to SG operations in 1965/66 it will be limited to no less than the total 1964/65 catch at SG. This might help to remove some uncertainty for NSK but it is still vital that decision be made promptly regarding whether or not to apply a quota and, if applicable, regarding actual total quota and NSKS share. Now only six days until proposed sailing date Kashimamaru and NSK must seriously be considering deferment or cancellation. In your reply to us please send full rate and use our urgent telegraphic address Cesandco Leith Salvesen Com SG.

Reply at 86

P/L : LS

DECODE.

No. 30.

TELEGRAM.

From Officer-in-Charge, South Georgia

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched : 12th August, *19* 65 *Time* : 1800

Received : 12th August, *19* 65 *Time* :

No. 198. Sealing and whaling. Have been informed that Grytviken will not be operational this season. Would suggest cancellation of whaling inspector. Have also received provisional shipping schedule of arrivals Leith Harbour from Salvesens who add "but nothing definite until quota position resolved".

Officer-in-Charge

See 81

P/L : LS

80a

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 12/8/65 *Time:* *Received:* 13/8/65 *Time:* 1000

CONFIDENTIAL

S.G. 17

75

84

Your telegram S.G. 21 and previous correspondence.

Whaling, South Georgia.

My immediately following telegram contains text of resolution adopted at recent meeting of International Whaling Commission. Immediate issue is implementation of paragraph (c) regarding voluntary restriction of catch from land bases in forthcoming season.

2. Am advised that background is as follows :- Unrestricted catching in past few years has disastrously reduced stocks Baleen whales and what is at stake is nothing less than survival of Antarctic whaling as an economic proposition. U.K. has taken lead in pressing for realistic conservation measures which countries concerned have agreed to for first time at this year's meeting of Commission. Pelagic expeditions next season will be restricted to about 56% (?) of 1964/65 catch with further reductions in following two years.

3. In these circumstances it would have been impossible (?) to resist some control over land station catches as well but British representative was at least able to secure that they should be pegged at last season's level.

4. As you will observe, above appears to be consistent with principle sought in your telegram S.G. 13 and subsequent telegrams that any limitations in South Georgia should be part - - -. Note your arguments about method of calculating South Georgia quota but you will recognise that to replace actual catch of last season by some theoretical calculation more favourable - - - enable other countries to do the same. For H.M.G. to stand out against modest limitations recommended by Commission would not only be inconsistent with our general strong line on conservation but might well throw whole recent agreement back into the melting pot. In a free-for-all land stations - because of their limited range of operations would probably fare worse than pelagic expeditions until whaling became uneconomic for both. Cooperation in these conservation measures despite transitional hardships seems to be in South Georgia's long term interest since whaling is virtually only source of revenue.

5. Japanese representative at Commission undertook that his country would not repeat not object to restrictions imposed by British authorities in accordance with the Commission's resolution on land stations. Since we understand that all whaling from South Georgia is now in practice conducted by Japanese - - - British Companies, this appears to reduce substantially - - - - - risk difficulties from Companies concerned which you fear.

6. In the light of above trust you will see no further objection restrict total 1965/66 catch from South Georgia land stations to equivalent catch total 1964/65 catch. Information here gives this figure as 340 repeat 340 blue whale units but confirm.

7. Assume you have necessary powers to implement quota system by attaching conditions to leases or in some other way. - quota between companies concerned, if necessary, would be matter for subsequent recommendation by you.

8. Meanwhile, in response to urgent enquiry by Salvesens on behalf of their Japanese associates, former have been informed by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that application (?) of South Georgia is still under consideration with you but that they can assume that South Georgia quota will be not repeat not less than catch 1964/65. This appears satisfy them -.

81

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			13.8.65

To

etat PRIORITY OIC ZBH

('Phoned Post Office 16.15/12th)

SGA/c

80 No. 166. Whaling yourtel 198 stop Who told you Grytviken not operational stop This not our information stop Reply immediately

Secretary

Reply at 82

LS

DECODE.

No. 51.

82

TELEGRAM.

From Officer-in-Charge, South Georgia

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched : 15th August, *19* 65 *Time :*

Received : 15th August, *19* 65 *Time :*

PRIORITY.

81 No. 199. Whaling your 166 information contained in telegram translation sent to me by Manager Grytviken who received it from Albion Sandefjord. It begins "sorry no sublet or whaling this season" the remainder being concerned with disposal of personnel. Hope information is untrue.

OIC

P/L : LS

DECODE.

84

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 13.8.65 *Time:* *Received:* 13.8.65 *Time:*

See 134 a

80a SG No. 18. My immediately preceding telegram following is text Resolution begins.

With regard to catch of Antarctic baleen whales from land station situated South of 40° South latitude as well as in other areas of Southern hemisphere it is recommended:

(a) Taking into consideration the fact that problem catching Antarctic whales at land stations has increased its importance in the light of recent situation whale stocks in Antarctic it is desirable for commission to set up a special group representing member of country concerned with land station situated South of 40° South latitude as well as in the other areas of Southern hemisphere in order to elaborate suggestion to bring into order catching of whales at such land stations so that this problem may be discussed in detail at 18th meeting of commission.

(b) The commission shall determine total catch limit of Antarctic pelagic whaling for 1966 - 1967 and after taking into consideration catch of Antarctic whales from land stations situated South of 40° South latitude as well as in other areas Southern hemisphere.

(c) The commission invite Governments concerned with land stations situated South of 40° South latitude as well as in other areas in Southern hemisphere to take domestic measures on a voluntary basis so that level of catch from such land stations for forthcoming season does not exceed that in 1964 - 1965 Antarctic season or average (calculated in blue whales unit) of catch over last three seasons 1963 1964 and 1965 outside Antarctic as the case may be.

(d) The commission recommend to countries at present discussing problems national quotas that for 1966 - 1967 and 1967-1968 seasons they take into consideration catch of Antarctic whales from land station situated South of 40° South latitude as well as in the other areas of Southern hemisphere.

SECRR

G.T.C. : TB LS

DECODE.

UA 14/8

85

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 13/8/65 *Time:* 0050 *Received:* 1500 *Time:* 13/8/65

CONFIDENTIAL

S.G.19

Personal for Haskard from Bennett.

To

Your telegram S.G.21. WHALING.

Much regret delay. Have just returned duty myself and now Miss Ware has gone sick again. Will now have received official reply S.G.17 which is result of full discussion with Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Realise it does not go as far as you hoped, but in all the circumstances trust you will agree it is best that can be done; indeed, it is difficult to see favourable practicable alternative.

86.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			14.8.65

To

etat CESANDCO LEITH SGA/C

79

Yourtel 12th August total South Georgia quota 1965/66 is 340 BWU stop Leith share will be 195

Governor

LS

Other lists in this?

DECODE.

87

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Edinburgh.

To Governor, Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Despatched : 15th August, *19* 65 *Time :* 0235

Received : 16th August, *19* 65 *Time :*

Thanks your telegram 14th August. Assume if only Leith Harbour operates in season 1965/66 that Station will be given full South Georgia quota but please confirm.

Salvesen

P/L : LS

88

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			16.8.65

To

etat OIC ZBH SGA/c

No. 168. Whaling Grytviken stop Do your best to discover as soon as possible whether over wintering/maintenance crew will be ~~be~~ withdrawn stop This will effect your cold storage stop In event withdrawal other services may be affected and if so you should report effect immediately together with any recommendations for necessary action King Edward Point

Secretary

Reply at 92

LS

89

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			16. 8. 65

To

etat SALVESEN LEITH TELEX SG MEA/c

87 Yourtel 15th August noted stop Will communicate further in due course

Secretary

LS

DECODE.

89a

16/8

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 16/8/65 *Time:* 1500 *Received:* *Time:*

CONFIDENTIAL

S.G. 22

80a
90

Your telegram S.G.17. Whaling. Acknowledged.

Please see my next following telegram.

CYPHER /E: EB

90.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

Ca 17/8

From GOVERNOR to SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 16.8.65 Time: 1530 Received: Time:

SG 23. Whaling. Please see my immediately preceding telegram. Agree 340 repeat 340 BWU as total quota South Georgia 1965/66. Conditions can be attached to licences by me. Have informed Salvesen that Leith quota will be 195 repeat 195 BWU which was 1964/65 catch. Unconfirmed report through South Georgia indicates Grytviken will not operate this season but grateful you obtain confirmation from Brandtsons both re whaling and sealing. Salvesen has asked for balance of total 1965/66 quota to be added to Leith. Would welcome your advice in view overall whaling policy and anticipated quota reduction 1966/67.

Governor

Reply at 96

Bu 28/8/65 (~)

G.T.C. : LS

91

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			17.8.65

To

etat OIC ZBH SGA/c

No. 169. Whaling stop As result deliberations International commission it has been agreed that total South Georgia catch quota for 1965/1966 season shall be 340 repeat 340 BWU stop Of this 195 repeat 195 BWU allocated to Leith Harbour stop Until firm information on Grytviken received no decision will be made on any allocation of balance stop Ensure that licence for Leith contains clause under section 9 (4) repeat 9 (4) Whale Fishery Ordinance reading quote notwithstanding anything in this licence the total catch for the season shall not exceed a total of 195 Blue Whale ~~limits~~ UNITS stop The term catch being interpreted to mean the total of all baleen whales killed unquote

Secretary

Time LS

92

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 39.

From Officer-in-Charge, South Georgia

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

CS
for Attention
Mr Clark
CA
17/8
4/8

Despatched. 17th August, *19* 65 *Time:* 1200

Received: 17th August, *19* 65 *Time:*

88

No. 200. Your 168 whaling Grytviken. Five men will be remaining until spring and will then be relieved by incoming crew. Electricity to cold store will during summer be provided by hydro electric station so no need to worry about immediate effect on meat storage. Refrigeration situation of winter 1966 unclear emphasizing need to press ahead with our own before then. No other service effected. /X

Officer-in-Charge

P/L : LS

Rec 26/8/65

93

DECODE.

No. 41.

TELEGRAM.

Ch 19/8

From Salvesen, Leith.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched : 18th August, *19* 65 *Time* : 1655

Received : 19th August, *19* 65 *Time* :

89

Thanks your telegram 16th August. NSK have now asked same question therefore hope for quick reply. Have received confirmation Kashimamaru sailed on schedule 18th August.

Salvesen

P/L : LS

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Officer-in-Charge, South Georgia

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched : 19th August, *19* 65 *Time :* 1700

Received : 19th August, *19* 65 *Time :*

80

No. 201. Whaling my telegram 198. Salvesens now inform "quota position resolved and Kashimamaru and catchers sailed from Japan on schedule 18/8". Ship will thus sail Durban 9/9 arriving South Georgia 23/9.

Officer-in-Charge

P/L : LS

95

Ref: D/4/64
D/5/53/II

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

20th August, 1965.

Dear Sir,

Although at the time of writing we have not heard officially that you will not be operating Grytviken this season we are naturally disappointed to have heard that you are not doing so.

As you know we are extremely grateful for all the help Grytviken has given to King Edward Point, not the least of which has been the provision of cold storage for meat and other perishable foods. If Grytviken is to close down completely for the winter 1966 we must do something in a hurry to obtain our own cold storage and I am wondering if you can tell us whether you will continue to have an overwintering crew at Grytviken during winter 1966?

If you could ask the Colonial Office to signal us with your answer I would be more than obliged.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)

(COLONIAL SECRETARY)

Wm. Brandt's Sond & Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Box No. 95,
36 Fenchurch Street,
LONDON, E.C.3.

LS

Bu 26-8-65
(87)

96

DECODE.

No. 17.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 23.8.65 *Time:* 1750 *Received:* 24.8.65 *Time:* 0900

90

SG 20. Your telegram 23 SG whaling.

Letter in the following terms has been sent today to both Salvesens and Brandts by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (as department responsible for H.M. Government relations International Whaling Commission) begins. I am writing to inform you Government has now decided, after consultation with administration Falkland Islands, to limit total catch of baleen whales at South Georgia for 1965 1966 season to 340 blue whale units. The apportionment of this quota between two land stations is a matter for Colonial administration ends.

2. We have sent Brandts supplementary letter seeking information about intentions at Grytviken as requested by you.

SECER

G.T.C. : LS

97

DECODE.

No. 19.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Leith

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched. 24th August, *19* 65 *Time:* 1017

Received: 24th August, *19* 65 *Time:*

87, 89 Ref our telegram 15/8 and your reply 16/8 have you yet reached a decision.

Salvesen

See 99.

P/L : LS

98

DECODE.

No. 40.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 24.8.65 *Time:* 2206 *Received:* 25.8.65 *Time:* 0900

P.a.
Mfa.
D.
28/8

96 SG 21. My telegram SG 20 whaling.

Salvesens say 240 (340) blue whale units is 5 units more than last season total South Georgia catch. Grateful your comments.
80a Paragraph 6 my telegram SG 17 refers.

SECER

See 59 for reference to 335 BWU by Salvesen

P/L : IS

99

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			30.8.65

To

etat SALVESEN LEITH TELEX SGA/c

97 refs

Whaling South Georgia stop Pending official notification of whaling from Grytviken no decision has been made

Secretary

LS

BU 7965

CS. Please ask ACS to send to me with relevant files. 30/8

~~100~~. 99a

COLONIAL OFFICE
GREAT SMITH STREET, LONDON S.W.1
Telephone: ABBey 1266, ext.

Y/E
File returned.

Our reference: FST 54/57/013
Your reference:

12th August, 1965

Secretariat file

Dear Haskard,

The recent flurry of telegrams about the proposed quota of whaling from land stations in South Georgia has revealed, among other things, how inadequate is the Colonial Office's background knowledge about the whaling industry there. The territory is remote and the subject recondite. It has perhaps been assumed locally that the C.O. knows a good deal more of the background than, with recent changes in personnel, is at present the case.

2. I wonder whether, to lighten our darkness, you could be kind enough to get someone to prepare and send us a brief child's guide memorandum covering such points as the following, among others which will doubtless occur to those better acquainted with the subject:-

(i) What sort of whales are caught from South Georgia, where, when, how, and why?

(ii) What is done with them after they are caught?

(iii) Brief notes on the various commercial companies involved, their organisation, standing, and relations with one another and with your Government, with any relevant comments on important personalities.

(iv) The legal and administrative basis for such control over the whaling industry as is exercised by your Government, and the way this works in practice.

(v) The economic and fiscal significance of the industry to the territory.

(vi) The social consequences of the presence of the whaling community.

(vii) A glossary of the technical jargon which tends to be employed in correspondence.

3. I realise that a few brief facts and statistics are given in the 1962/63 annual report for the Colony and Dependencies, but a self-contained background document would be a great help.

Yours ever,
John Bennett

(J. S. BENNETT)

Sir Cosmo Haskard, K.C.M.G.,
M.B.E.,
Government House,
Port Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Reply at 118

1/4/64

100

DECODE.

No. 49.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 1.9.65 *Time:* 2150 *Received:* 2.9.65 *Time:* 6/9

PRIORITY.

In Confidence. No. 22. Leith Harbour whaling station.

In recent correspondence Salvesen's have:-

(A.) Sought confirmation on behalf N.S.K. that free licences will be granted for freezer ship to be berthed Leith Harbour during 1965-66 season and that no charge for administrative expenses will be made;

(b) Sought confirmation that in the event N.S.K. wishes to undertake trial fishing operation in coming season, free licences will be issued for such trials; information contained in last paragraph your savingram No. 205 (Colony) of 1964 passed to Salvesen's but grateful to know if position unchanged; and

13 in 2342

(c) Applied for licences for ten (repeat ten) whale catchers to operate from Leith Harbour during 1965-66 and have forwarded cheque £400 (repeat £400) to cover 8 (repeat 8) whale catcher licences on the assumption reefer vessel and two (repeat two) whale catcher licences will be granted free. Grateful confirmation licences will be granted, if so that amount received is correct and N.S.K. assumption is correct.

Grateful for early reply to these enquiries.

See 124 a-e

Copies of relevant correspondence, which includes details reefer and whale catchers, follow in next mail.

SECRET

Reply at 103

G.T.C. : LS

Cs 100a

D/4/64. 2 September, 1965

99a

Thank you for your letter FST 54/57/013 of 12th August in which you asked for a brief memorandum covering a variety of points in connection with the whaling industry in South Georgia.

I am very happy to have this done but with the mail going out from here on 6th September immediately after the weekend, I am afraid that it will not be ready to be sent to you until the next following mail from here.

A self-contained document would be almost as useful to us as to you.

J.S. Bennett Esq., C.M.G.

Y.E.,

100. (a) Free licence for freezer ship and no charges for administrative expenses. Telex refers to last year's approval.

(b) Fishing licence was £100 previously. Suggest a free licence this year.

(c) £50 for each licensed catcher; the other boats free.

DA Pm. 2.9.65

C.S.

On the face of it, it would seem reasonable to give: a free licence for the freezer ship (D/14/63/27); no charge for admin expenses; free fishing licence for South Georgia waters; catcher licences to be paid for as last season.

2. Falkland Island waters for a fishing licence are really a different proposition and I would like to have a word with you re file 2342 before our reply is sent.

3. Do you hold any strong views re charging for the South Georgia fishing licence (£100)? To my mind it is the licence rather than the fee which matters. If we were to charge £1 we would perhaps establish or confirm our right to licence and this is the important thing. The Japanese have proved very helpful and I don't want to appear too mean!

DA

3/9/65

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 6.9.65 *Time:* 0845 *Received:* *Time:*

PRIORITY.

100 No. SG 24. Leith Harbour Whaling Station. Your telegram SG 22 refers.

(a) Free licence will be issued for one freezer ship and no administrative charges will be levied but NSK must supply service boat when required by Administrative Officer.

(b) Licence for fishing in South Georgia waters will be issued at nominal fee of one pound, but am assuming that if NSK wish to fish in Falklands areathey will apply for further licence.

(c) Licences will be granted for ten catchers. Confirm two catchers and reefer vessel free and £400 correct amount.

Governor

G.T.C. : LS

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Colonial Secretary, Stanley

To Administrative Officer, South Georgia

Despatched : 6th September, *19* 65 *Time :* 1600

Received : *19* *Time :*

No; 1/8. Following sent to Secretary of State

"Leith Harbour Whaling Station.

(a) Free licence will be issued for one freezer ship and no administrative charges will be levied but NSK must supply service boat when required by Administrative Officer.

(b) Licence for fishing in South Georgia waters will be issued at nominal fee of one pound, but am assuming that if NSK wish to fish in Falklands area they will apply for further licence.

(c) Licences will be granted for ten catchers. Confirm two catchers and reefer vessel free and £400 correct amount."

Colonial Secretary

G.T.C. : LS

DECODE.

No. 10.

TELEGRAM.

~~106~~ 105

From Brandtsons, London.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

Despatched. 6th September, *19* 65 *Time:*

Received: 7th September, *19* 65 *Time:*

9/9.

64

Grytviken Japanese Companies not operating this season and Government decision only just advised to limit South Georgia 1965/6 season catch to 340 BWUS prohibits Albion Star operating independently as explained our telegram 21st July consequently they regretfully obliged abandon arrangements operate this year anticipating that early review position will enable them reopen 1966/7. Remitting Colonial Office their account £200 for current sealing licence.

Brandtsons

P/L : LS

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

106

No.16

From Officer-in-Charge, South Georgia

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched: 8th September, 1965 *Time:* 1700

Received: 8th September, 1965 *Time:*

9/9

No. 207. Whaling. Grateful confirmation that use of asdic this season will be approved and that direct communication Japan will be permitted on same terms as formerly.

OIC

P/L : FA

Reply at 107.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

107

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			10.9.65.

To

etat OIC ZBH

SG a/c

106 No. 183 Yourtel 207 Confirm no change stop Conditions and terms as for last season

Secretary

FA

Time

105

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

No. 85

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 10.9.65. *Time:* 1550 *Received:* 11.9.65 *Time:* 0900

96

SG No. 23. My telegram No. 20 paragraph 2. Whaling.

Letter now received from Brandts on behalf Albion Star (South Georgia) Ltd. stating latter will unfortunately be unable to carry out any operations at Grytviken during coming season, but hope review of position will enable them to resume in the following season. Understand Brandts have telegraphed your Colonial Secretary to the same effect.

2. Brandts have been informed in acknowledgement that position in the future season will depend on outcome of study which international whaling commission is giving to problem of land stations generally.

98

3. Grateful for early reply to my telegram SG No. 21 about calculation 1965/66 South Georgia quota. Should you decide in the light of paragraph 1 above to allot whole quota to Salvesen, it looks as though they would be unlikely to raise objection if precise figure turned out to be slightly less than 340 blue whale units.

Secer

GTC : FA

Reply at 113

109

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 33.

From Mr. D. Coleman, Kashimamaru.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley ZBH Radio.

Despatched 15th September, *19* 65 *Time*

Received 15th September, *19* 65 *Time*

As Leith only station operating this season assume they will be granted full island quota BWU please confirm. For your information NSK Leith operating up to mid December then leaving South Georgia to join pelagic fleet.

Coleman

P/L : LS
(Intld.) DRM

Reply at 110

5/4/64

109a

DECODE.

No. 43.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Leith, Scotland.

To Governor, Port Stanley.

Despatched : 15th September, *19* 65 *Time :*

Received : 15th September, *19* 65 *Time :*

Grateful if you could confirm soonest that Nippon Suisan Kaisha will be permitted take up to full South Georgia limit of 340 units. It must surely be established by now that Grytviken not repeat not operating coming season. NSK at present apparently plan to operate for first half season only. If reasonable notice had been given that full 340 units were available they might have decided to operate full season and it is still possible they may extend operations if quick decision made. It must be in interest of Government to encourage maximum catch at South Georgia this season within 340 unit limit. Low catch will seriously weaken British position in future international negotiation for South Georgia quota.

Salvesen

Reply at 114

P/L : LS

110

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			16.9.65

To

etat COLEMAN KASHIMAMARU (AT SEA) SGA/c

109 refers Whaling quota stop No decision yet made and must not be assumed

Secretary

LS

DECODE.

111

TELEGRAM.

No. 40.

From Officer-in-Charge, South Georgia

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched : 17th September, *19* 65 *Time :*

Received : 17th September, *19* 65 *Time :*

104

No. 213. Whaling. Three catchers due here Monday. Grateful to know urgently if para (c) your telegram 178 confirmed. Para 4 (b) of regulations and schedule para 4 (a) of the SG companys lease appears to cover.

OIC

Reply at 112

P/L : LS

112

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			17.9.65

To

etat OIC ZBH

SGA/c

111 No. 187. Yourtel 213 whaling stop Yes stop Agree Regulations and lease cover

Secretary

LS

113

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched : 18.9.65 *Time :* 1000 *Received :* *Time :*

PRIORITY

108 SG 29. Whaling South Georgia. Your telegram SG 23. Brandt noted.

98 Further your telegram SG 21. Agree my calculation was slightly in excess yours but as all negotiations with companies based on figure 340 BWU consider we should not now alter this.

Admittedly Salvesen will not complain about smaller extra allocation this year but as they have already been given first quota based on share of 340 any reduction to 335 BWU would affect Brandts next season. Obviously Brandt should be offered maximum possible allocation in 1966/67.

Governor

(335)

G.T.C. : LS

114

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			18.9.65

To

etat CESANDCO LEITH SGA/c

109 a refers

You are allocated full quota 340 BWU for 1965/66 season provided you agree by telegram that this does not prejudice allocation between operating companies following season stop Basic allocation remains at 195 BWU

Secretary

Reply at 116

LS

Time

115

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			18.9.65

To

etat OIC ZBH SGA/c

114

No. 188. I have telegraphed Salvesen as follows quote You are allocated full quota 340 BWU for 1965/66 season provided you agree by telegram that this does not prejudice allocation between operating companies following season stop Basic allocation remains at 195 BWU unquote stop Do not inform NSK representative who must deal with Salvesen in this matter stop You will appreciate allocation not final until Salvesen agrees as above stop I will keep you informed

Secretary

BU 10.10.65

LS

Time

116

DECODE.

No. 22.

TELEGRAM.

From Salvesen, Leith, Scotland.

To Colonial Secretary, Stanley

Despatched : 21st September, *19* 65 *Time :*

Received : 22nd September, *19* 65 *Time :*

114

Thank you for your cable of 18th September. We agree to the proviso attached to your allocation to us of the full quota for 1965/66 season.

Salvesen

P/L : LS
(Intld.) HLB

117

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

P1677 P4416 8/64

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			27.9.65

To

etat ADMINOFF ZBH SGA/c

115

No. 191. ~~In~~ Mytel 188 whaling stop Salvesens have agreed that additional quota to 340 BWU is for this season only without prejudice

Secretary

Bu 10.10.65

LS

D/4/64 CS 27 September, 1965

118

100a

99a

118a

Further to my letter D/4/64 of 2nd September in reply to your letter FST 54/57/013 of 12th August, I now enclose one copy of an interim brief "child's guide" memorandum on whaling from South Georgia.

This short memorandum requires further checking at this end but rather than delay sending anything until the next outward mail, I enclose the copy for what it is worth.

By the next mail I hope to send you the final version and at that stage I should be glad if you would destroy the present enclosure.

132

Gn

J.S. Bennett Esq., C.M.G.
Colonial Office.

DECODE.

~~118~~ 119

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 30/9/65 *Time:* 0346 *Received:* 30/9/65 *Time:* 1400

RESTRICTED. S.G.29.

~~85 in 3/2/64~~ Your telegram S.G.29. Whaling. 113

Salvesens now say that you have allocated to them "full quote 340 blue whale units for 1965/66 season". Please confirm. In case figure of 340 should be challenged at any time by Internatinal Whaling Commission it would also be helpful to know what actual figure 1964/65 catch was and what is significance of small discrepancy, if any.

2. In addition to notifying Salvesens, have you made or do you contemplate any local announcement about introduction of quota system in pursuance of International Whaling Commission's recommendations?

3. Grateful to be kept generally informed of legal and administrative measures taken to ensure observance of quota.

CYPHER "E": EB.

Reply at 122

120

DECODE.

No. 18.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched 5.10.65 *Time:* 0955 *Received:* 5.10.65 *Time:*

14/10

SG 30. Brandt's have notified us of Albion Star's intention to keep minimum crew at Grytviken during the winter 1966; exact numbers not yet fixed.

SECRET

S.G. signalled accordingly

6/10

G.T.C. : TB
LS
(Intld.) HLB

122

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From GOVERNOR *to* SECRETARY OF STATE

Despatched: 6/10/65 *Time:* 1000 *Received:* *Time:*

RESTRICTED

S.G.31

Your telegram S.G.29. Whaling. 1189

Salvesens' statement confirmed. 114

2. 340 B.W.U. was figure quoted by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries in your telegram S.G.12 of 28th June. Our calculation here was 336, which was so close to 340 as to be virtually identical.

3. Local official announcement of introduction of quota system being made 8th October but public already aware in general terms.

4. For legal and administrative measures please see guide sent last bag letter follows.

CYPHER "E": EB

123

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SENT

Wt. P2809 5/61

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
	Stanley			7.10.65

To

etat ADMINOFF ZBH SGA/c

No. 203. Albion Star have said they will retain minimum crew Grytviken winter 1966

Secretary

LS

FST.426/57/02 124

Saving

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date - 7 SEP 1965

No. 11 Saving SG.

Colonial Office telegram No.SG.22 of the 1st September 1965.

Leith Harbour Whaling Station

Copies of the correspondence referred to in the last paragraph of our telegram under reference are enclosed for information.

Salvesens have been informed that the cheque for £400, forwarded under cover of their letter of the 19th August, has been accepted pending confirmation from you that the licences requested by them are approved and that it is the correct amount due; this sum has meanwhile been paid to the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations for the credit of Falkland Islands Dependencies (South Georgia funds.

Acc 103(a)

I should be grateful if you would take action requested in the last paragraph of Salvesen's letter of the 19th August.

A.O. South Georgia informed. See folio 37 in 5/14/08.

SECRET

TELEGRAMS · INLAND & FOREIGN, "SALVESEN, LEITH, TELEX" · TELEX, LEITH 72222

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: L. M. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
R. B. WEATHERSTONE P. F. S. KITTERMASTER

GLASGOW
45 WEST NILE STREET · C.1

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH
TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

YOUR REF. | OUR REF | DATE

GEH/MS | 16th August, 1965.

Operations Dept.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

(89)
FST 54/57/03

Season 1965/66

(54) We refer to your letter of 8th June, 1964, and would be pleased to have your confirmation that a licence will be granted free to N.S.K. for a freezing ship to be berthed at Leith Harbour during Season 1965/66 and also that no charge will be made in respect of administrative expenses for the coming season.

(57) We also refer to your letter of 19th January 1965 and would be pleased to have your confirmation that, if N.S.K. do wish to undertake any trial fishing operations in the coming season, a free licence will be issued for such trials.

Finally we hope that you will be able to make some comment on Falkland Islands' Tax in the near future, as the situation appears to be rather confused and N.S.K. are no doubt anxiously awaiting some conclusion in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

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b

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

GLASGOW
45 WEST NILE STREET · C.1

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH
TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

OUR REF. GEH/MS
Operations Dept.

DATE 18th August, 1965.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

We have to inform you that KASHIMA MARU, together with her accompanying catcher boats, sailed on schedule at noon today for South Georgia via Durban.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

TELEGRAMS INLAND & FOREIGN. "SALVESEN, LEITH, TELEX" TELEX, LEITH 72222

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: L. M. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
R. B. WEATHERSTONE P. F. S. KITTERMASTER

GLASGOW
45 WEST NILE STREET · C.1

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH
TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

YOUR REF. OUR REF. DATE

GEH/MS 19th August, 1965.
Operations Dept.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Leith Harbour - Season 1965/66
Whalecatcher Licences

We wish to apply, on behalf of Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd., for licences for the ten whalecatchers listed on the attached sheet to operate at Leith Harbour during Season 1965/66.

(76) With reference to our letter of 16th August, we assume that a free licence will be issued for the reefer KASHIMA MARU, and, of course, two free whalecatcher licences go with the lease, so that we only require to pay for eight whalecatcher licences at £50 each. We accordingly enclose our cheque for £400 and would be pleased if you would, as soon as possible, confirm that the licences have been granted and acknowledge receipt of our cheque.

To ensure that there is no misunderstanding, we hope that you will inform the Administrative Officer of the names of the whalecatchers which will operate and all the other details which he requires, and that you will also confirm to him that the licence fees have been paid at this end.

A/O informed See f.37 in D/14/6/3

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

Encls.

d

LEITH HARBOUR

Season 1965/66

Whalecatchers operating for N.S.K.

Name	Gross Tonnage	H.P.
Sei (so) ~~KASHIMA~~ KONAN MARU NO. 3	417.43	1,800
" " " 5	434.29	1,800
" " " 10	742.05	3,280
" " " 11	742.06	3,280
" " " 12	746.41	3,280
" " " 15	746.46	3,280
" " " 17	751.60	3,280
" " " 18	750.75	3,280
" " " 20	750.81	3,280
" " " 23	753.40	3,280

GEH/MS

19th August, 1965.

TELEGRAMS · INLAND & FOREIGN. "SALVESEN. LEITH. TELEX" · TELEX. LEITH 72222

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: L. N. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
R. D. WEATHERSTONE P. F. S. KITTERMASTER

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29 BERNARD STREET
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TELEPHONE
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287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

80
2

YOUR REF.

OUR REF.
GEH/MBH.
Operations Dept.

DATE
31st August, 1965.

The Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Leith Harbour - Season 1965/66
Whalecatcher Licences.

(78) We refer to our letter of 19th August with enclosure, and have to inform you that the Whalecatchers are all named "KONAN MARU" (amended) and not "KASHIMA MARU".

We look forward to receiving confirmation that the necessary licences have been granted.

Yours faithfully,

C.S. 11/10 89

TELEGRAMS - INLAND & FOREIGN "SALVESEN, LEITH, TELEX" TELEX. LEITH 72222

D/4/64

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

12/10

DIRECTORS: L. H. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT C. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
R. B. WEATHERSTONE P. R. KITTERMASTER

GLASGOW
45 WEST NILE STREET - C.1

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH
TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

YOUR REF.	OUR REF.	DATE
FST.426/57/02	GEH/MS Operations Dept.	16th September, 1965.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

(34) We thank you for your letter of 10th September informing us that N.S.K. will be granted 10 whalecatcher licences and a reefer licence in respect of their forthcoming Leith Harbour operations, and for your confirmation that, as usual, the licences for the 2 whalecatchers will be free, and that a free licence will again be issued for the reefer.

We are pleased to note that the policy of levying no administrative charges will be continued. We shall inform N.S.K. that they must lay on a service boat when required by the Administrative Officer and we shall also inform them that, if they wish to apply for a licence to fish in South Georgia waters, this will be issued at a nominal fee of £1.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

126

C.O. 1

Savingram

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 23 SEP 1965 **No.** 93

Colonial Office Reference FST 426/57/02 Your reference

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE 5 OCT 1965 FALKLAND ISLANDS

With reference to ~~my~~ / your despatch / savingram / telegram No. SG 24

of the 7th. September 1965, I enclose, for your information, ~~consideration,~~ ~~observations,~~ a copy of the paper noted below.

SECER

Originator and date	Subject
CHR. Salvesen & Co.Ltd. 17/9/65	Leith Harbour - Season 1965/ /66

(6745) Wt. 26019 8580 3M 7/64 S.P.&D. Gp.652

TELEGRAMS INLAND & FOREIGN, SALVESEN, LEITH. TELEX TELEX. LEITH 72222

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: J. M. HARBISON, M.B.E. D. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
H. P. WEATHERSTONE P. H. S. KITTERMASTER

GLASGOW
5 WEST NILE STREET C1

GRIMSBY
207/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH
TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

YOUR REF

OUR REF
SEM/AS
Operations Dept.

DATE
17th September, 1965.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

Leith Harbour - Season 1965/66

N.S.K. have been in contact with us regarding the question of provision of a service boat for the use of the Administrative Officer in the coming season.

The Colonial Secretary has already written in this connection pointing out that, now that SOUTHERN PAUL has been lost, N.S.K. should arrange to replace it.

It would be unfair to expect N.S.K. to bring a special vessel all the way from Japan and it would, of course, be a most uneconomic arrangement. In the circumstances, N.S.K. intend to use one of their whalecatchers as a service boat as and when it is required. Obviously there is a loss of operational efficiency when a catcher has to be withdrawn to be used as a service boat, and, consequently, we would hope that the Administrative Officer would try to ensure that requests for a boat would be kept to the minimum required for him to carry out his duties effectively.

There is no doubt that the unfortunate loss of the SOUTHERN PAUL has resulted in inconvenience for everyone, but we are quite sure that the problem can be solved to everybody's reasonable satisfaction by N.S.K. using a whalecatcher in the way in which they intend.

In /

NO. 2. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD. TO. Colonial Office. DATE 17.9.65 ~~126~~ 5

In view of the degree of co-operation which has obviously been developed between N.S.K. (and, of course, our own personnel) and the Administrative Officer, we are quite sure that there will be no cause for dis-satisfaction in this respect in the coming season.

You will no doubt be acquainting the Administrative Officer with the contents of this letter and we trust that his reaction will be favourable.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

127

WM BRANDT'S SONS & CO LTD
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Produce Department
CWC/SW

29th September, 1965.

Your ref. D/4/64
D/5/53/II

Colonial Secretary,
STANLEY,
Falkland Islands.

Dear Sir,

Grytviken Whaling Station

D/5/53/II

We have for acknowledgment your letter of the 20th ultimo regarding an over-wintering crew at Grytviken and confirm having advised you through the Colonial Office that our principals, Messrs. Albion Star (South Georgia) Ltd., expect to maintain a minimum number of men down at the whaling station for the winter, although so far no definite number of men has been fixed.

105

We also confirm our direct cable of the 6th instant advising you that Messrs. Albion Star (South Georgia) Ltd., owing to the prevailing circumstances, have been obliged to abandon their arrangements to operate Grytviken during the 1965/66 season.

It is much to be regretted that the limitation of the South Georgia catch for this season to 340 blue whale units, which has been agreed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food despite the strong protests of our friends, has resulted in the cessation of their whaling and sealing operations this season for the reasons already cabled you. Mr. A. R. L. Ryan has also discussed this matter with Captain Coleman in London at some length and we sincerely hope that an early review of the restrictions at South Georgia will give more favourable consideration to the Albion Star Co. and will enable them to recommence operations on an economic basis.

We remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
For and on behalf of
WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD.,
Director

Sender's name and address: Wm. BRANDT'S SONS & Co. Ltd.

36, FENCHURCH STREET

LONDON, E.C.3

ENGLAND

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AIR LETTER

AEROGRAMME

LONDON 15 IX 65 E.C.3.

POST PAID 0/6 GREAT BRITAIN AF 998

Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY,

Falkland Islands.

VIA MONTEVIDEO

URUGUAY

CS 13/10 p.c. 128

Ref.No. D.4/64 12 October, 1965

RESTRICTED

Would you please refer to your telegram S.G.29 of 30th September on the subject of whaling.

122 On 6th October I replied in telegram S.G.31 as follows :-

"Your telegram S.G.29. Whaling.

Salvesens' statement confirmed.

2. 340 B.W.U. was figure quoted by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries in your telegram S.G.12 of 28th June. Our calculation here was 336, which was so close to 340 as to be virtually identical.

3. Local official announcement of introduction of quota system being made 8th October but public already aware in general terms.

4. For legal and administrative measures please see guide sent last bag. Letter follows."

53 The first time that I saw the figure of 340 was in your immediate telegram S.G.12 of 28th June where it is stated that from information supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food there had been a decrease in baleen whale catches from South Georgia land stations from 1,285 to 340. Our own calculation of the latter figure was 336 B.W.U.s, which is so close to 340 that the difference does not seem to be of any great significance.

An announcement, of which a copy is attached, was included on 8th October in the Stanley weekly newsletter which is broadcast to cover the Falklands and South Georgia and is listened to by most members of the public. In view of the fact that the only inhabitants of South Georgia other than employees of the

/whaling .....

J.S. Bennett Esq., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office

RESTRICTED

whaling companies are Government servants, there seems to be no need for further publicity.

I hope that the interim copy of the "Child's Guide" memorandum on whaling which was sent to you under cover of my letter D/4/64 of 27th September will give you sufficient information regarding the legal and administrative measures taken to ensure observation of the quota. You will appreciate that Coleman, the Administrative Officer at South Georgia, lacking a boat capable of transporting him to Leith Harbour, a distance of 16 miles, has to rely on Nippon Suisan Kaisha to provide him with a service boat under the terms of their licence.

There are of course two whaling inspectors stationed at Leith Harbour for the season. These men, Smith and Blenkinsop, were flown out to Durban from England in September and travelled to South Georgia in one of the Japanese ships. They will be returning to England by the same route about the end of the year, when N.S.K. expect to leave the South Georgia land based station and conduct pelagic whaling operations outside our jurisdiction.

Last season N.S.K. did the same and as they are employing the same number of catchers this season I rather doubt whether they will manage to achieve a South Georgia quota of 340 B.W.Us. You will remember that last year N.S.K. ended up with a total of 195 B.W.Us.

News

New whaling policy.

With the continuing decline in the world population of whales, particularly in the Antarctic, fears have been expressed for the whale harvest and future of the whaling industry.

At a recent meeting of the International Whaling Commission it was decided to invite the Governments concerned with land stations situated south of 40° South latitude, as well as in other areas in the southern hemisphere, to take domestic measures on a voluntary basis so that the level of the catch from land stations for the forthcoming season would not exceed that of the 1964/1965 Antarctic season.

Although land stations have not, hitherto, been subject to any restrictions the Falkland Islands and Dependencies Government, in consultation with the Colonial Office, has agreed that the catch from land whaling stations at South Georgia shall not be greater than that for the 1964/65 season.

It is understood that the International Whaling Commission will give further consideration to the determination of catch limits both to pelagic and land based whaling for the 1966/67 season.

8th October, 1965

F. I. ref: D/4/64

C. O. ref: FST. 426/57/02

130

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 14th October, 1965.

No. 19. SAVING. SOUTH GEORGIA

Leith Harbour Whaling Station.

Your Savingram SG No. 11 of the 7th September refers.

Your last paragraph. The necessary action has been taken.

Licence fees and payments have already been confirmed.

GOVERNOR

131

DECODE.

TELEGRAM SENT.

From SECRETARY OF STATE *to* GOVERNOR

Despatched: 14.10.65 *Time:* 1455 *Received:* 15.10.65 *Time:*

In Confidence.

132 SG 32. Your telegram SG 31. Whaling.

Salvesens ask that you should be informed NSK intend to cease their operations this season at end December.

Copy letter from Salvesens follows by bag.

SECRET

Mail from 124

G.T.C. : IS
(Intld.) HLB

D/4/64

18 October, 1965

CS

132

18/10 inter

118

Would you please refer to my letter D/4/64 of 27th September with which I enclosed one copy of an interim brief "Child's Guide" memorandum on whaling from South Georgia?

a

I now enclose four copies of a revised memorandum which I hope you may find of some use. Would you please destroy the interim copy which I sent you.

J.S. Bennett Esq., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office

a

As at 14th October, 1965

Brief Guide to Whaling in South Georgia

What sort of whales are caught from South Georgia, where, when, how and why?

Fin, Sei, and Sperm whales are caught.

Whales are caught at any distance from South Georgia according to the range of the land based catchers. These operate at anything up to 250 miles from their bases.

During the 1964/65 season two whaling stations were in operation, one at Leith Harbour and one at Grytviken. Only Leith Harbour is operating during the 1965/66 season.

Licences are granted for the season which extends from the 1st October to the 31st March. However, operations do not necessarily extend over the whole period for which licences are given.

Whales are caught by harpoon from fast catcher ships which attach radio beacons to the carcasses which are made to float by the introduction of compressed air. In due course these carcasses are collected and taken to whaling land stations for processing.

Whales are processed for whale oil and subsidiary products including whale meat, meat extract and bone meal.

What is done with them after they are caught?

After arrival at a land station a carcass is dragged on to a flensing platform (called "The Plan") where the blubber and meat is cut off and the bones cut down to a suitable processing size. Blubber is put into digestors and turned into whale oil. Meat is usually refrigerated and taken away by ship for further processing as human food in Japan. Some meat is converted into meat extract. Scrag meat and bone is mainly processed for fertilisers. Almost the entire whale is utilised.

Production figures for 1964/65 season show 46,175 barrels of oil and 5,776 tons of whale meat with an estimated value of £1,281,085.

Brief notes on the commercial companies involved

The lease of Leith Harbour is held by the South Georgia Company (Leith) which is a subsidiary of Chr. Salvesen and Company Limited of 29 Bernard Street, Leith. Managing Director G.H. Elliot. The Company no longer operates a whaling fleet of its own.

A sub lease is negotiated on an annual contract basis and at the present time this is with Nippon Suisan Kaisha of 2-Chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo. The N.S.K. Whaling Director is K. Abe. Details of Nippon Suisan Kaisha Limited are thought to be as follows :-

Capital: 30,000,000 Dollars
Number of vessels owned: 134 (224,000 Gross Tons)
Number of affiliated companies: 32
Number of employees: 10,430

The lease of Grytviken is held by Albion Star (South Georgia) Limited which is a subsidiary of William Brandt's Sons and Company Limited of 36 Fenchurch Street, London. The Chairman of Albion Star is A.R.L. Ryan. The representative of Brandt's who appears to be most concerned with whaling is D.J. Norton. Albion Star sub-leases on an annual basis but has been unable to conclude a contract this year. It has no whaling fleet of its own. Last season (1964/65) the sub-lease was to the International Fishery Company of Tokyo. Whaling Director: Captain K. Muraji.

The International Fishery Company is closely associated with Taiyo Gyogyo Company Limited and Kyokuyo Hogei Company Limited; both these companies participated in the South Georgia venture in 1964/65 under the overall management of the International Fishery Company. Details of the International Fishery Company are thought to be as follows :-

Capital: 35,000,000 Dollars
Number of vessels owned: 764 (459,300 Gross Tons)
Number of affiliated companies: 71
Number of employees: 12,604

Legal and administrative control over the whaling industry

Legal control is exercised by the Whale Fishery Ordinance (Cap.76) which is applied to the Dependencies (Falkland Islands Application of Colony Laws Ordinance, Cap.1). Regulations have been made under the authority of Cap.76. Regulations cover such matters as places for which licences may be issued, period of validity of licences, licence fees, conditions relative to licences, the Governor's power of refusal, provision and maintenance of spare catcher ships, catchers in relation to readiness to utilise carcasses, limit on number of carcasses at factory, use of pressure boilers, rendering of returns, limitation of anchorages, size limits for the purpose of defining immature whales, and penalties.

The Colonial Office normally acts as intermediary between the Colony Government and the United Kingdom based whaling companies in the annual negociations concerning licences and quotas. The Colony Government does not normally have direct dealings on policy matters with the Japanese.

Administrative control is exercised through an administrative establishment under an Administrative Officer (at present Captain D.J. Coleman), stationed at King Edward Point one mile distant from Grytviken in South Georgia.

During the whaling season, whaling inspectors are appointed by the Government to examine the catch to ensure that whales are of proper length and of permitted species.

The Administrative Officer is not supplied with a sea-going vessel and is dependent upon the appropriate whaling company to help by providing a vessel of sufficient size to allow him to visit the Leith Harbour whaling station (16 miles from the Government station at King Edward Point). Grytviken whaling station can be easily reached by motor boat or on foot from King Edward Point.

The economic and fiscal significance of the industry

Except for the sale of stamps to collectors (which is a useful source of revenue when new issues are introduced) and the income tax of Government staff and foreign maintenance staff stationed on the island, practically all the revenue depends upon there being a shore based whaling expedition. Some expenditure is solely the result of the need to exercise control over whaling operations, e.g. whaling inspectors, their passages, accommodation and food, but in the main expenditure is not appreciably affected by the whaling operations.

The current (1965/66) rate of annual ordinary expenditure is just over £60,000. Annual revenue with one station operating (as in 1965/66) would be about £12,000. With no whaling in progress revenue would be unlikely to exceed £3,000 unless it happened to be a year in which a new stamp issue was introduced.

Apart from sealing on a comparatively small scale there is at present no other industry or possible form of revenue raising activity.

The social consequences of the presence of the whaling community

The whaling season is short and during the season Japanese whalers are so busy that the social consequences of their presence appear to be too small to measure. Relationships between the administration and the Japanese operators are correct and cordial.

Glossary of technical jargon which tends to be employed in correspondence

"Asdic", an electronic device for detecting whales by beams of ultra sonic waves, developed by the war-time Allied Submarine Detection Investigation Committee.

"Blue Whale" includes Blue Whales, Sibbold's Rorqual, and Sulphur Bottom.

"Blue Whale Unit" or "BWU" = 1 Blue Whale or 2 Fin Whales or 2½ Humpback Whales or 6 Sei Whales.

"Bonus whale" and "non bonus whale". Gunners and crews of whale catchers are engaged on such terms that their remuneration depends to a considerable extent upon a bonus, depending upon such factors as the species, size and yield of whales taken. No bonus is paid to the gunners or crews of whale catchers in respect of short size whales or milk filled or lactating whales.

"Catcher", a ship for taking whales.

"Factory", a land based processing station.

"Fin whale" includes Common Finback, Common Finner, Common Rorqual, Finback, Fin whale, Herring whale, Razor Back, True Fin whale.

"Immature whale", any whale of less length than that prescribed by law.

"Land station", a processing factory on land. The expression includes a factory ship moored alongside.

"Pesca", Compania Argentina de Pesca, a company which is no longer operating but which operated from Grytviken before the advent of Albion Star.

"Plan", a flensing platform.

"Sei whale", includes Bryde's Whale, Coalfish whale, Pollack whale, Rudolph's Rorqual, Sei whale.

"Service boat", a boat supplied by a whaling company for the transport of the Administrative Officer and whaling inspectors.

"Sperm whale" includes Cachalot, Pot whale, Sperm whale, Spermacet whale.

"Tonsberg Hvalfangeri", a Norwegian whaling company no longer operating.

Pa

Our Ref: FST.54/57/013

134

Saving

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 20 OCT 1965

No. 12 Saving S.G.

84

My telegram No. S.G.18 of 13th August and connected correspondence.

Internation Whaling Commission resolution about land stations.

A copy of a reply which has now been sent to the Secretary of the Commission by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, after consultation with the Colonial Office, is enclosed for your information.

2. I understand from your telegram No. S.G.31 that the necessary measures are in hand to give effect in South Georgia to the undertaking about paragraph (c) of the resolution in the third paragraph of the enclosed letter, which you will observe does not mention a precise figure.

3. You will be consulted further in due course about developments in regard to United Kingdom participation in the Study Group referred to in paragraph (a) of the resolution.

SECRET.

COPY

1374

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food,
10 Whitehall Place,
London, S.W.1.

13th October, 1965.

Dr
4/11

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Commission's circular communication of 23rd July, 1965, to Contracting Governments conveying the terms of the resolution on land stations adopted by the Commission. 84

Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the resolution and I am writing to inform you that they wish the United Kingdom to be represented on the Special Group to be set up in accordance with paragraph (a) to elaborate suggestions to bring into order the catching of whales at land stations situated south of 40° south latitude and in other areas of the Southern Hemisphere, and would be ready to agree with the arrangements proposed in the circular communication for the meeting of such a Group. It is expected that the United Kingdom delegation would consist of the Commissioner and three or four advisers.

With reference to paragraph (c) of the resolution, Her Majesty's Government, after consultation with the Governor of the Falkland Islands, have taken steps which should ensure that the catch of baleen whales at the land stations at South Georgia for the 1965/66 season does not exceed that in the 1964/65 Antarctic season.

Her Majesty's Government have also noted the recommendation in paragraph (d) to the countries discussing the problems of national quotas, that for the 1966/67 and 1967/68 season, they should take into consideration the catches of Antarctic whales from land stations situated south of 40° south latitude as well as in other areas in the Southern Hemisphere. Her Majesty's Government place upon this part of the resolution the construction indicated by the Acting Commissioner for the United Kingdom in his statement when the resolution was discussed by the Commission on 1st July, and accept it on that understanding. /X

Yours faithfully,

(W.C. Tame)

Cs. Have we had X ?
Seen for Ms
10/11
Dr

The Secretary,
International Whaling Commission,
10 Whitehall, Place.
S.W.1.

IN CONFIDENCE

Savingram

C.O. 1

135

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 18 OCT 1965

No. SG 13

Colonial Office Reference FST 54/57/013

Your reference

With reference to my / your despatch / savingram / telegram No. SG 52

131

of the 14th October 1965 I enclose, for your information, consideration, observations, a copy of the paper noted below.

SECRETARIAL & CORRESPONDENCE OFFICE 30 OCT 1965 FALKLAND ISLANDS

SECER

Originator and date	Subject
CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD. 6th October, 1965	SOUTH GEORGIA 1965/66 WHALING SEASON
21st September, 1965	

(6745) Wt. 26019 8580 3M 7/64 S.P.&D. Gp.652

TELEGRAMS · INLAND & FOREIGN. "SALVESEN, LEITH, TELEX" · TELEX. LEITH 72222

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: L. M. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
R. B. WEATHERSTONE P. F. S. KITTERMASTER

GLASGOW
45 WEST NILE STREET · C.1

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH
TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

YOUR REF. | OUR REF. | DATE

GEH/MS
Operations Dept.

6th October, 1965.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

For the attention of Miss Ware

Dear Sirs,

SOUTH GEORGIA 1965/66

With further reference to our letter of 21st September, we have been in touch with N.S.K. concerning the possible extension of their operations. However, it now appears that they definitely intend to cease operations at the end of December. This is unfortunate, but it is not surprising as the quota decisions were made so late that it would have been very difficult for N.S.K. to rearrange their plans.

We assume that N.S.K. have confirmed this decision to the Governor of the Falkland Islands and to the Administrative Officer at South Georgia, but, in case they have not, it might be as well for you to confirm the above to the Governor.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

5

135 b

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CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: L. M. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
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LEITH
TELEPHONE
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GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

YOUR REF. | OUR REF. | DATE

See also (66)

TBMBS/MS
Operations Dept.

21st September, 1965.

Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London, S.W.1.

For the attention of Miss Ware

Dear Sirs,

SOUTH GEORGIA 1965/66

(54) We refer to our telex message to you of 15th September.

Since then we have received the following cable from the Colonial Secretary at Port Stanley -

> "You are allocated full quota 340 BWU for 1965/66 season provided you agree by telegram that this does not prejudice allocation between operating companies following season stop Basic allocation remains at 195 BWU."

We duly informed N.S.K. and sent the following reply to the Colonial Secretary -

> "Thank you for your cable of 18th September stop We agree to the proviso attached to your allocation to us of the full quota for 1965/66 season."

Whether or not N.S.K. may extend their operations remains to be seen, but it is of course, at a very very late stage for them even to try to do so.

Yours faithfully,
Pro. CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

Cs. [illegible]

136

TELEGRAMS: INLAND & FOREIGN, "SALVESEN LEITH, TELEX" . TELEX, LEITH 72222

Filed in D/4/50 → Mr Lk 8/4/64, which I should like Bv please. I send one spare copy for another working file if necessary. I propose that A.O. & Colonial Office should have copies. I will write covering letter. CA 3/11

CHR. SALVESEN & CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS: L. M. HARPER GOW, M.B.E. G. H. ELLIOT E. C. YOUNGE (TECHNICAL)
R. B. WEATHERSTONE P. F. S. KITTERMASTER

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G. P. O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET
LEITH

GRIMSBY
287/291 CLEETHORPE ROAD

TELEPHONE
LEITH 4311 (14 LINES)

YOUR REF.	OUR REF.	DATE
D/4/64	GHE/CLB	27th October 1965.

His Excellency The Governor,
Government House,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Dear Mr Haskard,

Many thanks for your letter of 12th August. It was most kind of you to invite me to Government House. Unfortunately it is unlikely that I shall find an excuse to visit the Falkland Islands, though we are always hoping that we might be able to set up fishing or other enterprises there at some time in the future.

As you will have understood from our telegrams, we have been concerned during this summer, firstly to get what we thought was our proper share of the total South Georgia catch allocation, secondly to obtain permission for our Japanese associates to take the full quota if they operated alone. We were afraid that if the decision on the division of South Georgia catch between companies was delayed this might prejudice our contract with N.S.K. and even stop them from sending out an expedition. Later, when it became clear that the other company did not intend to operate, we hoped that an early confirmation that N.S.K. would be allowed to take the full quota might induce them to fish for the whole season. As things have turned out N.S.K. have decided not to vary their original intention to fish for the first three months only.

When I last wrote we hoped that South Georgia would be left outside the Antarctic catch restrictions. This was the advice we gave to the U.K. Government, on the grounds that the catch concerned was relatively small, and that there had already been a considerable drop in the catch from South Georgia. When /

When we came to the main I.W.C. conference this line proved to be untenable. The Russians strongly attacked the land station position on the grounds that the Japanese were evading reduction of Antarctic catch by transferring their floating-factory catching effort to land stations at South Georgia and Chile. They even demanded at one stage that the whales caught by the Japanese from land stations should be taken into account in fixing the Japanese pelagic quota, although it was pointed out that this was the concern of the Governments controlling the land stations, i.e. U.K. and Chile. There was also a general feeling that Governments should go as far as possible to meet the views of the F.A.O. scientists, who are now recommending 3000 blue whale units or less for the whole Antarctic, including land stations.

The U.K. negotiators did manage to generalise this question by insisting that control of land stations must involve not only South Georgia but also Chile, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The final outcome, as you will know, was that the Commission recommended to Governments controlling land stations to limit their catch to the previous year's level (The Commission by its constitution cannot set specific catch figures for individual factories or stations). At the same time it was agreed that there should be a conference of pelagic and land station countries to discuss allocation for the future of a total catch brought down to the limit approved by the scientists.

The recommendation to peg catch has immediate effect only on South Georgia, since Australia and New Zealand are now not operating and South Africa is in the middle of her season, thus claiming that she cannot apply restrictions till next season. It remains to be seen if the South Africans will comply next year. In the past they have been lax in implementing I.W.C. decisions though on this occasion they did seem more serious. Chile is also in the middle of her whaling season and may not take any notice of the recommendation since she is not a member of the Commission.

It may seem hard on South Georgia that the U.K. Government should accept restriction of catch to a level which is low in relation to the capacity of the stations. But if restriction is to mean anything it must be on the basis of what has been caught in the past, and the U.K. Government, which has been trying to make some reality out of conservation measures, could hardly have taken any other line. If the catch ceiling had been based on the average of the past three seasons, as was suggested at one stage, South Georgia would have been even worse off.

For the future, the whole question of Antarctic restriction is bound up with the division of pelagic catch in a new quota agreement. /

agreement. The present one finishes at the end of 65/66 season. This year's discussions ended in stalemate. The Russians have refused to talk about a new quota agreement unless the other countries agree to talk first about adjusting quotas under the present agreement. The Russians claim that it is unfair that Japan should through transfer of expeditions from U.K. and Norway now have 52% of the total while they remain with 20%. They have no case here, since the transfers to Japan have taken place in accordance with the quota agreement and when the Russians negotiated the agreement they said that provided they got 20% they were not concerned with how the rest was shared out. The other whaling countries have very properly refused to change the present agreement. It is not clear whether the Russians will denounce the quota agreement for the current season. It hardly matters if they do so since they very probably do not observe its provisions anyway.

When serious negotiations start for a new pelagic quota agreement matters will be complicated by the need to bring in land stations and to set aside part of the total quota for them. Thus on 4000 units 500 or more might be claimed for land stations, leaving a very small total for division between the pelagic countries. The natural arrangement would be for Norway, which is now very weak in competitive power, to give up something to Russia and Japan. But even if she does this both countries will have to cut down their catch effort considerably. U.K. will be bargaining on the basis of the 5% which she holds in the current quota agreement. On a catch ceiling of 4000 units or less this quota is too little for a floating factory to operate on. In view of this it seems reasonable that in a new quota agreement U.K. should be allowed to get some benefit from her quota by selling it to other countries or by amalgamating it with the South Georgia quota. In the preliminary discussions the Russians have been very much against a provision in the new agreement for transfer of quotas between countries. Since the Japanese, who are the only potential buyers of the U.K. quota, say that they accept this view, it looks as if we may get no transferability of our quota. But there can be no reasonable objection to an amalgamation of U.K. pelagic and land station quotas. We think that the U.K. Government should, and believe it will, do its utmost to get this, although it will be opposed by the pelagic countries, since anything given to U.K. will be at their expense.

If we get a fair quota for South Georgia in relation to the other land stations and to pelagic catch, and if we can add to it by the transfer of the U.K. pelagic quota, the total should provide a usable catch ceiling for South Georgia within which at least one station should be able to continue in future and so preserve the U.K. interest in Antarctic whaling.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. Elliot

CSL 1 ✓
MU

140

12 November, 1965

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of 27th October about whaling in South Georgia.

I found your letter extremely interesting and your exposition of the present situation and future prospects for whaling do a lot to clarify the situation. I hope you will not mind the fact that I have sent a copy of your letter to Bennett at the Colonial Office for his information.

When I paid my first visit to Leith Harbour in South Georgia in November 1964, Lynch very kindly gave me a copy of your interesting note on the First 50 Years of Salvesens' operations in South Georgia. I found it a most informative document and loaned it to various people but the last borrower would appear never to have returned it to me as I cannot find it in my papers here. If by any chance you have a spare copy I should be very glad to have one. As you will recollect it was a roneoed paper of about four pages and it included some interesting notes on the history of other companies as well as your own.

G.H. Elliot Esq.,
Chr. Salvesen & Co. Ltd.,
29 Bernard Street,
Leith, Scotland

141

C.S

(135?)

14 November, 1965

136

I thought that you might like to have the enclosed copy of a letter dated 27th October which I received by the last mail from G.H. Elliot of Salvesens. It gives a very interesting outline of the position as seen from Salvesens' point of view.

140

I also enclose a copy of my reply to Elliot in which I mention that I have taken the liberty of sending you a copy.

J.S. Bennett Esq., C.M.G.,
Colonial Office

See 148 in Vol. II

F. I. ref: D/4/64
C. O. ref: FST. 54/57/013

42.

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 24th November, 1965.

~~No.~~ 21 SAVING. SOUTH GEORGIA.

134

Your Savingram S.G. No. 12 of the 20th October, 1965.

International Whaling Commission Resolution about Land Stations.

May I please have a copy of the Acting Commissioner's statement referred to in the last paragraph of Mr. Tame's letter.

GOVERNOR

See 149 in Vol. II

TB

IN CONFIDENCE

143

MEMO

S.G. No. S.11

C.S. No.

1st November 19 65

From :—

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,

SOUTH GEORGIA.

To :—

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

WHALING QUOTA.

Having to wait a day in Durban for the arrival of the "Kashima Maru", I arranged through Ellerman & Bucknall to visit Mr. Knudsen, Managing Director of the Union Whaling Co.Ltd., Durban.

Mr. Knudsen was technical adviser to the South African representative to the International Commission Conference 1965.

2. Knudsen told me that the present season (May to October 1965) would in all probability be the best season in the Company's forty years of whaling. Up to the 9th September whale catch, 3000 whales, production 100,000 barrels whale oil.

3. Knudsen then discussed the 1965 conference of the International Whaling Commission. He expressed amazement that the British representative had agreed to the proposed quota for South Georgia. When asked why, he gave reasons which were practically identical with those set out in paragraphs 5,6,8,12, of my report dated 27/7/65 (forwarded to H.E. through the Colonial Office, additional copy attached).

4. Union Whaling was quite happy to accept a quota based on the average catch for the years 1963/64/65. (This was in fact a South African recommendation to the conference) Knudsen stated that 1963 and 1964 were two very good years for Union Whaling, and as already stated he expected 1965 to be the best season of all.

5. He expressed the concern that should the Commission recommend further reductions in the pelagic quota, then the pelagic industry would bring pressure to bear on the Commission for a proportionate reduction in the quotas allocated to land stations. This he would definitely oppose.

6. Union Whaling enjoy all the advantages set out in paragraph 8 of the attached report and , in addition , have a local market for all their bone and meat meal production.

7. At the present time there are two land stations operating in South Africa. Union Whaling Co.Ltd., Durban, and Saldanha Whaling Ltd., Saldanha Bay. It is of interest to study the catch reports from these two stations for the season 1963, the latest catch statistics available.

CATCH	BLUE.	FIN.	HUMPBACK.	SEI.	BRYDE..	SPERM.	TOTAL
Union.	5	346	37	369	2	1771	2530
Saldanha.	2	56	3	721	50	691	1523
	7	402	40	1090	52	2462	4053

SOUTH AFRICA (two Stations) 1963. BWU.414.3 Sperm. 2462.

8. On the grounds that South Georgia hoped to provide for two land stations the following figures are of interest. Agreed that quotas are intended for conservation of stocks, but there is a quota limit below which it is uneconomic for companies to operate. In this connection it will be noted that South Georgia prosperity is dependent on the Baleen catch, unlike South Africa, where the large Sperm catch goes a long way towards maintaining economic stability.

SOUTH GEORGIA	(two Stations)	1958/59	BWU 579.8	Sperm	122
	.. ..	1959/60	BWU 547.2	Sperm	71
	.. ..	1960/61	BWU 810.9	Sperm	134
	(one station)	1961/62	BWU 401.6	Sperm	85.

9. I would respectfully recommend that the South Georgia quota should be reconsidered in the light of the foregoing and in relation to the Islands potential catch, and not tied to the results from Japanese operations. It should be consid--sred on the basis of two companies operating with full catcher force for the full season of six months. On that basis I would recommend a quota of 500 BWU. With that quota we should be able to attract whaling companies to South Georgia. particularly

See 58

if this/.....

if this quota is held static pending action by other land stations, thereby enhancing its value if pelagic quotas are further reduced.

This should go a long way towards making South Georgia self supporting and thereby considerably reduce requirements under grant-in-aid.

Administrative Officer
South Georgia.

His Excellency The Governor,
Falkland Islands.

Miss. Ware,
Colonial Office.

[redacted]

?

CS. First seen today. Of course, his poor catches at SG in's station do not help Mr Coleman's argument but I am glad to see that he has been active on SG's behalf. However I think that X/- on page 3 probably sums up his UK attitude. Please discuss.
CH 9/12/65

23rd July, 1965.

During the course of discussions at the Colonial Office on the 12th July, I learned for the first time that at the meeting of the International Whaling Commission held in London at the end of June, it was proposed to apply a quota to South Georgia Land Stations similar to that imposed on Pelagic expeditions. Miss. Ware was unable to give details as a Colonial Office representative was not present at the Commission. In fact, she was not aware that it was proposed to fix a quota for South Georgia until the meeting was actually in progress.

At a later discussion with Miss. Ware on the 15th July, it was agreed that in view of the fact she was still awaiting a report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, I should confer with Mr.J. Graham of the Ministry who had attended as British representative at the International Whaling Commission meeting. The following is a report of the discussions with Mr. Graham which took place on the 16th July.

(1) Mr. Graham stated he was aware that Norway had put on the agenda a proposal for applying a quota to South Georgia and had informed the Colonial Office to this effect by letter on the 10th June.

(2) The proposal put forward by Norway and supported by Russia specifically dealt with South Georgia as a Dependency of the Falkland Islands, but as a result of an objection by the Argentine representative who declared he could not participate in a discussion on this territory as named in the Norwegian proposal, the British representative (Mr. Graham) agreed to a revised proposal which read, 'with regard to the catch of Antartic Baleen whales from land Stations situated south of 40 degrees latitude as well as in, other areas of the Southern Hemisphere.

(3) Mr. Graham stated that in keeping with the British Government's policy on conservation of whale stocks he had supported the resolution.

(4) Mr. Graham said that the suggested quota was in line with the reduction which had taken place in Pelagic quotas in the past and proposed for the 1965/66 season. Furthermore, the South Georgia quota was the actual South Georgia catch for the 1964/65 season as made by Japanese companies operating at Leith Harbour Grytviken.

(5) I pointed out to Mr. Graham that the suggested quota would virtually end the possibility of British whaling in South Georgia. At best, it could create a situation where, of the two remaining British companies at South Georgia, only one could hope to operate provided that one was given the full quota. The suggested quota was roughly that caught by Albion Station in the 1961/62 season when they were the only company operating in South Georgia. Even then, owing to operating costs and the low market price for oil and by-products they were unable to send an expedition to South Georgia the following year. ? missed me

(6) The South African proposal included in the Commission resolution, i.e. that the average catch over the last three seasons 1963, 1964, 1965 should be the quota for land Stations outside the Antarctic. Should this proposal be applied to South Georgia then the average should be taken over 1959, 1960, 1961. These were the last seasons when South Georgia Stations were fully operational for six months using the usual island catcher force on two stations, Leith and Grytviken.

To take last season's catch would give a very misleading figure. One Japanese Company operated for only two months. The other Company operated for 5½ months but for three months of that time their catcher force consisted of only two catchers and two boats used exclusively for towing.

(7) It was stressed that the Japanese companies had lower operating costs, particularly in labour, and even with this advantage both companies claimed to have operated at a loss. In fact, they were only able to operate at South Georgia in conjunction with their Pelagic expeditions to provide a most essential raw material, i.e. whale meat, vitally necessary to both companies in order to keep their many affiliated companies operating in the manufacture of canned goods.

(8) It was explained to Mr. Graham that land stations at South Georgia are entirely different to any other land stations in the Southern Hemisphere. All other land stations have the benefit of operating from commercial harbours where oil companies have storage tanks from which oil can be bought as required. Food stores and equipment can be purchased from local sources as required and there is a labour market from which personnel can be hired or fired as circumstances demand. Thus companies are in a position to commence operations without a large capital outlay and if operations prove uneconomic at any time operations can be terminated without having large stocks of oil, food and equipment left on hand, labour dismissed without the obligation to pay a full season's wages.

Companies operating at South Georgia need to buy all food and equipment required for six months, guarantee labour a six months' season, buy oil and charter tankers to deliver a six months' supply to South Georgia at the start of the season when there is no whale oil available for return freight. Provide transport vessels capable of carrying approximately 300 men per station. Sail their catchers from U.K. Norway, or Japan. This involves a large outlay of money far above that required by other land stations.

Mr. Graham replied that Pelagic expeditions had exactly the same difficulties. To which I remarked that Pelagic expeditions could scour the whole Southern Ocean in search of whales, including what may be termed South Georgia's traditional whaling grounds, i.e. up to 300 miles radius from South Georgia; whereas the island stations could not move South Georgia, and were restricted to an operational radius as already stated. Here I may say that it has been reported by island catchers over the past two seasons that Pelagic fleets have fished well within this radius, intercepting the stream of whales normallycaught by ships operating from South Georgia stations.

(9) I aksed Mr. Graham whether he thought the contries operating Pelagic expeditions who supported the resolution on South Georgia land stations would be prepared to agree not to operate in the traditional whaling grounds of South Georgia. He thought this would border on extending fishing limits with territorial rights and would create international complications, besides being difficult to enforce. I pointed out that Peru enjoys this same priviledge at the present time.

(10) I suggested that instead of a quota of Blue Whale Units, South Georgia catch be restricted by a reduction in the number of catchers licensed by the Falkland Island Government.

The Falkland Island Government has always controlled the number of catchers and in this way followed a policy of conservation of their own accord. Mr. Graham thought that in the present situation the fixing of a quota of Blue Whale Units was a more positive support to the policy of conservation than limiting the catcher force.

(11) We discussed the financial implication of the resolution in so far as it affects South Georgia revenue, which is wholly dependent on the Whaling and Sealing industries. The quota restrictions would mean that South Georgia be grant aided by the British Treasury and should not this fact be taken into consideration. Mr. Graham was of the opinion that conservation of whale stocks is now a matter of interest to Government Ministries other than the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, due to the publicity this subject has received and also due to its political aspect. As a result he felt sure the British Government would rather the Treasury had to grant aid South Georgia than depart from the policy of conservation which the British Government has upheld in relation to Pelagic whaling and which they could not now rescind for South Georgia on the grounds of financial expediency.

(12) I asked if the Japanese had supported the resolution and understood from Mr. Graham that Japan had made no objection to the resolution as it was evident Norway and Russia were prepared to raise the question of whether or not the South Georgia quota should be deducted from Japan's percentage of the commissions Pelagic quota.

I remarked to Mr. Graham that it appeared South Georgia was really suffering from an attack directed at Japan by Norway and Russia and that no consideration had been given to South Georgia and British companies still owning landstations there. Mr. Graham replied that Elliott of Salvorsens was at the meeting as technical adviser and raised no objection. I pointed out that Elliott has declared to have no further interest in South Georgia Whaling and has leased his station to the Japanese up to 1967 season. Therefore he has not the same incentive to raise objections as has Ryan of Albion Star, who was not invited to the meeting, and who has frequently stated that if the Japanese do not operate his station, he will do so himself.

(13) The original resolution by Norway was specifically directed at South Georgia but the final resolution was redrafted to read, 'as well as other areas of the Southern Hemisphere'. Many of the land stations in the other areas are situated in countries whose Governments are not party to the International Commission and although invited to participate it is most unlikely that they will reduce their catch during the 1965/66 season. Mr. Graham stated that the British Government is continuing their support of the policy of conservation and thought it advisable to show a lead with South Georgia rather than make South Georgia's acceptance conditional on the acceptance of other countries.

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Asked if he thought that the quotas for land stations in the Southern Hemisphere would be extended to the Northern Hemisphere, Mr.Graham replied that this could come in the near future.

(14) Mr. Grahams final remark was to the effect that he hoped I would not feel that he had 'sold South Georgia down the drain', and I can only conclude that this thought had occurred to him, and to my mind, seemed to summarize the proceedings.

(15) RECOMMENDATIONS.

I WOULD STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT THE GOVERNOR OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS BE URGENTLY CABLED AND ADVISED TO PUT FORWARD THE COUNTER PROPOSAL THAT:-

"The Falkland Island Government having jurisdiction over the ONLY land station operating South of latitude 40 degrees South situated in the Falkland Island Dependency of South Georgia, agreed to voluntarily limit the 1965/66 South Georgia catch to 430 Blue Whale Units and give further consideration to a quota for the 1966/67 season in relation to the voluntary action (if any) taken by other land stations in the Southern Hemisphere and further recommendations made by the Commission, but that they should be advised in ample time of any proposals intended to be submitted to the Commission for their next meeting."

(16) In my opinion the foregoing should meet all the requirements of the present situation. It should recover the political initiative of the Falkland Island Government which appears to have been handed over to the Argentine representative at the Commission meeting, It should ensure closer consultation in future between the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Falkland Island Government. On questions affecting South Georgia Whaling. It will show good faith in supporting the policy of conservation for land stations and a lead to all other countries with land stations to adopt a similar policy. It should make clear the right of the Falkland Island Government to dispute decisions made by countries engaged in Pelagic Whaling (particularly Norway, who has benefited from South Georgia Whaling over the past 30 years), to single out South Georgia land stations for special quota restrictions as tabled in the original motion by Norway. It will show willingness to consider any proposals concerning South Georgia and other Southern Hemisphere land stations intended for discussion at the 18th meeting of the Commission.

D. J. Coleman,
Administrative Office,
South Georgia.

D/4/64

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10th December,

To: The Administrative Officer,

SOUTH GEORGIA.

From: Colonial Secretary,

Whaling Policy

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The attached letter from Mr. Elliot to the Governor dated 27th October, 1965 is for your personal information.

Sgd. W. H. Thompson

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

TB.

Copy

Colonial Office

Our Ref. FST 54/57/013

(30) November, 1965

Your Ref. D/4/64

not entered on mig

d/o

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Thank you for your letter of the 18th October addressed to Bennett with which you sent a further guide to whaling. This is most helpful.

2. On page 2 of this guide, under the section "The economic and fiscal significance of the industry", you say that nearly all revenue depends on there being a shore-based whaling industry but that the main expenditure is not especially affected by the whaling operations. I should have thought that the present administrative organisation was designed mainly to deal with the whaling industry at the level it had reached some years ago, and if this industry closes down completely, or carries on at the same level as it has done for the past few years, it should be possible to reduce the cost of the administration. In fact, in the event of operations ceasing, the present staff could presumably be cut down to little more than a token administration.

3. The information that I have here at present would seem to indicate that the whale population has been so drastically reduced in recent years that even last year's quotas were too high to allow stocks to increase to any real extent. Fairly clearly a reduction in existing quotas and some effective control for a very long period would be necessary if the ideal of a maximum sustained yield is to be achieved. It is also reasonably clear that unless some control over pelagic fleets is exercised whaling will very quickly become uneconomic and will cease. You are no doubt well aware of all this. Your letter also to Bennett of the 13th November enclosing Elliot's interesting letter on the subject, showed that he hopes that the industry will be able to continue and we hope that it will.

4. I have asked the Ministry of Agriculture to let me have their latest assessment of the situation and will send this to you when I get it.

5. In the circumstances it is considered that you might care to give some thought now to the means by which economies in the administration of the Dependencies can be brought about in 1966/67 and succeeding years assuming that whaling operations carry on at about the level of this year's quota. I feel sure that the decrease in the whaling industry and the consequent fall in revenue will mean that some reduction in expenditure will be called for.

Sgd. A.St.J. Sugg.

Sir Cosmo Haskard, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.,
Government House,
Port Stanley

Cs. BV on file please
CA
24/10
30/10

COLONIAL OFFICE
GREAT SMITH STREET, LONDON S.W.1
Telephone: ABBEY 1266, *ext.*

Our reference: FST 54/57/013 10th December, 1965.
Your reference:

Dear Sir Cosmo.

I refer to my letter of the 30th November about the whaling industry. I have now received a letter and some reports on the subject from the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food copies of which I attach.

There would seem, unfortunately, little doubt that the prospects for the whaling industry are not at all bright. Clearly we cannot hope for any increase on this years quota for South Georgia for some years and it might well soon become uneconomic to carry on whaling at all.

Yours sincerely

A St J Sugg

(A. St. J. Sugg)

SIR COSMO HASKARD, K.C.M.G.,M.B.E.,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
PORT STANLEY,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

76

MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
Whitehall Place, LONDON S.W.1
Telegrams: Agrififood London Telex
Telephone: TRA*falgar* 7711, *ext.*

Please address any reply to
THE SECRETARY
and quote:
Your reference: FST.54/57/013

2nd December, 1965.

Dear Sugg,

Thank you for your letter about whaling in the Antarctic which I received on 18th November.

Unfortunately, I have to confirm the pessimistic view that you have already taken concerning the prospects for whaling from South Georgia. Taking the Antarctic catch as a whole it seems as certain as anything can be that there can be no increase for many years to come and that there is bound to be a decline even from the present level in the next few years, whatever happens. What happens in the next few years depends on whether or not the whaling countries can agree on a sufficiently severe restriction of the catch to give the stocks a chance to recover. If they fail to do this catches will fall to vanishing point as a result of the exhaustion of the whale stocks in a very few years; and even if they are not exterminated recovery to a degree that would sustain a reasonable amount of whaling will not take place within the foreseeable future. This possibility can only be averted by really drastic restrictions in the catch sufficient to bring it down at least to a half its present level and possibly even less in the next two seasons.

The precise effect of all this on South Georgia depends in some degree on the outcome of the consideration which is to be given to the control of catches by land stations, but whatever happens it seems pretty clear that it would be unrealistic to expect anything but greater reductions in the catch, whether as a result of agreed limitations, or through shortage of whales if no agreement is reached. As to literature, the enclosed papers circulated for the Whaling Commission's Special Meeting in May, 1965, bear on the actual and prospective state of the Antarctic stocks.

I hope this information will be of some use to you.

Yours sincerely,

J.S.W. Henshaw

(J.S.W. HENSHAW)

Mr. A. St. J. Sugg,
Colonial Office,
Great Smith Street,
London S.W.1.

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IWC/SM/13

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING

Report of the Committee of Four Scientists

1. This Committee was charged by the Commission with (a) reviewing the statistical analysis of the reports before the Committee relating to Item 3 of the Commission's agenda, (b) evaluating the effect on the stocks and catches of several schemes of regulation including those proposed by members of the Commission, (c) giving some measure of the limits of error involved in the Committee's analysis.

2. (a) Since the F.A.O. report IWC/SM/3 was prepared by a working group of three scientists two of whom were members of the Committee of Four and since it followed along the lines and methods of the studies in 1963 and 1964 by the Committee of Four it is readily apparent that we could not expect at this time and with the short time at our disposal, to add anything to the basic statistical analysis.

3. We wish to make it clear, however, that the Committee of Four has no hesitation in reaffirming that it is in unanimous agreement that the estimates of stock sizes and sustainable yields given in SM/3 and its addenda and supplement, are the best presently available. The events of 1963/64 and 1964/65 have served to confirm strongly the correctness of the assessments made in the Committees' reports as to fin whales as published in the 14th and 15th reports of the Commission. In 1963 it was not possible to make any assessment of the situation as to sei whales. It is obvious, as the F.A.O. report makes clear, that the present estimates of sei whale stocks and sustainable catches are much less firm that the same estimates for the fin whales. More specific comments on the limits of error will be given later.

4. (b) In evaluating the effect of the several schemes of regulations proposed it is necessary for us to pay attention to two additional factors

(1) the recruitments currently being added to the stocks which come from the larger parent stocks of some years ago.

(2) the probable division of the catch between the two major species remaining i.e. fin and sei whales.

5. Because the current recruitments are slightly larger than the sustainable yields of stocks of the present size the immediate effects of any regulation are slightly different from the long term effects. In evaluating the effects of quotas or other regulations we begin by assuming that the catches of fins and sei in future years will bear the same relationship to stock size as was the case in 1964/65.

6. There are two kinds of regulatory schemes proposed

(1) by U.S.S.R. aimed at limiting the effort in 1965/66 to not more than 50 per cent of that in 1964/65.

(2) by U.S.S.R, Japan, Norway and U.S.A. setting specific Blue Whales Unit quotas for one or more years.

Direct restriction of effort.

7. A direct restriction of effort has some advantages over a catch quota because a level of effort of about one third of the 1964/65 level (i.e. with the present efficiency, about 5 expeditions, or 6,000 catcher days) will take around the sustainable yield, whatever the abundance of the stock. In contrast a specific catch quota may, if the stock is large, mean that less than the sustainable yield is taken, but if the stock is small, the same quota may be considerably larger than the sustainable yield.

8. However the catching power of individual expeditions and to a lesser extent of catchers, very considerably, so that it is difficult to assess precisely the effects of restrictions of members of numbers of expeditions or catchers.

9. The Russian proposal is that the number of expeditions should be halved. This should mean that the effort is halved, but this objective will not be achieved if the fishing powers of each expedition is increased e.g. by increasing the numbers of catchers.

10. If the 1964/65 effort were to be exerted in 1965/66 the expected catch (supplement to IWC/SM/3,) would be 7,000 fin whales and 15,000 sei whales, a total of 6,000 B.W.U. The expected catch with half the effort is therefore 3,000 B.W.U. and this proposal is considered from this point of view.

Effects of the Four Proposals

11. The proposals before us are:

(a) Quota of 4,500, 4,000 and 3,500 thousand B.W.U. for the next 3 years;

(b) Quota of 4,000, 3,000 and 2,000 thousand B.W.U. for the next 3 years.

(c) Effort for 1965/66 and the following years is reduced to 50% of the 1964/65 effort. As noted we have interpreted this as implying approximately a catch of 3,000 B.W.U.

(d) Quotas of 3,000 and 2,000 B.W.U. for the next two years. For consistency in the tables we have assumed a quota of 2,000 B.W.U. in the third year also.

12. The tables below are computed on the basis that the ratio of seis to fins in 1965/66 will be 2 to 1 and thereafter 1,500 to 1,000. This is the implication of the declining ratio of sei to fin stocks. Table 1 shows the expected catches and the required effort for the 3 years according to the several proposals.

Table 1a

EXPECTED CATCHES IN 1965/66, 66/67, 67/68

Proposed Regulation Quotas '000	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68	
	Fins	Seis	Fins	Seis	Fins	Seis
(a) 4.5, 4.0, 3.5 Quotas	5,400	10,800	5,300	8,000	4,600	7,000
(b) 4.0, 3.0, 2.0 Quotas	4,800	9,600	4,000	6,000	2,700	4,000
(c) 50% Effort	3,600	7,200	4,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
(d) 3.0, 2.0, 2.0 Quotas	3,600	7,200	2,700	4,000	2,700	4,000

Table 1b

Effort needed for catch indicated in Table 1a (as percentage of 1964/5 effort)

	1965/6	1966/7	1967/8
(a)	75	67	58
(b)	67	50	33
(c)	50	50	50
(d)	50	33	33

13. Table 2 shows the state of the stocks and the relationship of actual catch to sustainable catch at the end of this 3 year period.

Table 2

Effect of the Several Proposals on Fin Whale Stock (which is estimated to be 34,000 at the beginning of the 1965/66 season)

Proposal	Size of Stock after 1967/68 Season (thousands)	Sustainable catch 1967/68	Relationship of actual catch to sustainable catch 1967/68
(a) 4,500, 4,000, 3,500 Quotas	34.3	4,100	500 above
(b) 4,000, 3,000, 2,000 Quotas	36.2	4,300	1,600 below
(c) 50% Effort	36.2	4,300	300 below
(d) 3,000, 2,000, 2,000 Quotas	38.7	4,600	1,900 below

Table 3

Effect of the Several Proposals on the stocks of Sei Whales (estimated to be 42,000 at the beginning of the 1965/66 season)

Proposal	Size of the Sei Stock after 1967/68 Season (thousands)	Sustainable catch after 1967/68	Relationship of 1967/68 catch to sustainable catch
(a) 4,500, 4,000, 3,500 Quota	27.2	2,000	5,000 in excess
(b) 4,000, 3,000, 2,000 Quota	33.4	2,500	1,500 " "
(c) 50% Effort	34.8	2,600	3,400 " "
(d) 3,000, 2,000, 2,000 Quota	37.8	2,800	1,200 " "

14. In computing table 3 we have taken into account the temporary bonus accruing during this period as recruitment comes from higher stocks of some years earlier. Thus the net change is smaller than would otherwise appear to be the case.

15. In summary the situation appears to be that three of these proposals bring the fin whale catch by 1967/68 to below the level of the sustainable yield but this is only at the expense of the sei whale stock. Only the second and fourth of these proposals would not necessitate further reduction after 1967/68 and even this only by some adjustment of the sei/fin ratio in the catch. If the first of these proposals were adopted a further reduction of the B.W.U. quota (from 3,500 to about 2,400) in 1968/69, would be necessary to bring the actual catch below the level of sustainable yields. Furthermore this first proposal leaves the stocks in 1968/69 in a very unfavourable position in regard to their potential for rebuilding back to the levels of maximum sustainable yield.

16. In these tables it has been assumed that the relative preferences for sei and fin whales which was shown in 1964/65 has been continued. This preference which led to a fishing mortality rate for sei whales about twice that for fin whales, was manifested mainly in the selection of the areas in which whaling was concentrated. It is possible that if, as a result of the regulatory system adopted, sei whales decreased in abundance relative to fin whales, then this preference might diminish although it seems unlikely that it would be reversed leading to the selection of fin whales, as occurred in earlier years. If it did diminish then the quantities of fin whales taken would be rather greater and those of sei whales rather less than those used in our estimates, and the final stock levels in 1960/61 would be lower and higher respectively than those shown in our tables.

17. It is possible that some course of action could be followed which would lead to a reduction or stabilization of the fin whale catch at a level lower than would occur if the fleets continued to take either species only within the constraints set by the B.W.U. quota and the stock and the economic conditions. If such action were taken it would help to ensure the restoration of the resource of greater potential economic value, the fin whale at the cost of increased risk to the less potentially valuable sei whale resource (20 to 1 in favour of fin whales) in terms of blue whale units. Further analysis would be necessary to determine what the effect would be of any such courses which might be suggested.

Limits of error in estimates

18. The estimates of stock size and sustainable yields and predictions of catches are based on consideration of several kinds of data of varying reliability, and take account of qualitative as well as quantitative evidence which gives a guide to the orders of magnitude and the likely limits of uncertainty.

19. Further detailed analyses of data as recommended in the Committee's earlier reports, could certainly narrow these limits further, but how much further we are unprepared to say at this time.

20. The estimates given have been, and inevitably will continue to be, made on evidence that is incomplete in several ways. An important factor in the predictions of catches and the state of the stocks under certain proposed regimes of regulations, is that the conditions of exploitation are not fully specified, and a range of assumptions has therefore to be made as to the way the fleets will actually operate under a given regime; current examples are the specification of a B.W.U. quota without regulation of the catch of individual species, and the specification of the number of expeditions without indication of the number of catchers, the number of days they will work or the extent to which the more efficient expeditions will be those continuing to operate. If to this is added the uncertainty in making predictions for a particular season, of weather conditions and other causes of fluctuation, it will be appreciated that the Committee is not in a position to cite objectively determined values for the degree of uncertainty in its calculations.

21. Having said this we can only reiterate that we believe the estimates in the series of reports available to the Commission are the best available at this time. Further, the Committee remains confident that the estimates with respect to fin-whales are for all practical purposes correct.

22. Taking into account the actual effort and its distribution with respect to the various species the predictions made by the Committee as to fin-whale catches and total catches in terms of blue whale units have been correct to within 10%. Furthermore we believe that the estimate of the sustainable catch of fin whales has the same degree of accuracy.

23. With respect to the sei whale the situation is, as we have said, rather different. We believe nevertheless that the estimates given in SM/3 are of the correct order of magnitude, and that it is appropriate to take action on the basis of the most likely values, rather than to delay regulatory action on grounds of uncertainty which inevitably implies, in effect acting as if these figures were under estimates. This would be unwise since it is possible that they are in fact <u>over</u> estimates. In any case it should be remembered that when the stock is below the level for maximum sustainable yield, the taking in a single season of a catch much higher than the sustainable yield will delay by <u>several</u> years the eventual recovery of the stock.

The following tables should be substituted for those on page 5 of IWC/SM/13:-

Table 2

Effect of the Several Proposals on Fin Whale Stock estimated to be 34,000 at the beginning of the 1965/66 season.

(1) Proposal	(2) Size of Stock at the beginning of the 1968/69 season (thousands)	(3) Sustainable catch after 1967/68 (thousands)	(4) Relationship of actual catch in 1967/68 to the sustainable catch as shown in column (3)
(a) 4,500, 4,000, 3,500 quotas	33.7	4.1	500 above
(b) 4,000, 3,000, 2,000 quotas	37.5	4.5	1,800 below
(c) 50% effort	37.4	4.5	500 below
(d) 3,000, 2,000, 2,000 quotas	40.0	4.8	2,100 below

Table 3

Effect of the Several Proposals on Sei Whale Stock estimated to be 44,000 at the beginning of the 1965/66 season.

(1) Proposal	(2) Size of Stock at the beginning of the 1968/69 season (thousands)	(3) Sustainable catch after 1967/68 (thousands)	(4) Relationship of actual catch in 1967/68 to the sustainable catch as shown in column (3)
(a) 4,500, 4,000, 3,500 quotas	27.2	2 thousand	5 thousand above
(b) 4,000, 3,000, 2,000 quotas	33.4	2-3 thousand	1-2 " "
(c) 50% effort	33.8	2-3 thousand	3-4 " "
(d) 3,000, 2,000, 2,000 quotas	37.8	3 thousand	1 " "

Report of the Committee of Four Scientists

Explanation of Calculations for Tables 1a, 1b, 2 and 3 in the Report of the Committee of Four Scientists (IWC/SM/13)

FIN WHALES

1965/66

1. Stock size at the beginning of this season 34 thousand (IWC/SM/3 Page 8)
2. Net recruitment 1966 6 thousand (12% of 1962 stock)
3. Catches 1965/66
   - (a) 5.4 thousand
   - (b) 4.8 "
   - (c) 3.6 "
   - (d) 3.6 "

   (Sei/Fin ratio 2:1)
4. Stock size at the beginning of 1966/67 season under various proposals
   - (a) 34.6 thousand
   - (b) 35.2 "
   - (c) 36.4 "
   - (d) 36.4 "

1966/67

1. Stock size at the beginning of this season as in 4 above for the four regimes
2. Net recruitment 1967 5 thousand (12% of 1963 stock)
3. Catches 1966/67
   - (a) 5.3 thousand
   - (b) 4.0 "
   - (c) 4.0 "
   - (d) 2.7 "

   (Sei/Fin ratio 1.5:1)
4. Stock size at the beginning of 1967/68 season under various purposals
   - (a) 34.3 thousand
   - (b) 36.2 "
   - (c) 37.4 "
   - (d) 38.7 "

1967/68

1. Stock size at the beginning of this season as in 4 above for the four regions
2. Net recruitment 1968 4 thousand (12% of 1964 stock)
3. Catches 1967/68
   - (a) 4.6 thousand
   - (b) 2.7 "
   - (c) 4.0 "
   - (d) 2.7 "

4. Stock size at the beginning of the 1968/69 season under the various proposals.

(a) 33.7 thousand
(b) 37.5 "
(c) 37.4 "
(d) 40.0 "

Comments on this table

(a) The stock sizes given in line 4 are obtained from the stock sizes of the previous year by adding the net recruitment and subtracting the catch.

(b) The net recruitments have been rounded to the nearest thousand since to carry these to hundreds would be to imply greater accuracy than the data merit. The stock size data also should be rounded to thousands but we have retained the additional figure to avoid cumulative errors in the successive steps and to make the calculations easier to follow. It should be emphasized that we do not wish to imply the stock sizes are accurate to the final figure. Quotas are given exactly and hence if catches are equal to quotas and are distributed between species in the indicated ratio catch figures are exact.

(c) The quotas referred to under (a) (b) and (d) are for the three seasons (a) 4.5, 4.0, 3.5 thousand
(b) 4.0, 3.0, 2.0 thousand
(d) 3.0, 2.0, 2.0 thousand

Regime (c) refers to 50% of the 1964/65 effort which for 1965/66 implies a catch of about 3,000 B.W.U. [(IWC/SM/13 Page 5 last line)]. There might be some slight reduction of catches in 1966/67 and 1967/68 but for simplicity we have assumed a 3,000 B.W.U. catch throughout.

(d) A 2:1 sei/fin ratio implies that one blue whale unit would be made up of 2.4 sei whales and 1.2 fin whales, on the average. For a 1.5:1 sei fin ratio the corresponding equivalence would be 1 B.W.U. = 2.0 sei whales plus 1.3 fin whale on the average.

SEI WHALES

1965/66	1.	Stock size at the beginning of this season (IWC/SM/3 and supplement).		44 thousand
	2.	Net recruitment 1966		3 thousand
	3.	Catches 1965/66	(a)	10.8 thousand
			(b)	9.6 "
			(c)	7.2 "
			(d)	7.2 "
	4.	Stock size at the beginning of the 1966/67 season under various proposals	(a)	36.2 thousand
			(b)	37.4 "
			(c)	39.8 "
			(d)	39.8 "
1966/67	1.	as in 4 above		
	2.	Net recruitment		3 thousand
	3.	Catches 1966/67	(a)	8.0 thousand
			(b)	6.0 "
			(c)	6.0 "
			(d)	4.0 "
	4.	Stock sizes at the beginning of 1967/68	(a)	31.2 thousand
			(b)	34.4 "
			(c)	36.8 "
			(d)	38.8 "
1967/68	1.	as in 4 above		
	2.	Net recruitment		3 thousand
	3.	Catches 1967/68	(a)	7.0 thousand
			(b)	4.0 "
			(c)	6.0 "
			(d)	4.0 "
	4.	Stock sizes at the beginning of 1968/69	(a)	27.2 thousand
			(b)	33.4 "
			(c)	33.8 "
			(d)	37.8 "

The tables above show the methods of calculation of Tables 1a and the second column of Tables 2 and 3. The estimated sustainable catches in column 3 of Table 2 for fin whales are calculated on the basis that the annual net recruitment rate is 0.12. This is the difference between the recruitment rate and the annual mortality rate (r-M). For Table 3 (sei whales) the corresponding rate is estimated to be 0.08 at this time though it is again reiterated that this figure is subject to revision when more detailed studies have been completed.

Differences between regimes

The tables given in the report compare the results of different regimes in terms of catches taken, the stock sizes at the beginning of each season, and the sustainable yields from these stocks. Interest was also expressed as to how these regimes compared in terms of the time required for the stocks to recover to the optimum level giving the maximum sustainable yields. The actual time taken will depend on what catches, less than the sustainable yield, are taken. Recovery is quickest if these catches are zero, and if that is the case during the first few years of recovery the difference in time between the most restrictive regime (d), and the least restrictive (a) is for fin whales one to two years. As the maximum sustainable yield is about 20 thousand fin whales, the difference in catch is 20 to 40 thousand whales (compared with a difference in catch in the next 3 seasons of just over 6 thousand whales). If the initial recovery is slower, because some small catches are taken, then the time differences will be correspondingly longer, and the difference in total catch also larger.

For sei whales the difference in time for 3,000 catches will be about 4 to 5 years, and longer if some catches are taken. This will cause a difference in catch of about 12-15 thousand sei whales.

The Committee is not competent to estimate the relative value of 6 thousand fin whales in the next three seasons, and 20-40 thousand whales in the future, though they would draw attention to the increasing world demand for food and the presumed associated rise in its relative price especially animal protein. The Committee would also draw attention to the fact that the total effort required to take the 6 thousand will be about the same as that required to take the 20-40 thousand.

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING - MAY, 1965

REPORT ON THE EFFECTS ON THE WHALE STOCKS OF PELAGIC OPERATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING THE 1964/65 SEASON, AND ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF THOSE STOCKS

by

Fisheries Division, FAO

1. Introduction

At the close of the 16th Meeting of the International Whaling Commission in June 1964 no arrangements had been finalized for continuing assessment of the Antarctic whale stocks, following the completion of the assignment of the Commission's Special Committee of Three (later Four) Scientists. The Commission had proposed that FAO might undertake this work in co-operation with the Commission's Scientific Committee, and FAO had agreed to this proposal in principle. At the same time, however, in view of the failure by the Commission at its 1964 meeting to achieve agreement on measures to be taken to bring the whaling regulations into line with the scientific findings(in accordance with its declared intention in 1960, at the time of establishing the Committee of Three), FAO expressed the wish not to be associated with a policy which could imply, ultimately, the effective destruction of the whale resources.

There was nevertheless clearly an urgent need for an appraisal of the consequences of continued intensive pelagic whaling in the hope that at some future date it would prove possible for the interested countries to agree on measures of conservation and rational exploitation of the whale stocks. Accordingly FAO, by an exchange of letters in September 1964, arranged to co-operate with the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics in appraising the statistical data for the 1964/65 and following seasons. The BIWS thus kindly agreed to make available advance data for this purpose.

Meanwhile, it had been decided to convene, early in May 1965, a special meeting of the Commission for the express purpose of enabling delegations "to reconsider the Antarctic catch position in relation to the scientic evidence" (Secretary's circular letter of 4 February 1965). FAO therefore arranged for a group of scientists specialized in marine stock assessment to make a special

analysis of data kindly provided by the BIWS. This group consisted of Mr. J.A. Gulland (U.K., former member of the Committee of Four), Mr. S.J. Holt (FAO, also formerly a member of the Committee of Four) and Mr. L.K. Boerema (a Dutch scientist who had recently joined the FAO staff as Stock Assessment Specialist in the Biology Branch of Fisheries Division). The group met in Rome from 5 to 8 April 1965 and prepared this report on the basis of data available to the BIWS on 1 April, and covering details of catches and whaling effort up to the end of February 1965, and the catches by countries, in Blue Whale Units (BWU), until the end of March, almost the close of the season. In order to make valid comparisons with the previous seasons, it was necessary for some purposes to estimate the species catches in March 1965, and for other purposes to compare with the earlier statistics for the months December-February only; the group was satisfied that this would introduce no important error into the assessments.

The group did not attempt any re-appraisal of data for the previous seasons, but only brought up-to-date the analyses and conclusions presented to the Commission by its Committee of Four in 1964 (IWC Doc. 16/10 and see also IWC 16/20).

The present report is being made available to the IWC for consideration at its special session, and also to other interested bodies and persons, and specifically to the IUCN, the Fauna Preservation Society and to the former members of the Committee of Four, who had all asked to be kept informed of the results of this work.

2. Analysis of the 1964/65 catches

Data were available for the total catch in BWU up to 27 March 1965 (except for catches of two expeditions for the week 21 March-27 March). By that time the total catch was 6,849 BWU Adding to this total estimates of the catch of the two missing expeditions for the week 21/3-27/3, and of all expeditions for the period from 28 March to the end of the season (190.3 BWU in 1963/64), gives an estimate of 7,065 BWU for the total pelagic catch in the 1964/65 season. The comparable figure for 1963/64 was 8,448 BWU. In the 1964/65 season only 15 expeditions operated, compared with 16 in the previous season, the former Dutch expedition having ceased operations. The total catches of the 15 expeditions which operated in both seasons were: 1963/4 - 8,104 BWU; 1964/5 - 7,065 BWU. Thus, the 1964/65 catch was only 87% of that taken in 1963/64 by the same expeditions,

in spite of the fact that the weather conditions for the Norwegian expedition - and presumably therefore also at least for the Japanese expeditions working close by - was exceptionally good during the 1964/65 season.

It will be noted that the estimated catch in blue whale units was in fact less than the values of 8,000-8,500 proposed as a quota by the countries engaged in pelagic whaling, at the time of the Commission's 1964 meeting, and would still have been less even if all 16 expeditions had operated. This confirms the opinion expressed then by the representative of the Committee of Four that a quota at that level "could not be considered either as a restraint or as a conservation measure in any sense".

Detailed information of catch by species, and of effort in catcher days, during the 1964/65 season, were available only up to the end of February (except for data of the species caught by Norwegian expeditions up to the end of March).

The most striking feature of these data was the very great increase of sei whales in the catch, as shown in Table 1:

Table 1

Monthly catches of Fin and Sei Whales

	Fin Whales		Sei Whales	
Season / Month	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65
December	2,732	2,452	552	1,001
January	4,338	2,351	3,204	7,214
February	4,164	1,328	2,451	7,690
Total	11,234	6,131	6,207	15,905

Using reasonable estimates of the species composition of the catches during the rest of the season, the total catches of each of these two species during the whole season were estimated as 7,000 fin whales and 20,000 sei whales. The corresponding catches in recent seasons were:

Table 2

Species Season	Fin	Sei	Ratio: Sei/Fin	
1960/1	27,299	4,280	0.16	
1961/2	26,364	4,716	0.18	
1962/3	18,636	5,482	0.29	
1963/4	13,853	8,256	0.60	
1964/5 (D,J,F.)	6,131	15,905	2.59	
1964/5	(7,000)	(20,000)	(2.86)	(estimated)

The very great increase in both the absolute and relative numbers of sei whales in the 1964/65 catch is an acceleration of a trend which began a few years ago. Though a relative increase in sei whales is to be expected as the fin whale stock declines, it is most unlikely that there has been any considerable increase in the absolute abundance of sei whales, - certainly not to the extent that the catches have increased. The increased catches are surely due to increased attention being paid to sei whales, both by a bigger proportion of sei whales which are sighted, being pursued and caught, and also by the expeditions concentrating more in areas where sei whales are abundant. (This change in practice may be due both to the decline in fin whales and the greater attractiveness of the sei whale, with its relatively greater meat content, at a time when the value of whale meat and of other products, especially of meat extract, make up an increasing part of the value of the catch).

The change in geographical distribution is shown in Tables 3 and 4 overleaf, which give the percentage distribution of the total catcher days in each of the last three seasons (only December to February for 1964/65) by Areas and Series (latitudinal zones). Because there was a marked change within Area II, this has been divided for the purpose of this analysis into Sub-Area II W (30-60°W) and Sub-Area II E (0-30°W). There were no such marked changes in the other areas, which therefore did not call for sub-division.

Table 3

Percentage Distribution of Catcher Days in each Season by Area

Season	Sub-Area II W 30-60°W	Sub-Area II E 0-30°W	Area III 0-70°E	Area IV 70-130°E	Area V 130°E-170°W	Area VI 170° - 120°W	Area I 120° - 60°W	All Areas
1962/3	13.1	14.0	41.7	12.4	5.6	2.7	10.5	100
1963/4	12.4	28.8	32.5	9.6	16.2	-	0.5	100
1964/5: (Dec. Jan. and Feb. only)	44.4	16.5	9.9	14.4	14.2	-	0.6	100

Table 4

Percentage Distribution of Catcher Days by Series

Series / Season	D 40-50°S	A 50-60°S	B 60-70°S	C 70-80°S	All Series
1962/3	22.3	45.3	32.3	0.1	100
1963/4	22.7	62.4	14.9	-	100
1964/5: (Dec. Jan. and Feb. only)	40.8	50.3	8.9	-	100

These tables show that in the 1964/5 season whaling increased very much in the western part of Area II, and decreased in Area III, and that there has been a continued shift northwards from Series B and C into Series D. In the appendix tables the details of effort and catches per unit effort of fin and sei whales are given, and they show that the statistical divisions, especially the north-western part of Area II, where whaling has increased, are those where sei whales are most abundant; that is, the change in distribution has been in the direction to be expected if there were a greater emphasis on catching sei whales.

The total catch of blue whales was only 11 individuals, all taken by USSR expeditions in February. The group did not have available data for the Antarctic catches of sperm whales, so no account could be taken of possible changes in these which could have some influence on interpretations of changes in the catches per catcher day's work of the baleen species.

Catches per unit effort

Effort data were only available up to the end of February; these data and the figures for the corresponding period of 1963/4 are given in Table 5.

Table 5

Catches and effort for the period Dec.-Feb. in 1963/4 and 1964/5

Season	Effort (Catcher days)	Catch			Catch per catcher day		
		Fin	Sei	BWU*	Fin	Sei	BWU*
1963/4	14,867	11,234	6,207	6,681	0.76	0.42	0.45
1964/5	12,804	6,131	15,815	5,712	0.48	1.24	0.45

* including blue whales

This table shows that there has been a decline in the number of catcher days work by about 14%, which is greater than can be accounted for by the withdrawal of one expedition. In fact, both the USSR and Japan, though operating the same number of expeditions, used fewer catchers. As the catchers withdrawn are likely to have been the less efficient ones, the average efficiency of the catchers may have increased by more than the very small increase in average tonnage (from 709 to 715 gross tons, i.e. about 1%)

No detailed corrections can be made for the effect of weather, but it is known that the Norwegian expeditions, at least, enjoyed good weather, and for this reason their effective effort should have been high.

The catch per catcher day's work in BWU shows virtually no change, although a slight decrease might become apparent if allowance could have been made for any increase in the average efficiency of the catchers, as well as the slight increase in their average size. From the report of the Committee of Four, the catch of fin whales, by the same effort as in 1963/64, was expected to decline from 14 to 12 thousand, i.e. by 14%, whereas in fact the catch per unit effort declined by 37%. On the other hand, although it is unlikely that the stock of sei whales increased, the catch per unit effort of that species increased nearly three times.

This discrepancy between the observed and expected changes in catch per catcher day is presumably due to the increased concentration of effort on sei whales To examine this problem, the catch per catcher day was calculated by Areas and Series (see Appendix). Particularly for sei whales there are large differences between divisions (group of statistical squares within each area and series), and these differences are reasonably consistent from season to season; thus the catch per effort of sei whales generally increases from south to north, and is greatest in the western part of Area II. The best measure of the abundance of the stocks is obtained as the average of the catch per unit effort in each division. Because catching did not occur in every division in each year, an improved estimate of the change in stock between 1963/4 and 1964/5 is obtained by averaging the catch per catcher day in those divisions in which catching occurred in both seasons (marked with an asterisk in the Appendix tables).

Table 6 compares the indices of stock abundance for 1963/4 (based on the whole season's operations), and for 1964/5 (for the period December-February), as estimated first by the ratio of total catch to total effort, and secondly by the average of the catch per effort in each division.

Table 6

Indices of stock abundance of fin and sei whales

	Total catch / Total effort		Average catch per unit effort	
	Fin	Sei	Fin	Sei
1963/4 (whole season)	0.68	0.40	0.62	0.36
1964/5 (Dec.-Feb.)	0.49	1.24	0.49	0.74
Ratio 1964/5: 1963/4	0.72	3.1	0.79	2.1

The improved estimates still show a bigger decrease for fin whales than expected, and an increase for sei whales, but the change in average catch per catcher day by division is much closer to the expected change in stock than is the change in the ratio of total catch: total effort. The divisions used are very large and clearly it is very probable that some redistribution of effort within divisions also occurred, as well as a greater tendency to chase and catch any sei whales seen. If these factors were also taken into account, it is likely that discrepancy between the observed and expected changes of catch per unit effort of both sei and fin whales could be fully accounted for.

Fin whales

In the report of the Committee of Four (IWC 16/10), it was predicted that, with the same effort as in 1963/4, the 1964/5 catch could be 12,000. On the basis of the Committee of Four calculations, had it been known what whaling effort would be exerted in 1964/65, the fin whale catch would have been predicted as about 10,500. The actual pelagic catch - just over 7,000 - was thus much less than expected, even allowing for the reduced number of catcher days. This discrepancy can be satisfactorily accounted for by the argument given on page 7. The change in distribution of the whaling operations means, however, that the data from the 1964/5 season do not provide substantially any additional information on the state of the fin whale stocks, other than confirming that these stocks are now greatly depleted, and also that they continue to be over-exploited as the catch was much more than the estimated sustainable yield of the present stock.

The estimated stock at the beginning of the 1964/5 season was 35,000-36,000 (IWC 16/10, p.2), so that taking into account the probable catch of around 7,500 fin whales taken in the whole Antarctic season (pelagic plus South Georgia), the estimate of the stock at the beginning of the 1965/6 season is 34,000-35,000 whales. (The decrease in the stock is less than the excess in catch over the sustainable yield of 4,000 whales which can be taken from a steady stock of 34,000-35,000 whales, because the stock is benefiting from the recruitment from the rather higher parent stock of 1960).

The sustainable yield from a steady stock of this size is about 4,000 fin whales. It should, however, be emphasized that the continued taking of catches of this magnitude will not permit the stock to increase at all (apart from the temporary benefit of a very few thousand whales recruiting from the larger

parent stock of earlier years). If the stock is to be enabled to increase so as to provide more substantial sustainable yields in the future, the catches in the immediate future must be less than the sustainable yield.

Sei whales

Up to the 1963/4 season, it was not possible to use the catches per unit effort of sei whales to give estimates of stock abundance because the catchers were not concentrating mainly on that species; in fact interpretation of these data presented much the same difficulty as was met in earlier years in relation to fin whales when blue whales were still sufficiently abundant to be the species mainly sought. In 1964/5, however, in certain statistical squares, especially those in the western part of the South Atlantic where the greatest amount of catching was done, sei whales made up the greater part of the catch (up to 95% by numbers), and the expeditions concerned were certainly concentrating mainly on sei whales. Outside the predominantly sei whale areas the expeditions may have been concentrating more on fin whales than on sei whales, but presumably catchers would now not ignore any sei whales seen. This new feature of concentration on sei whales, while, as noted above, introducing a difficulty into the interpretation of the fin whale catches per unit effort data, creates a situation in which better estimates of sei whale stock size can be obtained. If sei whales are not much more or less easy to detect, and, once detected, to catch and kill, as are fin whales, then the relation of catch per unit effort to stock abundance will be the same for both species. In the period December 1964-February 1965 the average catch per catcher day of fin whales and sei whales were 0.49 and 1.24 respectively (see Table 6, columns 1 and 2). The average stock of fin whales in this period was

$$34{,}000 - 3{,}000 \text{ (half the catch during the period)} = 31{,}000$$

Therefore an estimate of the average stock of sei whales during the same period is

$$31{,}000 \times \frac{1.24}{0.49} = 78{,}400$$

However, the catch per unit effort of sei whales was high because catching was concentrated in the areas where seis were more abundant. A better measure of abundance is probably therefore that based on the average catch per unit in each division (Table 6, columns 3 and 4). The corresponding estimate of the stock of sei whales is then

$$31{,}000 \times \frac{0.74}{0.49} = 46{,}800$$

Even this estimate does not involve due allowance for any concentration of effort within divisions. On the other hand, it is possible that some gunners may still pursue sei whales less intensively than fin whales. These two factors would affect the estimates in opposite directions, so that 47,000 may be taken as the best estimate at present available. Adding to this figure half the catch during the period gives an estimate of the stock at the beginning of the 1964/5 season as 55,000 sei whales. In this connection, it should be noted that the Committee of Four (IWC 16/10, p.2) gave probable limits of the stock of sei whales, based on rather different arguments and with fewer data, as between 20,000 and 70,000. This latest estimate, it must be emphasized, cannot be considered to have the same order of accuracy as the estimates of fin whale stock; nevertheless, the group considered it to be sufficiently reliable to justify an attempt to ascertain the sustainable yield of the sei whale stock and to take account of its dynamics in considering the consequences of alternative regulation policies. In this connection it will be recalled that the members of the Committee of Four were in a position to consider the reaction only of the fin whale stock in their estimate of the possible benefits of three different proposals before the Commission at its 1964 meeting (IWC 16/20).

Sustainable yield of sei whales

Although no direct estimates of the present, or maximum, sustainable yields of sei whales can yet be made some useful, indirect estimates can be obtained by analogy with the blue and fin whale stocks.

Before the 1957/8 season, catches of sei whales were negligible. Between then and the beginning of the 1964/5 season the total cumulative catch was just under 30,000 sei whales. A reasonable estimate of the sei whale population at its maximum in the winter of 1957 is therefore 55,000 + 30,000 - (allowance for net recruitment during the seven years, say 5,000) $\simeq$ 80,000 whales. Using this value a Schaefer diagram of sustainable yield against population size can be drawn, corresponding to those given for fin and blue whales in the Committee of Three report (IWC 14th Annual Report, Figures 3, 4, 5 and 6). Assuming a symmetrical curve, and taking an optimistic value of the net recruitment rate at low population levels as $r-M = 0.15$ (the values used in the figures referred to above were 0.1 for blue whale and 0.12 for fin whale), the curve of Figure 1 is obtained.

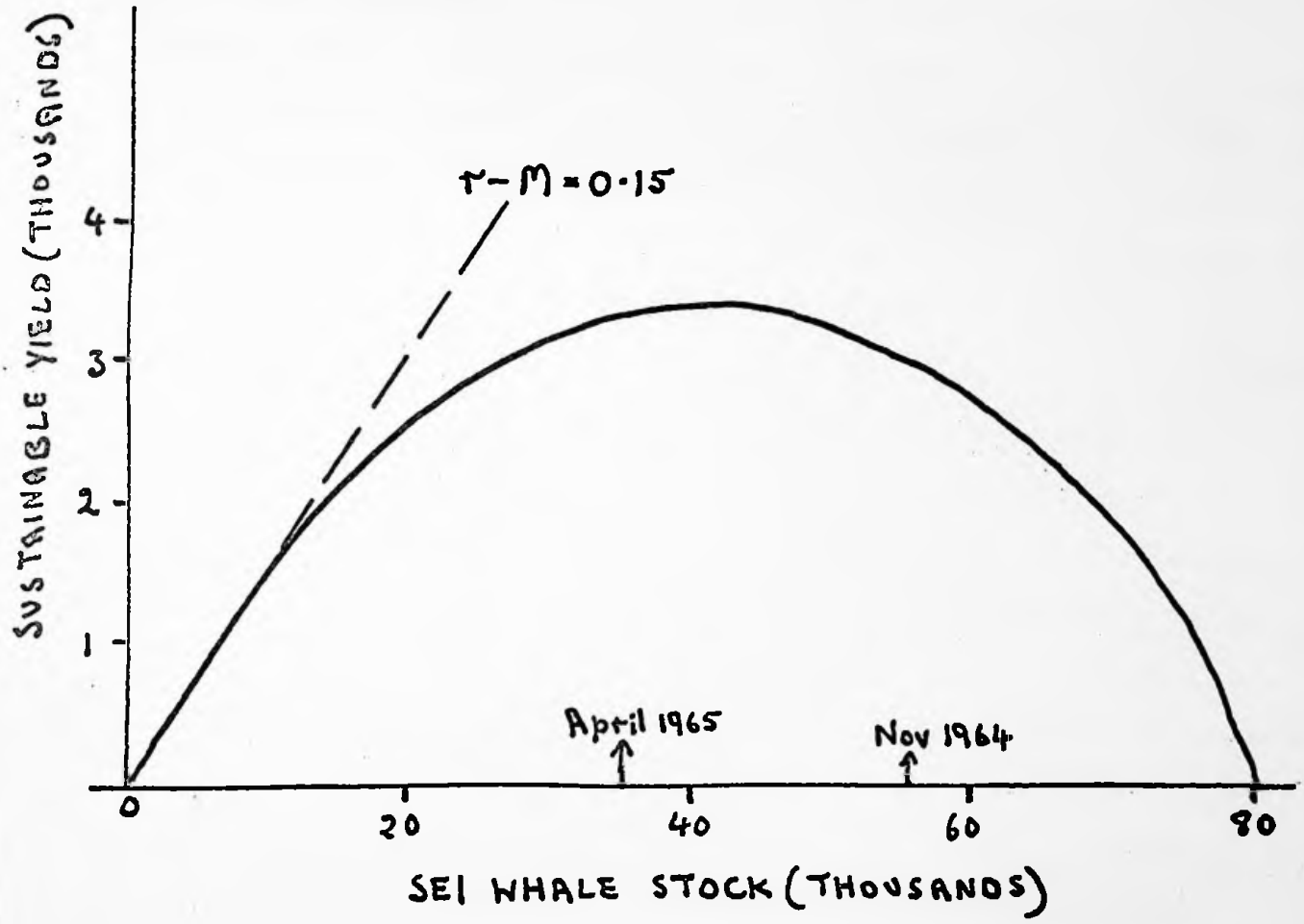

Figure 1

Likely stock/sustainable yield diagram for Antarctic Sei Whale

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Clearly, conclusions drawn from this figure will be less reliable than those made for fin and blue whales, but the group believed that it does provide a useful guide to the present state of the sei whale stocks, and the likely sustainable yields. In any case, it would be sounder, in the light of the information now available, to follow such a guide than to continue to proceed on the assumption that whaling has not had a substantial effect on the sei whale stock and that therefore in future years the catch per unit effort of sei whales will not decline. Corroborative evidence that whaling has, on the contrary, in fact been having an important effect on the stock is the steady decline of the mean lengths of sei whales in catches of the past five seasons.

On Figure 1 the probable stock sizes at the beginning and end of the 1964/5 season are shown. It appears that before the season, the abundance of sei whales was greater than that giving the maximum sustainable yield, but that by the end of the season the stock had been reduced to about, or a little below, the level giving the maximum sustainable yield. The maximum yield is quite small, surely not more than 4,000 whales, more likely of the order of 3,000 whales, possibly even considerably less than this, and in any case much less than the 1964/5 catch. Indeed it is likely that another two seasons with catches of the same magnitude as in 1964/5 - even bearing in mind that recruitment might stay quite high for 2 or 3 years - would reduce the stock to negligible proportions. That is, the exploitation of sei whales appears to be following the same unhappy trend as did that of blue and then fin whales, though at a greatly increased rate. The rate of depletion is faster because the pelagic whaling effort - even though reduced somewhat in the last season - is now much greater in total than it was at the times of most rapid depletion of the other species, and furthermore is concentrated with great intensity on the relative smaller areas of abundance of the sei whale.

3. Further examination of the effects of different quotas

In this section of the report, the term 'sustainable yield' from a stock of a given number of whales is the yield that could be taken, year after year, from a steady stock of legal sized whales of that number, leaving the numbers in the stock unchanged. The sustainable yield of fin whales at the present order of stock size has, following the procedure adopted by the Committee of Four,

been calculated as 0.12 times the stock at the beginning of the season concerned. This value may have to be revised as further data become available, but it is most unlikely that such revision will alter the estimates of the sustainable yields by more than a few hundred whales in either direction. If at any time the stock has been recently reduced, then the total stock of whales of all sizes will include an exceptionally large proportion of undersized whales, which will recruit to the fishable stock in the next three or four years, because these small whales are the offspring of the larger numbers of mature whales in earlier years. If a catch, equal to the sustainable yield, is taken from such a stock, then the total stock of whales will be unchanged, but there will be proportionally fewer small whales, and the stock of whales of legal size will actually increase. This fact should be kept in mind in view of some apparent inconsistencies between the excess of catch over sustainable yield, and the change in stock. Thus the catch of fin whales in the 1964/65 season was some 3,000 in excess of the sustainable yield, but the stock of legal sized whales was estimated to have decreased by only about 1,000 whales; however, the number of young, undersized whales decreased by about 2,000.

Here an attempt is made briefly to appraise certain alternative policies of regulation of Antarctic pelagic whaling. The alternative policies which could theoretically be considered are, of course, innumerable, and at the time of writing there are no specific proposals before the IWC or any other international body. The only policies which can be considered as meeting the objective of recovery and rational exploitation of the resources are those which lead within a specified time to catches of each species not exceeding sustainable yields and the stocks increasing towards the levels at least as high as those giving maximum sustainable yields. In this situation it seemed useful to re-examine those policies which were considered by the IWC at its 1964 meeting and which offered some measure of restraint and conservation.

Firstly, it may be said that the only policy which would imply an immediate step towards conservation in the 1965/66 season is one that would ensure that:

a) the fin whale catch did not exceed the present sustainable yield of about 4,000 whales = 2,000 BWU,

b) the sei whale catch did not exceed its present sustainable yield, and

c) capture of blue whales was prohibited.

With respect to element b) there will be, in the coming year, a recruitment which is greater than the present stock will produce, as it is coming from the larger stock of earlier years. Now that the sei whale stock has been rather drastically reduced, the recruitment of future years will be correspondingly reduced. Thus the catch of sei whales in 1965/66, which will leave the stock of legal sized whales virtually unchanged, is something rather more than the value of about 3,000-4,000 (=500-650 BWU), which is estimated as the sustainable yield in the steady state condition of a stock of the present size (which is, it seems, near the optimum level); how much more could only be determined by a detailed analysis of all available data for sei whale as recommended by the Committee of Four.

We can say then that only if the total catch in 1965/66 were less than 2,500 BWU, would it be ensured that both fin and sei whale stocks were not further depleted. (If it were in fact possible to take, say, 6,000 sei whales in 1965/66 - but only in that season - without further depletion of that stock, then the corresponding value of total catch would become 3,000 BWU).

It is important to remember that this result would only be achieved if the total BWU were composed of fin and sei whales in the ratio of about 1:1.

At this point something more must be said about the fin/sei ratio. For the predictions made at the Commission's 1964 meeting of the consequences of various alternative policies, a range of assumptions had to be made as to the way and extent to which this ratio would change in favour of sei whales; the situations considered were the ratios 1:1 and 2:1, compared with an actual ratio in the 1963/64 catches of 1.7:1. In fact, as we have seen the ratio in 1964/65 moved even more in favour of sei, to about 1:2.6 to 2.8. This ratio of fin/sei in the catches has been, up to now, changing in favour of sei for two reasons: because the fin whale stock has been decreasing faster than the sei whale stock, and because increasing attention has been paid to sei whales. In the past season the sei whale stock almost certainly decreased considerably more than the fin whale stock. Also, whaling was concentrated quite intensively

on the sei whales (or at least in areas where sei whales were most abundant), and with the decreasing sei whale stock, the relative concentration on sei whales may decrease. For both these reasons the fin/sei ratio in the catches may be expected to change again. To maintain it would require a further redistribution of whaling effort towards sei whales to a greater degree than appears possible. The group expects, therefore, that, if catchers are left in the 1965/66 season to choose freely fin or sei whales, the ratio will return to a value of between 1:1 and 1:2. The actual expected value will depend on whether or not a BWU limit is set for the forthcoming season. If one is set, and at such a level that the expeditions can achieve their parts of the national quotas before the end of the season (that is, if the quota is in fact a restraining one), then since the BWU favours the sei whale the ratio is likely to be nearer 1:2. Without restraint, the ratio is likely to approach 1:1 as the sei whale stock stabilizes or is further reduced.

The effort required to obtain the 2,500 BWU constituted by the sustainable yields of fin and sei whales cannot be estimated precisely, but it is certainly rather less than half the 1964/65 effort.

Before considering alternative policies, we may examine the consequences of unlimited pelagic whaling in the 1965/66 season. The predictions depend, of course, on the whaling effort which it is assumed would, in fact, be exerted, and also on the relative concentration of that effort on fin or sei whales.

First, we assume that the total effort in 1965/66 will be effectively the same as in 1964/65, and that the distribution of effort is also the same. The catch of fin whales in 1964/65 was such that the stock present at the beginning of the 1965/66 season will be about 5% less than at the beginning of the 1964/65 season, so that the expected pelagic catch of fin whales in 1965/66 would be about 95% of 7,000, i.e. 6,650. The 1964/65 sei whale catch reduced the stock by rather more than one-third, and, making some allowance for the still rather high recruitment expected for the next one or two years, the expected catch of sei whales would be about two-thirds of the 1964/65 catch of about 20,000, i.e. of the order of 14,000 giving a fin/sei total of 5,700 BWU.

If the total effort in 1965/66 is less than in 1964/65, but its distribution more or less the same, these estimates will be reduced proportionately. If the distribution of effort reverts towards rather greater concentration on fin whales, as a result of the reduction in abundance of sei, then the fin whale catch could be rather more than 7,000 (but not more than 95% of 10,500 ≃ 10,000) and the sei whale catch correspondingly less than the above values.

The group then considered a specific proposal (policy A in document IWC/16/20) aimed at ensuring that by the third year less than the sustainable yield would be taken. This policy involves the setting of a progressive series of total quotas: 4,000 BWU in the first season, 3,000 in the second, 2,000 in the third and thereafter catches of less than or equal to the sustainable yield of each species. The relevant table of document IWC/16/20 has been re-calculated, firstly to take account of the slightly smaller stock of fin whales which will be present at the start of the 1965/66 season, and also to cover patterns of catches with a greater proportion of sei whales than the ratios of 1 fin to 1 sei and 2 fin to 1 sei used last year. These calculations are given in Table 7, below.

Table 7

Recalculations of the Consequences of Policy A of Document IWC/16/20, if applied as from 1965/66, and with revised fin: sei ratios

Ratio Fin: Sei		1:1		1:2		1:3	
Season	Quota (BWU)	Catch Fin	Catch Sei	Catch Fin	Catch Sei	Catch Fin	Catch Sei
1965/66	4,000	6,000	6,000	4,800	9,600	4,000	12,000
1966/67	3,000	4,500	4,500	3,600	7,200	3,000	9,000
1967/68	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,400	4,800	2,000	6,000
At opening of 1968/69	Stock	32,900		35,300		36,900	
	sustainable yield	3,900		4,200		4,400	

For fin whales the conclusions are substantially the same, except that the stock and sustainable yield in the fourth year (1968/9) is rather less than has been predicted last year for the 1:1 fin/sei ratio due to the slightly smaller initial stock and the declining recruitment; for the 1:2 fin/sei ration the fourth year stock is about the same; for the 1:3 ratio it is rather larger.

The important fact is that in the third year less than the sustainable yield would be taken, and the stock would be allowed to recover slowly.

For sei whales, in document IWC/16/20 it was concluded that this policy would leave the stock not much changed, and possibly permit it to increase under a regime of 2,000 BWU annually after the third year. However, this was stated before the stock had been greatly reduced by the very large 1964/65 catches, and took into account annual catches of at most 6,000 sei whales, decreasing to 3,000 in the third year. With the present reduced stock the large sei catches implied by the 1:3 ratio - and possibly also by the 1:2 ratio - would further reduce the stock, possibly by the third year to a level at which the stated catches could not be taken or could only be taken with a greatly increased effort. Certainly, if the proportion of sei whales were allowed to remain around the high value of 1964/65, policy A would not lead to less than the sustainable yield of sei whales being taken, even in the third year.

The effort required to reach the quotas implied by Policy A has not been calculated, since there would again be some redistribution between fin and sei whales, but qualitatively the conclusion, at least so far as the effort required to reach the fin quota is concerned, would be the same - almost half of the 1964/65 effort would be required in 1965/66, and progressively less in each following year.

This policy could be modified to ensure that less than the sustainable yield of sei whales as well as of fin whales is taken by the third year, perhaps by setting a series of smaller BWU quotas, and/or by restricting the catch of sei whales by other means. Another possibility to consider would be to permit the deliberate over-exploitation of the less important sei whale for a limited period, during which the catching of fin whales would be greatly restricted to permit a more rapid recovery of the stock of that species. During this period the industry would need to be rationalized at the necessary lower level.

The best time to have put a policy of the latter kind into effect would, however, have been the 1964/65 season, or earlier, when the stock of sei whales was still large (probably above the optimum level giving the maximum sustainable yield); in fact large enough to provide the greater part of the catches of a dozen expeditions.

Finally, it should be reiterated that, as stated by the Committee of Four, the only rational policies are those that provide, in one way or another, for limitation of the catches of each species separately rather than, or as well as, the limitation by BWU. In the present situation this might be achieved by an appropriate adjustment of open seasons for fin whales or sei whales or both.

APPENDIX

Table A

Percentage distribution of catching effort by division

Season	Series	Area	II W	II E	III	IV	V	VI	I	Total
1962/63	D		1.0	0.8	18.7	1.8	-	-	-	22.3
	A		5.7	12.4	20.8	4.4	-	0.1	1.9	45.3
	B		6.4	0.8	2.2	6.2	5.5	2.6	8.6	32.3
	C		-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
	Total		13.1	14.0	41.7	12.4	5.6	2.7	10.5	100.0
1963/64	D		2.7	0.6	13.2	1.9	4.3	-	-	22.7
	A		9.3	27.6	17.3	3.6	4.5	-	0.1	62.4
	B		0.4	0.6	2.0	4.1	7.4	-	0.4	14.9
	Total		12.4	28.8	32.5	9.6	16.2	-	0.5	100.0
1964/65 (D,J,F.)	D		20.4	4.2	2.2	10.7	3.2	-	0.1	40.8
	A		24.0	12.3	6.6	2.0	4.9	-	0.5	50.3
	B		-	-	1.1	1.7	6.1	-	-	8.9
	Total		44.4	16.5	9.9	14.4	14.2	-	0.6	100.0

Table B

Catch per catcher day by season, species and division
(uncorrected for tonnage)

Species and Season	Series	Area	II W	II E	III	IV	V	VI	I	Total
Fin 1962/63	D		0.10	1.55	0.79	0.26	-	-	-	0.75
	A		0.74	1.12	1.14	0.79	-	0.26	0.52	1.02
	B		0.82	0.12	0.62	0.60	0.52	0.57	0.60	0.61
	C		-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	0.35
.....	Total		0.73	1.08	0.96	0.62	0.51	0.56	0.58	0.83
Sei 1962/63	D		0.55	0.06	0.29	0.44	-	-	-	0.30
	A		0.39	0.08	0.05	0.12	-	0.05	0.44	0.12
	B		0.66	0.02	0.00	0.24	0.35	0.58	0.32	0.37
	C		-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
	Total		0.54	0.07	0.16	0.23	0.34	0.56	0.34	0.24
Fin 1963/64	D		1.08*	1.16*	0.40*	0.09*	0.28*	-	-	0.45
	A		0.68*	0.92*	0.97*	0.38*	0.38*	-	1.09*	0.83
	B		0.13	0.67	0.60*	0.34*	0.36*	-	0.14	0.39
.....	Total		0.74	0.92	0.72	0.31	0.35	-	0.36	0.68
Sei 1963/64	D		0.76*	0.25*	0.48*	0.45*	0.45*	-	-	0.50
	A		0.62*	0.44*	0.19*	0.05*	0.51*	-	0.05*	0.38
	B		0.33	0.00	0.04*	0.08*	0.63*	-	0.38	0.36
	Total		0.64	0.43	0.30	0.14	0.55	-	0.30	0.40
Fin 1964/65 (Dec. Jan. and Feb. only)	D		0.35*	0.83*	0.37*	0.34*	0.11*	-	2.20	0.38
	A		0.55*	0.59*	0.99*	0.48*	0.46*	-	0.69*	0.61
	B		-	-	0.34*	0.46*	0.24*	-	-	0.29
.....	Total		0.46	0.65	0.77	0.37	0.28	-	0.89	0.49
Sei 1964/65 (Dec. Jan. and Feb. only)	D		2.42*	0.29*	0.72*	0.91*	1.27*	-	0.50	1.62
	A		1.67*	0.70*	0.05*	0.35*	0.76*	-	0.55*	1.07
	B		-	-	0.05*	0.01*	0.66*	-	-	0.45
	Total		2.01	0.59	0.20	0.73	0.83	-	0.54	1.24

* Divisions fished in both 1963/64 and 1964/65.

Average of the catch per day in these divisions

1963/64	-	Fin 0.62	1964/65	-	Fin .49
		Sei 0.36			Sei .74

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IWC/SM/3
Addendum

REPORT OF THE EFFECTS ON WHALE STOCKS OF PELAGIC OPERATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING THE 1964/65 SEASON AND ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF THOSE STOCKS

by

Fisheries Division, FAO

S U M M A R Y

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The findings are reported of a Working Group consisting of L.K. Boerema, J.A. Gulland and S.J. Holt, which met in Rome from 5th to 8th April 1965. An analysis was made of provisional data for the Antarctic catch of baleen whales in the 1964/65 season, kindly made available by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics under an agreement between the Bureau and FAO.

The whaling effort was about 13% less than in the previous season, and the total catch in BWU's was about 17% less. Only 11 blue whales were caught. The catch per catcher day for fin-whales declined more than had been predicted and that of sei-whales increased as a consequence of an important change in the distribution of effort by the expeditions to areas in which sei-whales are most abundant and also by their tending to give more attention to that species generally. When allowance was made for this change the 1964/65 data supported the assessments made in past years by the Special Committee of Four Scientists of the International Whaling Commission.

The sustainable yield of fin-whales is now about 4,000 whales. As a result of the fact that sei-whales in 1964/65 were a sought, rather than an incidental species, it was possible to obtain an estimate of their numbers as at the beginning and at the end of the season. The large 1964/65 catch probably reduced the initial stock of about 55,000 by about one-third, and the present level is of the order of one half of the unexploited level. The sustainable yield at the present stock level is probably about 3,000-3,500 whales and this stock level is also probably near to that which would give the maximum sustainable yield.

The group then examined the consequences of some rational exploitation policies such as would conserve the fin-whale stock, permitting it to begin to recover, and at the same time maintain the sei-whale stock at something like its present level. If the total catch in 1965/66 were kept to not more than 2,500 BWU, consisting of not more than 4,000 fin and 3,000 sei, the stock of neither species would be further reduced.

One policy of the type proposed during the 16th Meeting of the IWC - namely a series of diminishing quotas in three successive years, the quota of the first year being higher but that of the third year lower than the sustainable yield in that year, and thereafter being maintained at the level of the third year or below - could, if applied as from the 1965/66 season, still be regarded as a conservation policy, although to be sure that the stocks were not further reduced the series of quotas would have to be somewhat lower than the values of 4,000, 3,000 and 2,000 BWU proposed at the 16th Meeting. The consequences of applying such a policy now would not, however, be so beneficial as they would have been if the policy had been applied in 1964/65. This is because the recruitment of fin-whales is now less, and also because the sei-whale stock was drastically reduced by the large 1964/65 catches. This latter factor means that the opportunity to permit the fin-whale stock to begin to recover, yet at the same time to sustain the industry while it is rationalizing itself at a lower level of operation by easily taking a rather large sei-whale catch, has now been substantially lost. It should still be possible, however, to put into effect a conservation policy which would nevertheless permit continuation of pelagic whaling.

Supplement to Document IWC/SM/3

INTERNATIONAL WHALING COMMISSION

SPECIAL MEETING + MAY 1965

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REPORT ON THE EFFECTS ON THE WHALE STOCKS OF PELAGIC OPERATIONS IN THE ANTARCTIC DURING THE 1964/65 SEASON, AND ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF THOSE STOCKS - BY FISHERIES DIVISION - FAO

Since the above report was written and distributed, the datesfor the full 1964/65 Antarctic Season have been made available to us by the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics.

This supplement contains all the relevant tables of the report as amended to incorporate the full 1964/65 data, and includes the ensuing essential amendments of the text of the report. For ease of reference, the tables in this supplement refer to the page number of the same table in the main report.

It will be seen that consideration of the full season's data does not in any way alter in substance the descriptions and conclusions contained in the Report.

The total pelagic catch in the 1964/65 season amounted to 6980 B.W.U. consisting of 19 blue whales (all taken by one USSR expedition in February and March), 7305 fin whales and 19.845 sei whales.

Table I

Monthly catches of Fin and Sei Whales

Season / Month	Fin Whales		Sei Whales	
	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65
December	2,732	2,452	552	1,001
January	4,338	2,351	3,204	7,214
February	4,164	1,328	2,451	7,690
March	2,482	1,086	1,867	3,869
April	137	88	182	161
Total	13,853	7,305	8,256	19,845

Table 2

Species	Fin	Sei	Ratio : Sei/Fin
Season			
1960/1	27,299	4,280	0.16
1961/2	26,364	4,716	0.18
1962/3	18,636	5,482	0.29
1963/4	13,853	8,256	0.60
1964/5	7,305	19,845	2.72

Table 3

Percentage distribution of catcher days in each season by Area

Season	Sub-Area II W 30-60°W	Sub-Area II E 0-30° W	Area III 0-70°E	Area IV 70-130°E	Area V 130°E 170°W	Area VI 170° - 120° W	Area I 120° - 60° W	All Areas
1962/3	13.1	14.0	41.7	12.4	5.6	2.7	10.5	100
1963/4	12.4	28.8	32.5	9.6	16.2	-	0.5	100
1964/5	41.7	18.0	9.8	13.0	17.0	-	0.5	100

Table 4

Percentage distribution of catcher days by Series

Series / Season	I 40-50°S	A 50-60° S	B 60-70°S	C 70-80°S	All Series
1962/3	22.3	45.3	32.3	0.1	100
1963/4	22.7	62.4	14.9	-	100
1964/5	38.3	52.2	9.5	-	100

Table 5
Catches and effort in 1963/4, and 1964/5

Season	Effort (catcher days)	Catch			Catch per catcher day		
		Fin	Sei	BWU*	Fin	Sei	BWU*
1963/4	20.407	13.853	8.256	8.448	0.68	0.40	0.41
1964/5	17.521	7.305	19.845	6.980	0.42	1.13	0.40

* including blue whales

Table 6
Indices of stock abundance of fin and sei whales

	Total Catch / Total Effort		Average catch per unit effort	
	Fin	Sei	Fin	Sei
1963/4	0.68	0.40	0.62	0.36
1964/5	0.42	1.13	0.43	0.72
Ratio 1964/5:1963/4	0.62	2.8	0.69	2.0

Page 7. Fin whales. The slightly higher catch of fin whales than estimated in the main report did not materially alter the estimates of the stock and sustainable yield of fin whales in the 1965/66 season.

Page 8. As a consequence of the inclusion of the data for the full season and the modifications of table 6 the calculations for the sei whale stock now become :

Average stock of fin whales in the 1964/65 season 34,000 - 3,650 (half the catch during the season) = 30,350. The estimate of the average stock of sei whales therefore is :

$$30,350 \times \frac{1.13}{0.42} = 82,000$$

if based on the average catch per catcher day obtained by dividing total landing by total number of catcher days.

The better estimate based on the average catch per catcher day in each division (table 6 revised, columns 3 and 4) now is

$$30,350 \times \frac{0.72}{0.43} = 51,000$$

Taking into account the possible effects of concentration of effort within divisions, and of some catchers still pursuing sei whales less intensively than fin whales, the best estimate of the average sei whale stock in the 1964/65 season is roughly 50,000 whales. Adding to this figure half the catch during the season gives an estimate of the stock at the beginning of the 1964/65 season as 60,000 sei whales.

Page 9 The estimate of the sei whale stock in the winter of 1957 now becomes 60,000 + 30,000 - about 5,000 $\simeq$ 85,000. The estimate of the maximum sustainable yield remains as not more than 4,000 whales and more likely of the order of 3,000 whales.

Page 13. On the assumption that the total effort in 1965/66 will be effectively the same as in 1964/65, and that the distribution of effort will also be the same, the estimate of the fin whale catches in 1965/66 now becomes 95% of 7,300 i.e. 7,000 whales. The 1964/65 sei whale catch reduced the stock according to the above revised estimates by about one third and making some allowance for the still rather high recruitment the expected catch of sei whales in 1966/67 would be somewhat more than two-thirds of the 1964/65 catch, i.e. of the order of 15,000, giving a fin + sei total of about 6,000 B.W.U.