

1542

In reply refer to
NA

SEP 15 1947

894.628/9-1547

My dear Senator Knowland:

Your Secretary, Mr. George Wilson, telephoned the Department on September 5 to express interest on your behalf in the provisions to be included in the Japanese peace treaty regarding the protection of West Coast fishing rights. Mr. Wilson stated that West Coast fishing interests were much concerned about this matter, and that you hoped you might receive some advance idea of what provisions it was proposed to include in the treaty to ensure Japanese compliance with relevant fishing regulations.

All aspects of the Japanese peace settlement are now under active consideration in the Department, and it is accordingly impossible for me to state what provisions this Government will seek to incorporate in the treaty regarding Japanese fishing. I wish to assure you, however, that provisions to ensure Japan's future compliance with pertinent international fisheries conservation regulations will, in knowledge of Japan's past fishing record, be actively sponsored by the United States delegation to the peace conference, and that the concern in this matter of West Coast fishing interests is receiving active and sympathetic consideration in the preparation of the relevant portions of the American treaty draft.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Mr. Wilson.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

WAS
mm

NORMAN ARMOUR
Assistant Secretary

The Honorable
William F. Knowland,
Oakland Tribune,
Oakland, California.

SEP 11 1947 P.M.

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, September 20, 1947

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No. 1291

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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1947 OCT 20 PM 4 35

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SUBJECT: Japanese Antarctic Whaling

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894.628/9-2047

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 1146 of July 1, 1947, and previous correspondence, on the subject of Japanese whaling operations in the Antarctic during the 1947-1948 season, and to enclose a copy of a communication dated September 1, 1947 from the United Kingdom Liaison Mission to this Headquarters, with a copy of the reply thereto, dated September 16, 1947.

ACTION

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(Dr. Deason)

Enclosures:

- 1. Copy of communication from United Kindom Liaison Mission to General Headquarters dated September 1, 1947.
- 2. Copy of Headquarters' reply dated September 16, 1947.

Original and ozalid to Department.

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MESSAGE CENTER

1947 OCT 7 AM 10 32

INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 1291 dated September 20, 1947 from the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Japanese Antarctic Whaling".

COPY

United Kingdom Liaison Mission
in Japan,
British Embassy,
Tokyo.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. No: 82/542/47

1st September 1947

: General Headquarters,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
(Attention: Natural Resources Section,
Fisheries Division.
Through: Diplomatic Section.)

SUBJECT : Antarctic Whaling.

Please refer to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Directive No. 1737 addressed to the Japanese Government.

1. In earlier directives the Japanese authorities were given details of the various whaling conventions. His Majesty's Government have not, however, seen any directive calling the attention of the Japanese Government to the Protocol governing the 1947-48 season which was drawn up at Washington on 2nd September, 1946, and would be grateful for an assurance that this has or will be done.

2. The ships are merely instructed in Directive 1737 to make a daily report on catch to the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries. His Majesty's Government trust that separate arrangements have been made for the prompt communication of these reports to the International Bureau for Whaling Statistics at Sandefjord, Norway.

3. The ships are authorized by Directive 1737 to fly the international code flag E and in certain areas the Japanese merchant marine flag in addition. His Majesty's Government strongly suggest that the SCAJAP flag be flown, as was originally arranged for the last expedition, in order that it may be made plain that the expedition is under the control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

4. For a number of seasons the "Discovery Committee" of His Majesty's Colonial Office has carried on whale-marking experiments and has issued instructions about the return of these marks. It would be greatly appreciated by His Majesty's Government if these instructions, a copy of which will shortly be available to this Mission, could be brought to the attention of the Japanese authorities.

s/ A. Gascoigne
Head of Mission

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 1291 dated September 20, 1947 from the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Japanese Antarctic Whaling".

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Diplomatic Section

MEMORANDUM

Tokyo, September 16, 1947

Reference is made to United Kingdom Liaison Mission's memorandum No. 82/542/47, September 1, 1947, subject Antarctic Whaling.

1. It is believed that the first numbered paragraph of the memorandum has reference to the protocol signed in Washington on December 2, 1946, which was brought to the attention of the Japanese Government, and a copy made available in June 1947 for study. A memorandum has been prepared and is in process of formal transmission to inform the Japanese Government of the extension of the protocol and to instruct the Japanese whaling industry to conform to its terms.

2. The Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic being under the supervision of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, responsibility for sending to the International Bureau for Whaling Statistics in Norway reports required by the international whaling conventions rests with the Supreme Commander, and during the 1946-1947 season all reports were promptly forwarded. The same procedure will be followed during the 1947-1948 season.

3. The flag to be flown by the Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic will be the same as that flown during the latter part of the 1946-1947 expedition (the international code flag E modified by cutting a triangle from the end, internationally promulgated for use by Japanese merchant vessels during the present period).

4. The Japanese were instructed to search for whale marks of the initial Discovery Committee during the 1946-1947 season and a careful search was made but no marks were found. The Japanese Government has been requested to instruct their whaling inspectors to search for the marks in all whales taken during the 1947-1948 season.

5. Reference memorandum of August 16, 1947 from the United Kingdom Liaison Mission No. 70/542/47 and paragraph 2 of the reply by the Natural Resources Section regarding vessels which it is proposed to send on the 1947-1948 expedition, the additional transport vessel referred to in paragraph 2 of the reply has been determined upon. It is a vessel of transport type to be used to carry salted whale meat and blubber, gross tonnage 9670, name Settsu Maru.

To the
United Kingdom Liaison Mission,
Tokyo.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Signing and initialing officers.

DATE: September 25, 1947

FROM : IR - Mr. Flory - Fisheries and Wildlife Branch. *JES*

SUBJECT:

On September 23, Assistant Secretary Armour asked me to call Senator Knowland (California) who had expressed to him concern over the plans of the Department for hearing the views of the West Coast fishing industry concerning the fishery provision of the Japanese peace treaty.

I called Senator Knowland who made the following points:

- (1) The fishing industry of the West Coast should be heard.

I indicated that I had discussed the problem with representatives of California fishing industry at various times, that the Pacific Fisheries Conference in San Francisco on September 9 agreed to send a five-man committee to Washington to express the views of the industry, and that Congressman Tollefson held a Congressional hearing in San Francisco on September 10 on the fishery provisions of the Japanese peace treaty. I informed the Senator that the officers of the Department would meet with any representatives of the industry, either singly or in group, to hear its views.

- (2) He feels it essential that the industry be given an opportunity to comment on the Department's proposals before the treaty is signed and presented to the American people as an accomplished fact.

I said (a) It had been the practice of the Department in other fisheries matters to consult with the industry as frankly as conditions permitted; (b) No U.S. proposals had been crystallized as yet; (c) No definite plans had been finally formulated as to consultation with private industry on the Japanese treaty; (d) Full consultation might not be possible, especially in the case of information which could be used by other delegations to the disadvantage of the U.S. delegation.

- (3) He feels that in international affairs, the Congress should stand firmly behind the Administration. However, since the fishery provisions of the Japanese peace treaty are of such great importance to the West Coast States, the Senators from those States should be consulted.

I said

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- 2 -

I said that the Department would be glad to discuss the fishery problem with him at any time he desired, and I offered to call at his office at his convenience.

He said that he is leaving for Europe next week, and that he wants to be assured that, in his absence, (a) any fishery people would be freely received by the Department and there would be as full discussion as appropriate, and (b) he receive a memorandum from the Department outlining the alternative suggestions for fishery provisions. I assured him of the former and the attached letter and memorandum fulfill the latter obligation.

In view of the interest on the part of the West Coast fishing industry and its political power, it would seem advisable to consult the interested Senators and also Congressman Tollefson (Chairman, Salt Fish Subcommittee, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, who held the San Francisco hearing on this subject) on the U.S. proposals with respect to fish before entering into negotiation of the Japanese treaty. If no other office in the Department indicates a desire to bear this in mind, IR will propose consultation at the appropriate time.

Of possible interest are attached some newspaper items on the industry meeting and the Congressional hearing on the fishery provisions of the Japanese treaty.

IR:WESFlory:bmd
9/25/47

25

SEP 29 1947

HR

DC/R Please index and return to *del R file*
IR - Fisheries and Wildlife Branch

In reply refer to
IR

My dear Senator Knowland:

In accordance with your telephone request of September 23, 1947 I am enclosing a memorandum outlining briefly some of the major proposals and comments the Department has thus far received with respect to fishery provisions for inclusion in the Japanese peace treaty.

The Department is considering all the proposals dealing with the future of Japan's fisheries, but has not, as yet, arrived at any conclusions on the matter.

You may be assured that appropriate officers of the Department will be glad to hear the views of interested persons and will discuss with representatives of the fishing industry as freely as possible any questions connected with proposed fishery portions of the Japanese peace treaty.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Armour
Assistant Secretary

WTS
gnd
WTS

Enclosure:

1. Memorandum regarding proposals for the Japanese peace treaty.

The Honorable
William F. Knowland,
United States Senate.

WESJ
IR:WESFlory:bmd
9/26/47

ITP *NA* *JK* *AVL*

Cleared by telephone Mr. K.W. Hamilton
Cleared by telephone Mrs. Mordland
A-T *A-S* *RE*

894.628/9-2547

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SEP 28 1947 P.M.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

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DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS
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OCT 3 1947
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Rec'd October 2, 1947
5:43 p.m.

OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY
OCT 3 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
file

FROM: Tokyo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 255, September 30

FROM SCAP TO WDOSA (PASS TO SECSTATE) NUMBER C-55843.

REDEPTEL 381 September 25.

We consider any local exploratory conversations or negotiations with representatives of power concerned off-Kamchatka fishing would be unproductive and inadvisable. Herrington, chief Fisheries Division of this headquarters now in Washington has been asked contact Department to discuss this matter.

SEBALD

EHL: PAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 4 1947
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SECRET FILE
OCT 10 1947

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
NOV 18 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

1947 OCT 29 AM 9 59

MESSAGE CENTER

Tokyo, September 30, 1947.

Handwritten notes and stamps:
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UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1310

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION PETROLEUM DIVISION
OCT 29 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 5 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Petroleum Products for the Whaling Vessels of the 1947/48 Antarctic Whaling Operations.

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The Counselor of Mission has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 1273 of September 12, 1947 concerning whaling vessels of the Antarctic Whaling Expedition of 1947/48 and to enclose five copies of a memorandum (SCAPIN 1781) of September 24, 1947, from this Headquarters to the Japanese Government concerning procedures to be followed in obtaining petroleum products for the vessels.

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Five copies of GHQ, SCAP, memorandum to the Japanese Government, September 24, 1947.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 463.7 (24 Sep 47)GD
(SCAPIN 1781)

AFO 500
24 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Petroleum Products Required for Japanese Antarctic
Whaling Operations in 1947

1. Rescissions:

a. Memorandum for Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 463.7 (6 Oct 46)GD (SCAPIN 2325-A), 6 October 1946, subject: Petroleum Importation for Imperial Japanese Government Fourth Quarter 1946.

b. Memorandum for Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 463.7 (2 Nov 46)GD (SCAPIN 2522-A), 2 November 1946, subject: Importation of Petroleum Products for Operation of Antarctic Whaling Expedition.

c. Memorandum for Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 463.7 (18 Dec 46)GD (SCAPIN 2820-A), 18 December 1946, subject: Importation of Petroleum Products for Operation of Antarctic Whaling Expedition.

d. Memorandum for Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 463.7 (18 Apr 47)GD (SCAPIN 3647-A), 18 April 1947, subject: Disposition of Unused Petroleum Products remaining from Antarctic Whaling Expedition.

2. References:

a. Memorandum for Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 800.217 (21 Jun 47)NR/PI (SCAPIN 1737), 21 June 1947, subject: Japanese Whaling Operations in the Antarctic, 1947-1948 Season.

AG 463.7 (24 Sep 47)GD
(SCAPIN 1781)

3. Under authority contained in the reference cited in paragraph 2 above, the Japanese Government is authorized to receive the quantities of petroleum products set forth below for the Antarctic Whaling Expedition 1947-48 season. Unit is barrel, except grease which is long tons. (Figures in parentheses are Kl and/or Kg).

	<u>Navy 7-0-2 Diesel</u>	<u>Navy Special Oil</u>	<u>Kero- sene</u>	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Lubricating Oil</u>	<u>Grease</u>
First Fleet	31,416.7 (4,995.5)	175,434.8 (27,895.5)	377.3 (60)	40,249.6 (6,400)	1,496.6 (237.97)	2.95 L.T. (3,000)
Second Fleet	68,952.6 (10,964)	48,774.3 (17,755.5)	377.3 (60)	40,878.5 (6,500)	2,065.3 (382.4)	2.95 L.T. (3,000)
GRAND TOTAL	100,369.3 (15,959.5)	287,099.1 (45,651)	754.6 (120)	81,128.1 (12,900)	3,561.9 (620.37)	5.90 L.T. (6,000)

4. The Petroleum Distribution Kodan, as sole agent for Boeki-cho, will be responsible for obtaining quantitative receipts in accordance with existing accounting procedure, and will indicate on each receipt that the quantities shown thereon are for use by the Antarctic Whaling Expedition.

5. The Japanese Government will submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers sixty days prior to the return to Japanese waters of the first increment of the Whaling Expedition, a plan furnishing details showing:

- a. Total deployment of each fleet.
- b. The movements of each vessel up to arrival at its port of registry.
- c. The disposition of cargoes.
- d. Estimated petroleum requirements from quantity allocated herein to effect the unloading of each vessel.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

for *ajRehe*
R. M. LEVY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Room 19

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Old State

DATE: 10/23/47

TO : Dean Bowman ⁵¹⁴
 FROM : Ed Castleman ^{1R}
 SUBJECT : Laux letter

DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS
 ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
 OCT 27 1947
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I would suggest acknowledgement along following line:

Thank you for letter with enclosure of — relative to —

and general phrase to effect matter presently being considered by Dept. and by FEC

After acknowledgement would appreciate your returning this to us for further consideration

10/23 spoke to Lewis - he feels reply probably needed leaves decision to us.

1659

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DIVISION OF OCCUPIED AREAS
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

OCT 8 1947 10/20/47
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OK file

1 October 1947

Honorable Charles E. Saltzman
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State

Attention: Mr. Moreland

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

Inclosed is a copy of memorandum dated 26 September 1947 to the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army from the Chief, Fisheries Division of the Natural Resources Section of SCAP Headquarters. This memorandum deals with the possibilities of expanding the areas in which the Japanese are presently permitted to fish - a subject various aspects of which you have had under consideration for sometime.

At least two of the three possible areas of expansion mentioned in the memorandum appear practical for the use of Japanese fisheries. Any assistance you may be able to give to the achievement of favorable results would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Ray J. Laux

RAY J. LAUX
Lt Colonel, GSC
Executive

1 Incl
Cy Memo dtd 26 Sept 47

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

OCT 9 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



894.628/10-147

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894.628/10-147

3094

26 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF
THE ARMY

SUBJECT: Japanese Fishing Areas

At present (September 1947) the principal limitations on Japanese fish production are nets, twine, and cordage. However, the overall limitation on production is the supply of fish in the authorized fishing area. The best information available indicates that the maximum production which can be obtained from the present authorized area is about 3,300,000 metric tons annually. It would be very advantageous to extend the area open to Japanese fishing in order to make the most efficient use of present gear supplies and to provide for expanded operations as additional supplies of gear become available. Therefore, measures have been taken by Fisheries Division, of NRS, GHQ, SCAP, with the cooperation of other interested SCAP Sections, to obtain authorization for the Japanese to fish in areas adjacent to the present authorized area, where the fishery resources are not now fully used by other nations.

There are three principal possibilities for expansion of Japanese fishing operations. The most productive area is to the north along the Kuril Islands, Kamchatka, Okhotsk Sea, and East Coast of Siberia, where the Japanese fished in pre-World War II years. The second is in the Yellow and East China Sea. The third is in the high seas areas east and south of Japan where tuna were taken by the Japanese in pre-war years.

A staff study was completed by Fisheries Division and concurrences obtained from other SCAP Sections, covering Japanese fishing to the north along the Kuriles, Kamchatka and east coast of Siberia. This proposal has been in the hands of Diplomatic Section, SCAP and the State Department

JR has never seen

for some time for discussion with the Russians. The matter has not yet been carried through to a conclusion. Favorable action from Russia is not anticipated.

The proposal for extension of Japanese fishing into the Yellow Sea and East China Sea has been thoroughly studied and discussed informally with Korea. The Korean fishing industry, Government officials, and U.S. advisors to the Korean government, are bitterly opposed to any extension of Japanese fishing in this direction. Their contention is that Korea desperately needs these supplies of fish and that if fishing equipment is available for such fishing operations, it should be placed in the hands of the Koreans. Because of the tense political situation in Korea, further action on this matter has been suspended pending the results of efforts to enable the Koreans to make use of Yellow Sea fish supplies. The matter will be reviewed in six months. If the Koreans do not make use of these fisheries, action to open them to Japanese boats will be resumed. This decision has been concurred in by Diplomatic Section and KORYU of SCAP.

Expansion of Japanese fishing to the east toward Midway and south toward the equator would reopen areas fished by the Japanese in pre-war years and not now utilized by other nations. This area would yield about 100,000,000 pounds albacore and tuna, much of it available for export at high prices. A staff study proposing this expansion of the authorized fishing area has been completed by Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section. It is now being considered by other interested SCAP Sections. The primary considerations bearing on favorable action are security and international complications.

W. C. Herington, Chief
Fisheries Division
Natural Resources Section
GHR, SCAP

1659

In reply refer to
OE

My dear Colonel Laux:

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of 1 October, attached to which was a statement by the Chief, Natural Resources Section, of GHQ, SCAP, concerning possible revisions of the area in which SCAP now permits the Japanese to fish.

The area in which the Japanese may engage in fishing operations has been, and continues to be, a topic receiving the earnest consideration of the Economic Committee of the Far Eastern Commission. It is not possible at this time to predict the conclusion of the Committee's consideration but you may be sure that representatives of this Department will communicate with the Department of the Army as developments warrant.

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Saltman
Assistant Secretary

Lt. Col. Ray J. Laux, G.S.C.,
Department of the Army,
Washington 25, D.C.

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In reply refer to
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NOV 6 1947

My dear Colonel Laux:

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of 1 October, attached to which was a statement by the Chief, Natural Resources Section, of GHQ, SCAP, concerning possible revisions of the area in which SCAP now permits the Japanese to fish.

The area in which the Japanese may engage in fishing operations has been, and continues to be, a topic receiving the earnest consideration of the Economic Committee of the Far Eastern Commission. It is not possible at this time to predict the conclusion of the Committee's consideration but you may be sure that representatives of this Department will fully support the maintenance of SCAP's authority to determine and utilize the fishing areas necessary for the Japanese economy and will communicate with the Department of the Army as developments warrant.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) C. V. Hulick

C. V. Hulick
Executive Assistant

Lt. Col. Ray J. Laux, G.S.C.,
Department of the Army,
Washington 25, D.C.

A true copy of
the signed original.
a m w

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(For initials see attached)

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

47 OCT 21 AM 10 56

UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER No. 1315

Tokyo, October 7, 1947

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DC/L

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DC/R

SUBJECT: Transmittal of a Report Concerning the Japanese Fishing Industry.

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to forward five copies of a report dated February 18, 1947 concerning the Japanese fishing industry, prepared by the Civil Information and Education Section of this Headquarters.

894.628/10-747

Enclosure:

att 55 with orig.

Five copies of a GHQ, SCAP, report, The Fishing Industry, February 18, 1947.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL INFORMATION & EDUCATION SECTION
ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH DIVISION

PUBLICATIONS ANALYSIS, 18 February 1947

No. 93

The Fishing Industry

The fishing industry -- held by many writers on economic subjects to be a major key to the food problem in present-day Japan -- is an object of searching scrutiny in Japanese magazines. There is, accordingly, great concern regarding deliveries of fish to urban districts, and much discussion regarding retention of price control. There are expressions of relief at the basic plenty of the increased hauls which have resulted from SCAP's extension of the fishing grounds, and there is hope that further increases will bring renewed prosperity to the industry.

Financial writers, on the whole are optimistic over the economic future of the fishing industry. It is agreed that present high prices on wartime products assure profits in fishery operation, but those who take the long view caution against lassitude and counsel application of scientific methods to ensure a prosperous future. Shortages of materials are conceded to exist (particularly of hempen rope -- which is unobtainable at present), but some writers believe that sufficient raw cotton is at hand to permit replacement of cotton netting. There is much praise for the "link system" of oil distribution, and the feeling is expressed that American oil imports will provide for the future.

Marine Production and Distribution

An EKONOMISUTO staff article points out that, though the increase in the rice ration averted the food crisis, "the Japanese are still short on calories and need supplementary foods to make up this deficiency." However, "Japan . . . excels in fishing. It is, therefore, more rational to expect emphasis on the increase of marine products than on that of other food." There is some opinion that the available fish supply is not fully utilized because distribution is unsatisfactory, and "some say that the fault lies with the official price system." As a solution, others urge "establishment of a new ministry in this connection."

Motosnige Okako (Director, Tokyo Fish Control Co., Ltd.), takes a favorable viewpoint in JITSUGYO NO NIPPON. He does not favor abolishing official control of prices, and thinks that with the enlargement of the fishing grounds "and with increase in the number of fishing-boats the industry will be among the first to return to normal -- which will make official control unnecessary. This should be possible within a year." Okako admits that "unofficial transactions among officers of distributing agencies" cause occasional failures in the distribution system, and takes up the arguments for and against price control. "Abolitionists say that as long as official price control exists, fish will gravitate to localities adjacent to fishing grounds to save the price of transportation, or to agricultural districts for barter; but if ceilings are abolished, the supply will flow into the cities where satisfactory receiving agencies exist." Opposing this argument, Okako holds that because fish is a staple food, it would be improper to abolish price control until production reaches a higher level. He also is certain that abolition would result in a tremendous rise in prices. Giving figures for the quantity of fish available for the Tokyo area over a period of months -- ranging from a low of 176 metric tons daily to a high of 278 metric tons -- Okako especially lauds the production of Hokkaido. -- Further information on the fishing industry in Hokkaido is to be found in a TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO survey, which states that "the aquatic industry of Hokkaido is one of the world's largest, embracing abundant resources. We may expect this industry to make rapid strides from primitive methods of coastal fishing to a modern type of pelagic fishing, and also to improved methods of modern canning."

Full utilization of natural resources is urged by Y. Nakano, writing in DAIAMONDO. Pointing out that SCAP action has extended the fishing areas, allowed construction of fishing vessels, and facilitated oil distribution by the link system, Nakano says, "What can restore prosperity to Japan is neither Socialism nor Communism -- it is science. The ocean and the seas contain inexhaustible treasures; in order to utilize them fully we must be guided by scientific methods of fishing." This writer proposes the cultivation of "sea-farms," in which, "as we fertilize the rice fields, we should fertilize the seaweeds which are rich in iodine and serve as food both for man and fish. Eels are bred quite successfully in Japan; other fish should be treated similarly. Let us close the entrance to Tokyo or Ise Bay with netting which will permit fish to enter but not to leave; and use the bay as a 'farmyard' for the breeding and incubation of fish, and for the planting and cultivation of edible seaweeds."

Necessary Materials

Oil and netting, primary necessities for fisheries, are treated by Ken Nakamura, of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, in SHOKO. Fuel oil, once a major article of import (supplying 90 percent of the demand), is becoming increasingly critical in supply. In 1936, Nakamura writes, "the Government made plans to manufacture artificial fuel oil in order to supply the demand independently. The demand was accordingly controlled, and imported oil -- which had hitherto been tax-free was taxed to maintain a balance with the expensive synthetic product." However, as this heavy imported oil previously had been used by "50-70 percent of the fishermen -- most of these small scale operators with vessels of less than 20 tons" -- this rise in cost was violently opposed, and the Government "granted subsidies and certain other measures" to equalize matters. Nakamura gives figures for the period 1940-1944 which show a steadily decreasing ratio between supply and demand. During these years the supply of light oil decreased from 93 percent of demand to 10.8 percent, and that of heavy oil from 53.8 percent to 5.3 percent. After the termination of the war, American imports "brought a resulting increase in light oil to 18 percent of demand, and in heavy oil to 6.9 percent of demand." Stating that Japanese production of fuel oil cannot supply more than 10 percent of the necessary quantity, he asks for continued support from the United States in permitting importation of the balance.

The same writer gives an outline of the procedure by which oil is allotted to consumers. "The allotment (of oil) is decided monthly by consultation; then . . . the Agricultural Department informs the local government and the Oil Control Company of its extent. The local government decides the detailed breakdown for the various kinds of fisheries, and distributes the fuel to the fishermen through local Fishery Associations by means of the 'link system.' For ocean fisheries, oil is allotted en bloc to the Ocean Fishery Association, and distributed by this agency."

Cotton and hemp comprise the bulk of nets currently in use, the normal pre-war quantity of the demand "being some 18,500 tons of cotton netting and 219,000 sacks of Manila hemp for Japan proper. Since 1939 these stocks have been controlled, and gradually have been reduced toward the vanishing point." Nakamura sets the quantity of cotton needed for nets at about twice that to be supplied; and says "the present usable nets of Manila hemp total 6,300 tons as against 39,000 tons needed." In these, as in related supply needs (silk, gut, dyes, etc.) the reiterated opinion is one of thanks for "the Allies' good will" and hope for continued support.

Further Opinion

Considerable optimism is felt by Saburo Mitsuori in regard to the present and future of Japanese fisheries. In a NORIN JIHO article, he cites the gradual extension of the permitted fishing areas, and holds out hope for eventual fishing "in the northern ocean, with the enlargement of the area for bottom fishing in the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea." He describes the whaling expedition to antarctic waters -- products of which should reach "40,000 tons of meat, hide, and oil" -- and stresses the spiritual effects of this success on the Japanese mind. Further optimism is expressed regarding fuel oil supply,

about which (by virtue of permitted imports) he feels "there need be no fear in the future." In the same vein (and in contrast to Ken Nakamura, quoted above), the allocation of 80,000 bales of imported cotton for use in manufacturing nets "is thought to be sufficient." Rope (hemp) is another and more difficult problem. As the shortage of hemp is universal, "there is no way other than to rely on the dwindling stock on hand and on substitutes." As to fishing boats, "Japan had 350,000 boats of a total tonnage of 1,100,000 before the war. At present she has 320,000 boats with a tonnage of 800,000, and the Government has established a plan to build 337,000 tons of fishing craft."

Estimating that fishery products will increase in the coming year, Mitsu-hori admits the difficulty of proper collection of coastal fishing catches, and is a supporter of continued Government control of fishery products -- "in order to secure the greatest possible supply for the consumers."

The Advance of Capital into Coastal Fishery

Seizo Okamoto, a lecturer at Nippon University, takes up the question of the advance of capital into coastal fishing and questions its value as an aid to increased production. Writing in ASAHI HYORON, he concludes that -- because (1) the present capital advance does not improve the old management method by local organizations, nor bring development in methods of production, and (2) such capital is invested only for immediate profit to non-local management, and makes for exploitation of the fishing villages -- advance of capital is reactionary and undesirable.

In order to make his point, this writer presents a number of statistical tables regarding the changing percentages in (a) drift-net fishing, (b) hauling-net fishing, (c) drag-net fishing, (d) angling for tuna and bonito, and (e) all other small-scale methods, for the period 1938-1945. "We can see from these tables that (c) and (d) have steadily declined, that (a) has kept a comparatively high position, that (b) has increased remarkably; and that (e) is responsible for about 50 percent of total production. The most important significance of the advance of capital may be seen in small-scale fishing (e), for it means the dissolution of the present system . . . and a changing of quality." Okamoto concludes that because "the improvement of quality and quantity has made great progress (under co-operative management) toward full utilization of the fishing grounds, the synthesis of methods of utilization and control by mutual relationship is necessary, and mass-management by coastal fishermen is the most suitable method for the control of coastal fisheries."

Okamoto lauds the pre-war "Fishery Co-operative Union," -- a system which aimed at the development of the fisheries, the carrying out of undertakings for the improvement of life in the fishing villages, and the furthering of the bonds of mutual connection and cooperation (between fishermen) -- and calls it "a most progressive union, with the motto, 'Fishing can prosper only by cooperation.'"

Individual Enterprises

Under the title, "Competition in the Fishing Industry," a TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO staff writer surveys certain fishing companies, and concludes that it is somewhat premature to take too optimistic a view of their future. As other enterprises, the fishing industry is confronted with the issue of the cancellation of war indemnities. In this respect, "Nippon Aquatic Products is the most favored, as this company can cover such losses out of funds at hand. Kyokuyo is also only slightly affected, and also can make up the losses out of revaluation of stocks on hand. Consequently they have applied for exemption from the Special Accounts Corporation. War, however, has dealt a heavy blow to Nichiro. This company lost its principal properties in the north, and has tided over the crisis only by capital reduction."

Profits are increasing rapidly, says this writer, but "this increase in profit is due to the soaring prices of maritime products and not to any increase in production. This last, however, has been greatly improved by SCAP's extension of the fishing grounds." War damages have been a great handicap to shipbuilding. The Kyokuyo and Hokoku Companies plan to increase their capital to build new ships, while Nichiro "has succeeded in raising funds from the Industrial Bank of

Japan for this purpose." Nippon Aquatic, having "the least damage, plans to repair existing ships rather than to build extensively." All of these fishing companies "are making severe competition in such areas as Hokkaido, Kinkazan, the Bonins, Kyushu, the Boko Islands, and the East China Sea. Business is promising and appears to presage a great future if long and steady efforts are made to surmount present difficulties."

A more detailed consideration of representative fishing firms appears in a DAIAMONDO staff piece. Referring to Nichiro's (Russo-Japan Fishing Co.) loss of fishing areas in the north, this writer estimates that the cost to Nichiro is 170,000,000 yen or 30 percent of the total assets. Though in ordinary times this would call for a great reduction in capital, such action may not be necessary in view of the high prices of commodities. As this is an old, established firm, a considerable number of establishments and materials remain in the interior. The book value of these assets "is low, but may amount to some 50,000,000 yen on reappraisal. The forte of this firm, however, is long experience and technical skill, which it will devote to coastal fishing until extension of fishing is permitted in the north seas."

As to present plans, "there are four fishing grounds for Nichiro, one ground -- for crab fishing, sardines and other fish -- in the area centering around the volcanic bay of Hokkaido; the second is the western ground based on Shimonoseki, Kyushu; and the third and fourth are Kuri-hama and Isino-maki, where the tuna and bonito are found. On Kuri, the firm plans to use 10 trollers of 330 tons displacement, two tugs of 75 tons, and 20 netting craft. Further plans include additional building of vessels, funds for which are to be borrowed."

Hoyo Suisan (Hoyo Aquatic Products Co.) is a new firm established in February 1946 and originally capitalized at 190,000 yen. Capital stock in the amount of 3,000,000 yen was issued later to finance the purchase of the five vessels of the Japan Light Metals Co., used as ore transports during the war. "Profitable operation of these ships has caused formation of a new building program calling for 12 netting ships with a total displacement of 1,380 tons."

Sources

(Magazines, Circulation and Authors*)

ASAHI HYORON, 50,000, Seizo Okamoto; DAIAMONDO, 90,000, Y. Nakano, one staff article; EKONOMISUTO, 35,000, staff article; JITSUGYO NO NIPPON, 50,000, Motoshige Okako, NORIN JIHO, 10,000, Saburo Mitsuhori; SHOKO, 5,000, Ken Nakamura; TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO, 25,000, three staff articles.

* Where available



OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY
UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

1947 OCT 21 PM 2 21

MESSAGE CENTER
Tokyo, October 8, 1947.

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1324

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
OCT 22 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Applicability of an Additional Protocol to the Japanese Antarctic Whaling Expeditions.

*XP 740.00119 con. Japan 894628/8-2946
FRIR JA JK RP BC NOE SD ITP*

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to refer to this mission's despatch No. 582 of August 29, 1946 with which were transmitted copies of a directive from this headquarters to the Japanese Government concerning certain whaling agreements and protocols. There are now enclosed five copies of an additional directive in the premises (SCAPIN 1785) dated September 27, 1947.

ACTION
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Enclosures:

Five copies of a GHQ, SCAP, Directive to the Japanese Government, September 27, 1947.

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*fishery (Dr. Kellogg)
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Dr. Kellogg*

OCT 31 1947

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894.628/10-847

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 800.217 (27 Sep 47)NR/F1
(SCAFIN 1785)

APO 500
27 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Whaling Industry

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 800.217 (3 Nov 45)NR, (SCAFIN 233), 3 November 1945, subject "Whaling Industry."

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 800.217 (24 Aug 46) NR, (SCAFIN 1154), 24 August 1946, subject: "Whaling Industry."

2. Paragraph 1 of reference 1b is amended to include the following additional protocol:

+ R Washington
562.8 a. Protocol signed at Washington D.C., 2 December 1946 and the Final Act of the International Whaling Conference at which the protocol was drafted.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

A. J. Peche
for *A. M. Levy*,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

UNCLASSIFIED

Enclosure to Despatch No. 2276 dated October 9, 1947,
from American Embassy, London, England.

Source: The Spectator

October 3, 1947

WHALE-HUNTING FOLLY

By George Godwin

Factory ships and catcher boats of seventeen whaling expeditions will soon be setting forth for the Antarctic. There they will hunt the blue, fin and sperm whale from December 8th until April 7th, the date upon which the hunting season closes. This date was fixed by international agreement embodied in a protocol of November 26th, 1945, following the International Whaling Conference in London and its subsequent ratification in Washington in the following year. The quota of 16,000 blue whale units was fixed by the protocol as the limit, to go beyond which would be to endanger the species. (A blue whale unit equals two fin whales or six sei whales.) The figure of 16,000 units is not, as has been suggested, an arbitrary figure, but one arrived at after careful estimates of the whale population trend in Antarctic waters. It was fixed by scientists with the necessary knowledge, and it had, also, the backing of both Norway and our own Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. X

Because of the world's dire need of the products of the whale for new sources of fats and meat, it was recently advocated that the protocol restriction should be suspended. Very little meat is coming to us now from the Antarctic, perhaps, at most, fifteen to twenty thousand tons; whereas the oil deliveries are in the neighbourhood of 300,000 tons. Whaling experts, British and Norwegian--and these are the countries chiefly concerned--regard the existing restrictions as essential for the preservation of the species. Indeed, according to a statement made quite recently by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, scientists in this and other countries fear that the present limit of 16,000 blue whale units is too high. Nor is it estimated that the oils and fats position in 1951 will be better than it is now. The issue, one of increasing importance for the world's depleted larder, is simple. The destruction of whale life beyond the fertility rate involves an inevitable progressive depopulation of the hunting-grounds, and, perhaps, as in the case of the "right" or Greenland whale and the humpback of the Antarctic, in virtual extinction. In this matter there is no conflict of interests between man and this great sea mammal. If the whale, obedient to universal law, struggles to survive, the whale-hunters, those cattle-men of the great sea ranges, no less desire to preserve and even to increase the sea herds hunted by them. The fate of the whale, consequently, is a matter of increasing/

importance/

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Page 2.

Encl. to Despatch 2276, October 9, 1947, from London.

importance in a world of widespread dearth. What, then, are the facts?

During the war there was virtually no whaling, and it was anticipated that this respite would result in a considerable increase in numbers. This increment did not materialise. On the contrary, both fertility rate and average adult size showed decreases. The official pregnancy figures for the season 1934-5 were 1,476 pregnant females in a total catch of 5,135. Ten years later there were 253 pregnant females (blue whales) in a total catch of 1,224. Similar declines in the fertility rate of the fin whales were recorded; for the season 1934-5 it was 1,509 pregnant females in a total catch of 4,557, and, a decade later, 800 pregnant females in a total catch of 3,441. Between these two dates the fertility figure showed a decrease varying from 20.7 per cent to 43.8 per cent. These figures suggest very strongly that what befell in the Arctic is now befalling in the Antarctic, namely, that the decline of the species is being unnecessarily hastened by man. Not only is there a known and measurable decrease in fertility, but in quality also. The average size of a mature blue whale in 1931-2 was eighty-four feet; of a mature fin whale seventy feet. Those figures are reduced today to seventy-eight and sixty-seven feet respectively. There is, then, a known twofold decline--in fertility and in size--so that it may be said that the decline of the whale population of the Antarctic has already begun; had, indeed begun already before the war, when a hundred per cent increase in the whaling fleets, with improved methods and equipment, produced the altogether disproportionate increase in the catch of only 11 per cent.

There appears to be no known cause of the failure of the species to make some sort of biological recovery during the respite of the war years. It has been suggested that the whale's staple food, the krill has been adversely affected by the sinking of oil tankers during the war. In England the "Discovery" Committee and in Norway Det Norske Hvalrad are concerned with this and other problems of whale life in the Antarctic. Writing in these columns before the war, the present writer said: "Quite obviously, any restrictive measures designed to preserve the whale from the extinction which now threatens it must be adhered to by all those taking part in the industry, for complete unanimity is essential if the present destruction of the whales of the world is to be halted." The case for restrictions, irksome as it may be to a hungry world, is overwhelming, and opinion in the best-informed circles is unanimous. To lift the present limit would be to invite the same kind of catastrophe as overtook the cash-croppers of the Albertan prairie. Nature is not robbed with impunity.

But restrictions to be effective must be respected or enforced by legal sanctions, and unfortunately the

Japanese/

UNCLASSIFIED

Page 3.

Encl. to Despatch 2276, October 9, 1947, from London

Japanese, now again permitted to hunt in the Antarctic whaling grounds, have in the past always ignored them, in the same way as, so long as they were able, they circumvented the restrictions on fishing in the great salmon rivers of the American and British Columbian Pacific seaboard. Mr. F.F. Anderson, Director of Fisheries for Australia, after visiting the whaling fleets last year, reported that the Japanese expedition was detrimental to the industry since, while ignoring regulations made by international agreement, it also operated uneconomically and inefficiently. The Japanese operate their whaling ships with crews of boys and youths, who lack the necessary experience to identify males from females or to judge maturity, and lack, also, the technical knowledge necessary for efficient factory economy. Mr. Anderson quotes the case of the "Hashidate Maru" which left Japan for the Antarctic hunting grounds in November last year. There she hunted for seventy-two days, securing a total catch of 490 whales--297 blue, 189 finback, four sperm. From this catch her crew secured an average yield, per blue whale unit, of only 9.57 tons of oil, compared with 19 tons obtained by whalers of other nations.

The Japanese, lacking proper equipment and the essential technical knowledge, are mainly concerned with whale meat, for this has long been a staple article of Japanese diet, and unrestricted whale-hunting in the Japanese Pacific waters has so much reduced the whale stocks there that Japan has been driven to send its whalers to the great Antarctic hunting grounds. Japan had five fleets in the 1938-9 season. They secured 857,625 barrels at a time when the catches of the British and Norwegian expeditions were falling. How, it may be asked, with inferior equipment and lack of technical knowledge and sound experience, was it done? The answer is: By hunting indiscriminately mature whales and the immature and females with sucklings or calves. Only the experienced whaler knows, from the blow and the dimensions of the whale describing a swift curve as it rises and dives, sex and approximate size. The Japanese methods obviously hasten the decline of the species; yet experience has shown in this field, as in other branches of industry, the Japanese will neither cooperate nor conform to accepted practice. For these adequate reasons it may well be deplored that Japan has been granted permits to hunt again in the last remaining whale preserve left in the seas of the earth.

To sum up, the preservation of the whale population of the Antarctic is essential for the maintenance of the oil and meat supplies now needed to replenish the world's empty larder. The retention of restrictions then, is a matter of international concern and interest. Last, the strengthening of legal sanctions against those who disregard, through ignorance or bad faith, international agreements designed to preserve the species belongs to the practical problem of restriction enforcement.

(Sent to British Embassy)
FE

AIDE-MÉMOIRE

The Department of State desires to acknowledge the British Embassy's aide-mémoire of October 13, 1947, wherein it is requested that the Department consider afresh the question of who should pay the "inspectors" salaries and expenses on the 1947-48 SCAP-administered Antarctic whaling expedition.

CO

As the Embassy is aware, the position of the Supreme Commander last year was that the Allied observers' salaries and expenses should be met in the first instance by the states sending the observers and, if so desired, be made part of those states' occupation costs for later reimbursement by Japan. In response to the Embassy's request the Department of State has again raised the question with the Supreme Commander and has been advised by him that his position in the matter remains as expressed last year. The Supreme Commander

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pointed out at that time that the salaries and expenses of the SCAP representatives, United States Army Officers, would not be met from the proceeds of the voyage but would be considered as part of the occupation costs, and that, considering the limited proceeds of the voyage and their use to pay for food and other necessary imports, it was believed that the Allied observers should receive their salaries and other expenses in a manner similar to that of the SCAP representatives.

With reference to the British Government's practice of levying license fees on British whaling companies and using the proceeds thereof to cover the cost of employing inspectors on the whaling ships, it is entirely possible that this practice is followed in Japan also. While it cannot be definitely stated that the Japanese Government levies special license fees on Japanese whaling companies wherewith to meet the cost of Japanese whaling inspectors, there can be no question but that the Japanese inspectors who are assigned to each factory ship on the SCAP-administered Antarctic expeditions receive their salaries and expenses

- 3 -

and expenses from the Japanese Government, and that the salaries and expenses of the Allied observers on the expeditions can in no sense be considered a subsidy to the Japanese whaling companies by the states sending those observers.

In view of the Supreme Commander's unchanged position, and considering that the Allied observers, though welcome on the expedition, are serving at the behest of the states sending them and not of SCAP, who had appointed his own representatives to supervise the expedition, the Department of State regrets that it cannot accede to the British Government's suggestion that arrangements be made to meet the salary and expenses of the Allied observers on the 1947-48 expedition from the proceeds of the expedition.

Stamp: Special Delivery to Addressee
Handwritten signature

Department of State,

Washington, December 5, 1947

Large handwritten signature

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DEC 5 1947 P.M.

NA:RA Fearey/hhc
December 3, 1947.

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(cleared by phone)

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*Return to [redacted]
R. Forey: Room ~~3258~~*

*Referred to
JMA on Oct. 13, 1947
JMS*

FE

Ref: 9/ /47

pdf

A I D E M E M O I R E

His Majesty's Government will appoint an inspector to travel with one of the ships of the forthcoming Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition but they wish to ask the State Department to consider afresh the question who should pay the inspectors' salaries and expenses.

2. It will be remembered that last year the Embassy was informed that the Supreme Commander considered that these salaries and expenses should not be a charge on the expedition but should be treated as part of occupation costs. Time did not permit further elucidation or examination of this question last year.

3. It is the practice of His Majesty's Government to levy license fees on their own whaling companies and the proceeds are used to cover the cost of employing inspectors on the ships. The whaling companies thus in effect pay the inspectors' expenses as the license fees are adequate to cover them. Unless a similar course is pursued in Japan the Japanese whaling companies will apparently receive a small subsidy from the states which supply inspectors.

4. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom therefore suggest that arrangements should be made to meet the entire expense of providing inspectors out of the proceeds of the forthcoming Japanese Antarctic expedition.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

13th October, 1947.

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FE

Oct. 22, 1947

SCAP

Action

D/PO-USW; CAD-State

British Embassy has raised again question of whether salary and expenses of British inspector (properly observer) on 1947-48 Antarctic whaling expedition should not be met from proceeds expedition, stating time did not permit full examination this question this last year. Does POLAD's 482, October 22, 1946, which appears entirely sound here, still represent your position in this matter?

NA:RAFearey:mls:pm FE OE IR A-S
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AS:GWLewis:mds
10-22-47

AS- 3250

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
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to A-5 Records
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MS*

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE
PER PARAS 511 and 60a (4) AR 380-5

From: SCAP Tokyo Japan signed MacArthur

To: Department of the Army (OSCAD ECON)

Nr: C 56416

30 October 1947

Reference W 89288. The reasons contained in our
previous message still apply.

End

*Delayed in transmission to
NA. Received Dec 1.
RRD*

ACTION: CAD

INFORMATION: OUS, CAD (State), PO

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(30 Oct 47) DTG 301201Z hab

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THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE
NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE
MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT, 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32,
ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS
IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED
BY LAW.

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THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
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NOV 1 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

INFORMATION
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No paraphrase necessary

SECSTATE

Tokyo via War

Dated October 22, 1946

Rec'd 6:12 p.m., 25th.

Phoned Graves
10/26/46
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

482. October 22.

1. SCAP entirely agreeable to furnishing rations for United Kingdom inspectors in same manner as other aid is extended to British Commonwealth occupation forces, namely on dollar reimbursement basis, (REDEPTEL 531, October 18) if rations cannot be furnished by British Commonwealth occupation forces in Japan.

2. United Kingdom inspectors should report as soon as possible, and in any event not later than November 8 to Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, SCAP. Whalers will depart from southern Japan November 12.

3. SCAP inspectors are United States Army officers and their salaries and other expenses will not be met from proceeds of voyage. Their salaries and expenses are part of occupation costs. Proceeds from sale of oil, only returns from whaling expedition which could be used for payment salaries and expenses, will presumably be credited to SCAP account for payment for food and other necessary imports. In view of limited proceeds from this voyage and their use to pay for necessary imports, SCAP feels that United Kingdom inspectors should receive their salaries and other expenses in manner similar to SCAP inspectors, namely to be met in first instance by United Kingdom Government and, if so desired, to be made part of United Kingdom occupation expenses for later reimbursement by Japan.

4. SCAP clearance is granted for 2 United Kingdom inspectors for service with forthcoming Antarctic whaling expedition. Data required in SCAP circular 8, August 30, should be furnished earliest.

ACHESON

NOTE: Message delayed in transmission.

DM:ABC

CONFIDENTIAL

RIO DEL MAR
READY MEAL
CYPRESS BRANDS

DEL MAR CANNING CO.

PACKERS OF Monterey Bay California Sardines

REPLY TO
EXPORT DIVISION
230 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TELEPHONE 5215

XXXXXXXXXX
GENERAL OFFICE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
CALIFORNIA

San Francisco 11
October 17, 1947

Mr. W. E. S. Flory
Assistant Chief
International Resources Division
State Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The writer recently returned from Japan, having proceeded there under military permit with the first group of business representatives from the United States.

The preliminary reason for the trip was to try to arrange a source of supply for frozen Albacore for our cannery in the Pacific Northwest. The present sources of supply are not sufficiently dependable to warrant year around operations. Unfortunately, no immediate business resulted as there were no supplies of the particular type of fish we wanted, nor was it the right season for Albacore. However, whilst in Japan we had many conferences with owners and operators of the tuna fishing vessels and some of the crews, and some interesting suggestions were discussed at that time. The operators do not seem to have sufficient nor modern up-to-date receiving stations. They are obsolete or not available. Of course, fishing areas are restricted. There is some possibility of these being extended but the Japanese told us that even though they were extended to the north they would not be too happy about going very far in that direction. Another point brought to our attention, which was of much more interest, was the report of rich fishing areas quite adjacent to the mandated islands, Saipan in particular. We would be very much interested in this. Of course, to establish the industry in Saipan it would necessitate a substantial investment in shore facilities, such as, refrigeration stations, cold storage holding facilities and the like.

We are quite interested in such a proposition and would like to know the proper party in the International Resources Division with whom we could discuss this matter. We hope we are correct in addressing you on the subject and in such event we would like your assistance in suggesting just how we should go about this. You will no doubt want considerable detailed information as to our firm and our ideas and considerable other data, and if you would be so kind as to let us have your comments and suggestions we would like to have them. We realize that perhaps under present conditions and maybe until such time as a peace treaty is completed, nothing could actually be done but we could probably do considerable preliminary work.

Yours truly,

DEL MAR CANNING CO.,
EXPORT DIVISION

W. E. S. Flory

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

OCT 21 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

P. B. H.
Reply drafted
Oct. 29, 1947

DOB - ITP Unit
And: *mt*
By: *gpc*
MEG:NC
Dist: *P*

894.628/10-1747

CS/A

894.628/10-1747

✓
DC/R Please index and return to
IR - Fisheries and Wildlife

IR

NOV 4 1947

In reply refer to
IR

My dear Mr. Gilmore:

Reference is made to your letter of October 17, 1947 expressing an interest in obtaining albacore from the fishing areas around Japan, but more particularly from the Mandated Islands, and requesting advice as to the procedure to follow in arranging for preliminary work in establishing shore and other facilities for commercial operations.

At the present time, policy formulation in regard to fishing in these areas is still under consideration and considerable time may elapse before any definite statements can be made which would justify plans entailing expensive private commercial operations. However, if you find it convenient to come to Washington, we will be glad to discuss the matter with you personally as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

DOR - IFF Unit	
Anal	<i>mk</i>
Rev.	<i>epw</i>
Col.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Dist.	

WELF
William E. S. Flory
Assistant Chief
International Resources Division

Mr. M. H. Gilmore,
Del Mar Canning Company,
Expert Division,
230 California Street,
San Francisco, California.

894.628/10-1747

CS/A

894.628/10-1747

NOV 4 1947

P.B.H.
IR:FBHobbs:bp 10/29/47
FBH

DA
Cleared by phone
with Dr. Gerig
P.B.H.

[Stamp: A true copy of the signed copy.]
OE
JE
Cleared by
phone with
Mr. McCormick
P.B.H.

RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

~~WEST~~
~~BBK~~
~~WJ~~
SCIR files

DATE: October 17, 1947

SUBJECT: Expansion of Japanese Fishing Area.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Herrington, SCAP.
Mr. Castleman, IR - Fisheries and Wildlife Branch.

COPIES TO: IR - Mr. Flory
IR - Mr. Himbert
IR - Miss Davies
IR - Mr. Kennedy and ITP - Mr. Schaetzel

894.628/10-1747

Mr. Herrington visited the Branch on October 17, 1947 in order to discuss possible modifications of FEC-035. Mr. Herrington indicated his belief that the Supreme Commander would dislike any modification which would deprive him of any of the powers granted under FEC-035. Herrington, however, stated that he would personally support either of the two following modifications if they were considered important in bettering international relations:

- (1) expansion of present area to one which SCAP will soon propose to U.S. Navy, no further expansion towards the coast of any country without prior permission of that country; or
- (2) uniform (exclusion) line off all land masses in Pacific not exceeding 200 miles - SCAP not to expand beyond such line without prior permission of country concerned.

No indication was given Herrington of line to be followed in FEC. He was, however, asked if it would be possible for him to informally discuss possible modification of FEC-035 with the Diplomatic section and inform us of their views. He said he would do so when he returned to Japan.

IR:ECastleman:bmd
10/23/47

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OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY
UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN
DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

1947 NOV 20 PM 12 17

FEB - 9 1948

Tokyo, November 4, 1947.

MESSAGE CENTER DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1374

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

NOV 20 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Registration and Marking of Japanese Fishing Vessels.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of a directive (SCAPIN 1809) dated October 28, 1947 from this Headquarters to the Japanese Government containing detailed instructions for the registration and marking of Japanese fishing vessels.

ACTION
1 R
INDEXES
10: ITP one
7 E

Enclosure: *act as*

o c d one

GHQ, SCAP, Directive to the Japanese Government concerning the registration and marking of Japanese fishing vessels, October 28, 1947. (five copies)

DC/P

fish + w. life

navy

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FEB 16 1948

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Cc: [Signature]
Dist: 41

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 569.61 (28 Oct 47) NR/PI
(SCAPIN 1809)

APO 500
28 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Instructions for the Registration and Marking of
Japanese Fishing Vessels

1. The following program of registering and marking fishing vessels will be put into effect:

a. The Japanese Government will direct that every fishing vessel owned by any individual, group, company, or association for use in fishing in any marine waters will be registered and marked as is instructed in this memorandum.

b. "Fishing vessel" as used in this memorandum means any vessel regardless of size or tonnage, which operates for the capture, collection or propagation of fish, shellfish, marine animals, or aquatic plants for the purpose of selling these products in any form. Craft used for the exclusive purpose of transporting fish or fishery products and boats used in any type of fishery investigational, patrol, or enforcement activities will also be considered as "fishing vessels".

c. "Marine waters", as used in this memorandum, means the open sea and all waters connected with it wherever the tides are felt.

d. The Japanese Government may extend the rules for registration and marking to every fishing vessel operating in inland waters (non-tidal waters).

2. An owner of a fishing vessel or vessels will file with registration authorities appointed by the Japanese Government an application for the registration and marking of each fishing vessel owned by him. This application will include the following detailed information:

- a. Name of vessel
- b. Gross tonnage
- c. Hold capacity
- d. Dimensions of vessel (length, beam, depth)
- e. Type of construction (wood, steel, composite)

BASIC: Memo for JG (SCAPIN 1809)

- f. Date launched
- g. Name and location of shipyard
- h. Type of engine; horsepower; diameter of cylinder; number of cylinders; kind of fuel
- i. Type and output of wireless equipment
- j. Name and address of owner and operator of vessel
- k. Main home port
- l. Type of fishery

3. Japanese officials in charge of registration will be responsible for verification of the declarations concerning all listed items on the registration card.

4. Each owner will receive a card showing the registration for each vessel registered in his name and bearing the information in paragraph 2 above. This registration card will be worded in Japanese and English, and kept aboard the vessel whenever at sea or away from the home port.

5. Each registration card will bear a registration number composed of:

a. Two Roman alphabetical capital letters indicating the prefecture where the registered vessel is based.

b. An Arabic number indicating the class of vessel concerned and the serial number of the vessel in its class.

c. The following classes of vessels will be differentiated:

Class 1 powered ships of 100 tons and over.

Class 2 powered ships from 5 to 99 tons.

Class 3 powered ships under 5 tons.

Class 4 non-powered ships of 5 tons and over.

Class 5 non-powered ships under 5 tons.

d. The registration serial numbers assigned to vessels operating in non-tidal waters must be different from the serial class numbers of

BASIC: Memo for JG (SCAPIN 1809)

vessels fishing in marine waters.

6. Delivery of the registration card to the owner will be made on payment of a fee in an amount to be fixed by the Japanese Government, and this fee will be used to cover the expenses of registration and of statistical procedures to keep information on registration up to date.

7. The first registration of all powered fishing vessels will be completed by 31 December 1947 and the first registration of all non-powered fishing vessels will be completed by 31 May 1948.

8. The identifying marks on a fishing vessel will be the same as the registration number. The marking will be done in printed block letters not less than thirty (30) cm. in height so as to be easily legible. The marking will be applied in the most conspicuous place on each side of the bridge or wheel-house. If no such superstructure exists, the markings will be on each side of the bow.

9. The owner of a fishing vessel will declare to the registration authorities, as referred to in paragraph 2, any change or modification of any of the items written on the registration card. The operator of the registered vessel will be held responsible for reporting to the owner of said vessel any such change or modifications.

10. In case of immobilization of a registered vessel for transformations or repairs for a period exceeding three months, declaration will be made to the registration authorities by the vessel owner within one week of the date on which the vessel is laid up for transformation or repair. In case of total loss, or of damage of any type having the effect to render a registered vessel temporarily or permanently unseaworthy, declaration will be made to the registration authorities by the vessel owner within one week of the date on which news of the mishap is received.

11. At the time of the declarations prescribed in paragraph 10, the registration card of the vessel concerned will be surrendered to the registration authorities. The registration card will be held by the registration authorities until the repairs or transformations are completed or until the vessel is able to resume operations, at which time the registration card will be returned upon written request from the owner. If the vessel is considered definitely and permanently unseaworthy so that it has to discontinue fishing operations permanently, declaration will be made within one week of the day of such determination by the owner to the registration authorities who will stamp the registration card null and void. The above declaration may be included in the declaration prescribed in paragraph 10 or may be made separately and at a later period.

BASIC: Memo for JG (SCAPIN 1809)

12. Each registration will be made in triplicate with one card submitted to the person registering the vessel, a second card to be kept in the file of the prefectural office and the third to be forwarded to the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

13. Each prefectural government will prepare the following statistical tables of the registered vessels of its prefecture:

a. Every three months, a table of the powered vessels of 5 gross tons and over.

b. Every twelve months, a table of all other registered vessels including powered and non-powered vessels under five gross tons. The first three-month period will end on 31 March, and the twelve-month period will end on 31 December of each year.

c. The statistical tables of registered vessels for non-tidal waters must be separated in all cases from those for marine waters.

d. A copy of the above statistical tables will be submitted to the Military Government of the prefecture, and to the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, who will check them against the registration cards filed in its office.

14. The Japanese Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will prepare statistical tables for all the registered vessels of Japan:

a. Every three months, a table of powered vessels of 5 gross tons and over.

b. Every twelve months a table of all other registered vessels including powered and all non-powered vessels under 5 gross tons. Each three-month and twelve-month period will end as instructed in paragraph 13b.

c. The statistical tables of registered vessels for non-tidal waters must be separated in all cases from those for marine waters.

15. A copy of the statistical tables prepared by the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will be submitted, as soon as completed, to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.


16. The periodical statistical tables will show as separate listings within the tables those vessels which are immobilized because of repairs or permanently withdrawn from fishing as referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11.

BASIC: Memo for JG (SCAPIN 1809)

17. All registration records will be kept up to date at all times and readily available for inspection by officials of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

18. Any false declaration, false record, withholding of information, negligence in keeping prescribed records and tables, alteration of ship marks, and violation of any section of the instructions contained herein by captain, crew members, ship owners or persons responsible for the operation and registration of the vessel, including Japanese officials, will be cause for punishment in accordance with penalties for the violation of directives of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


for: R. M. LEFF,
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

files 1285-

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1947

*Rec'd in DEPT OF STATE
NOV 1 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
11/18*



Honorable Charles E. Saltzman,
Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas,
Room 4033, New State Department Building,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Saltzman:

Recently we had the privilege of conferring personally with Mr. W. C. Herrington, Chief of the Fisheries Division, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP. Although he emphasized that the principal limitations on Japanese fish production are nets, twine, and cordage, he did point out that the overall limitation on production is the supply of fish in the authorized area.

Mr. Herrington claims that the best information available indicates that the maximum production which can be obtained from the present authorized area is about 3,300,000 metric tons annually. It would be very advantageous to extend the area open to Japanese fishing in order to make the most efficient use of present gear supplies and to provide for expanded operations as additional supplies of gear become available.

It appears that there are three principal possibilities for expansion of Japanese fishing operations: First, the area to the north along the Kuril Islands, Kamchatka, Okhotsk Sea, and East Coast of Siberia, where the Japanese fished prior to World War II; second, the areas in the Yellow and East China Sea; and, third, the high seas areas east and south of Japan where tuna was taken by the Japanese in pre-war years.

Mr. Herrington tells us that as to the first area referred to above, a staff study was completed by his Fisheries Division sometime ago, and that a proposal based on this study has been referred to the Diplomatic Section of SCAP and the State Department for discussion with the Russians. To date there has been no determination and it is anticipated that there will be no favorable Russian reaction to this proposal.

The second area referred to above has been thoroughly studied and discussed informally with Korea. It is reported that the Korean fishing industry, Government officials, and the U. S. advisors to the Korean government, are strongly opposed to any extension of Japanese fishing in this direction. Apparently this opposition is based on the contention that Korea desperately needs these supplies of fish and that if

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- 2 -

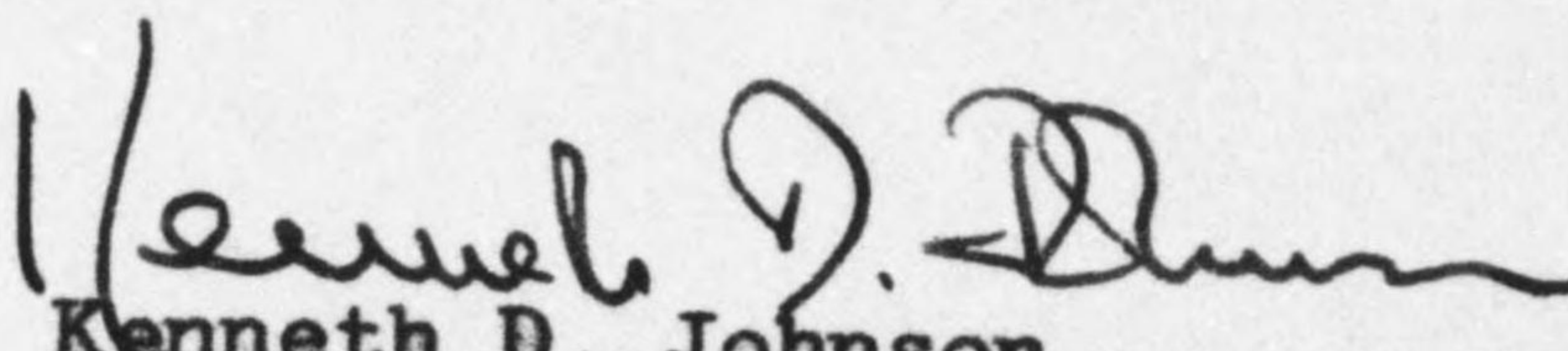
fishing equipment is available for such fishing operations it should be placed in the hands of the Koreans. Then, too, because of the tense political situation in Korea, further action on this matter has been suspended pending the results of efforts to enable the Koreans to make use of Yellow Sea supplies. Mr. Herrington's latest information was that this subject would be reviewed sometime early in 1948, with the understanding that if the Koreans do not make use of these fisheries, action will be resumed to open this area to the Japanese.

The expansion of Japanese fishing in the third area, namely, to the east toward Midway and south toward the equator would reopen areas fished by the Japanese prior to the war and not presently utilized by other nations. It is estimated that this area would yield about 100,000,000 pounds of albacose and tuna, much of it available for export at high prices. We gather that the primary considerations bearing on favorable action to this proposal are security and international complications.

Both from the point of view of increasing the Japanese food supply, by way of providing more fish, and making it possible to increase Japanese exports, it is evident that some definite action should be taken in the matter of getting these fishing areas extended for the benefit of the Japanese. The first proposal no doubt is the most unlikely because of the anticipated unfavorable reaction of the Soviets. However, that should not stop us from actively and energetically pursuing the second and third proposals.

Will you please give the subject matter of this letter your attention and let us have your views as to what the possibilities are of obtaining favorable action at an early date.

Sincerely yours,


Kenneth D. Johnson
Special Assistant to
the Secretary of the Army

3512

DEC 2 1947

In reply refer to
OE

My dear Mr. Johnson:

This will confirm the points made in a discussion between you, Mr. Moreland and Mr. Bowman of the State Department in response to your letter of November 4.

Your letter referred to three possible areas into which Japanese fishing might be extended: (1) The area to the north of Japan, along the Kurile Islands, Kamchatka, Okhotsk Sea, and the East Coast of Siberia; (2) the areas in the Yellow and East China Seas; and (3) the high seas area east and south of Japan.

With regard to the first area, it is generally agreed that the possibilities of reaching an agreement with the U.S.S.R., whereby Japanese would be permitted to fish the area, are so small as to merit virtually no further consideration at this time.

As to the second possible area referred to above, it is understood that SCAP and USAMGIK have been in communication in regard to this area, and that Mr. Fossum intends soon to discuss it further with SCAP. As it is probable that any agreement reached between SCAP and USAMGIK, in regard to the future Japanese utilization of this area may not be consummated within several months, it is probable that any possible FEC consideration involved in an extension of the Japanese fishing area to this region would be resolved by that time. The Department would, of course, welcome an agreement which aided Korean fisheries, but in view of the urgent Japanese requirement it would at the same time hope that such an agreement would not operate to the detriment of Japanese fishing.

The third area mentioned by you appears to hold definite possibilities. However, at present there appear to be two obstacles to be

overcome

Mr. Kenneth D. Johnson,
Special Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army,
Department of the Army,
Washington 25, D. C.

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- 2 -

overcome. The first is the strategic concern of the U.S. Navy, which it is understood is in the process of being resolved at Tokyo and within the Department of Defense.

The second consideration is the FEC implication of such an extension of the fishing areas. There has been proposed an amendment to the paper now under discussion in FEC on this subject which would provide for a new area in which the Japanese would fish, the perimeter of which would be drawn by each country's definition of a line "near its coast", beyond which Japanese could not penetrate in their operation; any Japanese fishing outside such an established area would require prior approval of the country concerned.

In order to help SCAP the U.S. member on FEC will insist that the line be established by each country near enough to the coast to permit new areas to encompass fishing areas offering substantial fishing possibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Frank G. Wisner
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary
for Occupied Areas

✓
OE:DOBowman:bcB 11/18/47
AS:ABMoreland:mds 11/26/47

✓
NA

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IR(Castleman)

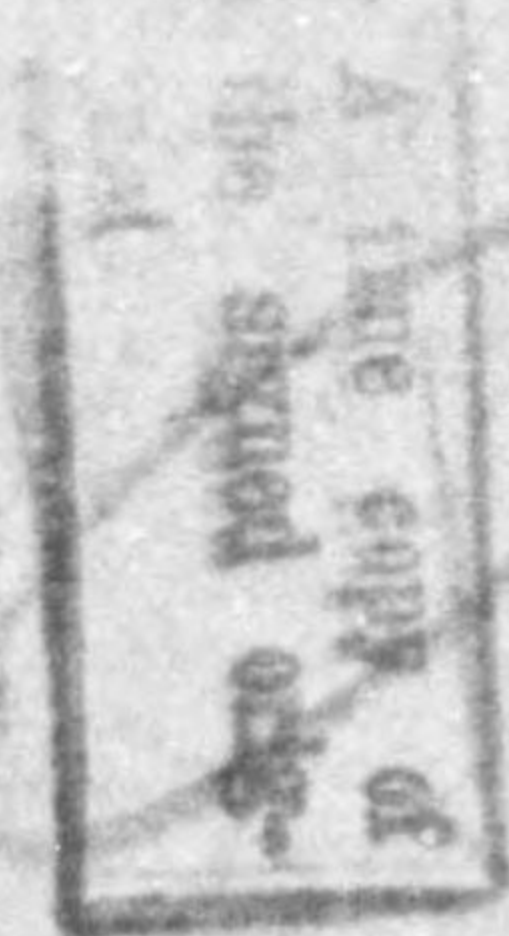
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DEC 2 1947

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1947



1785

In reply refer to
OE

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I understand that in response to your letter of November 4, Mr. Moreland and Mr. Bowman discussed with you the various issues regarding the Japanese fishing area. This letter therefore serves only as confirmation of the discussion.

Your letter referred to three possible areas into which Japanese fishing might be extended: (1) The area to the north of Japan, along the Kurile Islands, Kamchatka, Okhotsk Sea, and the East Coast of Siberia; (2) the areas in the Yellow and East China Seas; and (3) the high seas area east and south of Japan.

With regard to the first area, it is generally agreed that the possibilities of reaching an agreement with the U.S.S.R., whereby Japanese would be permitted to fish the area, are so small as to merit virtually no further consideration at this time.

The second possible area raises two problems: (1) An agreement between SCAP and USAMGIK, which would recognize the interests of Japanese and Korean fisheries; and (2) any change by SCAP of the present fishing area, in implementation of an agreement between SCAP and USAMGIK, might involve FEC considerations. Similar problems would probably arise with China with an extension of the Japanese fishing area into the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea. This Department understands that SCAP and USAMGIK have been in communication on this area and that Mr. Fessum intends soon to discuss the problem further with SCAP. Since it was suggested to us that any agreement between SCAP and USAMGIK that would represent a change in the Japanese fishing area is several months away, we would hope by that time FEC considerations would not be an obstacle, as indicated below. The Department, of course, would welcome an agreement which aided Korean fisheries but in view of the urgent Japanese

requirements

Mr. Kenneth D. Johnson,
Special Assistant to
the Secretary of the Army,
Department of the Army,
Washington 25, D.C.

requirements we would at the same time hope that such an agreement would not operate to the detriment of Japanese fishing.

The third area mentioned by you holds definite possibilities. The problems are: (1) SCAP reaching an agreement with the U.S. Navy; (2) FEC considerations. We understand that SCAP is already negotiating with the Navy and that you anticipate a favorable conclusion for SCAP, either through the Departments of Army and Navy directly in Washington, or through SANAAG. The FEC considerations will not be easy of solution but we are reasonably optimistic and will proceed with FEC negotiations concurrently with the Army-Navy negotiations. The policy change now under contemplation would provide for a new area, the perimeters of which would be drawn by each country's own definition of a line near its coast, beyond which Japanese could not penetrate in their operations; any Japanese fishing outside such an established area would probably require prior approval of the country concerned. In order to help SCAP, the U.S. would need to insist that the line to be established by each country be drawn near enough to the coast to permit the new area to encompass fishing areas offering substantial fish supplies, and this insistence may result in a prolonged period of negotiation. With your expression of support, the U.S. member will continue to negotiate along the lines indicated. If such a policy develops, there is only one possible problem remaining, namely to insure that Japanese fishing in the Pacific areas for which the U.S. is responsible does not deprive island natives of their food supply but we see no serious obstacle here.

The successful negotiation of a policy change along lines indicated above would enable the Japanese to fish in the area south and east of Japan, which holds definite promise as indicated in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Frank G. Wisner
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary
for Occupied Areas

bob
OR:DOB
Bowman:bob
11/18/47

NA(Funny)
Jay

IR(Castleman)
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NOV 20 1947
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INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

AIRGRAM

2171

1 UNCLASSIFIED

DP
ACTION-ITP
INFO:
DC/R
EUR
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OPD

FROM: American Embassy
PLACE: Oslo, Norway
DATE: November 7, 1947
REC'D: Nov. 18, 1947
9:21 a.m.

*INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
informed with int. 11/19
NOV 19 1947
for action
DEPARTMENT OF STATE*

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-406, November 7, 1947

The International Hvalfangstatistikk (International Statistics of Whaling) requested the Embassy to obtain information concerning operations of Japanese whaling companies at Bonis Island during 1946-47 (Embassy's A-333 dated September 2, 1947).

As the Embassy has not received any advice in the matter, the Department is again requested to expedite the handling of this inquiry and the transmittal of the data obtained.

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DEPT-1947
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ACTION INFORMATION	
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NOV 28 1947

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UNCLASSIFIED
PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.

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CW

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

Action	NA
FE	✓
Info	✓
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HA	✓
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SEA	

Copy to U.S. British sent London under Embassy Nov 20 U.S. rule, A R J



2140

FROM LONDON DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

DATED November 19 1947

RECD.: Nov. 20 1947 DEPARTMENT OF STATE 9:10 a.m.

UNCLASSIFIED

Secretary of State
Washington

A-2308, November 13, 1947

1. Reference Embassy's airgram A-1478, July 1, 1947, and other correspondence on the subject of Japanese whaling.

2. Following question and answer on this matter exchanged in House of Commons on November 12, 1947:-

Mr. Piratin (Communist M.P. for Mile End) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he has now received an assurance from the United States Government that they will not authorize further Japanese whaling expeditions in the Antarctic without prior consultations with the other interested Governments, including His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Bevin (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs): "His Majesty's Government have received assurances from the United States State Department that they and other interested Governments would be immediately advised should a Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic be contemplated for the 1948-49 season, and such views as these Governments might submit in the matter would be forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for his careful consideration."

3. Embassy would appreciate Department's confirmation of accuracy of statement attributed to British Foreign Secretary in paragraph numbered 2 above.

GALLMAN

PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.

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DEC 10 1947

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John G. ...
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 DEC 11 1947
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NOV 26 1947

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UNCLASSIFIED

No. 474

To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission,
London.

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the Embassy's airgram No. A-2308, November 13, 1947, and encloses for the information of the Embassy copies of an (aide-mémoire dated August 20, 1947, from the British Embassy on the subject of Japanese Antarctic whaling,) and of the Department of State's reply of October 8, 1947.

See

CS/V

Anal.	<i>SS</i>
Rev.	<i>WJG</i>
Col.	
Dist.	

Enclosures:

- 1. Aide-Mémoire from British Embassy.
- 2. Aide-Mémoire in reply.

26
26 1947

A true copy of the signed original.

RA
NA:RAFearey/hhc
November 20, 1947.

FE

894.628/111347

DO NOT DETACH THIS FORM.

RECORD COPY

FILE NO. 894.628/11-1347
DESP. 1389 FROM TOKYO

THE ATTACHED COPY OF A DESPATCH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE RECORD COPY TO REPLACE THE ORIGINAL ACTION COPY WHICH WAS NOT RETURNED TO THE CENTRAL RECORDS BY THE ACTION OFFICE.

THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R FOR FILING.

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

DEC 5 1947

Tokyo, November 13, 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1389

Rec'd
Nov. 25

ACTION
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SUBJECT: Instructions to the Japanese Whaling Fleet Concerning
Radio Communications.

INFO
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NAVY
CIG
FISH &
WILDLIFE-enc
SMITHSONIAN*enc

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose five copies of a directive from this Headquarters (SCAPIN 1744/3) dated November 4, 1947 containing instructions for the Japanese whaling fleet with regard to radio communications.

O-O-O

Enclosure:

Five copies of a GHQ, SCAP, directive concerning radio communications for the Japanese whaling fleet, November 4, 1947.

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RHDushner:vr

894.628/11-1347

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Whaling file

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : IR - Mr. Flory *WES*
 Mr. Humber *CRH*

DATE: November 20, 1947.

FROM : IR - Mr. Castleman

SUBJECT: SCAP request for whaling inspectors log book

Captain Moore of the Coast Guard called Mr. Flory on November 13 to inform him that he had received word from Dr. Gilmore of the Fish and Wildlife Service that SCAP had requested copies of a whaling inspectors log book to be delivered to Tokio by November 30.

I called Dr. Gilmore on November 14 and he said the request had come in the form of a cable from Mr. Herrington of SCAP to Dr. Kellogg. The request was for five copies of a whaling inspectors log. I suggested the possibility of WI-1 forms (daily record of catch by master of factory ship) or the Coast Guard recognition book. Dr. Gilmore said that he would suggest these possibilities to Dr. Kellogg.

I spoke to Dr. Kellogg on November 14 and he said that he had been informed that the WI-1 forms were to be counter signed by the SCAP representative this year and could therefore be considered an inspectors log. We agreed that this was probably what Mr. Herrington had in mind and Dr. Kellogg said that he would immediately get off an air mail reply to Mr. Herrington informing him that these forms were printed by SCAP and could therefore be obtained in Japan. I asked about the Coast Guard recognition book and Dr. Kellogg said that he had only one copy left. We agreed that it would be desirable to obtain additional copies both for SCAP and Americans interested in whaling.

I called Captain Moore of the Coast Guard on November 18 and explained the action taken with regard to the SCAP request. I asked him about the supply of recognition books and he said the only copy he had been able to find was a library copy. I told Captain Moore that in my conversation with Dr. Kellogg we had discussed the desirability of getting an additional supply of these books both for SCAP and Americans interested in whaling. Captain Moore said that he would check into the possibility of a re-run and would let me know what was decided.

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894.628/11-2047

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 20, 1947

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file

SUBJECT: Aide-Memoire on Japanese Whaling

PARTICIPANTS: Norwegian Embassy - Mr. Lykke
IR - Mr. Flory
IR - Mr. Castleman

COPIES TO: IR - Mr. Flory
IR - Mr. Himbert

894.628/11-2047

1-1403

Mr. Lykke, Counsellor of the Norwegian Embassy visited the Branch on November 20, 1947 in order to present the Department with an aide-memoire on Japanese whaling. Mr. Lykke explained that the aide-memoire was concerned with only the following two points: (1) an analysis by the International Bureau for Whaling Statistics of the Japanese whale oil production (indicating Japanese oil production was very low despite the retention of meat and blubber), and (2) bringing to the attention of American authorities certain violations charged against one of the Japanese 1946/47 Antarctic expeditions by the Australian observer. Mr. Lykke did not discuss the above points in any detail since his Government had apparently only instructed him to bring them to the attention of this Government.

Mr. Lykke, in passing, mentioned the bi-zonal negotiation for surplus Norwegian fish and said that after meeting with Mr. Acheson he had cabled his Government that any initiative at this time would apparently have to come from Norway.

Mr. Lykke asked the status of the December 2, 1946 Protocol and was informed that Australia, France, and the USSR had not as yet accepted.

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NORWEGIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON 7. D. C.

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
Reply drafted 12/1/47
NOV 20 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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AIDE - MEMOIRE

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85-7.628 *894.628/6-5-47*
A-H

894.628/11-2047

Mr. Knut Lykke, Counselor of the Norwegian Embassy, in a letter of June 5, 1947, to General J. H. Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas, pointed out that the yield of whale oil by the Japanese expedition, calculated on the basis of the production reported to the International Emergency Food Council, amounted to only 78 1/2 barrels per blue whale unit, against a yield of 116 1/2 barrels on the Norwegian expeditions.

X R
857.628

General Hilldring in his letter of July 21, 1947, quoted a reply from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Tokyo, which stated "i.e. that the 1946-47 SCAP expedition's oil production, adjusted for blubber, shipped to Japan, is superior to average pre-war Japanese expeditions", and only slightly below that of other nations".

CS/A

The reported returns of the Japanese whaling operation during last season have been studied by the Committee for Whaling Statistics at Sandefjord, Norway. The Committee has given the following report:

"The average fat contents of back blubber has been established at about 55% on the basis of our tables. The calculation will then be as follows:

Reported Japanese oil production	73.095 bbls.
4.424 metric tons blubber of 55% oil contents	14.313 "
Contents of oil in lean meat - insignificant	0 "
<u>Total</u>	<u>87.408 bbls.</u>

APR - 9 1948

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This gives an average yield per calculated blue whale unit of

NORWEGIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

- 2 -

93.8 bbls. In comparison it is of interest to quote the figures for the yield of oil per unit of the Japanese whaling operations in the four pre-war seasons 1936/37 - 1939/40, together with the Norwegian output:

	<u>Japanese output per blue whale unit</u>	<u>Norwegian output per blue whale unit</u>
1936/37	94.2	112.6
1937/38	98.9	116.6
1938/39	95.4	110.9
1939/40	101.-	122.2

The Norwegian degree of yield in 1946/47 was 116.9 bbls. per blue whale unit.

In this connection the Norwegian Embassy has been instructed to call the attention of the proper United States authorities to the contraventions of the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, which took place on the "Hashidate Maru", according to the report of the Australian observer. Reference is made to p.3, final paragraph, pp. 4 and 5 of the report, which describes how bones and even oil-rich sides of ribs were discarded on busy days in direct violation of Articles 11 and 12 of the International Agreement.

Washington, D.C., November 20, 1947.

No.: 400

KL/LC

DC/R Please index and return to
IR - Fisheries and Wildlife

IR

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DEC 11 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 612

To the

Acting United States Political Adviser for Japan,
Tokyo.

The Acting Secretary of State transmits herewith two copies of an aide-memoire, received by the Department from the Norwegian Embassy, and requests that the information contained therein be brought to the attention of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

*Re yield of whale oil by Japanese expedition
794.628/11-2047
71857.628*

894.628/11-2047

Enclosure:

- 1. Two copies of aide-memoire, dated November 29, 1947, from Norwegian Embassy.

A true copy of the signed original.

CS/A

RAT NA

NOE
Cleared by phone with Mr. Greene
lb

OE
Cleared by phone with Mr. Bowman
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DEC 10 1947

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NEST

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~~IR Fisheries and Wildlife~~

AR

DC/R

AIDE-MEMOIRE

The Acting Secretary of State informs His Excellency the Ambassador of Norway that the Norwegian Embassy's aide-memoire of November 20, 1947, which contains an analysis of the whale oil production of the 1946-47 Japanese Antarctic expedition by the Committee for Whaling Statistics, and which refers to certain portions of the report of the Australian observer which indicate contraventions of the International Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, is being brought to the attention of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

894.628/11-2047

CS/A

NA

NOE

Department of State, Cleared by phone with Mr. Fearey *hb*

Cleared by phone with Mr. Greene *hb*

Washington, December ~~20~~ 21 1947.

Cleared by phone with Mr. Bowman *hb*

AS
Cleared by phone with Mr. Moreland *hb*

IR:ECastleman:bp 12/1/47

DEC 4 1947 P.M.

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Exact copy of the signed original *hb*

894.628/11-2047

WEST

RIO DEL MAR
READY MEAL
CYPRESS BRANDS

DEL MAR CANNING CO.

PACKERS OF Monterey Bay California Sardines

REPLY TO
EXPORT DIVISION
230 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TELEPHONE 5215

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
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~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
CALIFORNIA

San Francisco 11, Calif.
November 20, 1947

Mr. W. E. S. Flory
Assistant Chief
International Resources Division
State Department
Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
Reply drafted 12/5/47
file NOV 24 1947 P.B.H.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Sir:

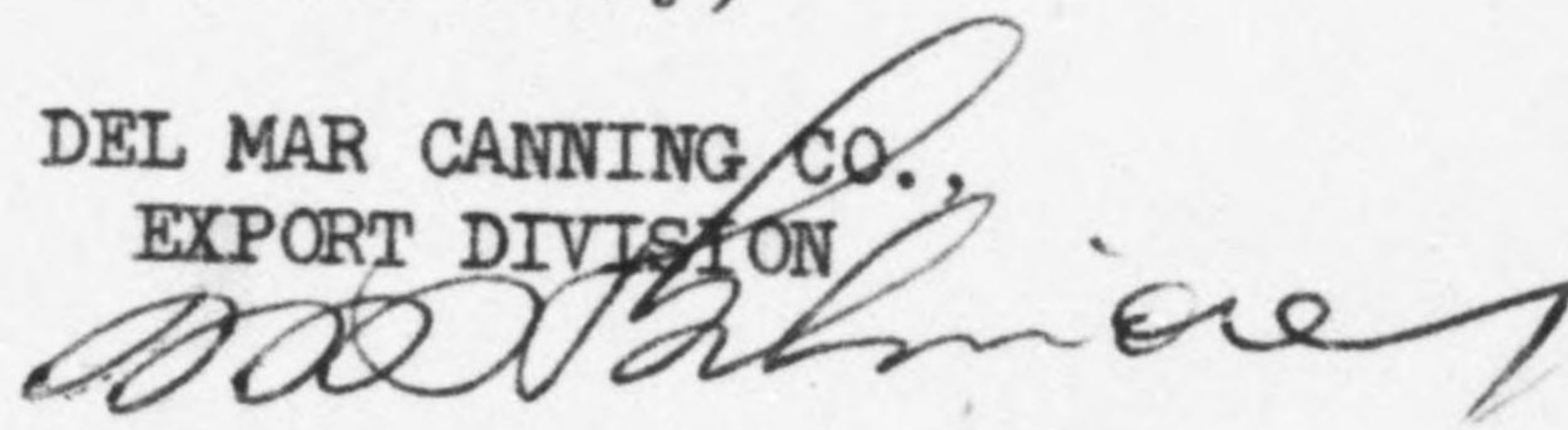
Thanks for your letter of November 4.

It is possible that Mr. A. B. Won Pat, President of the Guam Commercial Corp. at Agana, Guam, who will be in Washington, D.C. shortly, will call to see you with reference to the subject under correspondence. Mr. Won Pat is quite familiar with our ideas and may interest himself in the project and he is familiar with our correspondence.

If you have any further information with respect to our project we would appreciate it if you would inform Mr. Won Pat accordingly.

Yours truly,

DEL MAR CANNING CO.,
EXPORT DIVISION



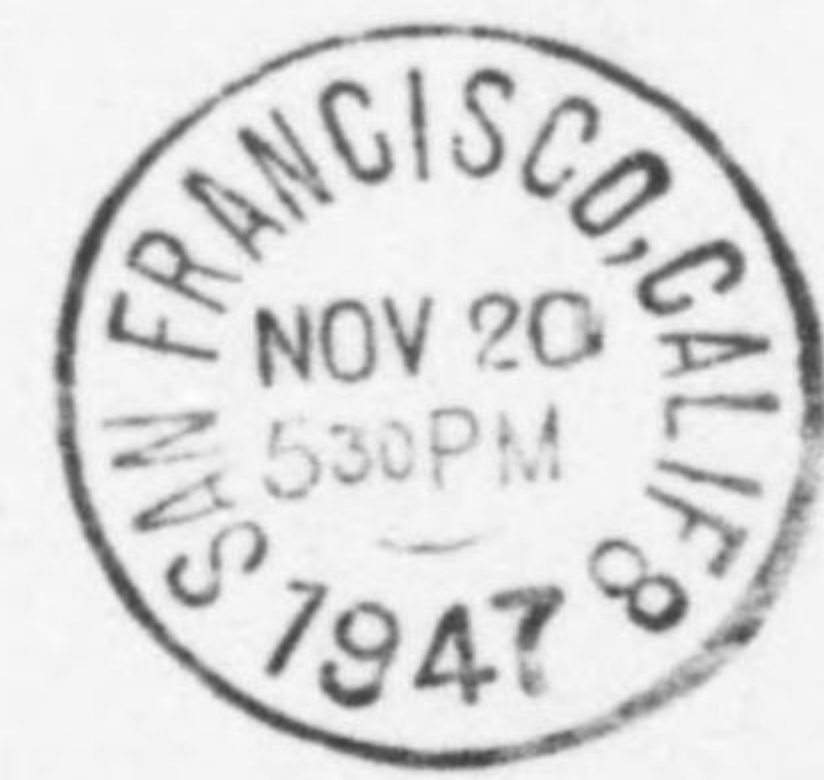
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894.628/11-2047

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EXPORT DIVISION DEL MAR CANNING CO.
230 California Street
SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIF.



AIR MAIL

Mr. W. E. S. Flory
Assistant Chief
International Resources Division
State Department
Washington, D.C.

~~DO/R~~ Please index and return to
IR - Fisheries and Wildlife

AR

DEC 17 1947

rec'd

In reply refer to
IR

My dear Mr. Gilmore:

I refer to your letter of November 20, 1947 in regard to the possible visit to Washington of Mr. A. B. Won Pat, President of the Guam Commercial Corporation and referring to your previous inquiry concerning Pacific tuna fishing operations.

Since my letter of November 4, 1947 there have been no further developments in regard to a fisheries policy for the area in which you are interested. However, should Mr. Won Pat wish to discuss with me the possibilities of future commercialization of the Trust Territory, I shall be glad to consult with him while he is here in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

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WESZ
William E. S. Flory
Assistant Chief
International Resources Division

Mr. M. H. Gilmore,
Bal Mar Canning Company,
San Francisco 11, California.

DEC 17 1947

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P.B.H.

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phone with
Mr. Sady



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DO NOT DETACH THIS FORM.

RECORD COPY

THE ATTACHED COPY OF A DESPATCH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE RECORD COPY TO REPLACE THE ORIGINAL ACTION COPY WHICH WAS NOT RETURNED TO THE CENTRAL RECORDS BY THE ACTION OFFICE.

THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R FOR FILING.

FILE NO. 894.628/11-2247
DESP. 1413 FROM TOKYO

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No. 1413

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1R
DEC 10 1947
Tokyo, November 22, 1947.

Subject: Soviet Objection to the Installation of Radar
Equipment Aboard Japanese Whaling Vessels.

- 1/ The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to enclose copy of a letter dated October 20, 1947, from the Acting Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan requesting information concerning the installation of radar equipment aboard Japanese whaling vessels and referring to that part of a directive of the Far Eastern Commission which forbids Japanese to possess combat-equipment products.
- 2/ There is also enclosed copy of this Mission's reply dated November 12, 1947, stating that possession of radar equipment by Japanese is not contemplated and furnishing additional information in the premises.
- 3/ In addition there are enclosed five copies of a directive from this Headquarters to the Japanese Government (SCAFIN 1779) dated September 17, 1947, approving the installation of radar equipment aboard certain vessels of the Japanese antarctic whaling expedition.

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Letter, October 20, 1947 from Acting Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, Concerning Installation of Radar Equipment on Japanese Vessels.
2. Copy of this Mission's Reply in the Premises, November 12, 1947.
3. 5 Copies of GHQ--SCAF Directive, September 17, 1947, Approving the Installation of Radar Equipment on Certain Japanese Whaling Vessels.

780

RHBushner:cgf

Original and hectograph to the Department.

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894-628/11-2247

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 1413,
dated November 22, 1947 from the
United States Political Adviser at
Tokyo, on the subject of "Soviet
Objection to the Installation of
Radar Equipment Aboard Japanese
Whaling Vessels."

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

CHAIRMAN, ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN,

MR. SEBALD

Mister Chairman:

A number of Japanese newspapers, specifically, the Nippon Times, Tokyo Times and others, published on 2 October 1947 a communication to the effect that permission was given the Japanese by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, Pacific, to install radar equipment on whale-boats sailing on whale-fishing trips to the Antarctic. The communication also pointed out that the radar equipment to be installed on the whale-boats will be removed from the ships of the former Japanese Navy.

I shall greatly appreciate it if I be informed as to whether the above mentioned communication is true, and if it is, then why did General Headquarters, Supreme Commander, grant the Japanese permission to use radar equipment despite the decision of the Far Eastern Commission, written into the document FEC-084/21 dated 14 August 1947, according to which radar is classified under combat equipment (sub-article "a"(2), article 2 of the above mentioned document) and its possession by the Japanese is prohibited on the basis of sub-article "a"(1), article 9 of the same document.

Respectfully yours,

Acting Member, Allied Council
for Japan from the U.S.S.R.

20 October 1947

Maj. Gen. /s/ KISLENKO

No. 1391

/t/ KISLENKO

TRANSLATED FROM RUSSIAN BY:

S. SAVITSKY, G-2, General Liaison.

cgf

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 1413,
dated November 22, 1947 from the
United States Political Adviser at
Tokyo, on the subject of "Soviet
Objection to the Installation of
Radar Equipment Aboard Japanese
Whaling Vessels."

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, November 12, 1947.

Major General A. P. Kislenko,
Acting Soviet Member,
Allied Council for Japan,
Tokyo.

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 20, 1947, re-
questing certain information concerning the installation of
radar equipment aboard Japanese whaling vessels, and refer-
ring to that part of a policy statement of the Far Eastern
Commission which relates to the use of combat-equipment
products.

In the case under discussion, possession of radar equip-
ment by Japanese (in the sense of ownership) is not con-
templated. The simple navigational type of Japanese radar
equipment installed aboard the whaling vessels under refer-
ence is similar in every respect to that used aboard Japanese
repatriation ships and will be used under the same conditions
of continuous supervision by representatives of General
Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. The
Commander Naval Forces, Far East, will supervise the eventua-
l disposal of equipment installed in whaling vessels.

Furthermore, the Japanese Government has been informed
that the installation of such equipment will not be con-
sidered a basis for so equipping other Japanese ships nor
for any research, development, or manufacture of radar
equipment.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Sebald
Chairman, Allied Council for Japan

S-780

RKFushner:vr

cgf

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

AIRGRAM

710

From: American Embassy

Place: Oslo, Norway

Date: November 24, 1947

Received: December 3, 10:28 a.m.

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ACTION: DC/L

INFO:

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Secretary of State,

Washington.

Handwritten: A-434, November 24, 1947.

The following for Commerce (reference Department's A-232 of November 6, 1947 concerning depreciation allowance on Norwegian merchant ships and write-off of capital assets).

1. The normal annual depreciation allowance on merchant ships in Norway is as follows:

- (a) Steam and sailing vessels and larger type motor craft of iron or steel in ordinary trade 5-6%
- (b) Steam cargo vessels of iron or steel in ore or liner trade, also tankers and diesel ships 6-7%
- (c) Diesel tankers 7-8%
- (d) Steam cargo vessels of iron or steel in fruit trade, also passenger ships holding certificate for the carrying of at least 100 passengers, also wooden steamships. 6-8%
- (e) Wooden sailing vessels and motor craft. 6-8%
- (f) Barges, lighters and similar wooden craft 10-20%

(c)

PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.

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LIAISON OFFICE

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Oslo

(g) whale catchers 10-12%

(h) Floating whale factories:

The ship 7-8%

The factory 12-14%

In the case of second hand tonnage the percentage of depreciation is fixed according to the calculated lifetime of the vessel.

2. This allowance can not be carried forward in years when there are no earnings. According to a ruling of the government taxation board, a depreciation allowance which has not been used one year can not be carried forward to the following year nor can the depreciation period be prolonged beyond the limit prescribed in the depreciation rate.

3. When a ship has been bought at inflated costs due to extraordinary conditions of the market, the depreciation of the inflated price, i.e., the difference between the actual purchase price and the so-called normal value is permitted during the course of a five-year period, each year up to 50% of the year's earnings. When this limit is not exceeded the entire inflated cost may be written off in the course of from one to four years. If the inflated cost, at the end of the five-year period, is not completely written off in this way the remaining amount is carried for ordinary depreciation. A ship's normal value is at present calculated for taxation purposes to equal the current contract price at the end of the year 1938 plus 20%.

4. Norwegian laws provide an opportunity to write-off a major part of the costs of capital assets in the first one or two years in the life of these assets only in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

HUSTON

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CFBaldwin:abs

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Telephone
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: November 24, 1947

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling Expedition

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Knowland, United Press
Mr. William E. S. Flory -IR

COPIES TO: NEA - Mr. Fearey
OE
SA-M
Fish and Wildlife Service - Dr. Deason
IR - Mr. Himbert

file

894.628/11-2447

1-1493

By reference from Mr. Fearey, NEA, for technical information on the operation of the whaling convention, Mr. Knowland called to inquire what, if any, limitations were imposed on the Japanese whaling expedition. I explained the size limitations, season limitation, and the blue whaling unit catch limitation imposed by the series of international whaling agreements. I explained that the Japanese were obliged to comply with all of the provisions of the international whaling conservation agreements.

Mr. Knowland inquired whether SCAP would be permitted to whale next year. I explained that this matter had not as yet come before the Department and it was understood by all of the countries that authorizations by MacArthur were for one year only and without prejudice to future action. I explained further that this was understood by the other nations on the Far Eastern Commission. Mr. Knowland asked why the U. S. was favorable to the Japanese expedition this year, and I replied that this Government desired to see Japan produce necessary food for her own populations and to decrease the burden on the U. S. taxpayers.

CSA

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JAN 23 1948

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POLICY

American Embassy

1947 DEC 15 PM 4 55

London, December 1, 1947

AIR MAIL

UNCLASSIFIED

MESSAGE CENTER

No. 2737

Subject: Transmitting Article from Observer on Whaling

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
no action needed
DEC 18 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable Secretary of State, Washington

9

1. As of possible interest to the Department, have the honor to enclose copy of an article entitled "Hunting the Whale" which appeared in the November 3, 1947, issue of The Observer.

2. The article, appearing under the name of David Gunston, points to a steady decline in the supply of whales, and observes that in some quarters the view is held that the present international arrangement relating to the procurement of whales will lead to their extermination.

3. Opportunity is seized to attack Japanese whaling on the grounds that Japanese whalers are inefficient and wasteful, and the erroneous impression is left that this year's Japanese whaling expedition will operate without foreign supervision.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

Everett F. Drumright
First Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure: att. Copy of article

(Original and hectograph to the Department)
Copy to U.S. Political Adviser, SCAP, Tokyo

EFDrumright/wg

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RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DEC 24 1947
894.628/12-147

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Enclosure to Despatch No. 2737 dated December 1, 1947,
from American Embassy, London, England.

Source: The Observer

November 30, 1947

HUNTING THE WHALE

By David Gunston

The third post-war whaling season, opening in the Antarctic on December 8, is noteworthy both for the number and variety of ships engaged in it, and for the controversy it has stirred over the future of whale stocks. The campaign is the largest seen in the South Polar seas since 1939, and the hopes of food-starved Europe will anxiously follow the great fleet of factory-ships from five nations and the 175 fast catchers in attendance. The expected yield is 3,000,000 barrels of oil, and a great deal of whale meat.

There are 17 separate but co-ordinated expeditions; nine are from Norway, as the leading whaling nation; four from Britain, two from Japan and one each from Holland and Russia. Our fleet has a new vessel equipped with the latest refrigeration plant in which to bring home whale meat.

Three land stations are to be used to organise the hunting, and up-to-date developments in marine radar, long-range radio, and spotting by aircraft will assist the vast armada. It includes several modern factory-ships completed since the war, which took heavy toll of these specialised vessels.

EXPERTS DIFFER

The 13,000 whalers have until April 7 to secure their maximum quota of 16,000 blue whale "units"--one blue whale equalling for this purpose 2 fin or 6 Sei whales. This maximum figure, which applied also to last season's catch, was fixed by international agreement in London in 1945. It was not reached in 1946, but may well be reached this time.

Mr. Strachey, replying to questions in the Commons on November 10, said that "a catch of such dimensions should not, in the opinion of experts, endanger future supplies." He admitted, however, that experts differ on the question, as indeed they do. Some even hold that a catch of 16,000 units will be fatal to the future maintenance of a worthwhile whale population in the Antarctic.

It was/

UNCLASSIFIED

Page 2.

Encl. to Desp. 2737, December 1, 1947, from London

It was thought that the suspension of whaling during the war would enable the whales to increase their numbers sufficiently to make good the reckless ravages of the immediate pre-war years. But nature is not always obedient to man's wishes, and the respite has proved to be insufficient. A blue whale, the largest and most important species, can breed at the age of two, but each young whale means a full year's gestation, and abnormally severe weather during several war-time winters sorely reduced the expected rate of recovery.

Ever since 1934, indeed, there has been a marked decline in fertility and adult size, and the decline is still going on. The evidence strongly suggests that today, under the stimulus of a world food shortage, man is invading these potentially rich waters with his ships and his explosive harpoons too soon. The general stock position has been growing steadily worse for many years, and long before the war skilled whalers gave warning that to continue on such a scale would bring the whole international industry to a speedy end, ruined by the rush for easy profits. But little heed was taken.

THE JAPANESE

There is anxiety also over the role of the Japanese in this campaign. In the face of international disapproval, Japanese whalers have American permission to employ their two fleets within the main armada, apparently without any shipboard control. In the past, when whaling was a general free-for-all, Japanese whalers earned a very bad name, and there seems to be no reason to assume that their methods have improved. Their catching-ships are manned largely by boys and youths, who may be efficient enough at killing whales but lack the experience and knowledge needed to distinguish between males and females, or to recognize pregnant and immature specimens. They cannot, for example, be trusted to observe the rule that young whales under 40 feet in length should be left alone. Since the average yield from their factory-ships is well below half that of other countries, the agreed quota could easily be obtained without their participation.

Whale oil makes up about 10 per cent of the total world production of edible oils, so the present campaign is obviously of great importance for the world's fat supplies. But a far-sighted attitude towards this vital ocean harvest is no less essential. We cannot afford to risk losing the harvest altogether by reckless hunting, however urgent our immediate needs.

RESTRICTED
DEPARTMENT OF STATEMemorandum of Conversation

DATE: December 5, 1947

SUBJECT: Reply to Norwegian Aide-mémoire concerning Japanese whaling

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Lykke, Counselor, Norwegian Embassy
Mr. Edward Castleman, IRCOPIES TO: Mr. Moreland, AS
Mr. Green, NOE
Mr. Bowman, OE
Mr. Fearey, NA
Mr. Flory, IR
Mr. Himbert, IR

1-1403

Mr. Lykke, Counselor of the Norwegian Embassy, called at the Department on December 5, 1947 in order to receive the Department's reply to the Norwegian Embassy's aide-mémoire of November 20, 1947 which contained an analysis of the whale oil production of the 1946-47 Japanese Antarctic expeditions and which made reference to certain violations indicated in the Australian observer's report. Mr. Lykke was informed that the information contained in the Embassy's aide-mémoire was being brought to the attention of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Mr. Lykke indicated his satisfaction with the reply since his instructions had merely been to bring certain facts to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

Mr. Lykke asked if the Fisheries Branch had anything to do with the disposition of German trawlers and was informed that we have not been directly concerned with this matter. Mr. Lykke expressed a personal view that Norway would not like to see German trawling operations in waters off the Northern Coast of Norway. He pointed out that these northern fisheries are of extreme importance to Norway and are not covered by any international conservation agreements. Mr. Lykke apparently raised this matter as a fishery problem, but stated that since this Branch was not directly concerned in the disposition of German trawlers he realized he would have to discuss that problem with those officers of the Department who were directly interested.

Mr. Lykke

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CS/A

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Mr. Lykke asked for and was given current information regarding the status of the December 2, 1946 Whaling Protocol.

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Dev	<i>W.S.</i>
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

OFFICE OF
 JAN 21 1948
 DATE: December 18, 1947

RESTRICTED IN PART

SUBJECT: Proposed American Fishing Operations off North Pacific Coasts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Hubert D. Long, of Hubert D. Long Co., Los Angeles, California
 Mr. Flory - IR
 Mr. Looney - IR

COPIES TO: IR - Mr. Gale and ITP Supreme Commander for Allied Powers
 Le - (General Snow
 (Mr. Vallance
 Mr. Hooker - EE
 NA - Mr. Bond
 Dr. Deason - Fish and Wildlife Service
 Department of Commerce (OIT-USSR Desk)

894.628/12-1847

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Mr. Long called today to discuss his contemplated operation of American vessels in the catching and canning of crab in the high seas off Kamchatka and in the Sea of Okhotsk, such vessels to be of American flag and registry but financed by Japanese operating capital and manned, at least in part, by Japanese crews.

Mr. Long had preceded his visit by a letter to the Department concerning the proposed operation, which asked essentially these questions:

- (1) Has an American citizen the right to fish for crab anywhere in the high seas?
- (2) If the answer is in the affirmative, then, in the event that Soviet authorities interfered in any way with his vessels on the high seas,
 - (a) What would be the reaction of the Department of State?
 - (b) Could he feel free to demand United States naval protection to prevent such interference?

Mr. Long explained that, being recently in Japan in the course of business for his export-import company, he had become interested in the possibilities in the former Japanese crab-canning industry, and had entered into temporary qualified agreements with a large Japanese company whereby he would supply American owned and registered canning ships, officers, and operating personnel and the Japanese would supply

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operating capital, and fishing and canning crews. He stated he realized that the use of Japanese capital and labor would require the approval and consent of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and indicated he felt he could secure that approval. His product, canned on the high seas and transshipped in bond through Japan, could, he stated, enter the United States free of duty. He indicated that he could procure the factory ships and canning lines in a relatively short time. The waters he intended to operate in are part of the former Japanese crab fishing grounds, principally those on the Pacific side of the Kamchatka Peninsula and in the Okhotsk Sea. He stated he was unaware of the attitude of the Soviet Government toward activities of the type proposed.

Japanese operating capital and Japanese labor would be used, Mr. Long explained, in order to take advantage of Japanese experience in the industry. The output of canned crab by the Japanese, he stated, has fallen from a pre-war level of nearly one million cases per year to 30,000 cases. Meanwhile, canned crab of the U.S.S.R., some of which recently arrived in San Francisco, was, he said, not of the quality previously attained by the Japanese.

Referring to the first question, Mr. Flory explained that it is a rule of international law, recognized by the United States, that, in the absence of treaty or agreement, American fishing vessels have the right to operate without interference in any portion of the high seas off the coasts of any nation. He was not aware, he said, of any treaty or agreement precluding the exercise of that right off the coasts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The right, however, was a right of the United States of America and not of its individual citizens, and it is exercised by an individual citizen only by virtue of the tacit approval of this Government. The question of how far this Government will go to assert or protect such a right as exercised by a citizen was, therefore, not only a matter of law but also one of policy. Mr. Flory referred to the Presidential Proclamation of September 28, 1945, which stated that this Government regarded it as proper to establish conservation zones in those areas of the high seas contiguous to the coasts of the United States wherein fishing activities have been or in the future may be developed and maintained on a substantial scale. The Proclamation, he pointed out, conceded the right of any nation to establish conservation zones off its coasts providing that recognition is given to any interest of nationals of the United States which may exist in such areas.

As further bearing upon the question of offshore fishery rights, I mentioned the Bristol Bay episode in 1937, when, after Japanese salmon fishing operations were observed off Alaska, an arrangement was made between the United States and Japan, the practical effect of which was the withdrawal of the Japanese vessels from waters near Alaska, and pointed out that the withdrawal occurred even though the vessels had been fishing outside territorial waters.

Mr. Long quoted an official of the Japanese company as stating that he had had fishing vessels in Bristol Bay in 1937, that these vessels had received several messages from the Japanese Government to the effect that the

Japanese

- 3 -

Japanese Government was withdrawing its protection, and that the vessels finally withdrew from waters near Alaska because of the poor success of their fishing operations rather than because of the Government message. The vessels were stated to be engaged in crabbing, and not in salmon, operations.

On the question of the twelve-mile limit of territorial waters claimed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for various coasts between 1921 and 1927, Mr. Flory stated that he did not recall that the United States Government had had any occasion to take a position with respect to fisheries.

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With reference to the further questions of the action by this Government in the event of Soviet interference with Mr. Long's vessels, Mr. Flory explained that the United States would probably give all appropriate assistance to any bona-fide American commercial venture, first through diplomatic channels, and thereafter through the available machinery of international adjudication, such as, for example, the International Court of Justice or international arbitration. The United States, he pointed out, is committed to make use of that machinery.

I stated that, from my discussion with the Legal Division, the answer to the question whether Mr. Long had a right to demand naval protection was an unequivocal negative.

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Mr. Long stated that he understood, therefore, that he could not expect naval assistance in the event of apprehension or other interference of his vessels by Soviet authorities. He did not indicate what, if any, effect this information might have on his plans. He stated that British interests would, in any event, shortly be engaged in crabbing in the same waters. In this connection, he indicated he had recently seen a communication from the British Foreign Office addressed to a British business man now in Japan which, in answer to questions relative to the assistance which the British Government would be disposed to give to British crabbing operations in the waters under discussion, he quoted as saying that the traditional policy of the Foreign Office was to maintain the three-mile limit of territorial waters in all parts of the world, and that it would continue to do so even, if necessary, by the use of force.

END RESTRICTED

Upon leaving, Mr. Long stated he was going to call at the Soviet Embassy for information on the attitude of the Soviet Government toward his proposed venture.

IR:WFLooney:pln - 12/22/47

January 15, 1948

While it was originally proposed to reply in writing to Mr. Long confirming the conversation of December 18, the letter of Mr. Long of December 26 to the Counselor of the Russian Embassy (copy of which is attached) changed the situation and, at the same time, made more difficult the drafting of a written reply suitable to all divisions. Due to the lateness of time and since the conversation of December 18 sufficiently answered Mr. Long's questions, it is now felt that no written reply should be made.

The letter of December 26 by Mr. Long to Mr. Korobochkin is in error in so far as it states that Long was referred to the Embassy by the Department of State, and that the letter was written with its "full knowledge".

DCR - ITP Unit

IR:WFloney:bmd
1/15/48

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COPY

THE HUBERT D. LONG COMPANY
6526 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 28, California
EXPORT -- IMPORT

November 22nd, 1947

General George C. Marshall
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

During my recent trip to Japan, negotiations were entered into and temporary qualified agreements reached between a large Japanese firm and ourselves.

Prior to the recent War, the Japanese were not only the largest producers of canned crab, but also produced the best quality. The catching and canning of crab was done on floating canneries; practically all of which were sunk during the War by American Naval action.

The Japanese fished the waters off northern Japan, as well as the waters off the Kurile Islands, Siberia and Kamchatka. Today the Japanese are restricted to a very narrow belt of water close to their Northernmost Island of Hokkaido. The difference this restricted fishing area will make is best indicated by comparing their prewar production of close to one million cases of canned crab with their estimated present production of 30,000 cases of crab annually.

Even though the Japanese were able to fish where they pleased today, their economic situation is such that they do not have financial resources with which to replace the large floating canneries.

Our firm has proposed to the Japanese firm, which before the War was the largest in Japan connected with the canning of crab, that we furnish up to five large floating canneries completely equipped. The ships would remain American owned, fly the American flag and be operated by American officers. The Crew would be Japanese. The Japanese would furnish the experience and "know how" and the operating capital. Our firm and the Japanese firm would benefit from any profits on an agreed basis.

The American State Department comes into the picture because it is our desire to fish in those waters now denied to Japanese ships. It goes without saying that all business arrangements between the Japanese firm and ourselves would be subject to the approval of General McArthur.

With all the above as background, we therefore place before you the following questions, to which we earnestly request early, blunt and clear answers.

George C. Marshall

- 2 -

November 22nd, 1947

May our ships fish for crab anywhere in the world that we so desire providing our ships remain on the high seas and do not enter the territorial waters of any Nation where we do not have a permit to enter? In the event that the answer to our first question is that it is the policy of the State Department that American ships may move anywhere they so desire on the high seas, we then propose the following question.

In the event our floating canneries, remaining out of territorial waters of the Soviet Union but fishing in Northwest Pacific waters adjacent to and nearby such territorial waters were stopped, or boarded, or hindered in any manner, or forced to proceed to a Russian Port, what then would be the State Department's reaction, and could we feel free to demand American Naval protection to prevent the above mentioned actions? It should be clearly understood by you that these questions are prefaced by our understanding that inside Russian territorial waters we are under Russian control, and that it would be our most rigid policy to remain outside a three or twelve mile limit, whichever distance is declared to be the width of territorial waters.

It is our earnest and urgent request that our questions be answered at the very earliest possible moment.

I should personally like to inform you that there is at least one American businessman who understands some of the problems with which you are faced in handling our relations with China. No matter what you do some will praise you and some will damn you. Simply do the best that you know now, and those of us who have had a close range view of the fantastic problem of China will give you every assistance.

Sincerely,

THE HUBERT D. LONG COMPANY

/s/ Hubert D. Long

HDL/lis

COPY

THE HUBERT D. LONG COMPANY
6526 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles 28, California
EXPORT — IMPORT

December 26th, 1947

Mr. Alexei P. Korobochkin
Counselor of Embassy
Embassy of USSR
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

We have been referred to you by our State Department concerning a matter which we discussed with them.

It is our desire to fish for crab in the waters of the Bering Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk and the waters East of Sakhalin. In all cases our ships would remain beyond territorial waters (twelve miles) of the USSR.

Our ships would be American owned and registered, would fly the American flag and would have American officers and operating crew. However, by reason of their past experience, the canning personnel would be Japanese. The ships themselves would be floating canneries. The overwhelming portion of the canned crab would be sent to the U.S.A.

The State Department has informed us that so long as we remain outside of the territorial waters of the USSR, we would be entitled to use the freedom of the seas and in the event our freedom were violated by individuals who were citizens of another nation or by official personnel of another nation, we would be entitled to the full diplomatic and legal protection of our own government.

Because the USSR and U.S.A. seem to have plenty of excuses at the present time for friction and argument, it is the desire of our Company to add no further reasons for friction by causing an international incident. With the full knowledge of our State Department we have addressed this letter to you to determine the answers to the following two questions:

1. What would be the attitude of your government relative to our fishing the waters above described provided we remain outside the territorial waters of the USSR?
2. Would the government of the USSR be favorably inclined to grant us permission to fish inside its territorial waters in the general areas above mentioned?

It should be distinctly understood that our operations would be purely commercial, would have no government connection whatsoever

Mr. Alexei P. Korobochkin

Page 2.

December 26th, 1947

and our actions could have no military or naval significance. We would have no objection to a representative of the USSR remaining on board each of our ships during the period when our ships would be in the above mentioned waters.

May we have your answers at the very earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

/s/ HDL

THE HUBERT D. LONG COMPANY

HDL/lis

CC: Mr. Looney

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
Rep SCAP drafted 1/8/48
filed JAN - 2 1948
del Oslo drafted 1/8/48
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

4923

From: American Embassy

Place: Oslo, Norway

Date: December 19, 1947

Received: Dec. 31, 1947
11:52 AM

UNCLASSIFIED

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-476, December 19, 1947.

Re Embassy's A-406 of November 7, 1947 reporting a request of the International Hvalgangststatistikk (International Bureau of Statistics on Whaling) to obtain information concerning operations of Japanese whaling during 1946-47. Reference is also made to the Department's instruction No. 241 of November 22, 1947 enclosing one copy each of the general report on Japanese coastal whaling in 1946 and of the report on whaling around Bonin Island in 1946, both of which reports were forwarded to the International Bureau of Whaling Statistics at Sandefjord.

In acknowledging receipt of these reports, Mr. Harald B. Paulsen, Director of The Association of Whaling Companies, Sandefjord, expressed his appreciation for the information and asked the Embassy to request similar figures concerning the Japanese whaling catch in 1947.

It would be appreciated if the Department will take appropriate steps to bring this request to the attention of SCAP and request that the reports covering 1947 be forwarded to the Embassy for transmittal to Mr. Paulsen.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 19 1948
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IR	✓
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File No. 862.8
CF Baldwin:ei

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894.628/12-1947

MAR 18 1948

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FORM DS-323
7-18-46

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

CLASSIFICATION

Department of State

UNCLASSIFIED

NO. A-5

Washington,
Jan. 13, 1948

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894.628/12-1947

894.628/12-1947

The Department is bringing to the attention of SCAP the request of the International Bureau for Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, for certain reports relative to the Japanese whale catch during 1947 (Embassy's airgram A-476 of December 19, 1947). In view of the usual procedure of supplying required whaling information directly to the International Bureau, the Department is requesting that SCAP do so in submitting these reports.

MARSHALL *Marshall*
(71583)

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with Mr. Parsons *lp*

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1/9/48 *lp*

CR *lp*
JAN 12 1948 P.M.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~MESS~~
~~ABH~~ IR

TO : IR - Mr. ^{nest}Flory - Mr. Himbert - Files

DATE: December 23, 1947

FROM : IR - Mr. Castleman

DGR

SUBJECT: Information on Japanese fishing area for Representative of Hearst Newspapers in New York City.

Mr. Karp, Representative of the Hearst Newspapers in New York City, telephoned the Branch on Thursday morning, December 11, to obtain the boundaries of the fishing area in which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers permits Japanese fishing operations. Release of this information was cleared with OE and SAM prior to returning the call.

Mr. Castleman returned the call during the afternoon of December 11 and, without citing any references, gave Mr. Karp the boundaries of the present fishing area as contained in SCAPIN 1033 of June 22, 1946. Since the boundary listing is rather long and complex, Mr. Castleman had Mr. Karp read back the information to make certain that he had taken it correctly.

Mr. Karp said that, regardless of the above specific area, he understood the Japanese could fish anywhere they wished as long as they abided by international regulations. He asked Mr. Castleman to verify this. Mr. Castleman told Mr. Karp that this was not correct and that any permission for Japanese fishing operations outside of the above defined area would have to come from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Mr. Karp said that he was pleased to have his erroneous impression corrected.

Mr. Karp asked if there were any indication that the Supreme Commander intended to expand the above defined area in the near future. Mr. Castleman replied that the Department had received no word which would indicate that such action was being taken by the Supreme Commander.

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FEB - 3 1948

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DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

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1947 DEC 30 PM 2 35

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Action: ITP MESSAGE CENTER

Info: UE AS EUR FE OCD CIA DCL OFD FC DCR

Control 8525

Rec'd December 30, 1947 8:38 a.m.

FROM: Tokyo TO : Secretary of State NO : ZX 33674, December 30.

Following radio sent direct to International Bureau for Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, Norway: weekly catch statistics for each factory ship of Japanese Antarctic Whaling Expedition. 21 through 27 Dec. 1947 follows: 32 blue whale units by HA HIDATE MARU, 73 units by MISSHIN MARU Information supplied by Japanese Bureau of Fisheries.

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

CSB:RA

894.628/12-3047

Handwritten notes and stamps: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JAN 7 1948, LIAISON OFFICE, with signatures.

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION no action necessary DEC 30 1947 DEPARTMENT OF STATE copy RB

Table with columns for IR ACTION INFORMATION and rows for ITP, OF, ILM, IR, PED.

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JAN 5 - 1948

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