

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

9-X

Action-ESP CONFIDENTIAL

INFO:

- EE DC/L IFF TRC A-C A-H QCD RP DC/R

Control 1715

No paraphrase necessary

From: GHQ SCAP, Tokyo, Japan

To: War Department for WARCOS, pass to Sec State

Nr: 340 63799

Rec'd August 6, 1946 2:30 p.m.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG - 9 1946

Table with columns ACT, INF and rows ESP, ES, GA, JK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AUG 14 1946

SCAP will within a few days (Redeptel 413, July 22) authorize 2 factory ships of 10,000 tons and 12 smaller vessels to operate for pelagic whaling Antarctic 1946-47 season. SCAP estimates capture approximately 2000 whales yielding 11450 metric tons whale oil, 1700 metric tons frozen whale meat, 14352 metric tons salted whale meat, 9330 metric tons salted whale blubber, 12 metric tons whale liver oil.

Redeptel 308 May 14. As Japs are skillful and experienced whalers and have demonstrated ability effectively to use equipment considered as inadequate by others, believe operations by Japanese may be reasonably expected to produce more products than any "pooling" arrangement for available Japanese equipment.

Redeptel 308 May 14 final paragraph. On 3 November, 1945 Japanese were directed to conduct all future whaling operations with strict compliance terms of the international conferences regarding whaling (Convention for regulation of whaling signed at Geneva 24 September, 1931; agreement for regulation of whaling and final act signed at London 6 June, 1937; protocol amending agreement for regulation of whaling signed at London 24 June, 1938.

Provisions for compliance with treaty obligation for inspection and enforcement will be forwarded when finally formulated.

End.

Note: 413 is CM-IN-5389 (26 Jul) CAD, 308 is CM-IN-348 (16 May) CAD Action: ID (State) Info : ASW, CAD, P & O, SSP, SERVAT, CSA CM-IN-981 (5 Aug 46) DTG 050955Z GWP CONFIDENTIAL

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS SEP 9 - 1946 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF STATE SEP 13 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SEP 24 1946 LIAISON OFFICE

SEP 17 1946

FILED

894.628/7-2946

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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BUREAU OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 20 1946

CORRECTED COPY 8/17/46

CORRECTIONS UNDERLINED

Tokyo via War

Dated July 29, 1946

Rec'd 2:30 p.m., August 6th

9-X

Action: ~~ESP~~
Info:
FE CONFIDENTIAL
DC/L Control 1715
ITP
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A-C No paraphrase necessary
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DC/R

	ACT	INF
ESP		✓
ES		2
GA		2
JK	✓	

340, July 29.

SCAP will within a few days (Redeptel 413, July 25) authorize 2 factory ships of 10,000 tons and 12 killer vessels to operate for pelagic whaling Antarctic 1946-47 season. SCAP estimates capture approximately 2000 whales yielding 11450 metric tons whale oil, 1700 metric tons frozen whale meat, 14352 metric tons salted whale meat, 9330 metric tons salted whale blubber, 12 metric tons whale liver oil.

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Provisions for compliance with treaty obligations for inspection and enforcement will be forwarded when finally formulated.

ATCHESON

NOTE: Message delayed in transmission

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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JK	✓	2

CORRECTION 8/13/46
9:10 a.m.

Tokyo via War *July 29, 1946*
Dated ~~August 5, 1946~~
Rec'd 2:30 p.m., 6th

9

Action: ~~ESP~~
Info:
FE CONFIDENTIAL
DC/L Control 1715
ITP Control 1715
TRC No paraphrase necessary.
A-C
A-H
OCD
RP SECSTATE
DC/R

July 29, 1946
~~340, August 5~~

The serial number of this message received
as C 63799 should be corrected to read 340,
August 5.

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Whaling
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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 14 1946

*White copy
corrected +
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Whaling

File No. 894.628/7-2946

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ITP

DCR: Room 467 URGENT

Please record ^{2nd Route to:} ~~and return immediately to~~
NOE, JK, JA

Fisheries & Wildlife Branch
(Name)

International Resources
(Division)

Room #13, 1818 H St.
(Room number)

Signed Blanche Davidson

GPO 16-42293-1

C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Memorandum of ^{telephone} Conversation

~~NOE~~
~~JK~~
JA
IR

DATE: August 14, 1946

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling Operations

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Lykke, Counselor of Norwegian Embassy
Mr. Flory, IR - Fisheries and Wildlife Branch

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
AUG 30 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DC/IR

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 21 1946

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894.628/8-1446

Mr. Lykke called to inquire whether the Department would confirm or deny reports that the Japanese had been authorized to engage in Antarctic whaling for the 1946-47 season. I told Mr. Lykke that I understood that the Norwegian Ambassador had taken this matter up with the Division of Northern European Affairs and that I should like to have the opportunity of discussing the matter with NOE prior to answering his query.

Mr. Trimble suggested that I give Mr. Lykke such information as was appropriate. Consequently, I called Mr. Lykke and gave him the following information in the following words:

"SCAP has been authorized to approve Japanese Antarctic whaling subject to the following conditions:

1. That all operations be in accordance with international agreements for the regulation of whaling to which the United States is or may be a party.
2. Any whale oil produced be subject to IEFC allocation.
3. Approval for undertaking the expedition be without prejudice to future determinations regarding the propriety of Japanese whaling or disposition of the vessels, equipment and products."

CS/A

894.628/8-1446

- 2 -

Mr. Lykke recorded this information verbatim.

Mr. Lykke expressed concern over this authorization on three grounds:

1. That the Ambassador had had no forewarning of this decision and that, in discussions between the Ambassador and the British member of FEC the latter had indicated that he was confident that no such authorization would be given. I explained that the Department has not had official confirmation that SCAP had authorized the expeditions, but we understood from press and radio reports that authorization had been granted on or about August 8, 1946.

2. That permission for the Japanese to possess factory and killer ships was dangerous from the standpoint of security. He pointed out that killer ships, being speedy and highly maneuverable, were employed extensively during the war for patrol vessels and sub-chasers and that the factory are easily converted to oil tankers and airplane carriers. On this point I made no comment.

3. That the country quotas under the 16,000 blue whale unit catch limit would be disturbing and that no provision had been made for a quota to the Japanese. I explained that the protocol merely established the 16,000 blue whale unit catch limit and did not provide any country, company or vessel quota.

DCR - ITP Unit

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IR:ESFlory:bmd
8/15/46

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Washington

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AUG 2 1946

6 pm

TOKYO

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Info War Dept Chief of Staff for Political Adviser

Russians have raised FEC objection to extension Jap fishing and whaling areas (Des. 481 from POLAD July 1, 1946). Informal minutes being transmitted airmail. Following desired by FEC Sub-committee:

894.628/7-146

- (1) Will any additional catch fish be used for export?
- (2) To what extent could additional fish be substituted for foods now imported or which otherwise would have to be imported?
- (3) What is current annual fish consumption Japan in relation total caloric intake?
- (4) Is there possibility increasing catch substantially in formerly authorized areas without using larger vessels?
- ~~(5) Any other information on recent action extending area?~~

In addition, DEPT wishes info and analysis current fisheries

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programs in terms current needs and objectives, particularly reference boat building program and extension fishing areas. DEPT informed basis extension fishing areas and building program is domestic need fishery products. ~~Scattered info available here~~

Please confirm, indicating place of fish indicates

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Department of State 70

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Washington

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-2-

in total domestic food availability.
~~indicates need fishery products not primary urgency. Plans for increased production fishing vessels been requested from SCAP.~~

DEPT desires comment on basis decision build additional fishing vessels of types proposed in relation need other shipping and **OTHER USE FOR** materials. What if any significance need for employment and foreign exchange in relation fisheries program? Observations current status export program fisheries production will be helpful.

From Russian representative FEC and other sources appears Russia desires urgent expansion domestic fisheries program and acquisition fishing and whaling vessels. Is negotiating with American firms construction various types deep sea fishing and whaling vessels. Russian interest fishing operations elsewhere in Pacific also indicates possible Russian intention assume position re Pacific fisheries held pre-war by Japan.

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(acting)
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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
AUG 2 PM 6 28

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : JA - Mr. Emmerson

FROM : IR - Mr. Flory

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling in Antarctic.



DATE: August 15, 1946

With reference to your memorandum of August 14, the following information (which is the same as that supplied in reply to inquiries from the Norwegians) may serve as a basis for your reply to Mr. Graves on this subject:

SCAP was authorized to approve Japanese Antarctic whaling subject to the following conditions:

1. All operations to be in accordance with international agreements for the regulation of whaling to which the U.S. is or may be party.
2. Whale oil produced to be subject to IEFEC allocation.
3. Approval for undertaking this expedition is without prejudice to future determinations concerning the propriety of Japanese whaling, or the disposition of vessels, equipment and products.

894.628/8-1546

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8/15/46

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE: Mr. Vincent

DATE: 8-16-46

FROM : JA: Mr. Emmerson

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling Operations in Antarctic.

The attached memorandum gives the substance of a telephone conversation with Mr. Graves this morning. Mr. Flory of IR/Fisheries has prepared ~~the~~^a memorandum on the basis of my report of Mr. Graves' conversation with you on August 12. Mr. Flory's memorandum states as follows:

"With reference to your memorandum of August 14, the following information (which is the same as that supplied in reply to inquiries from the Norwegians) may serve as a basis for your reply to Mr. Graves on this subject:

"SCAP was authorized to approve Japanese Antarctic whaling subject to the following conditions:

"1. All operations to be in accordance with international agreements for the regulation of whaling to which the U.S. is or may be party.


"2. Whale oil produced to be subject to IEFIC allocation.

"3. Approval for undertaking this expedition is without prejudice to future determinations concerning the propriety of Japanese whaling, or the disposition of vessels, equipment and products."

IR has drafted a telegram to SCAP asking for verification of the fact that he has authorized factory vessels to engage in whaling operations and asking for detailed information regarding the contemplated operations, methods of inspection, etc.

From Mr. Graves' conversation this morning I gather that the British may take a very strong stand on this subject and we will probably have to formulate a very definite policy in the matter ourselves.

JA:JKEmmerson:mls



FW 894.628/8-1546

FW 894.628/8-1546
CS/H

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE: Mr. Vincent

DATE: 8-16-46

FROM : JA: Mr. Emmerson

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling Operations in Antarctic.

Mr. Graves of the British Embassy telephoned today to inquire whether we could make any reply to his inquiries with regard to Japanese whaling. I said that we could assure him that the allocation of whale oil resulting from these operations would be made by the IEFEC. I said that the Department had wired SCAP for confirmation of the fact that he had authorized Japanese to engage in whaling operations and that we expected to have more detailed information within the near future.

Mr. Graves stated that it was not a question of the allocation of whale oil but whether the Japanese should be permitted to engage in whaling at all. He said that he had cabled his Government following his conversation with you and that he had received no instructions in the matter so he was speaking now personally and not officially. However, he was convinced that any authorization to the Japanese to engage in whaling operations would be a violation of policy adopted by the FEC. Mr. Graves referred to FEC 035 on "Fishing and Aquatic Industries in Japan" and he quoted part of paragraph b as follows:

"Japanese fishing should not be permitted near areas under Allied jurisdiction without prior permission from the country concerned. These prohibitions should continue until international agreements are negotiated permitting Japanese fishing in these areas."

Mr. Graves took the position that all international agreements to which Japan is a party have been abrogated by the war and therefore it was not a question of Japan carrying on operations under any international agreement.

Mr. Graves stated that he had been informed by the Norwegians that they understood "some sort of" authorization had been given to SCAP by the War Department. He inquired whether this was a fact. I told him we would make further inquiry and communicate with him later on the subject.

JA:JKEmmerson:mls

760050-621/8-1546

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TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

INFORMATION
COPY

FE

CORRECTED COPY 8/17/46

CORRECTIONS UNDERLINED

Tokyo via War

Dated July 29, 1946

Rec'd 2:30 p.m., August 6th

9-X

Action: ESP

Info:

FE

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CONFIDENTIAL

Control 1715

No paraphrase necessary

SECSTATE

340, July 29.

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Redeptel 308 May 14. As Japs are skillful and experienced whalers and have demonstrated ability effectively to use equipment considered as inadequate by others, believe operations by Japanese may be reasonably expected to produce more products than any "pooling" arrangement for available Japanese equipment.

Redeptel 308 May 14 final paragraph. On 3 November, 1945 Japanese were directed to conduct all future whaling operations with strict compliance terms of the international conferences regarding whaling (Convention for regulation of whaling signed at Geneva 24 September, 1931; agreement for regulation of whaling and final act signed at London 8 June, 1937; protocol amending agreement for regulation of whaling signed at London 24 June, 1938).

Provisions for compliance with treaty obligations for inspection and enforcement will be forwarded when finally formulated.

ATCHESON

NOTE: Message delayed in transmission

JRL:GWP-GWP

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Action: ~~ESP~~

- Info:
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Tokyo via War

Dated August 16, 1946

Rec'd 4:15 p.m., 17th

CONFIDENTIAL

Control 5434

No paraphrase necessary.

	ACT	INF
ESP		✓
ES		2
GA		
JK	✓	2

SECSTATE

371, August 16

Authorization dated 6 August given Japanese as stated first paragraph our 340, 29 July. Re final paragraph DEPTTEL May 14 and final paragraph our reference telegram, Japanese Government will place 2 qualified inspectors on each whaling factory ship to insure compliance with treaty regulations. All inspectors paid by Japanese Government. During past whaling season near Bonin Islands Japanese Government assigned 3 inspectors to the one mother ship operating.

ATCHESON

MF:DSH

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 20 1946

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LRC

*8-18-46
Cam
Walt
Wildlife*

R. Miss ~~St. Paul~~

If you wish
any distribution
of this despatch
made outside the
Department will
you please notify
this office.

FR

J. P. Feeney

DC/R ROUTING SLIP

FROM Tokyo
NO 558 8/19/46

ACTION: 2 IR - 1 En end
COPIES TO 2 JA - 1 En end

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[Signature]
8/19/46



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

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No. 558

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
SEP 20 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Tokyo, August 19, 1946

SUBJECT: Antarctic Whaling Directive and Staff Study

IK JA JK RP BC NOE SD ITP

894,628 4-1742

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to refer to the Department's telegram 308, May 14, 1946, in which it is requested that the Department be notified if and when the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers gives approval to resumption of Japanese pelagic whaling in the Antarctic Ocean.

- 1/ Notification on this matter was forwarded in our telegram 364, August 12, 1946. In this connection there are transmitted herewith, five (5) copies of the Staff Study as submitted to the Chief of Staff, 3 August 1946;
- 2/ five (5) copies of the Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 800.217, 6 August 1946, entitled: "Japanese Whaling Operations in the Antarctic" (SCAPIN 1103); and five (5) copies of the directive issued 3 November 1945.
- 3/

894.628/8-1946

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

Enc. att. One copy of each enclosure retained
SEP 10 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE CRUS 9/11/46

CS/A

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9 Control (Japan)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES
SEP 6 1946

Enclosures: 5 copies each, Staff Study, Memo to Imperial Japanese Govt, SCAPIN 1103, and directive 3 Nov 45

Original and Hectograph to Department

780

GAbbey:cbk

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1946 SEP 4 PM 2 39

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Inclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 558 dated August 19, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Antarctic Whaling Directive and Staff Study"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

I. THE PROBLEM PRESENTED.

To authorize two Japanese whaling factory ships and 12 whalers or killer boats to conduct whaling operations in the Antarctic during the 1946 - 1947 whaling season.

II. FACTS BEARING UPON THE PROBLEM.

1. In the years prior to 1941 Japan was one of the chief participants in the whale fishery of the Antarctic. Since the cessation of hostilities Japanese operations in this area have been prohibited.

2. The Japanese operated six whaling factory ships of from 10,000 to 20,000 gross tons each and 45 whalers or killer boats in the Antarctic during the 1940 - 1941 whaling season. During the war all the factory ships and many of the whalers or killer boats were sunk.

3. The Japanese catch in the 1940 - 1941 season amounted to 9,857 whales that produced 100,939 metric tons of whale oil which found a world market and approximately 12,000 metric tons of other whale products most of which was frozen whale meat for consumption as food in Japan. At present there is an acute world shortage of whale oil and there is a need for whale meat for human food in Japan.

4. The Japanese Bureau of Fisheries states that, if permitted, the Japanese can have two 10,000-ton factory ships, twelve killer boats of around 350 tons each, and seven carrier vessels, three between 7,000 and 10,000 tons each and four around 1,000 tons each, ready for the 1946-1947 season. The season normally commences in December. The whaling fleets formerly left Japan for the Antarctic in November each year and returned in April the following year.

5. With the equipment listed in paragraph 4, the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries estimates that approximately 2,000 whales could be captured and processed during the 1946 - 1947 season. These whales would yield about 11,450 metric tons of whale oil, 1,700 metric tons of frozen whale meat, 14,352 metric tons of salted whale meat, 9,330

metric tons of salted whale blubber and 12 metric tons of whale liver oil.

6. The whale oil would be made available for allocation by the Combined Food Board.

7. The Japanese are skillful and experienced whalers and it is believed that they would be better able to operate their own equipment than would the whalers of other nations. They have demonstrated their ability to operate with equipment which would be considered as inadequate by other nations.

8. On 3 November 1945 the Imperial Japanese Government was directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to abide by all the regulation of the International Whaling Conventions (SCAP AG-800.217 (3 Nov 45)NR, 3 November 1945), which govern Antarctic and all other whaling operations.

9. The trips to and from the Antarctic are to be accomplished without approaching any land nearer than 12 miles.

10. The authorization of the Japanese to conduct whaling operations in the Antarctic would not endanger security.

11. The area in the Antarctic in which whaling operations will be conducted is shown on the enclosed map. (TAB 1)

III. CONCLUSIONS.

In view of the world shortage of fats, oils and protein foods, it is desirable that the Supreme Commander authorize Antarctic whaling by the Japanese during the 1946 - 1947 season.

IV. ACTION RECOMMENDED.

It is recommended that the attached memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government authorizing Japanese whaling in the Antarctic during the 1946 - 1947 season be sent forward. (TAB 2)

HUBERT G. SCHENCK,
Lt Col, CE
Chief, Natural Resources Section

CONCURRENCES:

State Department, Radio WAR SVC 6894 (State Serial 308,
May 14, 6PM)
Diplomatic Section, oral concurrence of Mr M.W. Bishop,
Executive
COMNAVJAP, oral concurrence of Capt N. W. Bard,
Operations
COMNAVJAP, and SCAJAP, Admiral C. B. Momsen through
Capt Bard
ESS, oral concurrence of Col W. T. Ryder, Executive
Officer
ESS, oral concurrence of Comdr G. E. Meyer, Finance
Div, Shipbuilding
G-4, oral concurrence of Col C. R. Hutchinson, Plans
and Policy
G-4, oral concurrence of Lt Col M. B. Gullion,
Transportation
G-2, oral concurrence of Lt Shoemith, Japan Section,
Operations
CCS, oral concurrence of Maj B. E. Small, Domestic
Radio Division

Inclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 558 dated August 19, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Antarctic Whaling Directive and Staff Study"

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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metric tons of salted whale blubber and 12 metric tons of whale liver oil.

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HUBERT G. SCHENCK,
Lt Col, CE
Chief, Natural Resources Section

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State Department, Radio WAR SVC 6894 (State Serial 308,
May 14, 6PM)
Diplomatic Section, oral concurrence of Mr M.W. Bishop,
Executive
COMNAVJAP, oral concurrence of Capt N. W. Bard,
Operations
COMNAVJAP, and SC JAP, Admiral C. B. Momsen through
Capt Bard
ESS, oral concurrence of Col W. T. Ryder, Executive
Officer
ESS, oral concurrence of Comdr G. E. Meyer, Finance
Div, Shipbuilding
G-4, oral concurrence of Col C. R. Hutchinson, Plans
and Policy
G-4, oral concurrence of Lt Col M. B. Gullion,
Transportation
G-2, oral concurrence of Lt Shoesmith, Japan Section,
Operations
CCS, oral concurrence of Maj B. E. Small, Domestic
Radio Division

Inclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 558 dated August 19, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Antarctic Whaling Directive and Staff Study"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 800.217 (6 Aug 46)NR
(SCAPIN - 1103)

APD 500
6 August 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japanese Whaling Operations in the Antarctic

1. Reference is made to the following:

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

b. Memorandum from Imperial Japanese Government to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, C.L.O. No. 2416 (TA), 19 May 1946, subject: "Whaling in the Antarctic Ocean," with inclosure thereto.

2. Japanese whaling operations in the Antarctic are hereby authorized for the 1946 - 1947 season. Such operations will be conducted only in that part of the Pacific and Indian Oceans of the Antarctic bounded by south latitude 55 degrees on the north and that part of the Antarctic land mass on the south generally known as Wilkes Land, South Victoria Land and the Ross Shelf and between east longitude 90 degrees on the east of Greenwich and west longitude 170 degrees on the west of Greenwich, hereinafter referred to as the Antarctic Whaling Area, during the period and under the conditions set forth by the International Whaling Conventions or modifications thereof which may be adopted prior to the season.

3. The following vessels are authorized to conduct whaling operations in the Antarctic Whaling Area:

	<u>Name of Vessel</u>	<u>Gross Tonnage (Metric Tons)</u>
a. Factory Ships:	Hashidate Maru	10,020
	Nisshin Maru No. 1	10,000
b. Whalers or (killer boats):	Fumi Maru No. 2	300
	Fumi Maru No. 3	300
	Fumi Maru No. 5	387
	Koyoo Maru	370

Jul 13

AG 800.217 (6 Aug 46)NR (SCAPIN - 1103)

Seki Maru	300
Seki Maru No. 3	298
Seki Maru No. 5	300
Shonan Maru No. 8	350
Shonan Maru No. 11	350
Takunan Maru No. 2	350
Takunan Maru No. 3	350
Takunan Maru No. 8	350

c. Carriers	Banshu Maru	983
	Banshu Maru No. 32	782
	Banshu Maru No. 35	993
	Banshu Maru No. 36	1,000
	San Diego Maru	7,268
	Tadotsu Maru	10,000
	Tenyo Maru	10,000

4. The following applies to the vessels listed in paragraph 3:

a. Each vessel will be marked and operated in conformity with directives from the Administrator, Naval Shipping Control Authority.

b. Each vessel will display in the usual manner the flag of the Japanese Merchant Marine.

c. The master of each of the factory ships listed in paragraph 3 during the period enroute to and from the Antarctic Whaling Area will forward a daily radiogram to the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries in Tokyo listing the location of his ship at 1200 hours on the date the radiogram is dispatched.

d. The master of each of the factory ships listed in paragraph 3 during the whaling operations in the authorized Antarctic Whaling Area will forward a daily radiogram to the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries in Tokyo listing the following information:

- (1) Location of his ship at 1200 hours on the date radiogram is dispatched.
- (2) Number and kind of whales processed on his ship during the previous 24-hour period and output of whale oil, meat, blubber, and other products.

e. Applications for frequency for radio communications by the whaling fleet will be made to Civil Communications Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

AG 800.217 (6 Aug 46)NR (SCAPIN - 1103)

f. Each vessel will proceed to and return from the Antarctic Whaling Area by the most direct route and without approaching any land nearer than 12 miles. The route to be followed by each vessel to and from the Antarctic Whaling Area will be supplied by the Imperial Japanese Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Commander, Naval Activities Japan (COMNAVJAP), 15 days prior to departure of each vessel from Japanese ports and from the Antarctic Whaling Area.

g. The master of each of the factory ships on departing from the Antarctic Whaling Area will dispatch a radiogram to the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries in Tokyo stating date of departure.

h. On departure from and arrival at their home ports in Japan each vessel will clear its respective port through the duly constituted port authorities of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers at that port.

i. The vessels are authorized to leave Japanese ports for the Antarctic Whaling Area during the period 1 November 1946 to 15 December 1946. Return from the Antarctic Whaling Area to the home port of each vessel must be accomplished by one month after the closing of the whaling season in the Antarctic or by 30 April 1947, whichever occurs first.

j. The Japanese Bureau of Fisheries will maintain at its office in Tokyo a file of all radiograms required to be dispatched in accordance with paragraph 4 for reference by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers when desired.

5. The whale oil produced by the operations of the vessels listed in paragraph 3 will be brought to Japan and as soon as possible after arrival the oil will be suitably stored and safely guarded. The Imperial Japanese Government will notify the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the location of the place or places where the whale oil is stored and amount in storage within ten days after it is safe in storage. Final disposition of the whale oil will be the subject of a further memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government.

6. The attention of the Imperial Japanese Government is called to memorandum on the whaling industry mentioned in reference 1a above. Reports called for in accordance with this memorandum will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by 1 June 1947.

AG 800.217 (6 Aug 46)NR (SCAPIN - 1103)

7. This authorization does not establish any precedent for whaling operations in the Antarctic area or any other area for any subsequent period of time nor is it an expression of Allied policy relative to ultimate determination of national jurisdiction, international boundaries or fishing and whaling operations in the area concerned or in any other area.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

John B. Cooley
JOHN B. COOLEY,
Colonel, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Inclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 558 dated August 19, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Antarctic Whaling Directive and Staff Study"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 800.217 (6 Aug 46)NR
(SCAPIN - 1103)

APD 500
6 August 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Japanese Whaling Operations in the Antarctic

1. Reference is made to the following:

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

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3. The following vessels are authorized to conduct whaling operations in the Antarctic Whaling Area:

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	Fumi Maru No. 5	387
	Koyoo Maru	370

Incl 1²

AG 800.217 (6 Aug 46)NR (SCAPIN - 1103)

f. Each vessel will proceed to and return from the Antarctic Whaling Area by the most direct route and without approaching any land nearer than 12 miles. The route to be followed by each vessel to and from the Antarctic Whaling Area will be supplied by the Imperial Japanese Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Commander, Naval Activities Japan (COMNAVJAP), 15 days prior to departure of each vessel from Japanese ports and from the Antarctic Whaling Area.

g. The master of each of the factory ships on departing from the Antarctic Whaling Area will dispatch a radiogram to the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries in Tokyo stating date of departure.

h. On departure from and arrival at their home ports in Japan each vessel will clear its respective port through the duly constituted port authorities of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers at that port.

i. The vessels are authorized to leave Japanese ports for the Antarctic Whaling Area during the period 1 November 1946 to 15 December 1946. Return from the Antarctic Whaling Area to the home port of each vessel must be accomplished by one month after the closing of the whaling season in the Antarctic or by 30 April 1947, whichever occurs first.

j. The Japanese Bureau of Fisheries will maintain at its office in Tokyo a file of all radiograms required to be dispatched in accordance with paragraph 4 for reference by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers when desired.

5. The whale oil produced by the operations of the vessels listed in paragraph 3 will be brought to Japan and as soon as possible after arrival the oil will be suitably stored and safely guarded. The Imperial Japanese Government will notify the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the location of the place or places where the whale oil is stored and amount in storage within ten days after it is safe in storage. Final disposition of the whale oil will be the subject of a further memorandum from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government.

6. The attention of the Imperial Japanese Government is called to memorandum on the whaling industry mentioned in reference 1a above. Reports called for in accordance with this memorandum will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by 1 June 1947.

COPY
Inclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 558 dated August 19, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Antarctic Whaling Directive and Staff Study"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 800.217 (3 Nov 45)NR

3 November 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE, TOKYO.

SUBJECT : Whaling Industry.

1. From this date the operations of the Japanese whaling industry will be conducted in strict conformity with the terms of the International Conventions regarding whaling except insofar as inconsistent with previous or subsequent directives from this Headquarters.

2. The International Conventions with respect to whaling are:

a. Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva, 24 September 1931.

b. Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling, and Final Act signed at London, 8 June 1937.

c. Protocol amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling signed at London, June 1937, and Final Act of the Conference signed at London, 24 June 1938.

3. Statistical, biological and other reports as required under the terms of these Conventions will be submitted to this Headquarters.

4. Complete utilization will be made of the carcass of each whale taken by the Japanese whaling industry and, insofar as possible, the meat of the whales will be marketed as food.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

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Inclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 558 dated August 19, 1946 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Antarctic Whaling Directive and Staff Study"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

DATE: August 19, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBJECT: Japanese Antarctic Whaling.

PARTICIPANTS: Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson.
Mr. Lykke, Charge d'Affaires, Norwegian Embassy
NOE - Mr. Cunningham
IR - Mr. Flory
IR - Mr. Van Sant

COPIES TO: NOE - Mr. Cunningham
JA - Mr. Lory
JK - Mr. Martin

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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894.628/8-1946

1-1403

Mr. Lykke, Norwegian Charge d'Affaires, under orders from his Government, obtained an appointment with the Acting Secretary at 3:30 p.m. to inform the Acting Secretary of the Norwegian Government's objection to the authorization by SCAP of a Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic during the season 1946-47.

Mr. Lykke stated that his Government had taken up this matter previously with the Department and that his Government regrets not being consulted prior to the authorization of the expedition. He emphasized the economic and psychological importance of the whaling industry to the Norwegians and stressed the Japanese practice in the past of ignoring international agreements concerning conservation of whales. He stated that when the catch limit was established it was not anticipated that the Germans or the Japanese would be permitted to engage in whaling.

Mr. Lykke then expressed the desire of his Government as follows:

- (1) That, if possible, SCAP be directed to rescind the authorization;
- (2) If impossible to reverse the decision, then it was the Norwegian desire that the expedition be undertaken by Norway and the vessels be manned by Norwegian crews. Mr. Lykke suggested that if Japan needed the whaling oil, it could be purchased from Norway.

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DOR - ITP Unit

Anal. *SN*

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Dat. *RB*

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In reply

SEP - 4 1946

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- 2 -

In reply to Mr. Acheson's question about financial and other arrangements concerning the second suggestion, Mr. Lykke replied that he had had no instructions from his Government on this point, but thought such details could be worked out among the interested parties.

Mr. Acheson assured Mr. Lykke that a thorough inquiry into the situation would be made.

Wes J. Evans
IR:ERVanSant:bmd
8/19/46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: 8-19-46

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling Operations in Antarctic.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Graves - British Embassy
 FE: Mr. Vincent
 JA: Mr. Borton

COPIES TO: FE: Mr. Vincent

894.628/8-1946

Mr. Graves brought up the question of Japanese whaling operations in the Antarctic as approved by SCAP and stated that since his conversation with Mr. Emmerson on August 12 he had discovered that the problem is much more complicated than he had originally anticipated. He reported that apparently not only the United Kingdom but Norway, Australia and New Zealand were much interested in the problem. Moreover, as the whole question involved various branches of his Government he probably would not be in a position to make any statement on the subject until August 22.

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 JA:HBorton:mls

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894.628/8-19-46
CS/K

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: 8-21-46

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling Operations in Antarctic

PARTICIPANTS: Major Plimsoll - Australian Legation
Mr. Vincent - FE
Mr. Borton - JACOPIES TO: JK - Mr. Martin
IR/Fisheries - Mr. Flory

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 1-1493

Major Plimsoll called at his request to report that he had been asked to take up with the Department informally the question of Japanese whaling operations in the Antarctic. He said that his Government objected to these proposed operations for the following reasons:

(1) Australia, because of her geographical position and possessions to the south, feels that the Antarctic is of direct strategic importance to her;

(2) The extension of Japanese whaling to the Antarctic appears to be counter to the provision in the United States policy paper (FEC-035) which states "Japanese fishing should not be permitted near areas under Allied jurisdiction without prior permission from the country concerned.";

(3) As Japanese whaling operations in the Antarctic would be near Australian territory, the Australian Government feels that they should have been consulted or that the problem should have been raised in the Allied Council in Tokyo;

(4) If the United States Government approves of the operations proposed by General MacArthur, the Australian Government feels that such operations would be an infringement of Article 4 of the International Whaling Convention of November, 1945 to which this country is a party. The Australian Government interprets

the proposed

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the proposed operation to mean either that the United States intends to include the catch by the Japanese within the limits laid down by the Convention which would necessitate a reduction in shares of the signatories or the increase in the total catch over and above the amount established by the Convention which would be a violation of the Convention;

(5) The Australian Government is of the opinion that if whaling facilities are available in Japan, they should be operated by the Allies, preferably by the Commonwealth governments;

(6) The Australian Government is also concerned over allowing Japanese to begin whaling operations as, once such operations are begun, it would be very difficult to stop them and thus far no decision has been made to begin such operation.

Major Plimsoll stated he was raising the matter informally and hoped that the case might be settled without their having to make a formal protest on the matter. In answer to Major Plimsoll's comments we said that we would look into the matter, and inquire further of SCAP as to the relations of the expedition to the Convention of November 1945 and would report to him as soon as a decision had been reached within the Government on the matter.

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JA:HBorton:mls

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

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CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAS 511 and 60a AR 380-5

*Vincent
to keep*

JCV

~~EGC~~

HB.

To file

From : GHQ SCAP, Tokyo, Japan
To : War Department for WARCOS, pass to Sec State
Nr : C 64425 22 August 1946

This is Atcheson's 3380 August 22nd.

Subject is Jap Whaling Antarctic. *JAN*

1 British recourtel 371 August 16 Commonwealth Member (an Australian) of Allied Council, has written Supreme Commander under date of 21st August as follows: "Dear General MacArthur: At this morning's meetings of the Allied Council I refrained from raising the question of Jap whaling in the Antarctic, because I wished to avoid saying anything that might be construed by the press as a clash between the United States and the British Commonwealth.

I write now, however, to say that the Govts I represent in the Allied Council are perturbed by the proposal in your memorandum of August 6th to the Imperial Jap Govt. My govts are giving this question very careful and urgent consideration, and I hope very much that it may be possible for you to defer your final decision on this question until they have had the opportunity to complete this consideration. Yours sincerely, William MacMahon Ball".

2. I replied to above under date 22nd August as follows: "Dear Mister Ball: General MacArthur has asked me to reply to your letter of 21st August with reference to Jap whaling. He has noted your statement that the matter is under consideration ** of course, holds himself

CM-IN-5049 (23 Aug)

CONFIDENTIAL

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3

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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CONFIDENTIAL TOT

PRIORITY

Page 2

From : GHQ SCAP, Tokyo, Japan

Nr : C 64425

22 August 1946

completely amenable to any further directives that he may receive from the Allied Govts concerned. As you know, ample time exists before the proposed sailing in November
*** yours, George Atcheson, Jr.,".

3. Balls statement as to raising question in Allied Council is invalid and insincere. He specifically raised question in 12th Meeting of Council 13th August. The explanation of SCAPs action in essence is that matter was a question for Administrative action by the Supreme Commander taken under authorization from the United States Govt pursuant to general policy decisions for the occupation. In the meeting my reply to him indicated this line of thought and I stated that: there is a worldwide shortage of vitamin A which comes from whale oil; oil from this operation will be subject to allocation by International Food Council; only the whale meat itself would be utilized in Japan; United States in giving authorization has special interest in food shortage in Japan because of relationship of shortage to the occupation and also because the United States is sending food to this country to alleviate the shortage; and it seemed to me that the position of the United States in regard to food shortage should be received with appreciation rather than criticism. It is of interest that in sanctioning the catch as an emergency humanitarian measure for the single next season, General MacArthur especially stipulated that the decision has no bearing on future international matters dealing with Jap whaling; that he directed the strictest observance of International whaling regulations; and that the operation infringes in no way upon the rights of any nation.

* Being serviced.

End

Note: 371 not identified in SMC

ACTION : ID (State)

INFO : CAD, P & O, SSP

CM-IN-5049

(23 Aug 46)

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CONFIDENTIAL

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COPY NO.

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FE - Mr. Vincent
 (Copies to JK; Mr. Martin; IR: Mr. Flory)

FROM : JA - Mr. Borton *MB*

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling Question in Antarctic.

DATE: 8-22-46

In reference to the attached memorandum of conversation with Major Plimsoll from Australia I have been going over carefully the terms referred to in Atcheson's reply of July 29 (No. 340) and find that the situation is more confused than I thought and I am suggesting that Martin of JK and Flory of IR get together with me in the near future to see if we can clarify the situation.

The developments as I see them are as follows:

(1) On April 1 Agriculture asked the Acting Political Adviser whether the Japanese were planning to undertake any whaling operations in the 1946-47 season;

(2) On April 17 CINCAFPAC reported that Japanese were informally seeking attitude of SCAP in reference to whaling and that SCAP was favorably inclined to permit resumption of Japanese whaling in Antarctic under proper restrictions and regulations, "in accordance with all the terms and conditions of the International Whaling Convention to which Japan was directed to adhere on November 3 and requested the views of War Department" (telegram No. 59997);

(3) On April 27 the War Department in telegram 86015 telegraphed CINCAFPAC that Antarctic whaling is controlled by international agreements to which the U.S. is a party and that number of whales to be captured is also controlled. Telegram further stated that resumption of whaling by Japanese will require international Allied agreement, that U.S. position was still under discussion and that "as soon as U.S. position is firm consultations with other nations concerned will be instituted. State now discussing problem and will advise soonest.";

So far I have been unable to determine who instituted the above cable in State and as far as I am aware no such consultations with other nations have been instituted by us.

(4) On May 14 a cable (No. 308) was submitted to POLAD, Tokyo stating that subject to following conditions in addition to provision of SWNCC, Department perceives no objection on

policy grounds

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FW 894.628/8-2146

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[Signature]

-2-

policy grounds to Japanese pelagic whaling in Antarctic. The conditions were whale oil produced to be subject to CFB allocation and approval for undertaking this expedition ~~without~~ ^{did not} prejudice ~~to~~ future decision regarding disposition of vessels, equipment and products. SCAP was asked to advise promptly if and when it approves to enable Department to review suggested provisions for compliance with treaty obligations for inspection and enforcement;

(5) SCAP cabled May 20th (No. CX 61165) that SCAP will obtain reasonable assurance of effective production before approval and State Department will be advised of action taken by SCAP;

(6) On June 7 (No. Z 01742) SCAP requested full text of International Whaling Convention with regulations for 1945-46 season and 46-47 season;

(7) On July 25 (No. 413) POLAD was instructed that the Norwegian Government has expressed the view that Japan should be prohibited from future whaling and that the Department plans no reply pending SCAP decision authorized in Department telegram 308 of May 14;

(8) On August 2 (No. 426) to Political Adviser stated that Russians had raised FEC objection to extension of Japanese fishing in whaling areas and that FEC Sub-committee desired additional information on matter;

(9) On August 6 (No. C63799) SCAP reported his plans reference authorization of two factory ships and twelve killer vessels to operate in Antarctic in 1946-47 season and stated provisions for compliance with treaty obligations for inspection and enforcement would be forwarded when finally formulated.

JA:HBorton:mls

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

action was taken on this message
ACTION COPY
Copy to Whitman

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Action: ~~ESP~~

Tokyo via War

Info :

Dated August 22, 1946

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Rec'd 11:52 a.m., 23rd

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Control 7465

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SECSTATE

No paraphrase necessary

OFFICE OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 24 1946

	ACT	INF
ESP		✓
ES		✓
GA	✓	✓
JK		

380, August 22.

Subject is Japanese Whaling Antarctic.

1. British (REOURTEL 371, August 16) Commonwealth member (an Australian) of Allied Council, has written Supreme Commander under date of 21st August as follows:

"Dear General MacArthur: At this morning's meetings of the Allied Council I refrained from raising the question of Japanese whaling in the Antarctic, because I wished to avoid saying anything that might be construed by the press as a clash between the United States and the British Commonwealth.

"I write now, however, to say that the Governments I represent in the Allied Council are perturbed by the proposal in your memorandum of August 6th to the Imperial Japanese Government. My governments are giving this question very careful and urgent consideration, and I hope very much that it may be possible for you to defer your final decision on this question until they have had the opportunity to complete this consideration. Yours sincerely, William MacMahon Ball".

2. I replied to above under date 22nd August as follows:

"Dear Mister Ball: General MacArthur has asked me to reply

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PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

894.628/8-2246

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 21 1946
JAPANESE OFFICE

OCT 16 1946
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CONFIDENTIAL

-2-, #380, August 22, from Tokyo via War.

me to reply to your letter of 21st August with reference to Japanese whaling. He has noted your statement that the matter is under consideration, (*) of course, holds himself completely amenable to any further directives that he may receive from the Allied Governments concerned. As you know, ample time exists before the proposed sailing in November
(*) Yours, George Atcheson, Jr."

3. Ball's statement as to raising question in Allied Council is invalid and insincere. He specifically raised question in 12th meeting of Council 13th August. The explanation of SCAP's action in essence is that matter was a question for administrative action by the Supreme Commander taken under authorization from the United States Government pursuant to general policy decisions for the occupation. In the meeting my reply to him indicated this line of thought and I stated that: there is a world-wide shortage of vitamin A which comes from whale oil; oil from this operation will be subject to allocation by International Food Council; only the whale meat itself would be utilized in Japan; United States in giving authorization has special interest in food shortage in Japan because of relationship of shortage to the occupation and also because the United States is sending food to this country to alleviate the shortage; and it seemed to me that the position of the United States in regard to food shortage should be received with appreciation rather than criticism. It is of interest that in sanctioning the catch as an emergency humanitarian measure for the single next season, General MacArthur especially stipulated that the decision has no bearing on future international matters dealing with Japanese whaling; that he directed the strictest observance of international whaling regulations; and that the operation infringes in no way upon the rights of any nation.

ATCHESON

NOTE: (*) Apparent omission, correction to follow.

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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
16 TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM PAGE 2 8/24/46
2 a.m.

CORRECTIONS UNDERScoreD

Action: ~~BSP~~
Info : CONFIDENTIAL

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U No paraphrase necessary

EUR -2-, #380, August 22, from Tokyo via War

FE me to reply to your letter of 21st August with
DC/L reference to Japanese whaling. He has noted your
ITP statement that the matter is under consideration,
TRC on the highest government level and, of course
A-C holds himself completely amenable to any further directives
A-H that he may receive from the Allied Governments concerned.
OCD As you know, ample time exists before the proposed
PC sailing in November to implement any new instructions
DC/R on matter. Sincerely Yours, George Atcheson, Jr..

	ACT	INF
ESP		✓
ES		2
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3. Ball's statement as to raising question in Allied Council is invalid and insincere. He specifically raised question in 12th meeting of Council 13th August. The explanation of SCAP's action in essence is that matter was a question for administrative action by the Supreme Commander taken under authorization from the United States Government pursuant to general policy decisions for the occupation. In the meeting my reply to him indicated this line of thought and I stated that: there is a world-wide shortage of vitamin A which comes from whale oil; oil from this operation will be subject to allocation by International Food Council; only the whale meat itself would be utilized in Japan; United States in giving authorization has special interest in food shortage in Japan because of relationship of shortage to the occupation and also because the United States is sending food to this country to alleviate the shortage; and it seemed to me that the position of the United States in regard to food shortage should be received with appreciation rather than criticism. It is of interest that in sanctioning the catch as an emergency humanitarian measure for the single next season, General MacArthur especially stipulated that the decision has no bearing on future international matters dealing with Japanese whaling; that he directed the strictest observance of international whaling regulations; and that the operation infringes in no way upon the rights of any nation.

ATCHESON

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CONFIDENTIAL

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
SEP 20 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FR
JA

No. 1420

AMERICAN LEGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Canberra, Australia, August 22, 1946.

WCR

Subject: Request from Political Adviser to General MacArthur that Legation Release Statement to Australian Press Regarding Whaling by Japanese in Antarctic.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 19 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES
629/16

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on August 20, 1946 the Legation received a telegram from Mr. George Atcheson, Political Adviser to General MacArthur, requesting that it give to the Australian press a statement made by a spokesman for the Supreme Commander in Tokyo explaining the reasons for permission having been granted to the Japanese to conduct whaling operations in the Antarctic. A copy of this telegram is enclosed.

The granting of permission by the Supreme Commander in Tokyo to the Japanese to fish for whales in the Antarctic has been the subject of numerous press reports and comment. It has been stated that Mr. W. McMahon Ball, the British Commonwealth representative on the Allied Council for Japan, has protested that General MacArthur authorized Japanese whaling operations in the Antarctic without having sought the opinion of the Allied Council for Japan. The Prime Minister has stated that the Australian Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom and New Zealand were discussing the question of Japan reentering the whaling industry in the Antarctic. General MacArthur's action has served to renew press discussion with respect to the advisability of Australia entering the whaling industry and some of the leading metropolitan dailies have been rather critical of the Government for its failure actively to push the matter.

In view of the somewhat controversial nature of the statement made by General MacArthur's spokesman, as given in Mr. Atcheson's telegram, the Legation considered it advisable informally to seek the opinion of the Department

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of External Affairs with respect to its reaction to the release to the Australian press by the Legation of the statement. It learned that such action would not be regarded with particular favor by the Department of External Affairs and consequently it has refrained from taking the action requested by Mr. Atcheson.

In this connection it might be well to review briefly for the Department's information an incident which occurred in March in connection with the repatriation from Australia of a number of Formosan and Korean internees on board a demilitarized Japanese destroyer, the Yoizuki. At that time the metropolitan press was bitterly critical of the Government for having permitted the alleged over-loading of the Yoizuki with men, women and children and accused the Government of having endeavored to place the onus for this occurrence on General MacArthur whose headquarters had supplied the vessel for the repatriation. Regardless of the rights and wrongs of the matter, it was utilized here for internal political purposes since it afforded the anti-Government metropolitan dailies an excellent opportunity roundly to criticize the Government. At that time General MacArthur, presumably to clarify his position in the matter, released to the Australian press through United States Army authorities in Australia a statement giving his position in the matter. A copy of this statement is enclosed. The United States Army authorities in Australia, without reference to the Legation, made the statement public. It was most embarrassing to the Government and the Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Evatt, personally complained to the Legation, pointing out the impropriety on the part of the United States Army authorities issuing in Australia statements of a controversial nature which were embarrassing to the Government.

Another incident of a similar character, which has occurred here recently, is that of the statement made to the press by the Dutch Minister with reference to the Piet Hein (see Legation's despatch no. 1365 of June 19, 1946 and no. 1369 of June 26, 1946 entitled Australian-Dutch Relations) which resulted in the Dutch Minister receiving a public rebuke from the Prime Minister in Parliament for having circumvented regular diplomatic channels and appealed directly to the Australian public.

Bearing in mind the above it is my considered opinion that the Legation would be most ill-advised to make any release to the Australian press along the lines of the statement made by General MacArthur's spokesman in Tokyo. Any useful advantage which might be gained through publicity under the Legation's auspices of the reasons motivating General MacArthur's action would be more than counter-balanced by the damage which would be done to the now

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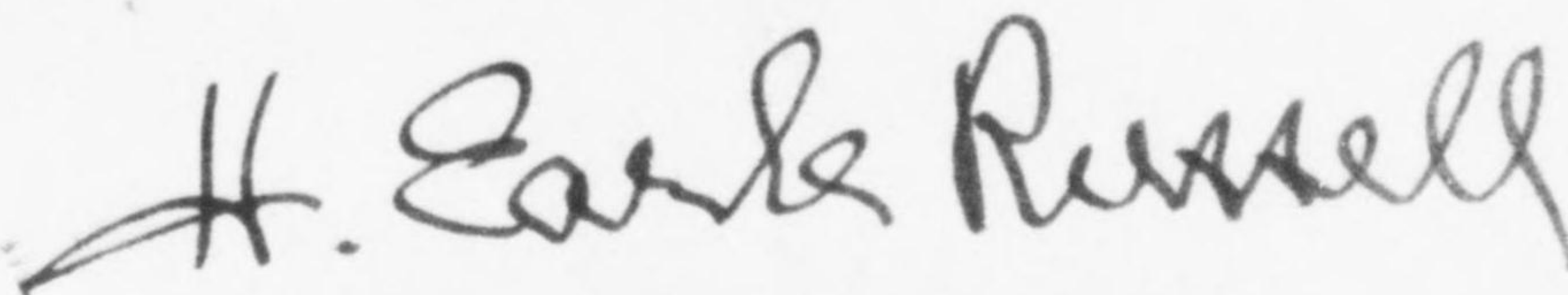
AIR MAIL

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most cordial relations existing between this Mission and the Commonwealth Government. It might be pointed out, moreover, that statements made in Tokyo by spokesmen of the Supreme Commander which have a bearing on Australia are fully reported in the Australian press.

I would appreciate receiving instructions from the Department indicating what action, if any, I should take in the event that I should receive a similar request from the Political Adviser to the Supreme Commander in the future.

Respectfully yours,



H. Earle Russell
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosures: *aan*

1. Copy of telegram received August 20, 1946 from Political Adviser to Supreme Commander, Tokyo.
2. Statement by General MacArthur on Yoizuki incident, released by U.S. Army authorities to Australian press.

891
Douglas Jenkins, Jr./vr

To the Department in original and hectograph

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to Political Adviser to Supreme Commander,
SCAP, Tokyo.

AIR MAIL

Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 1420, dated August 22, 1946, from American Legation, Canberra, Australia, on subject of "Request from Political Adviser to General MacArthur that Legation Release Statement to Australian Press Regarding Whaling by Japanese in Antarctic."

Message received through Harman Naval Wireless Station, Canberra, August 20, 1946.

IMPORTANT

From: SCAP 190445Z
To: American Legation, Canberra.
Site: ZE13661

Request you give to Australian papers following statement made by spokesman for Supreme Commander. (This is Acheson unnumbered, August 19.)

"The permission given the Japanese to fish for whale in the Antarctic region for the coming winter is a purely humanitarian measure. It is to help provide the food for Japan which that country cannot provide for itself. The United States has found it necessary to assume the burden of making up food deficits for the Japanese to its own detriment and consequently authorized General MacArthur, if he deemed it advisable for the safeguarding of the occupation, to permit these temporary whaling operations. General MacArthur at once sanctioned the catch for the next season especially stipulating that the decision had no bearing on future international whaling regulations as directed. The operation infringes in no way upon the rights or interests of any nation."

Please acknowledge receipt by telegraph.

AIR MAIL

Enclosure no. 2 to despatch no. 1420, dated August 22, 1946, from American Legation, Canberra, Australia, on subject of "Request from Political Adviser to General MacArthur that Legation Release Statement to Australian Press Regarding Whaling by Japanese in Antarctic."

Statement released to Australian press by U. S. Army in Australia in behalf of General MacArthur

GHQ in Japan has no responsibility for the repatriation of enemy nationals, prisoners of war or others, from the Australian Zone other than to furnish the vessels with a designated passenger capacity. All details of the loading of the vessels - the actual selection of the passengers, their assignment and all other matters incident to their passage, is the complete responsibility of the Australian Forces which function entirely under their own command. The radios which passed between GHQ and the Australian Forces with reference to the Yoizuki's trip were as follows.

On 10 February from Australian Landforces, cite UHZE QM 7904 requesting vessel to lift 948 passengers: "Will concentrate Formosans and Koreans at Sydney when shipping made available total to be moved 948."

This radio was replied to by GHQ on 13 February in radio cite number ZAX 17611 reading "Ship designated for moving 948 Formosans and Koreans at Sydney SCAJAP will furnish name and sailing directions."

Radio, SCAJAP on 16 February, DTG 160120 to ACNB and L Forces reads: "Jap destroyer Yoizuki departed Kure 13 February via Rabaul for Sydney to load 948 Formosans and Koreans assembled there according to Landforces despatch 100218, ETA Sydney 1 March. Ship to return via Rabaul to Kiirun and Fusan for debarkation." This radio went on to give instructions for the provisioning of supplies and fuel for the voyage.

On two separate occasions the Australian Landforces requested that additional personnel over and above the 948 Formosans Koreans previously mentioned be increased. The two radios are as follows: Landforces radio QM--9529/756 dated 19 February reading in part as follows: "Request Japanese destroyer Yoizuki, ETA Rabaul 23 February, ETA Sydney 1 March embark 948 Formosans Koreans at Sydney thence Port Moresby embark 250 Formosans Koreans." and Landforces radio 877 QM 104561 22 February which reads

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AIR MAIL

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as follows: "No transportation available our resources to move Formosans Koreans at Port Moresby to Rabaul. Would greatly appreciate if Yoizuki could effect lift from Moresby and Rabaul on her southbound voyage. Please confirm."

These two requests to increase the number of Formosans and Koreans to be embarked on the Yoizuki were separately disapproved by SCAP in two radios the first dated 20 February, cite number ZAX 18891 reading in part as follows: "Sydney load will fill Yoizuki to capacity. Diversion to Moresby not desired" and in radio dated 25 February, cite number ZX 20082 reading in part as follows: "Yoizuki is not available to lift Formosans and Koreans at Moresby to Rabaul. SCAJAP has scheduled Hara Tsuki ETA Moresby 4 March, for this purpose."

In no radio from Australian Landforces was any mention made of women and children to be included in this shipment. Unbeknown to GHQ and ignoring its refusal to increase the authorized number of passengers above 948 the Australian Military Forces did so including in the shipment 211 Formosans and Korean women and children. Upon receipt of this information SCAP sent the following radio to Landforces Melbourne and the Australian Commonwealth Naval Board on 8 March reading as follows: "Reference passengers on Jap repatriation destroyer Yoizuki request following action earliest. Debark women and children with male heads these families at Rabaul or closest port selected by you for reembarkation on hospital ship Hikawa Maru. Remainder of passengers remain on Yoizuki and continue as scheduled. Route Hikawa Maru by Kiirun to Uraga in case conditions require place Australian guards on both vessels. Guards will be returned on later repatriation shipping."

The Hikawa Maru is the best passenger vessel converted to a hospital ship, in the Japanese merchant marine.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 23, 1946

SUBJECT: Japanese Antarctic Whaling

PARTICIPANTS: JA - Mr. Borton
 JA - Mr. Lory
 IR - Mr. Flory
 IR - Mr. Van Sant
 JK - Mr. Martin

COPIES TO:

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

AUG 28 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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A meeting was held in Mr. Borton's office at 9:15 a.m. for discussion of the considerations involved in working out an answer to objections that have been raised by Norway, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand to the Japanese whaling expedition to the Antarctic authorized by SCAP on August 6, 1946. These same considerations would also constitute the basis for formulation of the United States' position in the event that the whole problem is taken up with Far Eastern Commission.

The following appear to be the principal problems which must be explored:

1. Will the Japanese adhere strictly to the whaling conventions? This raises the question as to whether American inspectors should be placed on factory ships.
2. Will the prospective Japanese catch be included in the existing overall quota (16,000 blue whale units), or will it be in excess of the quota?
3. Will areas permitted by the SCAP directive infringe legitimate strategic interests of Australia and

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New Zealand in the Ross Sea, etc.?

4. Should Japanese whaling equipment be made available to whaling interests of the Allied countries?
Some German equipment was turned over last year.
5. Should Japanese be permanently prohibited from whaling?
Objecting countries apparently feel the answer should be "Yes".

It was agreed that Mr. Bevans, RP, and Mr. Vallance, Le, should be consulted on the legal aspects of these questions. Upon receipt of the SCAP directive to the Japanese, IR and JK will check the geographic limitations of the directive. IR will prepare a draft of the results of these investigations for consideration at a subsequent meeting of the group.

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DCR - ITP Unit

M.R.
M.R.

August 23, 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE
AUG 26 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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AIDE-MEMOIRE

1. The New Zealand Government has been lead to believe, through press reports and other sources, that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan has issued a directive authorizing the sending to the Antarctic for the 1946-47 whaling season of a Japanese whaling fleet of 12 whalers, 2 factory ships and 7 carriers.
2. The area in which it is believed that this fleet has been instructed to operate is naturally of great importance to New Zealand because of its close proximity to New Zealand shores and also to those of the Ross Dependency, in respect of which New Zealand is the controlling authority.
3. The past record of the Japanese in respect of whaling in the Antarctic is one of failure to accede to the International Conventions regarding the taking of whales, and of predatory expeditions which threatened the continued existence of the whaling industry and of the whale itself.
4. The operation of Japanese vessels in such an area will also raise security questions for New Zealand, the details of which it is not necessary to mention at the moment, but which the New Zealand Government view with some apprehension.
5. The New Zealand Government therefore dislikes the prospect of the resumption, even temporarily, of Japanese whaling activities in Anrarctic waters, and it considers it most important that no action should be taken which might prejudice any ultimate policy decision concerning Japanese re-admission to, or exclusion from, the Antarctic whaling industry. If, as now seems to be the case, Japan does in fact appear to have whaling facilities available for operation, it is possible that the difficulties might be met by some form of Allied operation.
6. Finally, the New Zealand Government wishes to place on record its surprise that, on a matter of such great importance to New Zealand, it was not consulted, either through the Allied Council or directly, before the issue of the Directive by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

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New Zealand Legation,
Washington, D.C.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

August 23, 1946
DATE:

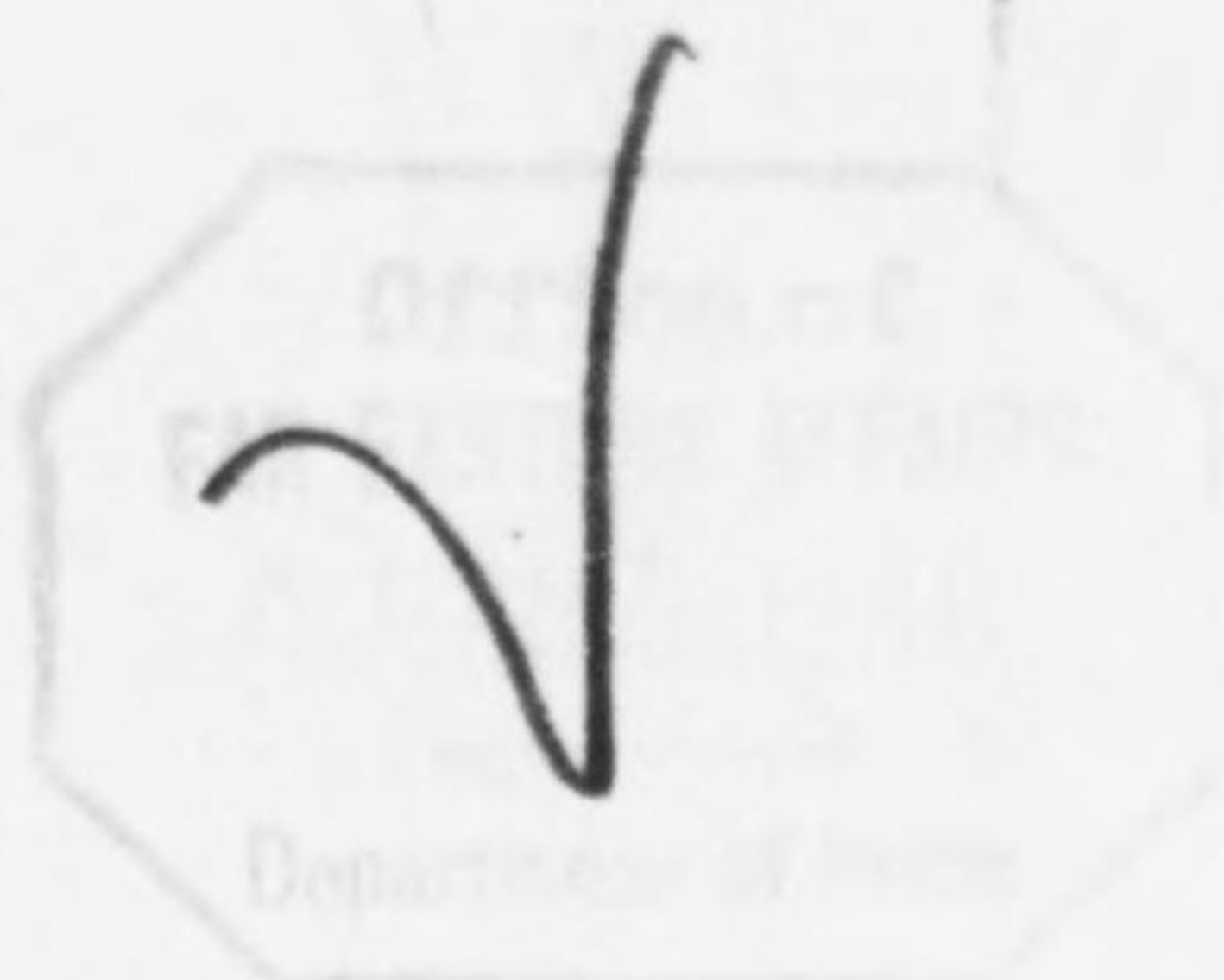
SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling in the Antarctic

PARTICIPANTS: Colonel Powles, First Secretary of
New Zealand Legation.
Mr. Vincent, FE
Mr. Lory, JACOPIES TO: FE - Mr. Vincent
JA - Mr. Borton

Colonel Powles called this afternoon and left a note from his Government in which it protested SCAP's authorization of the Japanese to whale this coming season in the Antarctic. Colonel Powles stated that the Japanese were notorious for their violations of whaling regulations; that there was a question of security involved, as the Japanese whaling vessels would be operating within areas strategically near New Zealand territory and when bad weather arose these Japanese vessels would in all probability request protection in the closest New Zealand port; that no action should be taken which might prejudice any final policy decision concerning Japanese re-admission to, or exclusion from, the Antarctic whaling industry; and that Japanese whaling facilities might be allotted to some of the Allied Powers.

Mr. Vincent stated that inasmuch as there had been several protests regarding Japanese whaling in the Antarctic this matter should be settled as quickly as possible. He said consideration might be given to calling up FEC paper O-35 regarding fishing in Japan and have it broadened to include some policy with respect to Japanese whaling activities. Mr. Vincent then stated that he preferred to keep the matter out of SWNCC and FEC and on a Government-to-Government basis and that a telegram should be immediately dispatched to SCAP asking for a complete picture of Japan's whaling activities as proposed by SCAP because this Government had received so many protests regarding the proposed whaling activities of Japan in the Antarctic this coming season. ~~He also stated that he hoped this would be kept out of SWNCC and FEC and be placed on a Government-to-Government basis.~~

JA:HLory/pa



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

~~HB~~
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: August 23, 1946

SUBJECT: Japanese Whaling in the Antarctic

JKE/Whaling file.

PARTICIPANTS: Colonel Powles, First Secretary of
New Zealand Legation.
Mr. Vincent, FE
Mr. Lory, JA

COPIES TO: FE - Mr. Vincent
JA - Mr. Borton

GPO 1-1493

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JA:HLory/pm

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AIDE-MÉMOIRE

The aide-mémoire of August 23, 1946, presented by the Legation of New Zealand, which sets forth the concern of the Government of New Zealand at the projected whaling expedition by Japanese vessels in the Antarctic region has been studied carefully. The interest and concern of the Government of New Zealand, particularly with regard to the security factors involved, in the extension of Japanese whaling into the Antarctic is understood and appreciated. However, it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that when the reasons back of the approval of this expedition as well as the manner in which it is to be carried out are made clear, much of this concern will be dissipated.

It is desired to point out that the authorization of the expedition by the Supreme Commander for the

DCR - ITP Unit

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Allied Powers was an administrative action taken under Directive No. 20A of November 13, 1945, which has been filed with the Far Eastern Commission in accordance with Paragraph III, 4, of its terms of reference and is also contained in FEC-035. This directive, in paragraph d(1), clearly foresaw the possibility of the Japanese being permitted to engage in whaling under the authorization of the Supreme Commander, and as no member of the Far Eastern Commission had requested the review of this directive, as provided for in paragraph II A, 2, of the terms of reference, the action of the Supreme Commander in approving the expedition was clearly within his authority. This approval was given in the hope that it would help to alleviate the critical world shortage of fats and oils and that it would also contribute to the food supplies of Japan. This latter factor is of particular importance to this Government because of the relationship of the food shortage in Japan to the problems

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of the occupation. With respect to the whale oil which will be produced by the expedition this Government desires to state that all of it, not merely the exportable surplus, will be subject to allocation by the International Emergency Food Council.

The Government of the United States agrees with the Government of New Zealand that the past record of the Japanese in respect of whaling in the Antarctic is bad and in order to ensure against repetition of action in violation of international whaling agreements, strict orders have been issued that all provisions of such agreements shall be observed in their entirety. The Supreme Commander has stated that personnel from his headquarters will accompany the expedition to see that these orders are carried out.

The Supreme Commander has also stated he would heartily welcome the assignment of additional Allied inspectors to the forthcoming whaling expedition should any of the nations concerned wish to offer the services

of such

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of such persons. According to information furnished by the Supreme Commander the maximum number of Allied personnel possible to accommodate on each factory ship is three and it is therefore possible for two Allied inspectors to be assigned to each ship in addition to the inspector from the Supreme Commander's headquarters.

In this connection the Supreme Commander states it is important to point out to the interested governments that accommodations and meals will necessarily be sub-standard. These ships are converted Japanese tankers with the usual minimum accommodations built for Japanese personnel. Allied inspectors must be prepared for considerable personal hardship and therefore it is suggested that individuals selected should, in addition to their professional qualifications, be of a type capable of meeting these conditions in good spirit.

The Supreme Commander has requested that he be informed as soon as possible when any Allied inspectors may be expected to report to the Fisheries Division,

Natural

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Natural Resources Section of this headquarters. It is understood that foreign governments concerned will pay the salaries and provide the necessary equipment and rations of such inspectors as they may assign for duty with the expedition. Inasmuch as it is believed advisable to have equality of pay for all foreign inspectors it is requested that, if it is desired to appoint such inspectors, the Supreme Commander be notified as soon as possible of their salaries.

The question of security which is emphasized by the Government of New Zealand has received considerable attention. This Government has been informed by the Supreme Commander that all Japanese personnel on the expedition will be carefully screened by intelligence officers from his headquarters before being allowed to embark. In addition, Japanese whaling vessels have been prohibited from approaching closer than 12 miles to any land beyond the home islands. The northern boundary of the area in which whaling is authorized is several

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is several hundred miles distant from the metropolitan areas of New Zealand, Australia or Tasmania. Fifteen days prior to the departure of the expedition the Supreme Commander will be notified of the route which it is proposed to take to the whaling grounds. This information can be furnished the Government of New Zealand should it so desire, and if it should wish to provide further security safeguards while the vessels are passing New Zealand territory at a distance greater than 12 miles, recommendations of the Government of New Zealand will be welcome.

It is emphasized that the present proposed expedition is of an emergency character, that it has been authorized for one season only and that in no way does it prejudice any ultimate policy decision concerning Japanese re-admission to, or exclusion from, the Antarctic whaling industry. The Government of the United States agrees that the long-term future of the Japanese whaling industry is a matter for Allied consultation and

decision

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decision. The ultimate disposition of Japanese whaling vessels and other whaling facilities is also agreed to be a matter for mutual discussion and decision among the Allies.

The Supreme Commander has informed the Department of State that the forthcoming expedition will be under complete Allied control, that it will be administered by the Supreme Commander and will be accompanied by personnel from his headquarters. The ships on the expedition will not fly the Japanese flag but will fly a special pennant identifiable as follows: SCAJAP flag 4 feet 6 inches wide by 5 feet 7 inches long, divided diagonally into two right angle triangles from upper left to lower right corners with lower triangle green and upper triangle red. The SCAJAP flag resembles the international flag "O" with the exception that the lower triangle on the SCAJAP flag is green instead of yellow as on the international flag "O".

Because of the strong interest expressed in this matter by the New Zealand and other governments the

Supreme

Supreme Commander states that no possible future whaling expeditions by Japanese vessels will be approved without prior consultation with the various governments concerned, particularly concerning the security aspects involved.

In view of the above considerations it is the hope of the Government of the United States that the objections of the Government of New Zealand to the proposed expedition may be withdrawn.

A true copy of the signed original

OCT 4 1946

Department of State,

Washington, October 4 1946

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MEMORANDUM

With reference to the description of the flag to be used by the Antarctic whaling expedition communicated to the New Zealand Legation by the Department of State in its aide-mémoire of October 4, 1946, information has now been received to the effect that the flag will consist of the SCAJAP flag "E" instead of SCAJAP flag "O" as previously stated. Notification of the extension of this flag to whaling is being given internationally by the Navy Department at Washington, and locally by the Supreme Commander at Tokyo.

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DOR TTP Unit

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Department of State,

Washington, November 21 1946

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*Return to M.L.S. - Rm. 355**- October 4, 1946.
(Date checked
with mail rm.)*

AIDE-MÉMOIRE

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The Government of the United States agrees with the Government of New Zealand that the past record of the Japanese in respect of whaling in the Antarctic is bad and in order to ensure against repetition of action in violation of international whaling agreements, strict orders have been issued that all provisions of such agreements shall be observed in their entirety. The Supreme Commander has stated that personnel from his headquarters will accompany the expedition to see that these orders are carried out.

The Supreme Commander has also stated he would heartily welcome the assignment of additional Allied inspectors to the forthcoming whaling expedition should any of the nations concerned wish to offer the services of such

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of such persons. According to information furnished by the Supreme Commander the maximum number of Allied personnel possible to accommodate on each factory ship is three and it is therefore possible for two Allied inspectors to be assigned to each ship in addition to the inspector from the Supreme Commander's headquarters.

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decision. The ultimate disposition of Japanese whaling vessels and other whaling facilities is also agreed to be a matter for mutual discussion and decision among the Allies.

The Supreme Commander has informed the Department of State that the forthcoming expedition will be under complete Allied control, that it will be administered by the Supreme Commander and will be accompanied by personnel from his headquarters. The ships on the expedition will not fly the Japanese flag but will fly a special pennant identifiable as follows: SCAJAP flag 4 feet 6 inches wide by 8 feet 7 inches long, divided diagonally into two right angle triangles from upper left to lower right corners with lower triangle green and upper triangle red. The SCAJAP flag resembles the international flag "O" with the exception that the lower triangle on the SCAJAP flag is green instead of yellow as on the international flag "O".

Because of the strong interest expressed in this matter by the New Zealand and other governments the

Supreme

-8-

Supreme Commander states that no possible future whaling expeditions by Japanese vessels will be approved without prior consultation with the various governments concerned, particularly concerning the security aspects involved.

In view of the above considerations it is the hope of the Government of the United States that the objections of the Government of New Zealand to the proposed expedition may be withdrawn.

A true copy of
the signed original.

Department of State,

Washington, *October 4, 1946*

JA:JMallison:mle
10-3-46

FE IR JK BC

ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH
4-X

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

Action: ITP

Canberra

Info:

Dated August 27, 1946

EUR

Rec'd 10:08 a.m., 27th.

FE

CONFIDENTIAL

ESP

Control 8703

A-C

A-H

OCD

DC/R

Paraphrase before communicating to anyone.

SECSTATE

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION
no reply required ERUS
AUG 28 1946
9/5/46
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

170, August 27, 4 a.m.

Legation reliably informed consultations now proceeding between Australian, New Zealand and UK Governments respecting MacArthur's announced intention permit Japs conduct whaling operations in Antarctic and that joint representations will probably shortly be made to US to reconsider action and to arrange for whaling in Antarctic to be conducted under Allied direction rather than Jap but using Jap equipment and largely Jap personnel. Informal External Affairs opinion is that in important matter of this nature, MacArthur should have consulted Allied Council for Japan. Acheson on August 19th telegraphed Legation statement by MacArthur spokesman explaining Supreme Commander's reasons for granting Japs permission to fish for whale in Antarctic and requested Legation give statement to Australian press. Legation refrained from taking action requested feeling matter was controversial and such action on part of Mission would be resented by Australian Government. Matter reported fully Legation despatch 1420, August 22nd.

894.628/8-2746

ITP/D

ITP	✓
FE	✓
ESP	
A-C	✓
A-H	
OCD	
DC/R	

LMS:EJS

CONFIDENTIAL

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REGISTERED MAIL
SEP 2 1946
no dist.

RUSSELL

SEP 17 1946

MESSAGE CENTER
FILED

946 AUG 27 PM 4 50

OFFICE OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE
POLICY

LRC

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE 71

ACTION COPY

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Tokyo via War

Dated August 28, 1946

Rec'd 11:41 a.m., 29th

file 9-30-46

9

Action: ITP

Info:

EUR

FE

DC/L

ESP

A-C

A-H

OCD

FC

DC/R

SECRET

Control 9577

No paraphrase necessary.

SECSTATE

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

no reply required
AUG 30 1946 *EARUS*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Unnumbered, August 28.

Reurad (dtg 030334Z) (State serial 426, August 2nd, 6 p.m.) dated 4 August 1946.

Additional catch of fish from area as extended 22 June 1946 will not be used for export.

2. Additional fish catch will amount to about 3 to 5 thousand metric tons per month from area extended 22 June. On a rice equivalent caloric basis, every pound of fish caught reduces the need for food imports by an equivalent amount. Also, fish is the most important source of animal protein in the Japanese diet and from a nutritional standpoint is more important than its caloric content indicates. Fish will also aid in compensating for soybeans, the next important source of protein, which cannot be imported as in the past.

3. Current annual fish consumption forms approximately 4.8% of the total caloric intake and from 90% to 94% of the total animal protein in Japanese diet.

4. No substantial increase in the catch of fish from the formerly authorized area is possible by using larger or more fishing vessels. Both large and small vessels are now used.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
LIAISON OFFICE
OCT 4 1946

R	✓
ITP	✓
OP	✓
ILE	✓
IR	✓
LA	✓
DWD	

894.628/8-2846

Confidential File

JSP
SECRET
OM IN 6344

MESSAGE UNSENT

MESSAGE CENTER

SEP 30 1946
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OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTDATE:
September 4, 1946

TO : IR - Mr. Flory
FROM : JK - Mr. Whitman
SUBJECT: Charts of whale capture for Antarctic
season 1935 to 1941.

Hope you have fun with this item.

R/W

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES DIVISION

SEP 5 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP - 5 1946

3.c. transm. to Gelmoo 9/6

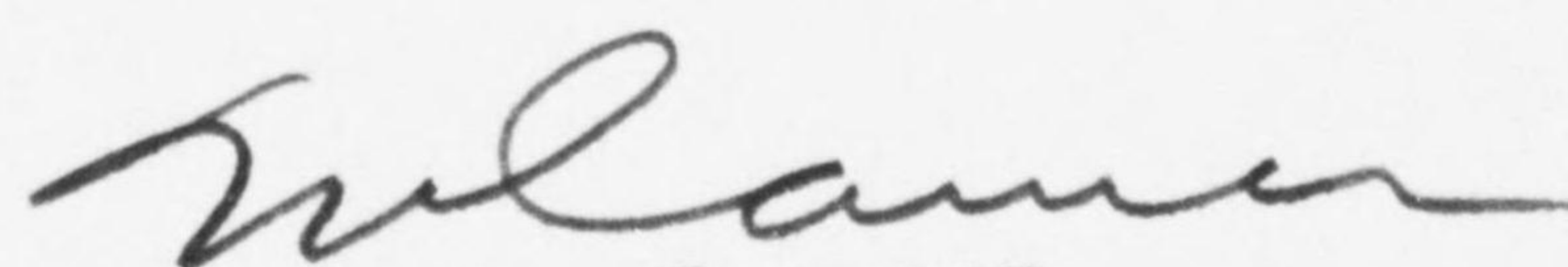
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 3, 1946

JK
Mr. Roswell Whitman

Attached is a letter from the Civil Affairs Division together with several charts relative to Japanese whaling activities, prepared by the Japanese Whaling Association. The letter and attachments are forwarded to you for information and appropriate action.


Warde M. Cameron
Executive Assistant

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP - 4 1946



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

file

HR

WDSKA 014 Japan

29 August 1946



Honorable J. H. Hilldring
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Hilldring:

Transmitted herewith are charts showing the location of whale capture for the Antarctic seasons 1935 to 1941 which were drawn up by the Japanese Whaling Association under the supervision of the Japanese Bureau of Fisheries.

This represents additional information obtained from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers relative to Japanese whaling activities in the Antarctic Ocean and supplements material furnished in answer to the request of the State Department, made personally by Mr. Ross Whitman of your Department, prior to 25 January 1946.

Sincerely yours,

O P Echols

O. P. ECHOLS
Major General, USA
Chief, Civil Affairs Division

Incls.
As noted above

894.628/8-2946

CS/A

JK
JK
W

APR 13 1948

FILED



WHALING DATA

捕 鯨 資

6TH EDITION (1)

第 六 輯 / (一)

CHARTS SHOWING ANTARCTIC WHALING

南 冰 洋 捕 鯨 漁

NIPPON HOGEIGYO SUISAN KUMIAI (JAPANESE WHALING)

日 本 捕 鯨 業 水 産 組

(代 膾 寫)

WHALING DATA

捕 鯨 資 料

6TH EDITION (1)

第 六 輯 (一)

MAPS SHOWING ANTARCTIC WHALING GROUNDS

冰 洋 捕 鯨 漁 場 圖

NIPPON HOGEIGYO SUISAN KUMIAI (JAPANESE WHALING ASSOCIATION)

日 本 捕 鯨 業 水 產 組 合

(代 贈 寫)

部
外
秘

DATA

資料

(1)

ノ (一)

Whaling Grounds

鯨漁場圖

(JAPANESE WHALING ASSOCIATION)

業水産組合

管 寫)

FW 894.618/8-2946

FOREWORD

凡 例

- FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING REFERENCE MATERIAL TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERS AND OTHERS TO THE WHALING INDUSTRY, THIS EDITION WAS COMPILED FROM SHIPS' LOGS AND FROM DAILY RECORDS DISPATCHED YEARLY BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
- 1) 本輯ハ組合員其ノ他捕鯨關係者ノ爲メ各種ノ參考資料ヲ提供ス
テ毎年農林省ヨリ派遣セララルル監督官ノ日誌及航海日誌ニ基キ
モノナリ
- THIS EDITION WAS COMPILED UNDER THE CHIEF SUPERVISION OF THE WHALING SECTION, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.
- 2) 本輯ハ主トシテ農林省水産局捕鯨係ノ指導ノ下ニ編纂ス

1942 May
昭和十七年五月

JAPANESE WHALING ASSOCIATION
日本捕鯨業水産

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3	昭和	1936	年	FEB.	二月	17	昭和	1939	年	二月
4	昭和	1936	年	NOV.	十一月	18	昭和	1939	年	十一月
5	昭和	1936	年	DEC.	十二月	19	昭和	1939	年	十二月
6	昭和	1937	年	JAN.	一月	20	昭和	1939	年	十二月
7	昭和	1937	年	FEB.	二月	21	昭和	1940	年	一月
8	昭和	1937	年	MAR.	三月	22	昭和	1940	年	二月
9	昭和	1937	年	NOV.	十一月	23	昭和	1940	年	十一月
10	昭和	1937	年	DEC.	十二月	24	昭和	1940	年	十二月
11	昭和	1938	年	JAN.	一月	25	昭和	1940	年	十二月
12	昭和	1938	年	FEB.	二月	26	昭和	1941	年	一月
13	昭和	1938	年	MAR.	三月	27	昭和	1941	年	二月
14	昭和	1938	年	NOV.	十一月	28	昭和	1941	年	十一月

FOREWORD

凡 例

REFERENCE MATERIAL TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERS AND OTHERS RELATED

關係者ノ爲メ各種ノ參考資料ヲ提供スル目的ヲ以

AND WAS COMPILED FROM SHIPS' LOGS AND FROM DAILY RECORDS KEPT BY SUPERVISORS

ラルル監督官ノ日誌及航海日誌ニ基キ編纂セラル

OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

THE CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF THE WHALING SECTION, BUREAU OF FISHERIES,

産局捕鯨係ノ指導ノ下ニ編纂ス

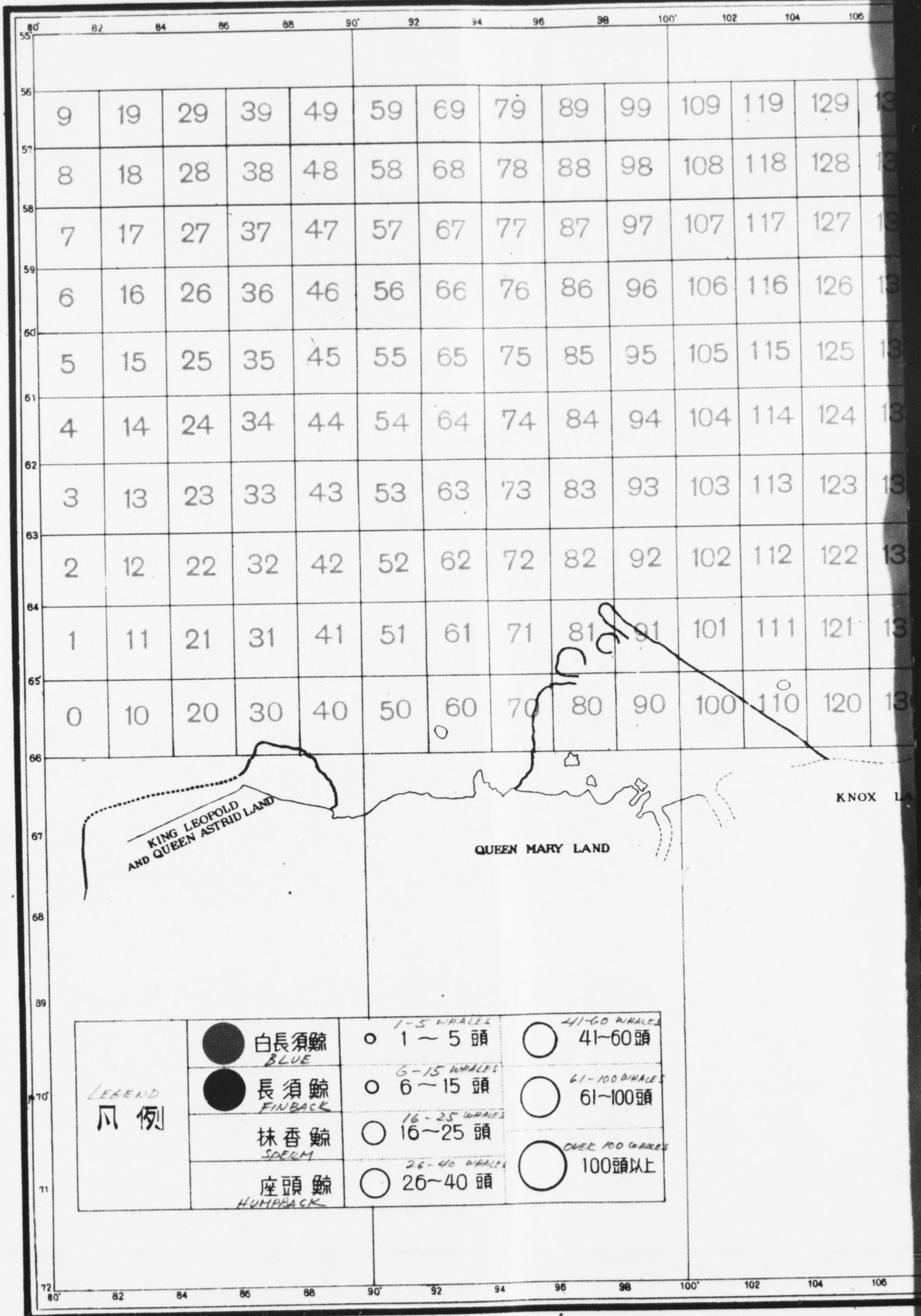
JAPANESE WHALING ASSOCIATION 日本捕鯨業水産組合

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NOV. 一 月	18	昭和	1939 十 四 年	MAR. 三 月
DEC. 二 月	19	昭和	1939 十 四 年	NOV. 一 月
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FEB. 二 月	21	昭和	1940 十 五 年	JAN. 一 月
MAR. 三 月	22	昭和	1940 十 五 年	FEB. 二 月
NOV. 一 月	23	昭和	1940 十 五 年	MAR. 三 月
DEC. 二 月	24	昭和	1940 十 五 年	NOV. 一 月
JAN. 一 月	25	昭和	1940 十 五 年	DEC. 二 月
FEB. 二 月	26	昭和	1941 十 六 年	JAN. 一 月
MAR. 三 月	27	昭和	1941 十 六 年	FEB. 二 月
NOV. 一 月	28	昭和	1941 十 六 年	MAR. 三 月

昭和10



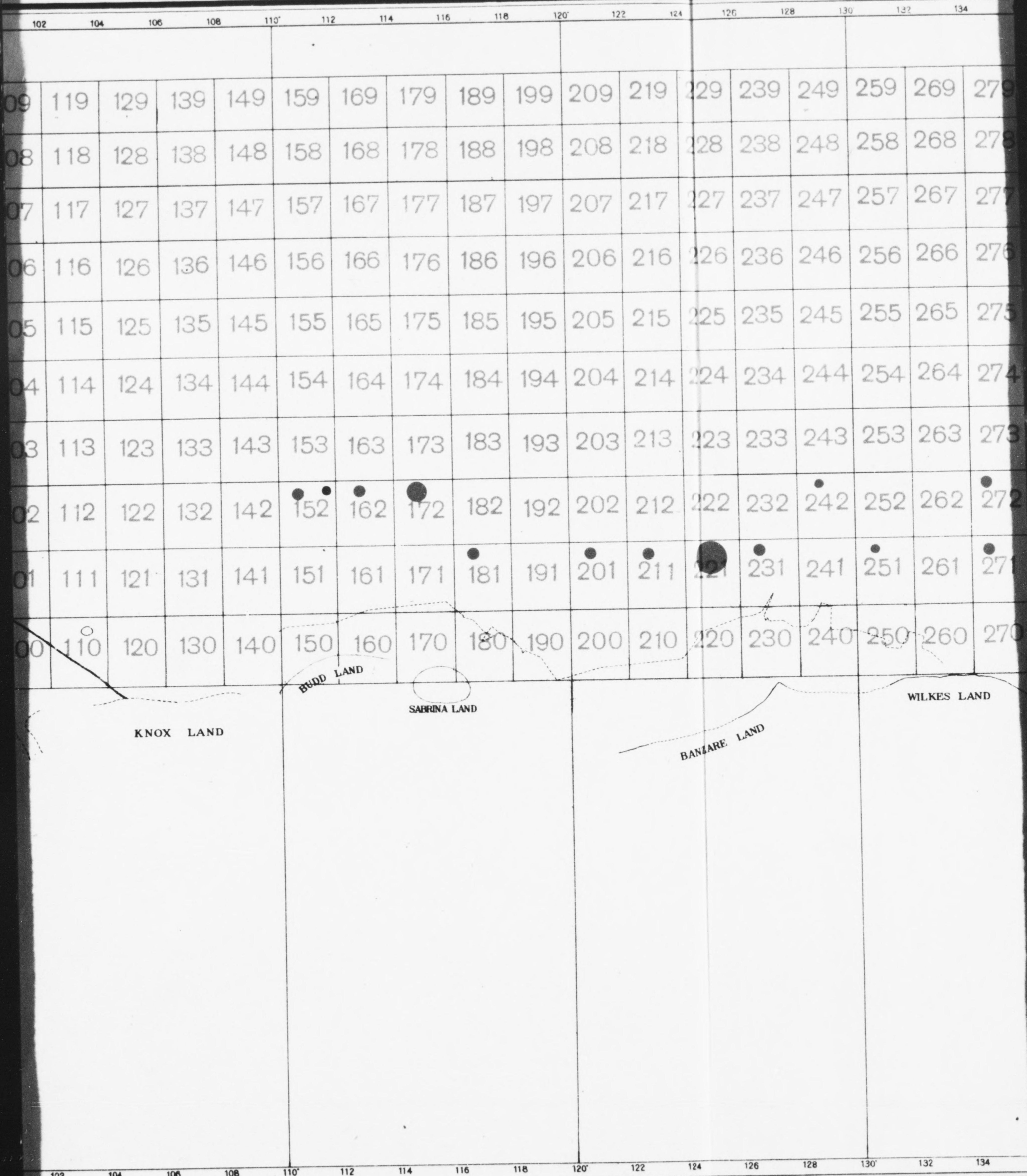
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	● 長須鯨 FINBACK	○ 6-15 WHALES 6-15 頭	○ 61-100 WHALES 61-100 頭
	○ 抹香鯨 SPERM	○ 16-25 WHALES 16-25 頭	○ OVER 100 WHALES 100 頭以上
	○ 座頭鯨 HUMPBAC	○ 26-40 WHALES 26-40 頭	

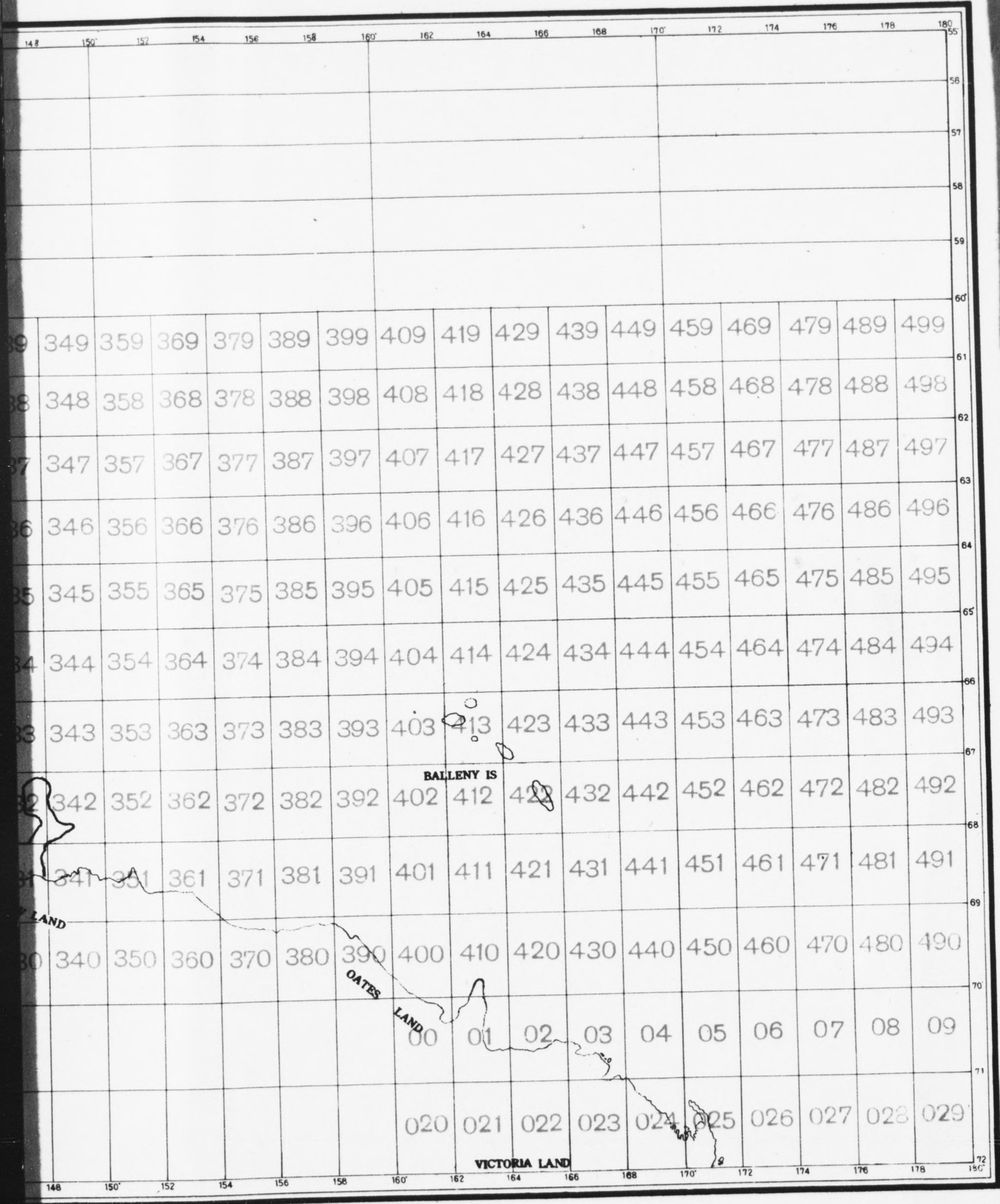
CHART SHOWING ANTARCTIC WHALING GROUNDS

南氷洋捕鯨漁場

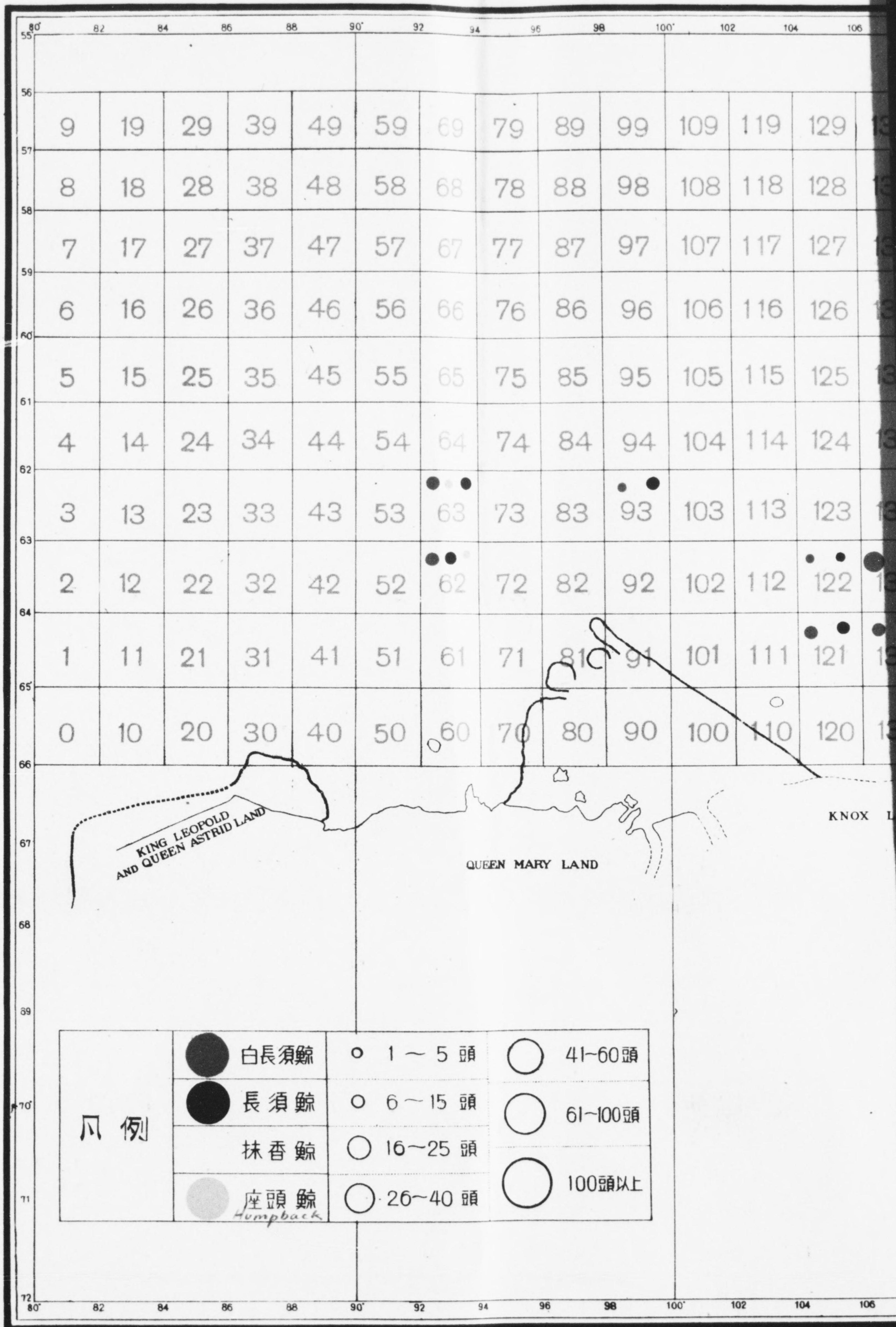
(海圖南大洋第1及第4二據ル)

Dec. 1935
昭和10年12月





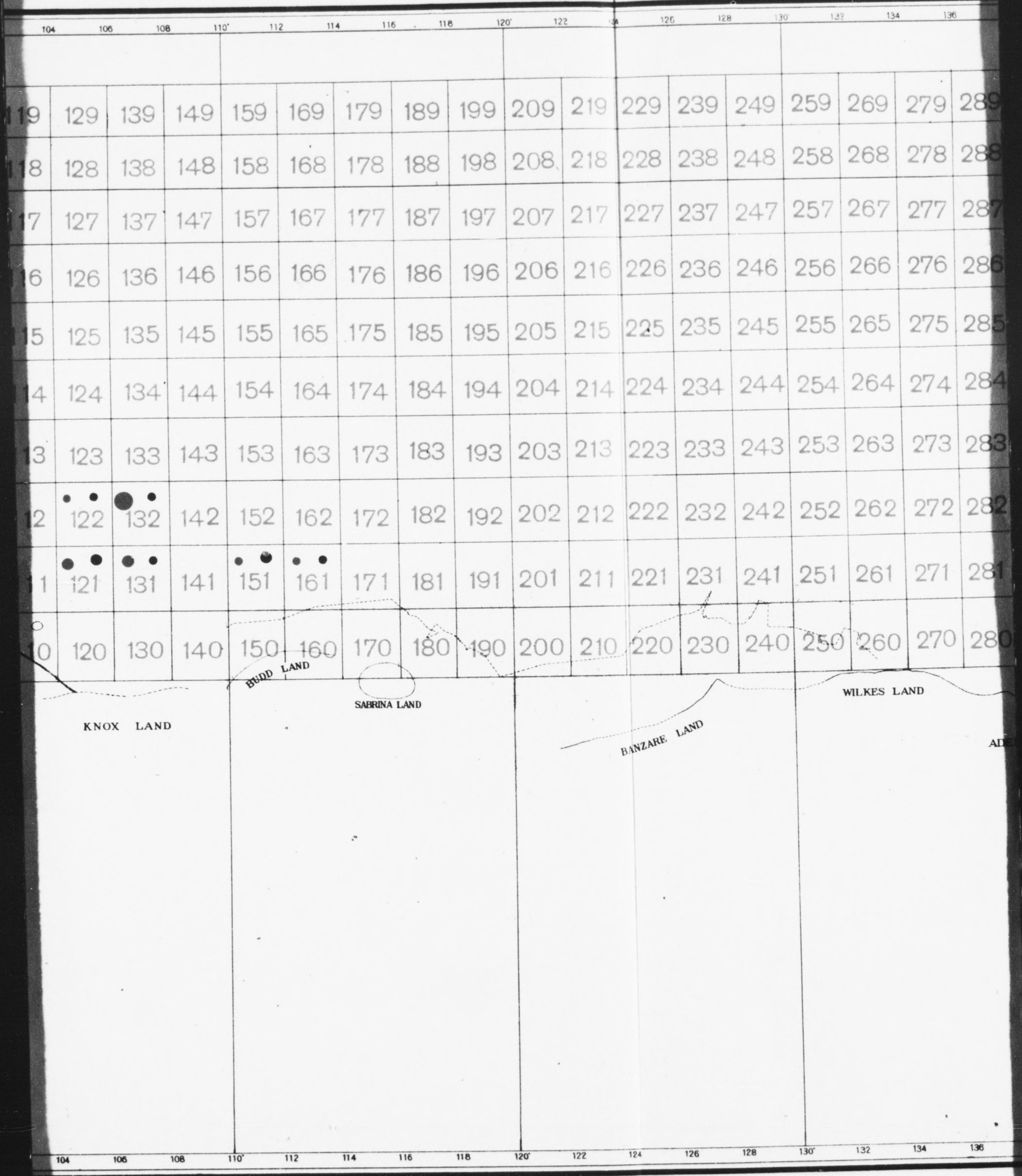
昭和



Jan, 1936
昭和11年1月

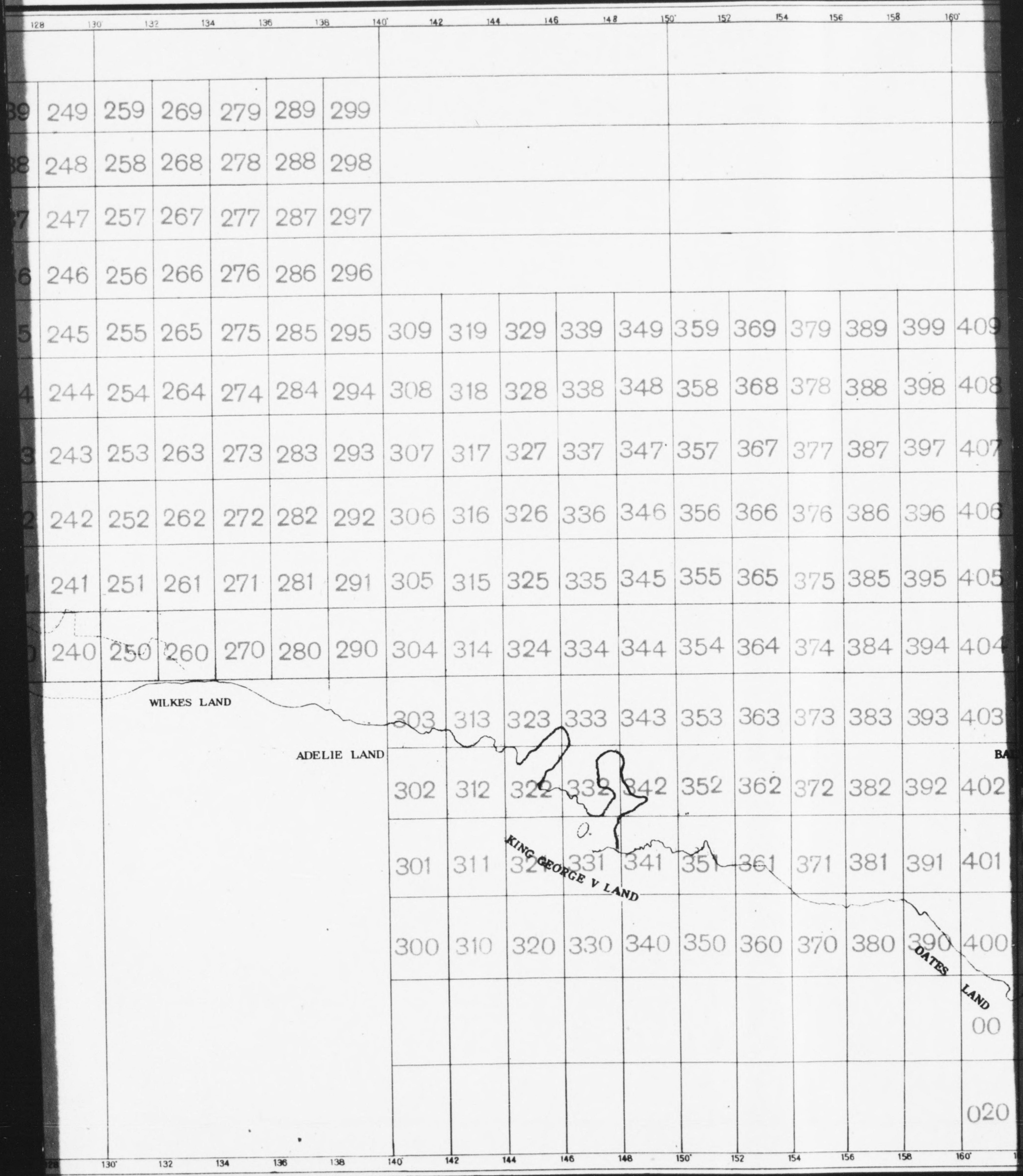
南氷洋捕鯨漁場圖

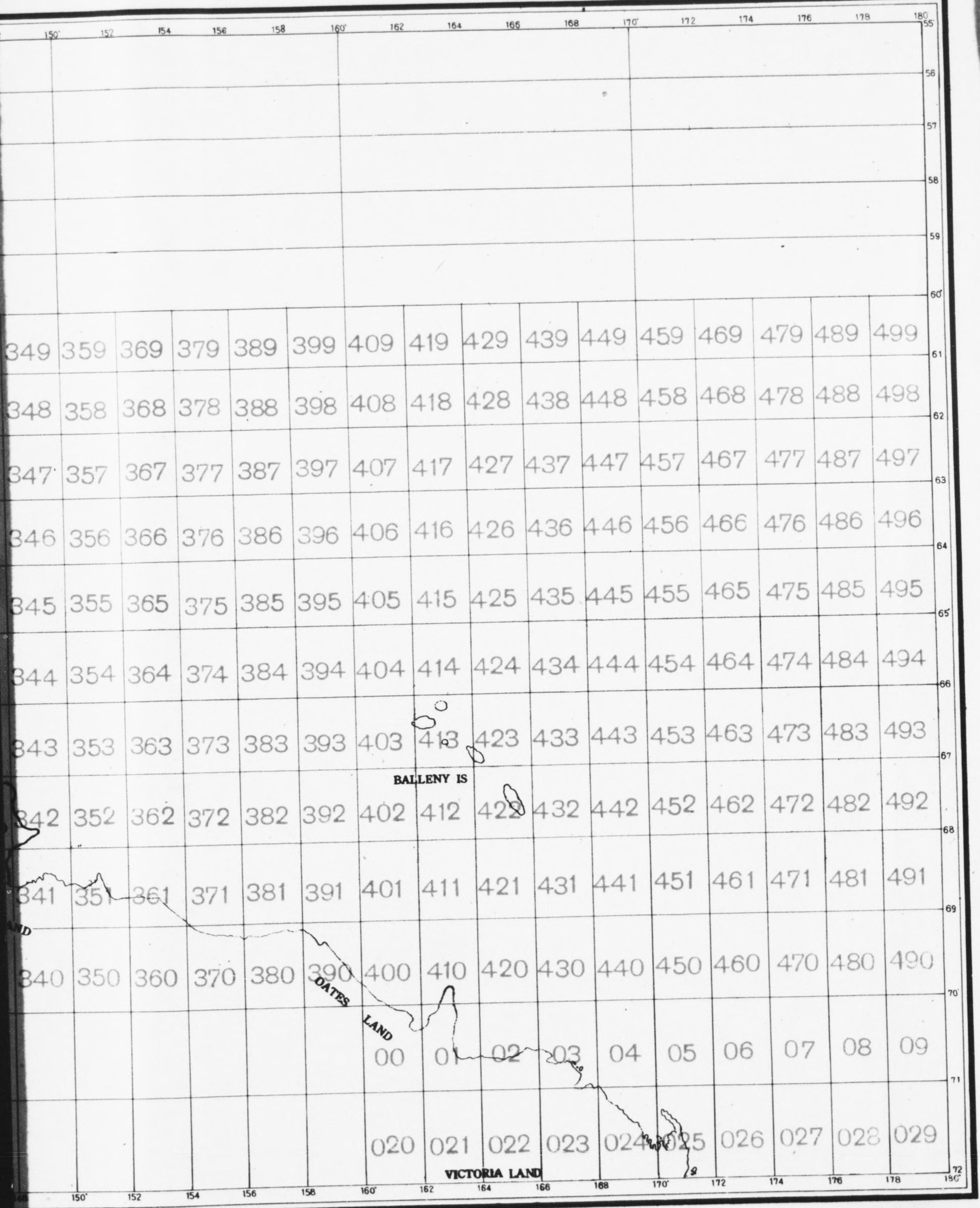
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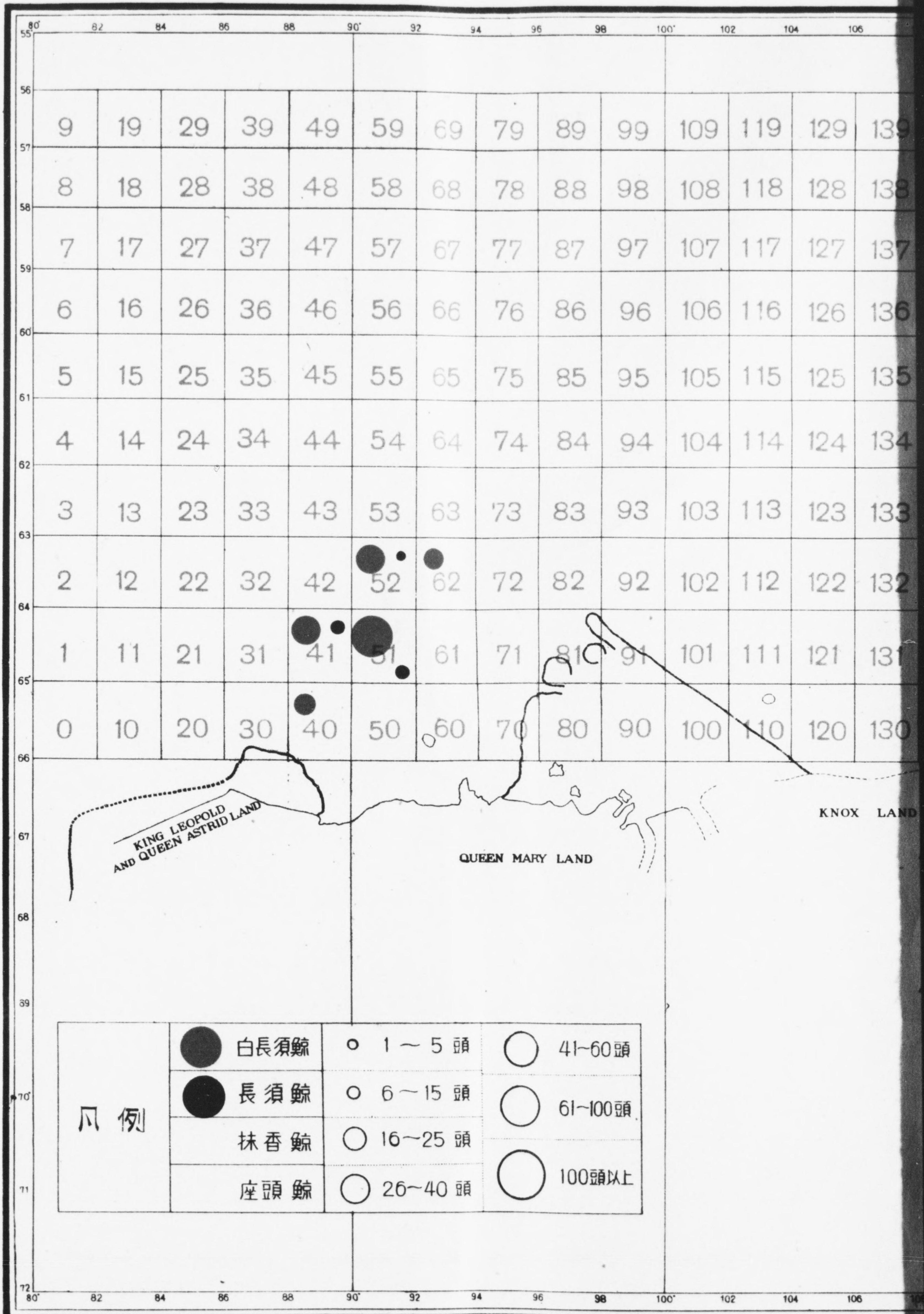
捕鯨漁場圖

南大洋第1及第4ニ據ル)





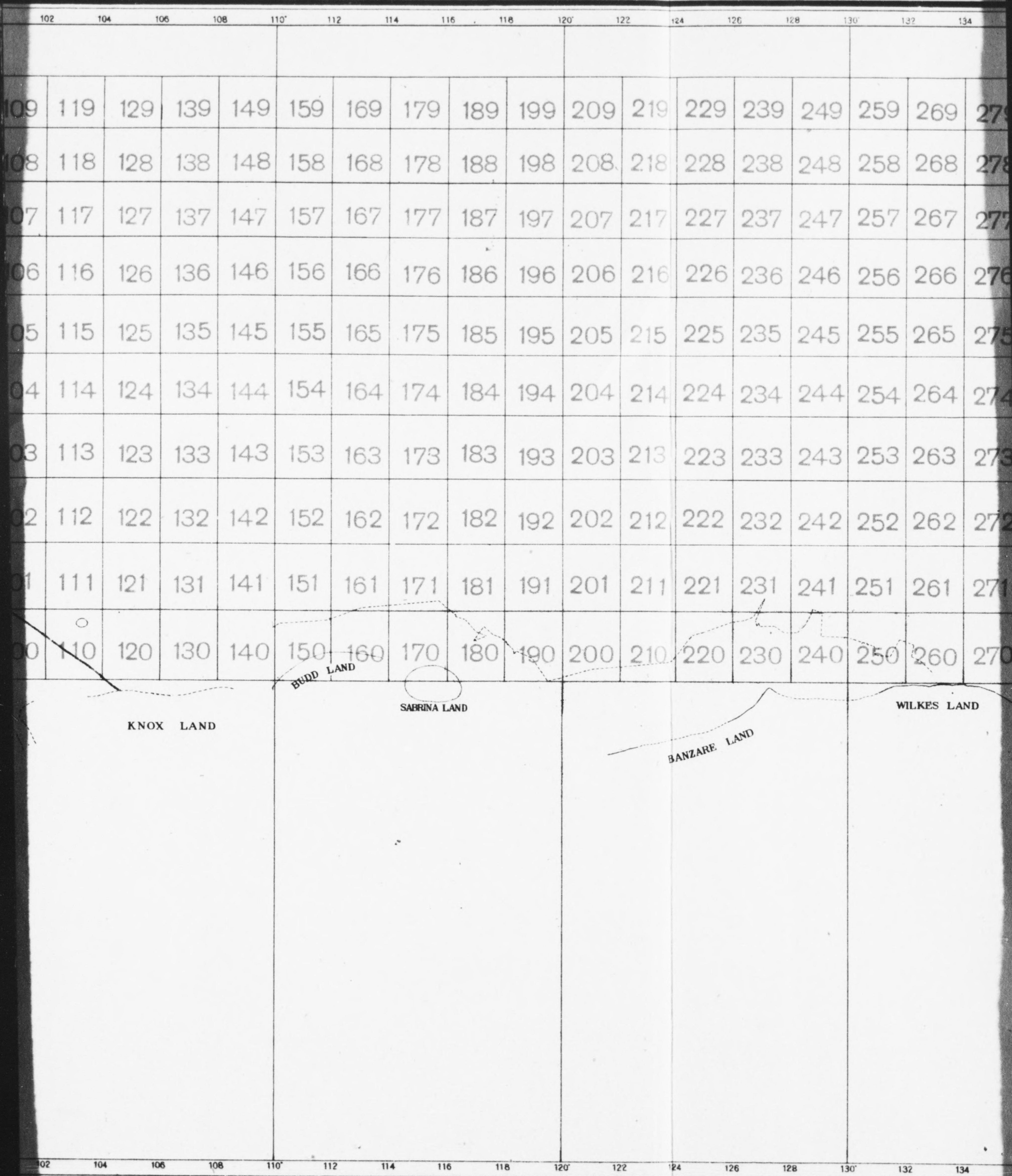
FEB 11
昭和11



FEB. 1936
昭和11年2月

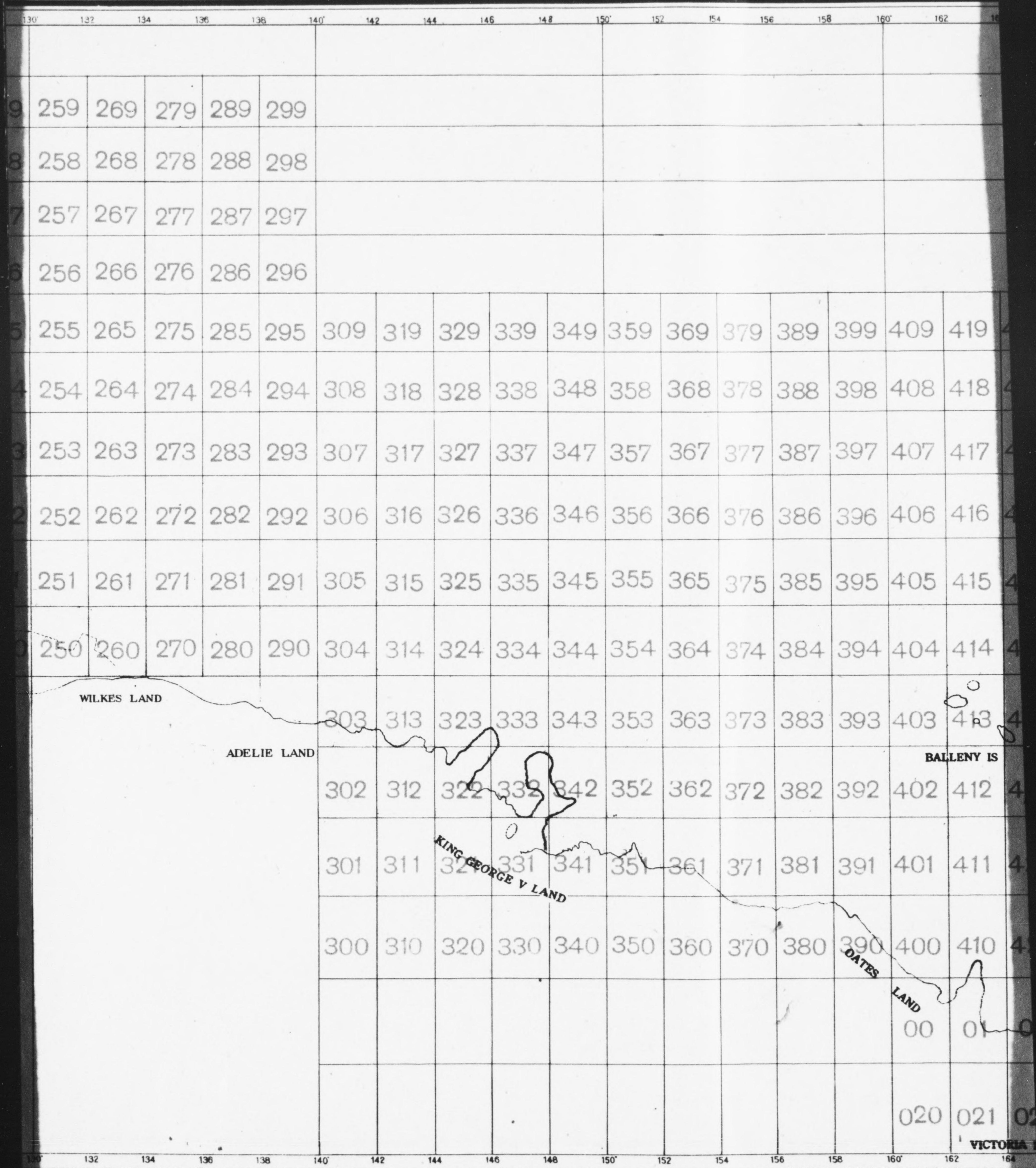
南氷洋捕鯨漁場

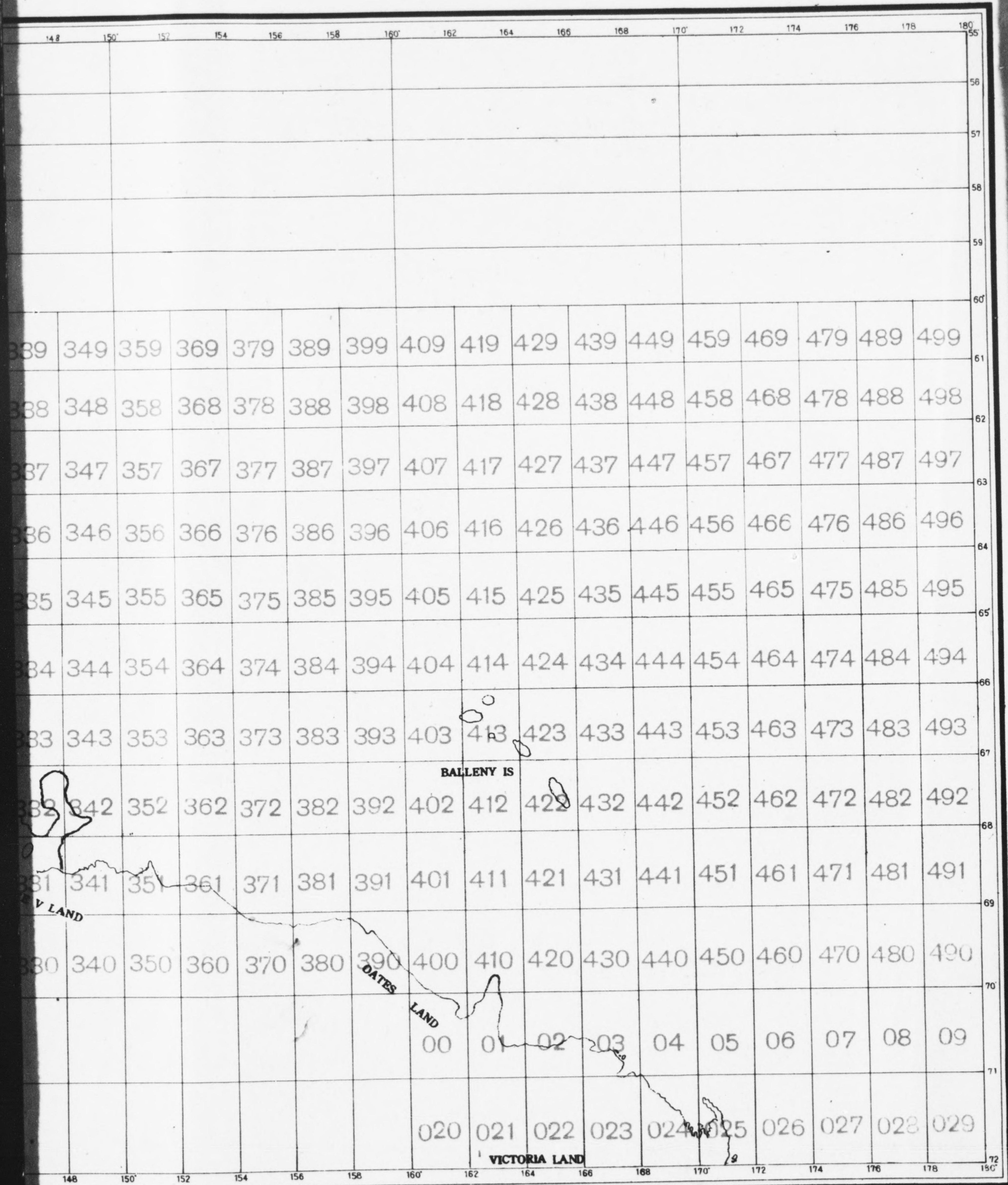
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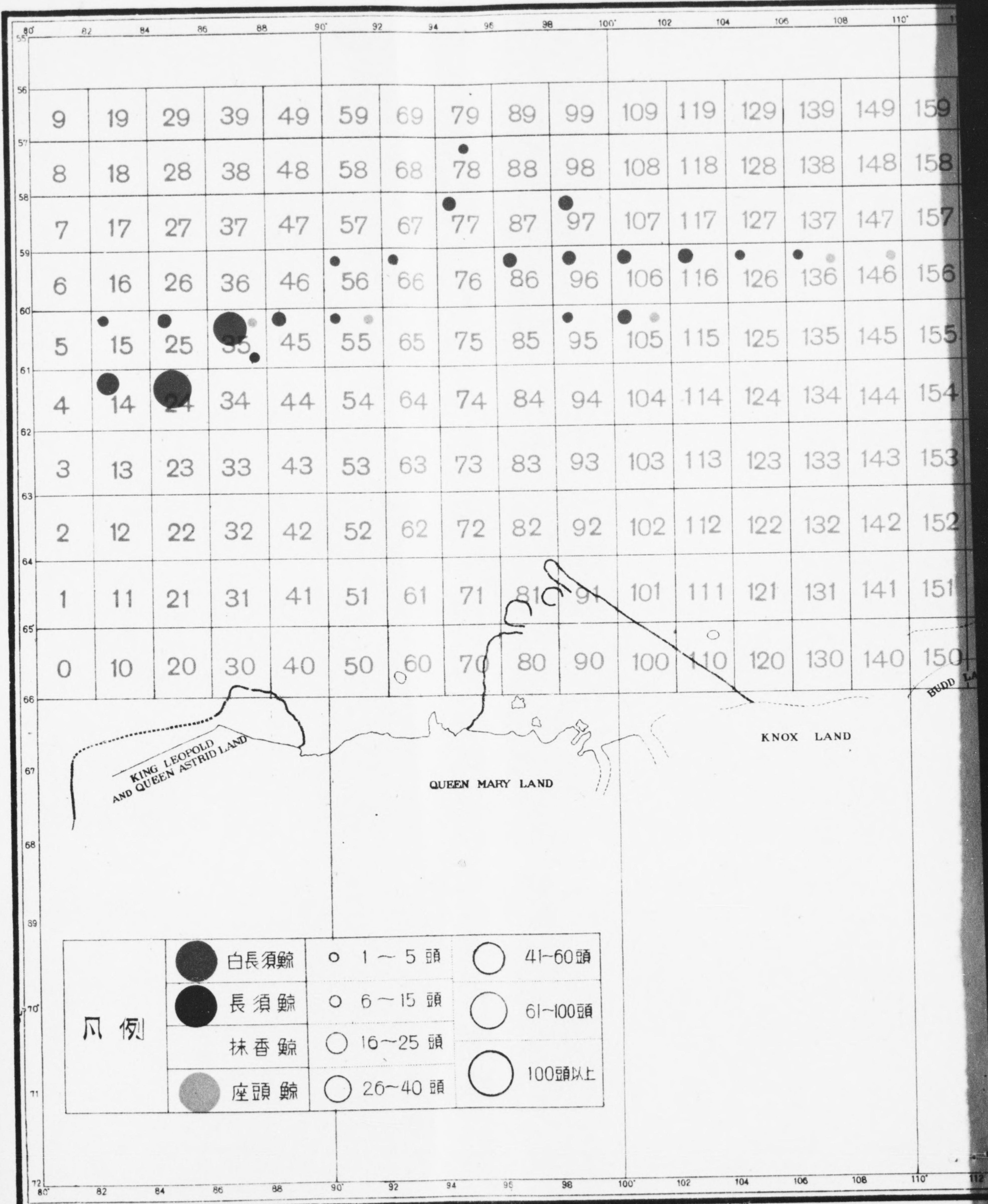
鯨 漁 場 圖

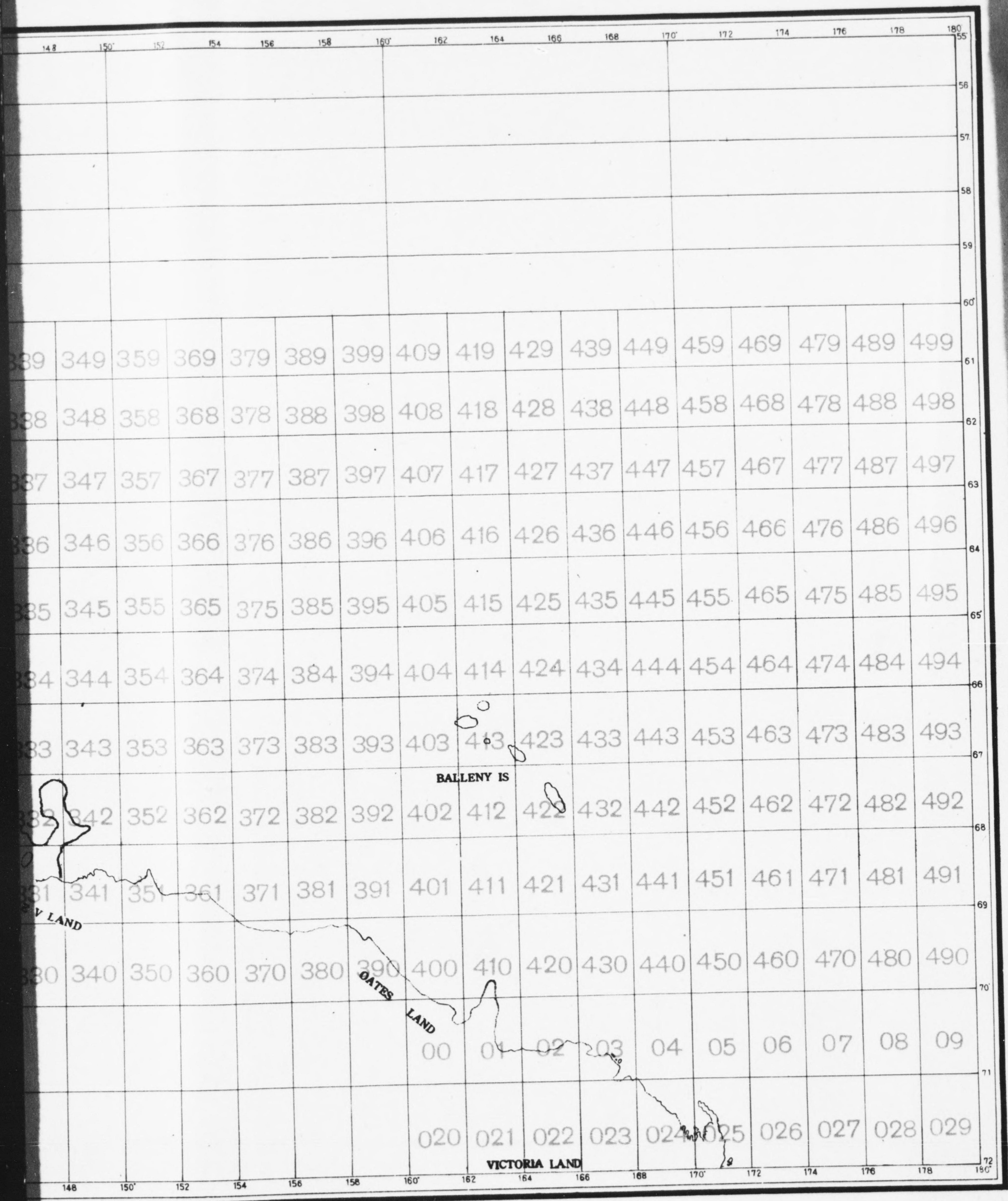
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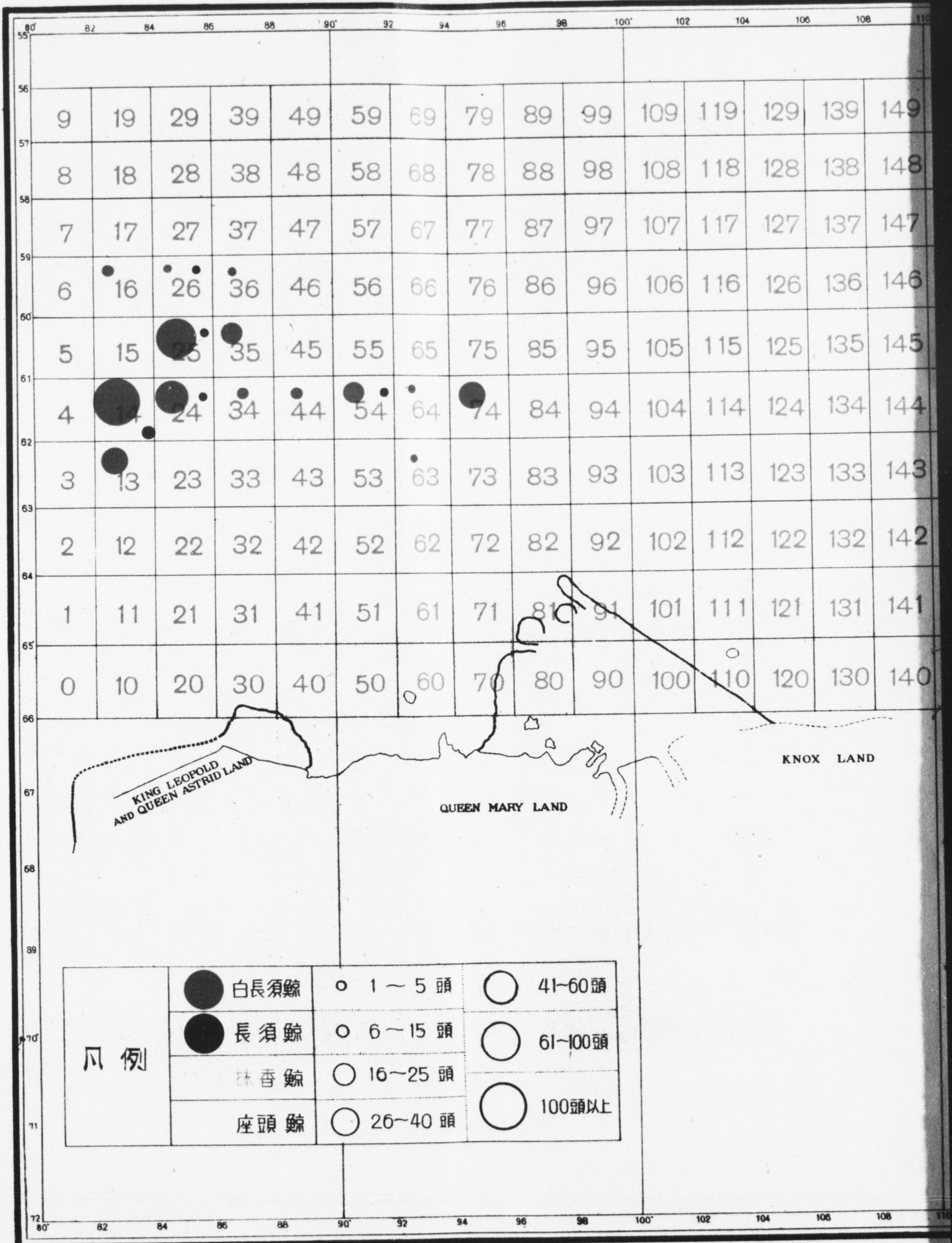


Nov. 1936
昭和11年11月





Dec 1936
昭和11年12月



Dec. 1936
昭和11年12月

南水洋捕鯨漁場

(海圖南大洋第1及第4二據ル)

