

whales for at least two years, and provision has been made accordingly in the Protocol (Article 2). In this sector commercial whaling has not hitherto been prosecuted, but the evidence acquired by the Discovery Committee shows that it is frequented by baleen whales, and the Conference agreed that it was highly desirable that the immunity which whales in this area had hitherto enjoyed should be maintained. Little information is available as to the extent to which whales from this area travel into the adjoining areas, or *vice versa*, but there is reason to think that such movement does, to some extent, take place, and that therefore the protection provided in this area may have useful results.

15. With regard to method (g), certain doubts having arisen already as to the limits of the Greenland Sea referred to in Article 9 of the Principal Agreement and as to the extent to which the Arctic Ocean is included within the area protected by that Article, it was suggested that the whole of the waters North of 66° North Latitude should be brought under protection, and that to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans and to the closed areas of the Pacific Ocean should be added their respective dependent waters. The Japanese Delegation, however, asked for a concession permitting whaling in the Arctic Ocean north of the Pacific Ocean, between 66° North Latitude and 72° North Latitude. In view of the satisfactory declaration as to the position of the Japanese Government referred to in paragraph 3, the Conference agreed to exclude these waters from the restriction. Provision to meet these points has accordingly been made in the Protocol (Article 7).

16. In the fifth paragraph of the Final Act of the Conference of last year attention was drawn to the risk that the restrictions imposed on pelagic whaling might lead to a development of whaling from land stations, and the Governments were accordingly advised to place themselves in a po-

mindst 2 Aar skal være et Tilflugtssted for Hvaler, og Regler i Overensstemmelse hermed er blevet fastsat i Protokollen (Artikel 2). I dette Omraade har erhvervs-mæssig Hvalfangst hidtil ikke fundet Sted, men Beviser fremskaffet af „Discovery Committee“ viser, at der i Omraadet ofte findes Bardehvaler, og Konferencen enedes om, at det vilde være i høj Grad ønskeligt, at den Immunitet, som Hvalerne i dette Omraade hidtil har haft, opretholdes. Der foreligger kun faa Oplysninger om, i hvilket Omfang Hvaler fra dette Omraade vandrer til tilgrænsende Omraader eller omvendt, men der er Grund til at tro, at saadanne Bevægelser i nogen Udstrækning finder Sted, og at Beskyttelse i dette Omraade derfor vil give nyttige Resultater.

15. Med Hensyn til den under g anviste Metode er der allerede opstaaet Tvivl om Grænserne for Grønlandshavet, til hvilket der refereres i Artikel 9 i Hovedoverenskomsten samt om, i hvilken Udstrækning Ishavet er indbefattet i det under denne Artikel beskyttede Omraade; det blev foreslaaet, at hele Vandomraadet norden for 66° nordlig Bredde skulde beskyttes, og at der til Atlanterhavet, det indiske Ocean og de fredede Omraader i Stillehavet skulde føjes de tilgrænsende Vande. Den japanske Delegation anmodede imidlertid om en Indrømmelse gaaende ud paa at tillade Hvalfangst i Ishavet norden for Stillehavet mellem 66° nordlig Bredde og 72° nordlig Bredde. I Betragtning af den tilfredsstillende Erklæring om den japanske Regerings Stilling, omtalt i Stk. 3, enedes Konferencen om at undtage disse Vande fra Begrænsningen. Til Imødekommen heraf er der i Protokollen (Artikel 7) indsat en Bestemmelse desangaaende.

16. I Stk. 5 i Slutprotokollen fra sidste Aars Konference henledtes Opmærksomheden paa den Fare, der laa i, at de Restriktioner, der var paalagt den pelagiske Hvalfangst, eventuelt kunde føre til en Udvidelse af Hvalfangst fra Landstationerne, og Regeringerne anmodedes derfor om at