

SEA TURTLES-INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE

HIMB

AFTER FEB 13, 1975

FILE OF GEORGE H. BALAZS

society for the study of amphibians and reptiles

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Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your kind offer of 6 February.
We have no one reviewing the Journal's Biological
Conservation and Micronesia and I will place your
name as our reviewer for these publications.

Sincerely,

Max A. Nickerson

Max A. Nickerson, PhD
Editor - HR

Mike McCoy

MAN:sue



University of Hawaii at Manoa

RE: 0194

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

March 15, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Richard E. Marland, Director, OEQC

FROM: Doak C. Cox, Director

RE: Review of Draft EIS Listing of the Green Sea Turtle (Chelonia mydas), Loggerhead Sea Turtle (Caretta caretta), and Pacific Ridley Sea Turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea) as Threatened Species Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

This review of the above cited DEIS has been prepared with the assistance of Robert Muller, Department of General Science, and Jacquelin Miller of the Environmental Center. Time did not permit our usual broad based review. George Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology provided us with a copy of his earlier review of the DEIS which was transmitted directly to Robert W. Schoning of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The DEIS seems to adequately address the potential environmental impacts that will result from the proposed action. With regard to specific suggestions of George Balazs, our brief review would indicate our general concurrence with the concerns he has expressed.

A few comments directed more toward providing additional background material on the project rather than a critique of the EIS are offered for your information.

Pg. 21. Presented are estimates of survival from 1-3% to 0.1%. If a female turtle reproduces every three years and produces from 500-1000 eggs per spawning season and, as cited on page 8 of DEIS, can live 50 years, then she will produce several thousand eggs during her lifetime. This iteroparous pattern of reproduction is typical for species with highly variable mortality of the very young. Only two of the thousands of eggs have to survive, for the population to remain stable. If anything, the above estimates of survival may be too high.

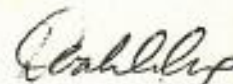
Pg. 36. The DEIS cites Lund (1974) in that a small amount of nesting activity has recently been recognized along the Florida coast, whereas prior to the 1950's, no nests had been discovered during the twentieth century. This recent nesting suggests that while the adult turtles tenaciously return to the same beach to nest, the young female spawning for the first time is not so restricted.

Further evidence for this behavior was cited by Dr. Muller based on observations he made while visiting Merir, an island in the Palau district. Prior to a typhoon in 1968, the small, 200 acre island was inhabited and turtles were not known to nest on the beaches. However, after the island was devastated by the storm and became uninhabited, turtles began nesting along the beaches. High levels of nesting activity were observed on June 24, 1973.

Pg. 89. We would agree that the traditional hunters of sea turtles as a source of meat, such as the Carolinians or the Marshallese islanders in the Trust Territory should be exempted from the prohibition as long as the turtles are consumed locally. Restriction of the sale of any turtle parts, such as the shell, should be strictly enforced.

Perhaps the permission for local consumption could be tied to the local enforcement of a total ban on the taking of turtle eggs. It is likely that the single most severe and devastating impact on the survival of the turtle populations is the human predation on the eggs.

We appreciate the opportunity to have commented on the DEIS document and to have offered certain comments relative to the intent of the project itself. The information provided in the DEIS and in our review strongly supports the contention that these three species are threatened and we concur that they should be so designated according to the Endangered Species Act of 1973.



Doak C. Cox
Director

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES

March 24, 1976

Mr. George H. Balazs
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

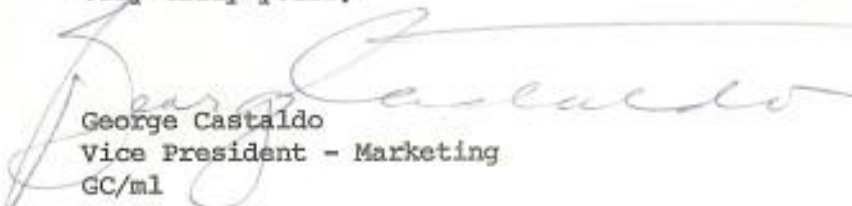
Dear Mr. Balazs:

I was pleased to learn from your letter of the 19th that you have already started to work with W W Distributors on a color booklet. I had anticipated being in Hawaii in early April but unfortunately, that trip was canceled. Perhaps I will be there some time in the summer and will certainly look forward to meeting you at that time.

I can assure you that I certainly will look after your transparencies while they are in our possession and will ask our people to give them the utmost of care. As you can realize I am sure, mistakes can always happen by the very best of processors and printers so there is no way to offer you a 100% guarantee. However, we do deal with hundreds of thousands of transparencies from all over the world and our rate of damage is extremely minimal.

I look forward to seeing samples of your work.

Very truly yours,



George Castaldo
Vice President - Marketing
GC/ml
cc: Mr. V. Sage

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
2075 WESBROOK PLACE
VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA
V6T 1W5

February 20, 1976
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Dear George;

Thanks ever so much for your letter, the points you've raised are indeed of interest to me. The influence of non-nutritive substances on buoyancy can, under certain circumstances, be very significant. Besides the ingestion of coral, the formation of a large quantity of eggs prior to egg laying also presents a problem for buoyancy control. Since these weight changes occur slowly over long periods of time (weight accumulation over days or weeks) they require relatively long term adjustments in buoyancy.

For more immediate compensation prior to diving or following surfacing, I believe a finer control system exists which alters the animals specific gravity around the mean level of specific gravity established by the long term adjustments. As you can see, there are some interesting interactions potentially at work here. For the moment, I haven't commented on these influences until I can put together a clearer picture backed with good physiological evidence of a possible control system.

As you point out, the internal yolk must undoubtedly contribute to the positive buoyancy of the hatchling turtles. It makes me wonder further about the pronounced negative buoyancy in hatchling fresh water turtles. I'll have to look into this.

Regarding your last comment concerning greater lung volumes for prolonged bottom time; although this would definitely prolong bottom time, lung gases do not appear to normally limit the length of the dive. For species which have been studied, turtles usually surface voluntarily with a lung gas composition much higher in O_2 and lower in CO_2 than that found in force dived turtles or frightened turtles. Perhaps the behaviour you describe prevents displacement by currents, generally stops them being tossed about. Does this sound a feasible explanation on the basis of your experience?

Unfortunately, the only address I have for Gulf Specimen Company is the partial one given in the article. I don't imagine Panacea, Florida is all that large so perhaps it will suffice.

It's good to hear that the article was of interest to others and I hope my reply clarifies your queries. I also would enjoy hearing of any new information you gather which may be of common interest. Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely Yours,





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Hawaiian Islands and Pacific Islands
National Wildlife Refuges
337 Uluniu Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

February 23, 1976

Mr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Regional Director Kahler Martinson has directed me to request that you provide full access to all the green sea turtle data, including raw data, that you have collected on the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge the past three years under the contract you have had with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Hawaii Division of Fish and Game has requested this and evidently has need for this data. Mr. Martinson asked that this data be made available to them under the Freedom of Information Act. I would appreciate your response to this request as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Palmer C. Sekora
Refuge Manager





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20235

13 NOV 1975

F33/RBG

George H. Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

In light of your expressed interest in the consideration of the green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas), the loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta caretta), and the Pacific ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea), for listing as "threatened species" under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, I am enclosing a copy of a notice revising the date of the public hearing on this subject. This notice is expected to be published in the Federal Register on November 14, 1975.

We would welcome your attendance at this February 25, 1976, public hearing and/or any written comments or views you care to submit for the hearing record. In addition to the National Marine Fisheries Service/Fish and Wildlife Service proposal to list and protect these turtles, this hearing will consider comments and views on a draft environmental impact statement, which is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347), on that proposal.

The views and information which you have submitted in the past in connection with either the status review or the proposed listing and protective regulations were appreciated and will continue to be considered in the formulation of a final determination on listing and protecting these sea turtles.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Gorrell
Endangered Species Coordinator

Enclosure





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Washington, D.C. 20235

NOV 13 1975

F33/RBG

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P.O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

National Marine Fisheries Service, F33X
Washington, D.C. 20235

Dear Mr. Balazs:

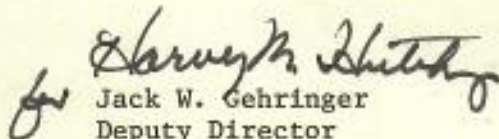
We must apologize for having taken so long to respond to your letters of September 16 and October 17, 1975. In regard to your inquiry, Mr. Robert D. Nordstrom, on behalf of the National Cannery Association, requested a public hearing on the proposal by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list and protect green, loggerhead, and Pacific ridley sea turtles as "threatened species" under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The decision by NMFS to hold a public hearing was also based upon the fact that the proposal was controversial and that considerable public interest (both United States and foreign) had been expressed. In addition, it was decided that the public should also be given an opportunity to present their views on the related draft environmental impact statement at that hearing. Unfortunately, that draft environmental impact statement has not been completed, and we will not be able to complete it in time for a public hearing on December 3, 1975, as originally scheduled.

We are rescheduling the hearing for February 25, 1976. As soon as the notice is published, we will send you a copy of the Federal Register release.

The information and views you have supplied in connection with the status review (August 16, 1974, Federal Register) and the proposed regulations (May 20, 1975, Federal Register) have been valuable. We hope that you will continue to keep us informed of sea turtle developments in Hawaii, particularly with respect to green sea turtle populations.

Sincerely,


Jack W. Gehringer
Deputy Director



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

November 10, 1975

Dr. George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter inquiring into the need for an environmental impact statement for the listing of sea turtles as endangered species. This Council has recently been re-examining the policy regarding environmental impact statement requirements as they apply to the listing of endangered species, and we are currently working with the Departments of Interior and Commerce on this issue.

It is our general position that individual environmental impact statements usually are not necessary for the listing process. However, in any particular instance the final decision as to whether or not an impact statement is needed must rest with the agency involved. Common sense and our guidelines would indicate that in the vast majority of cases no separate impact statements are necessary, and "program statements" would be usually sufficient to cover a large number of species at the same time. We believe that this is the case for the proposed listing of some 3,000 species of endangered plants, identified as endangered or threatened by the Smithsonian Institution at the direction of Congress.

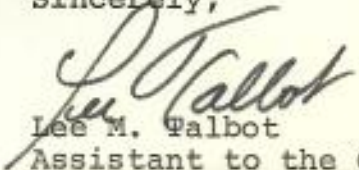
With regard to the sea turtles, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has made the determination that an impact statement is necessary. There is widespread interest in the sea turtles, and NMFS has received

a formal request to hold public hearings on them. Consequently, they feel compelled to prepare an environmental impact statement which would be discussed at this same hearing. The Council on Environmental Quality has not been involved in this particular case; however, it is likely that we would have supported their determination that an impact statement was necessary. It is unfortunate that this determination to prepare the impact statement was not made much earlier in the process.

In response to your question concerning the need for an environmental impact statement on actions that are designed to improve the environment, the answer is yes. NEPA does not limit the EIS process to adverse impacts. However, most actions that we have encountered are mixed in effects, both providing some improvement and some deterioration of the environment. It is one of the duties of the impact statements to bring out these mixed effects. Other functions of the impact statement are to focus public attention on the issues, to allow the agency to delineate its position, and to explore alternative courses of action.

I hope this is useful to you. If you have further questions on this issue, we will be happy to answer them.

Sincerely,



Lee M. Walbot

Assistant to the Chairman
for International and
Scientific Affairs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
National Marine Fisheries Service

LISTING THE GREEN SEA TURTLE, THE LOGGERHEAD SEA
TURTLE, AND THE PACIFIC RIDLEY SEA TURTLE AS
THREATENED SPECIES

Public Hearing

This notice reschedules an informal public hearing (announced August 20, 1975, at 40 F.R. 36401) from December 3, 1975 to February 25, 1976.

This hearing will be held in the Penthouse Conference Room, Page Bldg. 1, 2001 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the purpose of obtaining comments and views from interested persons with respect to: (1) the proposed listing of the green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas), the loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta caretta), and the Pacific ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea), as "threatened" species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (the Act), 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.; (2) the proposed protective regulations relating to these species; and (3) the draft environmental impact statement on this proposed action.

Problems encountered in preparing the draft environmental impact statement have necessitated this change of the hearing date. We now anticipate completion of the draft environmental impact statement by mid-January and publication of availability by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in late January.

As indicated in the August 20, 1975 notice, the proposed determination to list these species as "threatened" species and the proposed protective regulations, prepared pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1533(d)),

were published on May 20, 1975, at 40 F.R. 21974-21977 (corrected June 13, 1975, at 40 F.R. 25217) and at 40 F.R. 21982-21986 (corrected June 20, 1975, at 40 F.R. 26043).

The hearing will be informal. At the commencement of the hearing the presiding officer will announce the procedures to be followed at the hearing. All interested persons will be afforded the opportunity to present their comments and views at the hearing. The record will remain open until March 8, 1976 (twelve (12) days after the public hearing), for the submission of written comments or views. Written comments or views may be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235.

In the event interested individuals wish to examine the public record, they may do so between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Division of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species, National Marine Fisheries Service, Room 430B, Page Bldg. No. 2, 3300 Whitehaven Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., or during normal business hours at the Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 600, 1612 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. In accordance with guidelines issued by the CEQ, the CEQ will publish notice of availability of the draft environmental impact statement.

Jack W. Gehringer

NOV 12 1975

Jack W. Gehringer, Deputy Director
National Marine Fisheries Service

Date

cc: F, F3, F33, F35, F1, F10, F12, F18, F103, F2, F4, FSE, AD161,
FWS/Schreiner, FWS/Skoog

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November 4, 1975

Mr. George H. Balazs
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

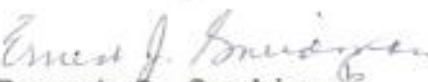
In reply to your letter of October 16, our understanding is that the "turtles" were in possession of the manufacturer prior to the cut-off time of catching them.

The crocodiles comes from Europe. We are told that in Florida and Louisiana the alligators have increased to such an extent they have become a problem and that the skins are being shipped to Europe.

This is the first time we have had item of this kind for a numbers of years.

Very truly yours,

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President

EJS/ts

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SEICHI HIRAI
CLERK

The Senate
The Eighth Legislature
of the
State of Hawaii
HONOLULU, HAWAII



2125 Lanihuli Drive
Honolulu 96822

December 23, 1975

Mr. George Balazs
P. O. Box 8195
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Dear George:

Just a further note on the funding for the green turtle study.

It's no longer the Governor who determines what specifically gets released. He allocates a dollar ceiling to the departments -- in this instance the University -- and the departments set their own priorities within that dollar ceiling.

To date none of the \$50,000 has been released for the study by the University.

The Governor's Administrative Aide Sus Ono tells me the best person to see would be either President Matsuda or Chancellor Yamamura.

I'll be away from Christmas till New Year's but if you like and think it would be helpful we could go together to see Matsuda in January. Please let me know. My office number is 548-7887.

As always,

JEAN KING
Chairman
Ecology, Environment & Recreation Committee



THE INTERNATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC FOUNDATION

3979 RICKENBACKER CAUSEWAY, VIRGINIA KEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33149

Telephone: (305) 361-5786

Cable Address: INTOCFOUND

November 10, 1975

Mr. George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter regarding the Sea Frontiers article, "Green Turtle Farming: A Growing Debate". Since receiving it, we have received clarification of one of the points that you brought up.

Mr. Irvin S. Naylor writes (to the author): "If your article had been current, you'd have known Mariculture, Ltd. was a lot closer to a 'game-farm' system than you thought. It is particularly ironic that after seven years, some (private!) five million dollars, and the continual harrassment from many conservationists who contended that we would never become egg self-sufficient, two of our own hatched babies (001 group) bred, and the female laid 134 eggs on August 19 and another 115 eggs on September 5. Obviously, the matings, (which were sighted) and the egg layings are documented. So, the company which was the first to ever captively breed the world's most valuable reptile is also the first to produce its own eggs from its own eggs. What a lovely swan song----".

I hope that this information will be helpful to you. We have forwarded a copy of your letter to the author, George Reiger.

Yours truly,

Faith Schaefer

Mrs. Faith Schaefer
Sea Secrets Staff

FS/gr

**THE INTERNATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC FOUNDATION**

3979 RICKENBACKER CAUSEWAY, VIRGINIA KEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33149

Telephone: (305) 361-5786

Cable Address: INTOCFUND

9 September 1975

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346 - Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Dr. Smith is out of the country at the present time and is expected to return late this month. We will call his attention to your letter of 2 September as soon as he returns.

Thank you for writing.

Very truly yours,


Jean Bradfisch
Associate Editor
Sea Frontiers

JB:ea



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Southwest Region
Honolulu Representative
P. O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

December 15, 1975

Mr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Enclosed is a notice from the Federal Register of November 14, 1975 advising of a public hearing scheduled for February 25, 1976 in Washington, D.C. on the proposed listing of the green, loggerhead, and Pacific Ridley sea turtles as threatened species.

Please note the hearing record will remain open until March 8, 1976 for written comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. B. Iversen".

Robert T. B. Iversen
Regional Representative

Enclosure

Trade Routes Nos. 23, 24, and 25 for the privilege of carrying passengers, their baggage, and automobiles between U.S. Pacific ports (Washington-California, inclusive) on regularly scheduled voyages of the C4-S1-49a (MAGDALENA-class) vessels assigned to this service. The company also has been granted written permission under section 805(a) for the operation of the tanker EXXON SEATTLE (ex SAROULA) in coastwise service by the Exxon Corporation, which has been chartered the vessel from The Seouras Lines, Inc., an affiliate of Prudential Lines, Inc.

New written permissions will be required under section 805(a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to continue these authorizations if the application of Prudential Lines, Inc., for a new subsidy agreement is approved.

Any person, firm or corporation having any interest (within the meaning of section 805(a)) in such applications and desiring to be heard on issues pertinent to section 805(a) and desiring to submit comments or views concerning the application must by close of business on November 28, 1975, file same with the Secretary, Maritime Administration, in writing, in triplicate, together with petition for leave to intervene which shall state clearly and concisely the grounds of interest, and the alleged facts relied on for relief.

If no petitions for leave to intervene are received within the specified time or if it is determined that petitions filed do not demonstrate sufficient interest to warrant a hearing, the Maritime Administration will take such action as may be deemed appropriate.

In the event petitions regarding the relevant section 805(a) issues are received from parties with standing to be heard, a hearing will be held, the purpose of which will be to receive evidence under section 805(a) relative to whether the proposed operations (a) could result in unfair competition to any person, firm, or corporation operating exclusively in the coastwise or intercoastal service, or (b) would be prejudicial to the objects and policy of the Act relative to domestic trade operations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 11.504, Operating-Differential Subsidies (ODS))

By Order of the Assistant Secretary for Maritime Affairs.

Dated: November 11, 1975.

JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

[PR Doc. 75-30797 Filed 11-13-75; 8:45 am]

National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration

THE GREEN SEA TURTLE, THE LOGGER-
HEAD SEA TURTLE, AND THE PACIFIC
RIDLEY SEA TURTLE

Listing as Threatened Species; Public
Hearing

This notice reschedules an informal public hearing (announced August 20, 1975, at 40 FR 36401) from December 3, 1975 to February 25,

will be held in the Penthouse Conference Room, Page Bldg. 1, 2001 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C., for the purpose of obtaining comments and views from interested persons with respect to: (1) the proposed listing of the green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), and the Pacific ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), as "threatened" species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (the Act), 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.; (2) the proposed protective regulations relating to these species; and (3) the draft environmental impact statement on this proposed action.

Problems encountered in preparing the draft environmental impact statement have necessitated this change of the hearing date. We now anticipate completion of the draft environmental impact statement by mid-January and publication of availability by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in late January.

As indicated in the August 20, 1975 notice, the proposed determination to list these species as "threatened" species and the proposed protective regulations, prepared pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1533(d)), were published on May 20, 1975, at 40 FR 21974-21977 (corrected June 13, 1975, at 40 FR 25217) and at 40 FR 21982-21988 (corrected June 20, 1975, at 40 FR 26043).

The hearing will be informal. At the commencement of the hearing the presiding officer will announce the procedures to be followed at the hearing. All interested persons will be afforded the opportunity to present their comments and views at the hearing. The record will remain open until March 8, 1976 (twelve (12) days after the public hearing), for the submission of written comments or views. Written comments or views may be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235.

In the event interested individuals wish to examine the public record, they may do so between the hours of 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Division of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species, National Marine Fisheries Service, Room 430B, Page Bldg. No. 2, 3900 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C., or during normal business hours at the Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 800, 1612 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. In accordance with guidelines issued by the CEQ, the CEQ will publish notice of availability of the draft environmental impact statement.

Dated: November 12, 1975.

JACK W. GEBRINGER,
Deputy Director, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

[PR Doc. 75-31005 Filed 11-18-75; 9:00 am]

NEW YORK BIGHT MESA ADVISORY
COMMITTEE AND PANELS

Notice of Open Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of 5
U.S.C. App. I and Section 25

Management and Budget Circular No. A-63 (March 27, 1974) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announces a meeting of the New York Bight MESA Advisory Committee and Panels scheduled for December 16, 1975 in Stony Brook, New York. The Advisory Committee, and Panels will meet in a plenary session from 9:00 a.m. until approximately 5:00 p.m. in Room 231 of the Stony Brook Union on the Main Campus of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, New York. The meeting will be open to the public.

The Agenda for the Meeting includes:

- (1) A presentation on the Role of the National Oceanographic Data Center;
- (2) MESA New York Bight Data and Information Exchange;
- (3) General Interagency Coordination and Communication;
- (4) Advisory Panel Reviews of MESA New York Bight Annual Report;
- (5) Advisory Committee Reviews of MESA New York Bight Annual Report;
- (6) An Overview of MESA FY '76 Research; and
- (7) A Critique by the Advisory Committee.

Approximately 20 seats will be available for the public on a first-come, first-serve basis. Written statements by interested persons will be accepted before or after the meeting or by mail. Statements received in typewritten form will be forwarded with the minutes of the meeting to Committee and Panel members. Inquiries or statements should be addressed to:

Stanley Chafetzman, Executive Secretary,
New York Bight MESA Advisory Committee,
Old Biology Building, S.U.N.Y., Stony
Brook, New York 11794. Phone: (516) 761-
7002.

Dated November 11, 1975.

R. R. CARNAHAN,
Acting Assistant Administrator
for Administration, National
Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[PR Doc. 75-30995 Filed 11-13-75; 8:46 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

National Institute of Education

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL
RESEARCH

Notice of Meeting Schedule

NOVEMBER 11, 1975.

At its meeting on September 18, 1975, in San Francisco, California, the National Council on Educational Research approved the following schedule for general meetings to be held in Washington, D.C., at the offices of the National Institute of Education for the period January-July 1976:

*After lunch, each Advisory Panel will meet for 2 hours to discuss the Annual Report of the MESA New York Bight Project. During this period, The Scientific and Technical Panel will convene in Room 213. The Citizen and Industrial Panel will convene in Room 214. The Information-User Panel will

Phone
419 3388



MINISTRY FOR CONSERVATION

240 Victoria Parade
East Melbourne
Vic. 3002

25th November, 1975.

Mr. Harry B. Shugg,
Deputy Director,
Department of Fisheries and Fauna,
108 Adelaide Terrace,
PERTH W.A. 6000.

Dear Harry,

Whilst in Hawaii several months ago, I met Dr. George H. Balazs who is on the staff of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, University of Hawaii, Kaneohe, Hawaii-96744, who is actively involved in research on the Green Sea Turtle.

He is very anxious to contact persons who might have an involvement in this subject in Western Australia - can you take it from there.

I am sending George a copy of this letter to you.

I am sorry indeed that I had to pull out of my proposed visit to Perth a month ago, but as you are aware, we had our problems here and I just could not leave Melbourne at that time.

Kind regards,

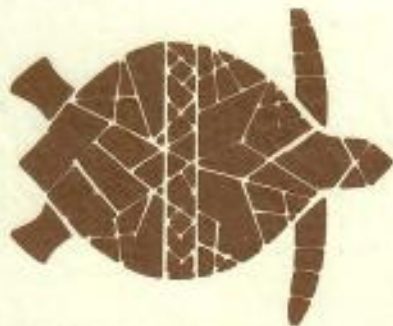
Yours sincerely,



A. Dunbavin Butcher
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION

✓ Cc: Dr. George H. Balazs.





HOTEL ISA LEI

CABLE ADDRESS: 'TURTLE' P.O. BOX 1351 QUEENS RD., SUVA FIJI Is. TEL. No. 361 033.

13th December, 1975.

Ms. E.B. Bauser,
P.O. Box 403,
Yucca Valley,
CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. 92284.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 1st December, 1975 and we are pleased to enclose brochures of our hotel. The hotel was built about 8 years ago and it was the owners idea to build on unusual shape of hotel and choose the South Sea Turtle as the feature.

Hoping to have you some time in the future as our guest, we remain

Yours faithfully,

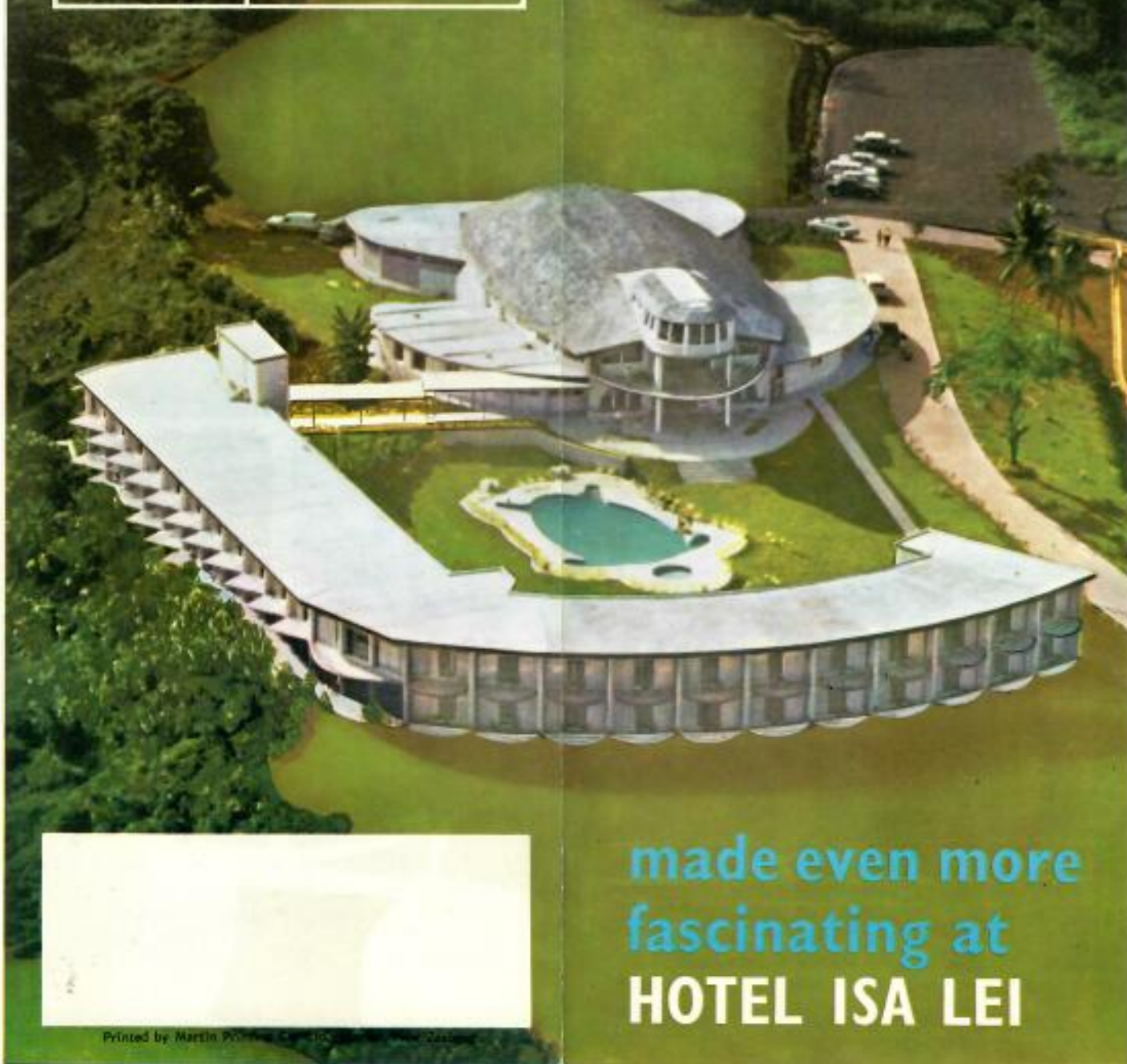
for *KS Vakabalo*
Herbert Haberl
Manager.



CONTACT:
HOTEL ISA LEI

P.O. Box 1351
Suva, Fiji Islands.
Cable: Turtle, Suva.

Fiji



made even more
fascinating at
HOTEL ISA LEI

Printed by Martin Powell, Cebu, Philippines

A UNIQUE CONCEPT IN TOURIST RESORT HOTELS!

EVER HEARD OF A HOTEL SHAPED LIKE A TURTLE? TAKE A LOOK AT THE COVER AGAIN. SEE?

The Hotel Isa Lei is exciting in many ways. There's luxury living in 46 air-conditioned suites, superb cuisine in the restaurants, wining, dining and dancing in the cabaret lounge, exotic drinks to sample at the hotel's three bars, idle moments by the pool or on the putting green. And you're only a few minutes from Suva - Fiji's capital and the duty-free shopping centre of the South Pacific.

EXCITINGLY DIFFERENT CUISINE

In the hotel's restaurants the world-class cuisine combines a fabulous blend of Indian, Continental and traditional Fijian dishes.



Every unit features luxurious, tasteful decor, air-conditioning, private terrace, telephone, bathroom. There are magnificent panoramic views of Suva Harbour, majestic mountain ranges and lush rain forests, from every room.



The many exquisite delights of Fiji are well within your reach - laze away on sun-drenched, palm-fringed beaches, take a deep-sea fishing trip, a coral island cruise, or tour through the colourful native villages. A shopping jaunt in Suva is a rare experience - duty-free goods, sari-clad Indians, Fijians in native dress and open-air markets all add to the enjoyment that is your Fijian holiday . . . that started at the Hotel Isa Lei.



Take a dip in the Isa Lei's turtle-shaped pool (the largest in Fiji), or stroll through the 10 acres of tropical gardens and lawns. There's fun to be had, too, at the hotel's barbecue nights, on the patio overlooking picturesque Suva harbour.

THREE INFORMAL BARS

Sip your favourite drink, or sample one of the Isa Lei specialties in the Bula Bar, the Ika Bar, or the Turtle Head Bar, with its spectacular Suva Harbour view.

A NIGHTCLUB ON YOUR DOORSTEP

Some of the fondest memories of your stay at Isa Lei will certainly include the Cabaret Night Club Lounge, where nightly floor shows of native entertainers and international acts are presented.

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME



POST NOW
FOR
CHRISTMAS

~~Shall I buy...~~
 - call whitlow (IVERSEN) ^{Person?}
 - write without covers
 (Shelton?)
 - kenyon seeds

Call Sum

George and Linda Balazs
 H.I.M.B.
 Box 1346
 Kaneohe
 Hawaii 96744
 U.S.A.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

David Creswell
 10 Beaconsfield Rd.,
 Mosman
 NSW
 Australia POSTCODE 2088

pollution
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 Pollution
 Palmer or...
 ...

~~Manly...~~
 C. Cobb
 about
 Midway here
 [Oceans magazine]
 ...

FOLD FLAPS
 MAXIMUM ADH...
 IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE OR STICKER ATTACHED,
 THIS FORM MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

on Dec. 13. The power of the unions is horrifying and they are all communist backed or influenced. If Whitlam's Labor Party is returned to power, then Aust. will gradually become completely socialist.

Haven't heard from my oriental concubine in Gainesville yet, but then she never was much of a writer. It's getting pretty lonely here without her, now that the initial thrill of being a temporary bachelor has worn off. That's about all for now. I'll write after I've been in Indonesia a few weeks. Thanks again for your great hospitality.
 Sincerely

~~Schallert~~
 - call Whitlow (IVESEN) ^{Benson?}
 - write national columns
 (short on...)
 - kenyon seeds

Call Suon

George and Linda Balags
 H.I.M.B.
 Box 1346
 Kaneohe
 Hawaii 96744
 U.S.A.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

pollution
 control
 bill
 oil
 FFs
 Palmer on power of
 Communist leadership

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

David Creswell
 10 Beaconsfield Rd.,
 Mosman
 NSW
 Australia POSTCODE 2088

~~Mumbidgee~~
 Cobb
 about
 Midway Lane
 [Ocean magazine]
 folded paper

FOLD FLAPS DOWN FOR A FEW INCHES
 IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE OR STICKER ATTACHED,
 THIS FORM MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

on Dec. 13. The power of the unions is horrifying and they are all communist backed or influenced. If Whitlam's Labor Party is returned to power, then Aust. will gradually become completely socialist.

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Sincerely
 David

Sydney
18th November, 75

Dear George and Linda,

You'll be glad to know that after Suong, you are the first persons I am writing to. I really enjoyed the time in Hawaii and I've found everything here so dull and depressing. Now I know what Suong meant when dreaded returning to Australia. I seriously believe that we may be looking for ways to return to the U.S. after 3-4 years - so I'll possibly be ~~an~~ advantage of your sponsorship offer! I spent 2 days in Canberra and have a clearer picture of the Indonesian situation. Certainly it is a big project, with a lot of money and effort going into it. The first stage of buildings ~~is~~ consisting mainly of poultry facilities are nearly completed and other animal facilities and lab. will follow soon after. Houses have been leased in the Bogor area for Aust. staff and from their description they sound very adequate. One of the interesting projects I'll be involved in is ducks - which are managed within a paddy field type of environment (aquaculture?). Pigs will not be housed on the station so as not to offend local dignitaries but pig research will be done under my direction at another place. I'm now flying up on Dec. 8. Address in Indonesia will be (P.O. Box 123, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia) Apparently it is not safe to send books or parcels to that address so if you are ever sending anything, will have to work out another arrangement. In a tourist book that I bought about Indonesia there is a photo showing dolphins performing at some marine centre near Jakarta. When I get a chance I'll visit it and try to send you photos and literature. They also advertise that all kinds of artifacts, made from turtle shell can be bought in tourist shops.

I'm spending a lot of my time on the problems of getting Suong's sister Mai into Aust. Her initial application was rejected and I'm now gathering info.

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I'm spending a lot of my time on the problems of getting Suang's sister Mai into Aust. Her initial application was rejected and I'm now gathering extra information for an appeal. ~~&~~ you may have read what a mess this country's politics is in. There is a general election

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park

Bronx, N. Y. 10460

9 December 1975

George Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744


Dear George:

Your manuscript on "Green turtle migration in the Hawaiian Archipelago" looks good.

I am delighted that you checked out the report that Sea Life was behind the public hearings on sea turtles. At times I get the feeling that National Marine Fisheries is deliberately trying to confuse not only me but also the Fish and Wildlife Service when it comes to anything that has to do with sea turtles. As you know by now, NMFS has again delayed the hearings, this time until February. I fear that we're going to have to get into a very expensive lawsuit with them before we get the turtles listed.

You should be interested in the enclosed letter.

Sincerely,


Wayne King

/db
Enc.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLington 3-1500
Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park
Bronx, N.Y. 10460

9 December 1975

R.O. Moyle
Price Waterhouse & Co.
P.O. Box 258
Bank of Nova Scotia Building
Grand Cayman, BWI

Dear Mr. Moyle:

I am sorry to have missed the Dusseldorf meeting at which you discussed the future of Mariculture with representatives from the IUCN. As a consequence, I am not aware of the outcome of that meeting. However, I wish to raise a question which has a bearing on the future of Mariculture operations in the United States. But first, I must supply a little background information.

One of the buyer/tanners of Mariculture turtle skin has been Meg Imports, of Newark, New Jersey. This tanning company was owned and operated by Jack and David Klapisch. In September 1974 Meg was raided by US federal Fish and Wildlife agents who seized a quantity of illegal (poached) alligator skins and arrested Jack Klapisch and several poachers. A few weeks later at the meeting in Grand Cayman between representatives of the IUCN and the then owners and managers of Mariculture, I raised the question as to whether Mariculture would continue to deal with Meg Imports inasmuch as they were involved with illegal skins of other species. I pointed out at that time that Mariculture claimed that their skins only went to reputable dealers, and as a consequence, there was no way that illegal skins could be mixed in with the shipments. Obviously if the buyers were willing to handle poached skins of alligators they might well be willing to handle illegal turtle skins which then might be mixed in with farm reared skins. Dr. Johnson pointed out that Klapisch had only been indicted and not yet convicted and so any response on the part of Mariculture would be premature. I again raised this issue some nine months later at the August meeting with you in London. Dr. Johnson again stated that Klapisch expected to

be exonerated when he came to trial.

Enclosed you will find a newspaper clipping from the Bergen County Record dated 30 November 1975 which records the conviction of Jack Klapisch for his dealings in the illegal alligator skins.

I realize that the former owners and managers of Mariculture are no longer involved in its operations. But I would like to know categorically, does Mariculture intend to continue to do business with Meg Imports or its successor (I understand they have gone into bankruptcy)?

Sincerely,


F. Wayne King
Zoology and Conservation Director

/db

Enc.

cc: G. Balazs ✓
A. Carr
R. Fitter
T. Harrisson
A. Mence
A. Parkes

Furrier guilty in poaching plot

Jacques Klapisch, 54, a Leonia dealer in exotic furs and skins, has admitted illegal possession and transportation of \$30,000 worth of protected alligator skins.

Klapisch and his firm, Meg Import Corp. of Newark, were indicted in July in a plot to

poach alligators in Louisiana and sell the skins for luxury shoes and handbags in France and Italy. Meg Import was also convicted and could be fined as much as \$30,000.

Two codefendants, John T. Kelly, a hide broker from

Every Point, N.Y., and Martin Darr of Brooklyn, also have pleaded guilty.

Scheduled for trial tomorrow are three Louisiana hunters said to have bagged 500 skins.

Alligators, once plentiful as

far north as Illinois, are protected under the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 and are found in significant numbers only in Louisiana, according to Asst. U.S. Atty. Carl Woodward.

The skins were recovered by

conservation agents who tracked an alligator-laden caravan by car and helicopter from Louisiana to Newark, where the haul was described as the largest in the history of federal wildlife protection.

The hunters charged are Clinton Dufrane, Michael Malaise, and Edwin Tregle, said to have been paid from \$10 to \$23 a foot for the hides.

P. O. Box 768,
Sandakan,
Sabah,
East Malaysia.
3rd August, 1975.

Dear George & Linda,

Many tides have washed
our shores since we last met.
I do apologise for my long
silence & above all my chuckles.
The latter is impermissible as
I enjoyed your hospitality during
my sojourn in Hawaii.
Presumably by now Nicholas
Morosby has explained my
long silence. Take the spite
of ill luck continues. What can
it may be let me not burden
you with my tale of woe.
I sent two lengths of
Batik through Morosby. One
is for you & the other is a
dress length for Linda. Your
shirt size was not available -

& thus are, unfortunately, no Asiatic
sizes to fit Europeans. The large
sizes are too large & the medium
ones too small. Anyway, I hope
you liked the choice of colours.
Since Nicholas left - I have
had a pipe dream. I am
working out something which
may well turn out to be
a joint project. If it works
out you may see this part
of the world. We all live
our hopes.

The "Alpha Helix" as you
may be aware was not
allowed to come here. However,
Nicholas came in as a 'tourist'.
He was able to undertake
some work. Touch & go. but
it worked.

Since the departure
of Nicholas many changes
political changes have taken
place. Whether it is for the
greater good - we do not know.
Anyway, time will tell.

has German firm taken over?

It appears that the last chapter regarding the little business at Cayman Island has been closed. Horticulture has gone "best". (picked up this or here in the States). Is it correct to assume that a German firm has taken over?

My week on the Tuvalu Islands is progressing & presently in are building some tanks to hold water for various purposes. Can you please let me know the composition of your bird feed or pellets? Maybe I could use an old fashioned mung bean machine to produce them.

With all good wishes to both & warmest regards from all of us.

Best Wishes from Stanley
Composition of Tuvalu
Good to hear of you
Stanley



Mr. George Belasz,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology.

P.O. Box 1346,

Coconut Island,

Kaneohe

HAWAII 96744

* Kermudian liput disini - Second fold here *

Nama dan alamat Penerima:
Sender's name and Address:

G. S. de Silva,

P.O. Box 768, Sandakan,

Sabah, East Malaysia.

SURAT UDARA TIADA BOLEH MENGANDUNGI APA APA LAMPIRAN PUN JIKA DIDAPATI ADA AKAN DIKENAKAN BAYARAN LEBIH ATAU PUN DIKIRIMKAN DENGAN MEL BIASA.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Dicetak oleh: Chop Chai Cheong, P. Pinang.

Printed by

Benang di diluluskan oleh Ketua Pengerusi Pos, Malaysia.

Form approved by the Director-General of Post, Malaysia.

Number Kibuluan - M. 18.

Approval Number - 14 18

* Membukanya pelong disini - To open cut here *

Trade Routes Nos. 23, 24, and 25 for the privilege of carrying passengers, their baggage, and automobiles between U.S. Pacific ports (Washington-California, inclusive) on regularly scheduled voyages of the C4-S1-49a (MAGDALENA-class) vessels assigned to this service. The company also has been granted written permission under section 805(a) for the operation of the tanker EXXON SEATTLE (ex SAROULA) in coastwise service by the Exxon Corporation, which has bareboat chartered the vessel from The Skouras Lines, Inc., an affiliate of Prudential Lines, Inc.

New written permissions will be required under section 805(a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to continue these authorizations if the application of Prudential Lines, Inc., for a new subsidy agreement is approved.

Any person, firm or corporation having any interest (within the meaning of section 805(a)) in such applications and desiring to be heard on issues pertinent to section 806(a) and desiring to submit comments or views concerning the application must by close of business on November 28, 1975, file same with the Secretary, Maritime Administration, in writing, in triplicate, together with petition for leave to intervene which shall state clearly and concisely the grounds of interest, and the alleged facts relied on for relief.

If no petitions for leave to intervene are received within the specified time or if it is determined that petitions filed do not demonstrate sufficient interest to warrant a hearing, the Maritime Administration will take such action as may be deemed appropriate.

In the event petitions regarding the relevant section 805(a) issues are received from parties with standing to be heard, a hearing will be held, the purpose of which will be to receive evidence under section 805(a) relative to whether the proposed operations (a) could result in unfair competition to any person, firm, or corporation operating exclusively in the coastwise or intercoastal service, or (b) would be prejudicial to the objects and policy of the Act relative to domestic trade operations.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 11.504, Operating-Differential Subsidies (ODS))

By Order of the Assistant Secretary for Maritime Affairs.

Dated: November 11, 1975.

James S. Dawson, Jr.,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 75-30797 Filed 11-13-75; 8:45 am]

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

THE GREEN SEA TURTLE, THE LOGGERHEAD SEA TURTLE, AND THE PACIFIC RIDLEY SEA TURTLE

Listing as Threatened Species; Public Hearing

This notice reschedules an informal public hearing (announced August 20, 1975, at 40 FR 36401) from December 3, 1975 to February 25, 1976. This hearing

will be held in the Penthouse Conference Room, Page Bldg. 1, 2001 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C., for the purpose of obtaining comments and views from interested persons with respect to: (1) the proposed listing of the green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), the loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), and the Pacific ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), as "threatened" species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (the Act), 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.; (2) the proposed protective regulations relating to these species; and (3) the draft environmental impact statement on this proposed action.

Problems encountered in preparing the draft environmental impact statement have necessitated this change of the hearing date. We now anticipate completion of the draft environmental impact statement by mid-January and publication of availability by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) in late January.

As indicated in the August 20, 1975 notice, the proposed determination to list these species as "threatened" species and the proposed protective regulations, prepared pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1533(d)), were published on May 20, 1975, at 40 FR 21974-21977 (corrected June 13, 1975, at 40 FR 35217) and at 40 FR 21982-21986 (corrected June 20, 1975, at 40 FR 26043).

The hearing will be informal. At the commencement of the hearing the presiding officer will announce the procedures to be followed at the hearing. All interested persons will be afforded the opportunity to present their comments and views at the hearing. The record will remain open until March 8, 1976 (twelve (12) days after the public hearing), for the submission of written comments or views. Written comments or views may be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235.

In the event interested individuals wish to examine the public record, they may do so between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Division of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species, National Marine Fisheries Service, Room 430B, Page Bldg. No. 2, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C., or during normal business hours at the Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 600, 1612 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. In accordance with guidelines issued by the CEQ, the CEQ will publish notice of availability of the draft environmental impact statement.

Dated: November 12, 1975.

JACK W. GERHINGS,
Deputy Director, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 75-31005 Filed 11-13-75; 9:00 am]

NEW YORK BIGHT MESA ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND PANELS

Notice of Open Meeting

Pursuant to Section 10(a)(2) of 5 U.S.C. App. I and Section 8b of Office of

Management and Budget Circular No. A-63 (March 27, 1974) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announces a meeting of the New York Bight MESA Advisory Committee and Panels scheduled for December 16, 1975 in Stony Brook, New York. The Advisory Committee, and Panels will meet in a plenary session¹ from 9:00 a.m. until approximately 5:00 p.m. in Room 231 of the Stony Brook Union on the Main Campus of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, New York. The meeting will be open to the public.

The Agenda for the Meeting includes:

- (1) A presentation on the Role of the National Oceanographic Data Center;
- (2) MESA New York Bight Data and Information Exchange;
- (3) General Interagency Coordination and Communication;
- (4) Advisory Panel Reviews of MESA New York Bight Annual Report;
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- (7) A Critique by the Advisory Committee.

Approximately 20 seats will be available for the public on a first-come, first-serve basis. Written statements by interested persons will be accepted before or after the meeting or by mail. Statements received in typewritten form will be forwarded with the minutes of the meeting to Committee and Panel members. Inquiries or statements should be addressed to:

Stanley Chanesman, Executive Secretary,
New York Bight MESA Advisory Committee,
Old Biology Building, S.U.N.Y., Stony Brook, New York 11794, Phone: (516) 751-7002.

Dated November 11, 1975.

R. R. CARRAHAN,
Acting Assistant Administrator
for Administration, National
Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[FR Doc. 75-30985 Filed 11-13-75; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

**National Institute of Education
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH**

Notice of Meeting Schedule

NOVEMBER 11, 1975.

At its meeting on September 18, 1975, in San Francisco, California, the National Council on Educational Research approved the following schedule for general meetings to be held in Washington, D.C., at the offices of the National Institute of Education for the period January-July 1976:

¹After lunch, each Advisory Panel will meet for 2 hours to discuss the Annual Report of the MESA New York Bight Project. During this period, The Scientific and Technical Panel will convene in Room 213. The Citizen and Industrial Panel will convene in Room 214. The Information User Panel will convene in Room 231.

January 15 (Thursday).
 January 16 (Friday).
 (A two-day meeting will be held in January.)
 March 28 (Friday).
 May 23 (Friday).
 July 23 (Friday).

Agendas for these meetings and any changes in meeting dates or locations will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as promptly as possible.

The Council was established under Section 405(b) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1221e(b)). Its statutory duties include:

(a) Establishing general policies for, and reviewing the conduct of the Institute;

(b) Advising the Assistant Secretary for Education and the Director of the Institute on development of programs to be carried out by the Institute;

(c) Recommending to the Assistant Secretary and the Director ways to strengthen educational research, to improve the collection and dissemination of research findings, and to insure the implementation of educational renewal and reform based upon the findings of educational research.

It is the Council policy that all sessions are open unless they concern confidential budgetary or personnel information or concern other matters requiring confidentiality. Members of the public are invited to attend the open sessions. Written statements relevant to an agenda item (or to any other item considered of interest to the Institute) may be submitted to the Council at any time and should be sent to the Chairman and the Executive Secretary of the Council at the address shown below. Requests to make a presentation at a Council meeting should be submitted in writing to the Chairman and the Executive Secretary at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. The Chairman will determine whether a presentation should be scheduled.

In accordance with Council policy (NCER Resolution No. 013074-8) copies of Council resolutions and minutes of Council meetings can be obtained by contacting the Executive Secretary. Resolutions are available shortly after the particular meeting at which adopted. Because minutes require approval by the Council at a subsequent meeting, they are usually available approximately four to six weeks after the date of the meeting to which they refer.

In order to assure adequate seating arrangements, persons interested in attending Council meetings are requested to contact in advance: Mrs. Caroline Phillips, Executive Secretary, National Council on Educational Research, National Institute of Education, Washington, D.C. 20208, Telephone: 202/254-7900.

HAROLD L. HODGKINSON,
 Director, National Institute
 of Education.

[FEB Doc. 75-39732. Filed 11-13-75; 8:45 a.m.]

Public Health Service
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 Statement of Organization, Functions,
 and Delegations of Authority

Part 3, Health Services Administration, of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (39 FR 10463, March 20, 1974, as amended) is amended to reflect the establishment of the Division of Health Maintenance Organizations within the Bureau of Medical Services, and the transfer to that division of all Health Maintenance Organization functions from the Bureau of Community Health Services. In addition, the Order of Succession is amended to make several minor corrections.

Section 3-B Organization and Functions is amended as follows:

Delete the statement for the Bureau of Community Health Services (3B00) and substitute the following:

Bureau of Community Health Services (3B00). The Bureau of Community Health Services serves as a national focus for efforts to improve the organization and assure delivery of health services to specified medically underserved groups or in medically underserved areas. To the maximum extent possible this is done in conjunction with the major health care financing programs. To this end, the Bureau: (1) facilitates the development of locally-based programs of health services delivery; (2) enhances the capacity of bureau supported health service programs for full participation in the major public health financing systems—Medicare and Medicaid; (3) administers programs providing specific services to specific populations including family planning, maternal and child health care, and migrant care; (4) directs programs, including the National Health Service Corps, which assures accessibility to health care in underserved areas; and (5) improves quality and contains costs of services provided in bureau supported health service delivery programs.

Under the Bureau of Community Health Services (3B00), delete all references to the Program Office for Health Maintenance Organizations (3B09).

Delete the statement for the Bureau of Medical Services (3U00) and substitute the following:

Bureau of Medical Services (3U00). The Bureau of Medical Services: (1) provides direct health care services and support for such services to certain legal beneficiaries of the Public Health Service, including meeting the occupational health needs of Federal employees, by providing: (a) comprehensive direct health care for designated Federal beneficiaries and selected community groups; (b) occupational health care and safety services for Federal employees; (c) training for health services personnel; (d) intramural clinical and health services

research; and (2) administers programs that are concerned with the capacity and organization of the providers of specified elements of the overall health service system by: (a) fostering the development of non-Federal public and private provider capacity to provide high quality health care services; (b) being the focus for efforts aimed at improving the organization and expanding the development of alternate methods of health service delivery and health maintenance; (c) encouraging the expansion of the capacity of existing health service delivery programs to permit increased participation in the major public health financing systems—Medicare and Medicaid; (d) administering selected health service programs which are aimed at encouraging their wider adoption throughout the health care system; (e) providing national leadership to assist and encourage the development, improvement, expansion, and integration of comprehensive area emergency medical services systems.

Under the Bureau of Medical Services (3U00), immediately after the Division of Coast Guard Medical Services (3U71), insert the following statement:

Division of Health Maintenance Organizations (3U77). The Division is responsible for implementing and administering the grant, contract, and loan aspects of Title XIII, Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO), of the Public Health Service Act and for being the Department's advocate in efforts to improve the organization and delivery of health services by use of the health maintenance organization approach. In furtherance of these responsibilities, the Division: (1) through grants and contracts, provides resources to public or nonprofit private entities for the planning and initial development of HMOs; (2) makes or guarantees loans to HMOs to cover certain operating expenses; (3) develops national policies and objectives; (4) provides technical assistance to HMOs, entities seeking HMO status and others concerned with HMO aspects of the health care system; (5) interprets program policies, regulations, guidelines, standards and priorities; (6) develops long and short-range program goals and objectives; (7) provides leadership and direction for related legislative activities.

Under Section 3-C Order of Succession delete the current statement and substitute the following:

Section 3-C Order of Succession. During the absence or disability of the Administrator or in the event of a vacancy in that office, the first official listed below who is available shall act as Administrator, except that during a planned period of absence the Administrator may specify a different order of succession:

(1) Deputy Administrator; (2) Associate Administrator for Management; (3) Director, Indian Health Service; (4) Director, Bureau of Medical Services; (5) Director, Bureau of Community Health

SEA LIFE PARK



June 9, 1975

Director (FWS/LE)
Fish & Wildlife Service
United States Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 19183
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Sir:

These comments refer to the proposed sea turtle regulations published in Volume 40, Number 98 of the Federal Register.

While I feel that these turtles are threatened throughout much of their range and consequently require protection, the regulations as proposed are too limiting. As written, the regulations appear to exclude private oceanaria, aquaria and zoos from displaying or collecting any marine turtle in the future. The permit exceptions have no category for education, public display or exhibition. They also state under Section (e) that previously held turtles cannot be held in the course of a commercial activity. While oceanaria such as Sea World, Marineland and Sea Life Park are commercial activities, they are also places where millions of people come annually to enjoy themselves and learn about the denizens of the oceans. Quality institutions such as these must be allowed to continue to display these turtles.

While I realize the importance of protection of these animals I am also very much against excessive "red tape" for those who wish to display animals. Zoos and aquaria are already burdened with a tremendous amount of red tape and more would not be welcomed.

Sincerely,
SEA LIFE, INCORPORATED

Edward W. Shallenberger, Ph.D.
Vice President & Director of Park
Operations

EWS:w

cc: Mr. Robert T. B. Iversen
Mr. George Balazs

SEA LIFE, INCORPORATED:

PARK: Makapuu Point • Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795 • Phone 259-7933 • Telex SLPSO 743-0124

SALES OFFICE: 2222 Kalakaua Avenue • Suite 1309 • Honolulu, Hawaii 96815 • Phone 923-1531

Thank you



CARDINAL (*Richmondia cardinalis*)

Cardinals are among our most popular songbirds and the most frequently chosen State bird of all! They are extremely adaptable to many types of habitats, and are non-migratory residents of towns, gardens, farms, woodland edges and swamps across the eastern and southwestern U.S. From tall trees, the robin-sized males whistle "cheer, cheer, cheer" to proclaim their territories—which they defend pugnaciously. The yellowish-brown females sing, too, and have bright red crests and beaks just like their mates.

Cardinals seem to thrive on "civilization," and nest readily in the shrubs and trees which man plants. Males feed their mates as part of courtship and later help with feeding the young. The whole family will travel as a small flock and come eagerly to feeding stations featuring sunflower seeds, peanuts and scratch corn.

Thank You Notes Copyright 1975 and published by the National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C. 20036. Proceeds from this purchase go towards our conservation sub-collon programs.

+ Robert Hookman
response
+ next page
from

9 November 1975

Dear Mr. Balass:

Thank you for your prompt reply of 4 November to my letter of 30 October.

I am not clear what to substitute for paragraph 2, page 8. Do you want only "also, an interesting letter was received from Atlantic Commodities Limited." instead of printing their letter and your reply? Why? If you feel their letter is inappropriate, then either at least mention the irony or completely ignore the letter. If you don't mind, I'll like to share with the other members a sample of your letter writings.

I am very happy to send you the 25 copies as the Society's expression of gratitude.

MAHALO HUI LOA for your generous KOKUA.

Aloha,

Wij

725-A 8th Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96816
16 October 1975

Mr. George H. Balazs
P.O. Box 8195
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

*protect turtles in the
news from our
commerce*

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for a copy of your 3 September 1975 letter to Shirokiya about sea turtle purses. May I have your permission to use the letter for the 'ELEPAIO? Have you received any answer? If you have, may I have a copy? I'll like to publish the two letters at the same time.

I also have three other letters by you to Mr. Henry Nitta, Office of Consumer Protection, 26 December 1974, concerning advertisement by Garden Restaurant on Kauai; Liberty House, 22 December 1974, on sea turtle purses and the store's response, 9 January 1975; and Sheplers Inc., 26 December 1974, on Holiday Edition Catalogs and sea turtle.

I'm sorry I wasn't able to write sooner for your permission to publish them. With your permission, when I publish Shirokiya's letter, I'll like to publicize Liberty House's cooperation. Is it OK? What about the other two? Do you feel I should mention them?

Also, I am planning to use your 11 September 1974 letter to Director Lynn A. Greenwalt, Fish & Wildlife Service for background material. Have you any additional information that I can use?

MAHALO NUI LOA for your vigilance and KOKUA. I send you the warmest ALOHA.

Aloha,

U.K.

U. Kojima



*- have other people take the
time to write*

*Topics - ① letters about pitk products
② IUCN status results
③ Tomich's report
④ Federal proposal*

725-A 8th Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816
30 October 1975



Mr. George H. Balazs
P.O. Box 8195
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you ever so much for your letter of 26 October 1975 on the sea turtle conservation. Your letter radiates with sincerity. MAHALO!

Since you have put in much thought and time to educate the general public concerning the delicate Hawaiian ecosystem, I'll do my best to publish your article either in January or March. As to the extra copies, it is a small exchange for the tremendous effort you are making to enlighten the public. How many copies do you need? I'll be very happy to send you as many as you want.

Is it OK to head the article as "Sea Turtle Conservation" by George H. Balazs, or do you have a better title?

With your permission, these are the few changes I'll like to make:

Page 1: The introductory paragraph will be—The three separate topics related to the general area of sea turtle conservation are 1) the November 1974 task force meeting ... to directing correspondence to specific businesses and individuals.

1. IUCN Task Force Meeting ... to the end.

Page 2: Delete lines 5,6,7 and insert IUCN PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Reprinted from the IUCN BULLETIN, April 1975)

Pages 3 through 7: No change

Page 8: Delete lines 1 & 2 and insert Summary of Letters and Responses:

Delete paragraph 2 and insert Also, a letter from Atlantic Commodities Limited, Nova Scotia, 11 March 1975: ...Your name was given to us by the local fisheries as a possible commercial source of frozen turtle meat. We would appreciate your advising if there are any commercial freezing plants in your area, pack quantities of this material, together with a full description of species, pack, and if possible a price CIF San Francisco or Vancouver. ... Reply, 7 April 1975: ...Please be advised that no commercial supply of frozen turtle meat exists in Hawaii. ... to the end.

Page 9: Delete

Do you feel I should use any of the letters and responses? If yes, I need to split your article into two installments and wait until March to publish the first installment.

MAHALO NUI LOA for your keen interest and generous KOKUA.

I send you the warmest ALOHA.

Aloha,

U. Kojima
U. Kojima

Need inter-lead in?

*Address
HIMB 700 Box 1346
Kawela HI 96744*

COOK COLLEGE
Department of Horticulture and Forestry
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

June 3, 1975

Dr. L. D. Brongerama
Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie
Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17, Leiden
The Netherlands

Dear Leo,

Thank you for your letter -- as far as your problems with a foreign language are concerned, if I wrote English as well as you do I would consider myself most fortunate.

My delay in responding to you was to allow certain developments to occur so that I might better inform you of the situation here. The week before last, Mike Goodier came to New York to talk with Wayne King -- a meeting at which I was also present. The purpose of his visit was to express his thorough disillusionment with Mariculture, and to cooperate with the conservationists while he is still in a position to do so.

I cannot summarize four hours of conversation in the brief time I have available, but I will try to tell you some of the most significant points that emerged. First, Mariculture is now in receivership, a gimmick employed by the Fishers to force out Naylor, Ayres, and Hamlin (who have lost virtually all their investment). It is a device, because the company is about to be bought by R. LaCroix and a German whose name I have forgotten. The German is the brains behind the move -- Goodier describes him as a Nazi-style fellow. I asked Mike whether he felt that the conservationists had forced Mariculture into receivership -- his answer was "no".

G.
Says he has
never seen
him smile.

The new owners (and the Fishers) evidently care nothing about green turtle conservation -- intending to maintain the breeding tank with a few breeders for display purposes only. Already they have discarded the revised brochures (I think he mentioned that you had worked on one, but I am not certain about this), and are distributing all of the old, offensive brochures without any corrections or changes. They have no intention of providing any money at all for any of the conservation programs, including Joop Schulz' efforts -- but they will try to keep him on the string as long as possible. Goodier, who seems to have been sincerely interested in conservation, is most bitter about this cynical and brutal treatment of Schulz. Evidently the new owners feel that they don't need to gather eggs this year, but will make do with the stock on hand and pull some new confidence trick next year in order to get eggs from somewhere. This is such commercial insanity that I wonder whether the whole enterprise isn't being used as

some sort of shady tax dodge or money "laundering" scheme.

Scientifically, the most interesting point concerns the breeding program. (By the way, Parkes has left, after successfully suing Mariculture for \$8,000; and Amoroso is doing nothing.) All of the breeders, as we suspected, are wild-caught animals -- none of the domestic stock has bred. More important than this, the mortality rate among farm-bred hatchlings is consistently and unusually high: greater than 90%. Nobody knows why, since they are receiving the same care as the other hatchlings. Perhaps, as Wayne suggested, there is some hybrid incompatibility. During the last few months, partly because of inadequate diet instituted to save money, mortality has also increased among the other hatchlings. They are now losing more than 100/day. Another ominous development is that the 2-year and older turtles are being afflicted with a neurological disease which has been traced to a strain of Clostridium botulinum(?). This is partly under control, and naturally they are not talking about it very much. What a mess!

I could go on and on, but you get the idea. I hope these arguments are sufficient to convince you. The rest of it, "forged" export certificates, non-existent records, etc., is of lesser import.

The reason for the delay in sending this letter (I am holding it after typing it), is to allow Mike Goodier to terminate his contractual relationship to Mariculture without endangering his chances of collecting his rightful severance pay. He intends to get out as fast as possible, but these things take time. Even after you receive the letter, I hope that you will treat it as confidential, and not reveal the source of the information.

With best regards,

David W. Ehrenfeld
Professor of Biology

Blind Copy

George,

A major defection to the west! For

God's sake, keep quiet about it, or we will screw up Mike Goodier (and he is still sending Wayne King reams of "secret" information worth its weight in gold). Obviously your "extremist" position was correct. Archie, Harry, & Nicholas also know about this.

Regards,

David

P.S. I haven't sent the original of this to Leo yet - I need o.k. from Goodier & Wayne.

University of Toronto

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

RAMSAY WRIGHT ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
25 HARBOR STREET
TORONTO M5S 1A1, ONTARIO, CANADA

12th April 75

George,

You should by now have got various bits & pieces from me — + gross plagiarism of your phrases for my letter to Tom's wife. Apparently there has been some meeting of a Bankruptcy (for Mancutler) Court in London, with Wayne & Archie & Tom present — but I have not any details

Vidley

This City: In defense of Harbourfront, the invasion of turtle meat and a new, cheap hotel

September 8, 1975

By Brian Kendall

To the Editor
Toronto Life
59 Front Street East
Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1B3

ENDANGERED TURTLES

In "This City", Toronto Life September 1975, there is an item indicating that turtle meat may shortly be available in Toronto restaurants. According to this article Ms. Levinter (who is importing the meat from the Cayman Islands) says "Turtles aren't endangered". It would be a pity if Canadians started expanding the market for turtle products without having the facts. The IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) has only this year affirmed that the green turtle, the species raised in the Cayman Islands, should be considered endangered, along with other marine turtles.

Ms. Levinter is also quoted as saying that the turtles are "raised on a farm, which returns more turtles to the sea than it takes out". This statement is misleading because while the Cayman Islands venture takes very few turtles from the sea it has taken huge numbers of turtle eggs from nesting beaches. Moreover, when turtles raised from the eggs are returned to the sea, it is not known whether or not they ever join the breeding population. Don't be misled by the word farm either: any business that is taking eggs from the wild is not a farm.

There is nothing very special about the taste of turtle flesh. Efforts are going on all over the world to save these gentle creatures from extinction. Torontonians can best help by not buying turtle products.

Nicholas Hrosovesky,
Professor of Zoology,
University of Toronto.



Coming soon: turtle meat for the masses

Turtle steaks are high in protein, absolutely fatless, taste like veal and, in Japan, where restaurants sell them for \$30 a serving, are highly regarded as an aphrodisiac. Dara Levinter (above) and her partner Marvin Singer don't touch for the aphrodisiac qualities, but they've begun importing

frozen turtle meat from a farm on the Grand Cayman Island and are busy promoting it as menu item in local restaurant. How much? Not settled yet, but the restaurants will probably buy it for around \$40 a pound. And what about the endangered species angle? "Turtles aren't endangered," says Ms. Levinter. "They're raised on a farm, which returns more turtles to the sea than it takes out." They'll also sell direct.

Turtles Turtles, 482-5501

TM/bw

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

July 29, 1975

Dr. George H. Balazs
University of Hawaii
Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine
Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

Your letter of June 26 arrived while I was overseas. I regret the delay in response. I am very sorry that you will not be able to attend the Symposium at the 13th Pacific Science Congress. I believe that your presentation would have made a significant contribution. I appreciate, however, your prompt notification of this.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

Lee M. Talbot
MLM

Lee M. Talbot
Assistant to the Chairman
for International and
Scientific Affairs

(Signed in Dr. Talbot's absence)

Dr. E. G. SILAS,
Director,
Central Marine Fisheries
Research Institute,
Ernakulam, Cochin-682018,
INDIA

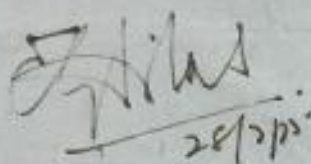
Dated: 27th August, 1975

Dear Dr. Balazs,

I have had occasion to see your paper entitled "Marine Turtles in the Phoenix Islands" published as Atoll Research Bulletin No. 184 and will be very thankful if you could kindly send me a copy of the same for my files. We have a research programme of Marine Turtles (green turtles from the Indian seas) and I shall appreciate having any further information you could send me in the form of published papers on marine turtles.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



Handwritten signature of E. G. Silas, dated 28/8/75.

(E.G.SILAS)

Dr. George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
University of Hawaii,
Kaneohe 96744,
Hawaii
U.S.A.

हवाई पत्र
Aerogramme

भारत
INDIA

125



Dr. George H. Balass,

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,

University of Hawaii, Kaneohe 96744,

Hawaii, U.S.A.



और SECOND FOLD

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता:-
Sender's Name and Address:-

Dr. E. G. SILAS,

Director,

Central Marine Fisheries

Research Institute,

Ernakulam, Cochin-682018,

INDIA

BY

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये
No Enclosures Allowed

पुनः फोड़ें

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
KINGSTON, R. I. 02881

Department of Zoology • Biological Sciences Building • 401-792-2372

Aug. 18, 1975

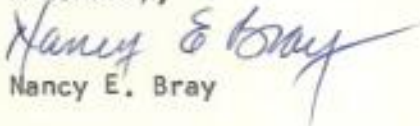
Dear Mr. Balasz,

At the ABS meeting this past May, in Wilmington, N.C., I had the opportunity to talk with Dr. Ernest Reese of the Univ. of Hawaii. He informed me of your work with sea turtles, which interests me a great deal. I have been working with green sea turtles this past year and have been trying to determine the acuity of their chemoreceptors while investigating the possibility that a chemical cue may be important both in turtle homing and migrations. I am planning to finish this study and my MS degree by Jan. 1976 and plan to continue study hoping to earn a PhD, sometime.

Dr. Reese mentioned that although you were not a faculty member at the university there may be a possibility of working with you if I apply and am accepted at the university. I have not yet applied to the university but am in the process of asking for application materials. However, I would like to know if it is possible to work with the turtles while pursuing a graduate degree at the Univ. Of Hawaii or if I should get in touch with someone else concerning this matter.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,


Nancy E. Bray

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
KINGSTON, R. I. 02881

Department of Zoology • Biological Sciences Building • 401-792-2372

Sept. 15, 1975

Dr. George Balasz
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Kaneohe, Hawaii

Dear Dr. Balasz,

Thank you for sending some of your recent reprints as I can always utilize literature concerning the biology of sea turtles. I showed your articles to Dr. C.R. Shoop, my major professor here and he asked that I request of you copies of the same reprints for his own library. And, I will certainly send you an abstract of my thesis whenever it is completed. Although there may be no graduate faculty member capable of handling a student interested in sea turtle behaviour, I will still consider applying to the university for graduate work.

I presume that you are most interested in Pacific species of sea turtles, however we have several species of Atlantic sea turtles that we are no longer capable of caring for adequately. Included are twelve green turtles ranging from six to one hundred pounds; one loggerhead weighing thirty-five pounds; one hawksbill weighing fifteen pounds and one ridley weighing eight pounds. To be honest, we are not having an easy time relocating these animals and do not wish to be forced into destroying any of them. I doubt that any of the turtles could survive in the wild since they were raised in captivity. The loggerhead is an exception, and was accidentally netted by a tuna fisherman off of Nantucket Island about three months ago. All the turtles are in excellent health and are being fed greens, trout chow and fish. Obviously, I am leading up to a request. Would you be at all interested in acquiring any of these turtles or perhaps you may know of someone who is interested.

Again, I appreciate your time with this and if you would, please send reprints to Dr. C.R. Shoop, Dept. of Zoology, URI Kingston, RI 02881.

Sincerely,

Nancy E. Bray

Nancy E. Bray

Supply Toys
Release -
send this

THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE



the florida
state museum
museum road
university
of florida
gainesville
32611
904/392-1721

29 April 1975

George H. Balazs
Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George,

Just a quick note to thank you for the offer of the green turtle bones. They would be greatly appreciated here, particularly since you have records as to size, etc. It is embarrassing but the Museum only has one green turtle skeleton, and that from an individual of unknown size and sex. Anything in the way of skeletal material would be appreciated.

The situation in Saigon is certainly desperate if not impossible by now. David and Suong have gotten no more than 2 - 3 hours of sleep a night now for at least the last three weeks, but of course they both are holding up remarkably. They are very special people and try to keep everyone's morale as up as possible without giving false hope. They have faced up to the realities of the situation but also realize that keeping a clear head and trying and trying again every possible avenue will do much more for the families than hysterical overreaction. David said he will write you more details, but I think there is very little hope now. One of the really galling things about the whole nightmare is that one of the relatives of a Univ. of Fla. student got out to Guam with a document available at any U.S. immigration office - they didn't realize at the Jacksonville office that that particular document would have done any good. Now we fear it is too late. The rescue mission is the absolute last chance, and with the city falling so quickly that operation is even more of a question mark.

I'll keep you posted on developments here. Sharron, Chris and I are very probably accepting a post with the Canadian govt. at Louisbourg, Nova Scotia. I'll be an historical archeologist for a year or so. Guess that's one way to beat the Florida heat! The position would start June 1. I'll keep in touch.

Best wishes,

Steve

MARICULTURE, Ltd.

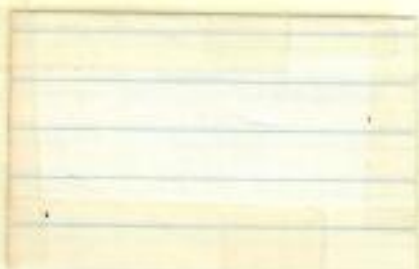
P. O. Box 645, GRAND CAYMAN ISLAND, BRITISH WEST INDIES



From the office of the Managing Director MICHAEL R. GOODIER
Phone: 9-3313
Telex: CP257

17th July 1975

IN RECEIVERSHIP




Dear Madam

Thank you for your letter dated 10th July 1975.

We are enclosing a copy of a recent press release on the current position of Mariculture Limited and would advise you to reconsider purchase of stock when the negotiations for the formation of the on-going Company have been finalised.

In the meantime we should like to thank you for your interest in Mariculture Limited and we will keep you informed of further developments.

Yours faithfully
MARICULTURE LIMITED


A J DYER
Sales Manager

enclosed -

Mariculture - New Hope For Turtle Farming IN CAYMAN

B I O L O G I C A L C O N S E R V A T I O N

An International Journal

Edited by:

DR. ERIC DUFFEY, O.B.E.
Monks Wood Experimental Station
(Institute of Terrestrial Ecology)
Abbots Ripton
Huntingdon, PE17 2LS, England
Telephone: 048 73 381

Published by:

APPLIED SCIENCE PUBLISHERS
Barking
Essex
England

22 July 1975

Please Quote 111
Our Reference:

Dear Dr. Balazs,

I acknowledge receipt of your paper entitled Green Turtle Migrations in the Hawaiian Archipeligo for Biological Conservation. Dr. Duffey is at present abroad but a copy will be forwarded to him in Switzerland.

Yours sincerely,



Gillian M. Tew (Mrs)

Dr. G.H. Balazs,
University of Hawaii,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
P.O. Box 1346,
Coconut Island,
Kaneohe,
Hawaii 96744,



MEMORANDUM

To: Members - Task Force on the Commercial Exploitation
of Marine Turtles
Members - SSC Alert Group

From: AJMence, Executive Officer
Survival Service Commission *[Handwritten signature]*

Subject: Marine turtle legislation

This is a brief note to inform you of developments relevant to the Principles and Recommendations devised at the Miami meeting.

The document drawn up at that time was accepted by the Survival Service Commission and became the basis for IUCN's evaluation of situations involving marine turtles. At the meeting of the IUCN Executive Board at the beginning of May 1975, this document, with very slight amendments, was adopted as the official IUCN policy statement. The slight modifications involved a clearer declaration of the threatened status of marine turtle species and the inclusion of the question of gene transfers. The full text in its new form is published in the June issue of the IUCN Bulletin.

News has recently come to hand that the green turtle, the Pacific Ridley turtle and the loggerhead turtle are to be included in the US list of endangered species.

AJM/MF/6
15th July, 1975

RA/5

SINCE NINETEEN-HUNDRED



"THE VOICE OF CONSERVATION"

June 3, 1975

The Director (FWS/LE)
Fish and Wildlife Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 19183
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Director:

I have read the description in the Federal Register (40 (98) 21974-21977) of the proposed rules for listing of the green, loggerhead, and Pacific ridley sea turtles on the threatened species list. I commend the Fish and Wildlife Service for this initiative, and urge that the rules be promulgated in essentially their present form. There is little question that both the green turtle and the Pacific ridley have been severely reduced in numbers by importation of their products for the United States market, and it is essential that wild stocks of these species be protected from further exploitation of this kind. As you know, the loggerhead is also threatened, and although this species does not figure to any degree in international trade, some of the largest surviving populations reside within the waters of the United States, and nest on U. S. shores, and protection is vitally necessary to arrest the current downward trend of populations.

Some specific comments upon the Federal Register notice are as follows:

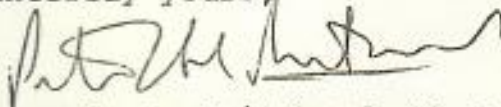
- a) To avoid ambiguity, I would urge that the phrase "and their products" be inserted after "species" on line six of page 21975, column 3; there may also be other places where it is essential to emphasize that not only the live animals but their products are being discussed.
- b) Regarding section 3 on page 21975, column 3; I applaud the courage of the Department in proposing that even incidental or accidental catching of turtles be prohibited in areas of substantial feeding and breeding. Since the Mississippi mouth area is a vital feeding ground for the ridley, and much of the Atlantic coast of the United States is "an area of substantial

Page 2
June 3, 1975

breeding or feeding" for the loggerhead, the shrimping industry is going to be subject to substantial (but we believe necessary) restraints.

- c) Turtles that are accidentally caught by trawlers and other fishing boats should only be returned to the sea immediately if they are active and conscious when pulled aboard; turtles in a comatose condition from near-drowning will not survive being thrown back in the water immediately, but if they are placed on their backs on a shaded part of the deck, and respiration assisted by pumping the slightly flexible plastron with the hand or foot, they will often recover.
- d) I believe a negative has been omitted from the first paragraph of page 21977.
- e) I would like to see a clarification of the types of activities that would be permitted under the "economic hardship" section. I note that no economic hardship permit will be granted which will result in the killing of sea turtles. Is the intention then, to allow dealers to dispose of unsold stocks of sea turtle products if such sales are necessary to their economic well-being? Or is the intention to permit the collection of turtle eggs by local seashore peoples, or perhaps even to provide relief to pet dealers who handle live sea turtles?

Sincerely yours,



Peter C. H. Pritchard, Ph.D.
Vice President
Former scientific coordinator, IUCN
marine turtle conservation program



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Hawaiian Islands and Pacific Islands
National Wildlife Refuges
P. O. Box 87
Kilauea, Hawaii 96754

March 5, 1975

Mr. George Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

I really appreciate the information contained in your letter of February 5. I have been regularly observing green turtles foraging here around Kilauea Point and Mokuaseae Island. My high count occurred yesterday when I found four loosely associated individuals. I keep looking for numbers on their carapaces, but no luck so far. The animals vary greatly in size, but I'm not experienced enough to determine valid estimates from 180 feet above them. One could do a good behavior and/or activity study here though. I've often considered timing dives--some are rather lengthy. If there are any specific bits of information I could be gathering for you (particularly on week-ends when I have more free time), I welcome your suggestions. If you should have the opportunity to visit Kauai one of these days, I would be pleased to spend some time with you. The humpback whales put on good shows here in mid and late February also.

Again, my thanks for the Hawaiian Islands Refuge information. The material will be used in determining approximate total annual use days on the refuge and approximate annual peak population only. Would I be too far off-base to estimate production at 20% of the breeding population? I am required to enter something!

Sincerely yours,

C. Fred Zeillemaker
Assistant Refuge Manager

cc: Palmer Sekora



Save Energy and You Serve America!



TO ALL MEMBERS OF IUCN COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES,
WORKING GROUPS, TASK FORCES AND SPECIALIST GROUPS

The Executive Board of IUCN, at its 55th Session (1 - 3 May 1975) considered the report of a Task Force which had been appointed to prepare proposals relating to the structure and functions of Commissions and the organization of IUCN, and considered the recommendations based on that report which had been prepared by a Committee of the Executive Board consisting of its voting members and the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Commissions.

The Executive Board in establishing the above-mentioned Task Force had been conscious of the need to review the organization of IUCN since it believed that from time to time some changes might be necessary.

In view of the present stress and shortage of manpower and funds, the Executive Board decided that for the triennium 1976-1978 the work of the Union should be carefully focussed and it decided:

- (a) that in the present circumstances the main foci of the IUCN programme should be the conservation by wise management of plant and animal species and of areas (embracing both natural areas and cultural landscapes, and including marine areas); and
- (b) that the programme so focussed would continue to involve the promotion of environmental policies, legislation and administrative structures, land-use planning, education and public awareness, and its success would depend on the application of ecological knowledge and on public opinion which was sensitive to conservation issues; IUCN should engage in these activities in so far as they related to the main foci.

In connection with this decision it was agreed that conservation of areas would include conservation of ecosystems and habitats as well as geological and physiographic sites. Furthermore, conservation would be interpreted according to the definition adopted by the IUCN 10th General Assembly (New Delhi, 1969). It was stressed that the decision to focus activities was not to be interpreted as any redefinition of the objects of the Union nor a return by IUCN to a narrow view of conservation, but a necessary reaction to budget and manpower limitations. It should, however, have a bearing on the structure and activities of Commissions during the next triennium.

The Board reconfirmed the vital role of the Commissions in the structure of IUCN, but considered that some review of their method of working was desirable. In particular, the Board was concerned to provide a somewhat less complex structure and to see the participation of members of Commissions in the work of the Union more on an individual basis as honorary official Consultants rather than in terms of the corporate decisions of Commissions.

Accordingly, the Executive Board decided:

- (a) that IUCN should appoint honorary official Consultants, each receiving a formal letter of appointment;
- (b) that these appointments should run from one General Assembly to the next and should be renewable;
- (c) that the members of Commissions, committees, specialist groups and the like should be Consultants;
- (d) that, in addition, other individuals who have a special contribution to make to the work of IUCN and who have indicated that they are willing to give time to the work should also be Consultants;
- (e) that the list of Consultants be reviewed every three years and that those who had failed to contribute should not be re-appointed;
- (f) that a very brief newsletter on the activities of IUCN should be sent to all Consultants so that they are aware of the way their efforts fit into the whole picture.

The Executive Board envisaged the Consultants being organized into six Services (corresponding generally with the present Commissions). With this in mind the Executive Board decided:

- (a) that only two Commissions in more or less their present form be retained: the Survival Service Commission and a Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (concerned with areas that are in need of conservation embracing both natural areas and cultural landscapes, and marine areas), these Commissions to work in the closest liaison;
- (b) that these Commissions should meet regularly and should have effective tasks and functions;
- (c) that the Survival Service Commission should retain its present structure, but that this should be kept under critical review;
- (d) that the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas should also be organized if necessary in committees or groups;
- (e) that the remaining four Commissions be converted into four Services:
 - (i) Service on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration;
 - (ii) Service on Environmental Education and Public Awareness;
 - (iii) Environmental Planning Service;
 - (iv) Ecology Service;

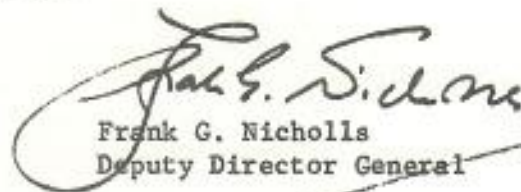
each consisting of an appropriately constituted group of Consultants and each with a small Committee to provide advice in selecting Consultants to be concerned with specific questions and problems;

- (f) that for the time being for purpose of application to the Statutes, these Services be termed "Service Commissions".

The Members of IUCN have been informed of these arrangements and they have been asked for suggestions for the appointment of honorary official Consultants. It is envisaged that the new arrangements will come into effect at the forthcoming General Assembly.

Members of Commissions are appointed by the Executive Board on the nomination of the Chairman of the Commission. All appointments terminate on the election of the new Chairman of the Commission at the General Assembly although members are eligible for re-election. The By-Laws require that due attention is paid to suitable rotation of the membership.

Membership of Committees, Working Groups, Task Forces, Specialist Groups associated with Commissions are also appointed by the Executive Board on the nomination of the Chairman of the Commission. Again, all such memberships end by the election of the new Chairman of the Commission at the General Assembly.


Frank G. Nicholls
Deputy Director General

23 May 1975

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS } "FAUNA"
TELEGRAMADRES }RESERVATIONS ONLY } 5364
SLEGS BESPREKINGS }TELEPHONES } 51221/3
TELEPHONE }

RAAD VIR DIE BEWARING VAN NATALSE PARKE, WILD EN VIS

PIETERMARITZBURG

P.O. Box / Posbus 662

YOUR REFERENCE

OUR REFERENCE

10/2

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27th March 1975

Mr. George Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
Box 1346, Coconut Island,
KANEHOHE,
Hawaii 96744

Dear George,

Thank you for your letter of the 14th and the enclosed material. Firstly; reprints of my papers have already been despatched to your librarian so they should arrive in due course.

Secondly I found your paper on basking of interest and suggest that you despatch one to Mr. Colin Sapsford, Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001, South Africa. Colin is extremely interested in thermo-regulation and has started working on sea turtles so you should both be on one another's mailing list.

Finally your letter to Tony was, I hope, the last of a long line. The final draft of the recommendations was fair to all parties and let us leave it at that; I fully agree with you that Leo appeared 'detached' but he is a very astute man and one should not be taken in by his demeanour. Further I also agree with Leo that your Hungarian trait was a trifle overpowering at times. Please do not misunderstand me; I mean no sharp criticism here as your concern over turtle conservation was only too apparent, but delicate situations such as the meeting at Mariculture do require delicate handling and some of your questions might have been misconstrued as interrogation - a slight difference you'll agree.

It was a novel experience for me to partake of such a meeting and I was privileged to learn much from it. I hope that we shall have future opportunities to review the situation; we shall have much to discuss.

Good luck with your research.

Yours sincerely,

George
Senior Professional Officer
for DIRECTOR



AAN TO

Mr. George Balazs

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Box 1348, Coconut Island

KAUAI

HAWAII 96744

TWEEDE VUL-SECOND FOLD

NAAM EN ADRES VAN AFZENDER - SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

NATAL PARKS, GAME AND FISH PRESERVATION BOARD

RAAD VIR DIE BEWARING VAN NATALSE PARKE, WILD EN VIS

P.O. BOX/POSBUS 662

PIETERMARITZBURG

Ontvanger - ward the targeted to - Gesteuurde - to the recipient

EERSTE VOU - FIRST FOLD

...the conversation was only too apparent, but delicate situations such as the meeting of the two parties do require delicate handling and some of your questions might have been misconstrued as insinuations - a slight difference you'll agree.

It was a novel experience for me to partake of such a meeting and I was privileged to learn much from it. I hope that we shall have future opportunities to review the situation; we shall have much to discuss.

Good luck with your research.
Yours sincerely,

Senior Professional Officer
let. BIRNIE

2/2/54



June 11, 1975

Dr. George Balasz
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George,

I was delighted to hear that you will be around when I come through. I will call you on arrival, or cable before hand if schedules are clear enough. Tentatively, I am booked on Philippines Airlines Flight 106 to arrive in Hawaii 10.00 a.m. 18th August; and to leave Hawaii on an evening flight (about 11.00 p.m.) on 20th August. However, if possible I will leave Manilla a day earlier, i.e. the 16th rather than the 17th, it all depends on how well we keep to schedule.

I would certainly appreciate if you could recommend some reasonable accommodation. I shall leave here on July 2nd. But you can tell me about this when I call you on arrival.

It seems that IUCN is going ahead with a newsletter and pamphlets in their slow way. When I visit I will be asking you for suggestions for items, and names and addresses of anyone you think should receive the newsletter.

I have not heard from de Silva either; have just written to him giving him details of my visit to Malaysia.

Looking forward to seeing you. Best wishes for your season at Frigate Shoals.

Nicholas Mrosovsky.

NM/mmck

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500
Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park
Bronx, N. Y. 10460


2 June 1975

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

There is a restaurant in Maui which has some rather odd items on its menu (hippo, lion, wild boar, elephant, moose and buffalo). None of these animals are endangered species, but we are curious as to the source of this meat. I wonder if you might have a chance to ask some questions if you are in the vicinity. The restaurant is Rene's, 736 Front Street, Lahaina on Maui. It would be interesting to know whether the meat comes from wild animals or from surplus captive specimens.

Sincerely,



Wayne King

/db

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park

Bronx, N. Y. 10460

3 June 1975

The Honorable Reubin Askew
Governor of Florida
Capitol Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

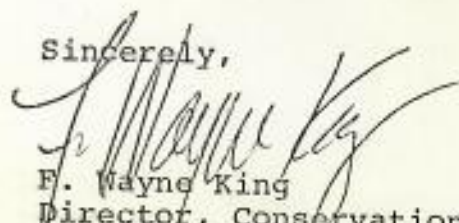
Dear Sir:

It has recently come to my attention that a bill, HB2139, has been introduced in the Florida legislature to legalize subsistence killing of the green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas) in six Gulf Coast counties in Florida.

In as much as the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service have proposed listing the green turtle as a Threatened Species (see FEDERAL REGISTER, vol. 40, no. 89, p. 21974, 20 May 1975), it would appear that HB2139 would be in conflict with that listing. In recognition of the many factors which are causing the rapid decline in the wild populations of this species the federal government regulation will prohibit all subsistence taking.

The staff of the New York Zoological Society urges you to veto HB2139 in light of the status of this species in the wild and its preemption by the proposed federal regulation.

Sincerely,



F. Wayne King
Director, Conservation and
Environmental Education

/db



Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, 6 Frankfurt-M 1, Senckenberganlage 25

Dr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
U. S. A.

Natur-Museum
Senckenberg

Forschungsabteilungen:
Zoologie
Geologie / Paläozoologie
Botanik / Paläobotanik
Institut für Meeresgeologie
und Meeresbiologie
in Wilhelmshaven

Frankfurt am Main
June 5th, 1975
Herp/KK

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege!
Dear Sir,
Monsieur et cher collègue,
Muy estimado Señor,
Уважаемый коллега

Ich wäre Ihnen für die Zusendung eines Sonderdruckes Ihrer folgenden Arbeit sehr verbunden:
I would greatly appreciate a reprint of your publication:
Je vous serais très obligé de l'envoi d'un tirage à part de votre travail:
Yo estaría altamente agradecido para un sobretiro de su valiosa publicación:
Я был бы Вам очень благодарен, если бы Вы прислали мне специальный отклик Вашей работы:

1975: Marine turtles in the Phoenix Islands.--
Atoll Research Bulletin, 184
and of your further publications on marine turtles.

Mit bestem Dank, Ihr sehr ergebener
With many thanks in advance, Yours sincerely,
Avec mes remerciements très distingués,
Con muchos gracias y saludos
С совершенным почтением

DR. KONRAD KLEMMER

Mr. Owen Miyamoto, Chief
State Airports Division
Honolulu International Airport
Honolulu, HI 96814

Dear Mr. Miyamoto:

As you may be aware, under the U. S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (and the previous act of 1969), products derived from animals facing extinction may not be legally imported into the United States or transported in interstate commerce. Although the general public has a concern for the conservation of wildlife, all too often they are not fully aware of these protective restrictions when leaving the country. Frequently this results in the seizure and forfeiture of imported wildlife items by U. S. Fish and Wildlife (and Customs) enforcement personnel here in Honolulu. Loss of the purchase (usually a souvenir of the trip) and the accompanying embarrassment are the unfortunate consequences of not being fully acquainted with the existing laws.

One effective method of alleviating this costly and undesirable situation would be to set up a permanent educational and information-oriented display at Honolulu International Airport relating to endangered wildlife and the protective laws. Such exhibits have met with good acceptance and success in other areas, and certainly provide a worthwhile public service. Several local conservation organizations have expressed their desire to see such an exhibit established at our airport and Mr. Mike Dillon, Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Agent, is most enthusiastic about the idea and willing to set up the necessary material at his Division's expense. In order to implement this worthy project, a limited amount of space would have to be provided in the airport terminal. A good location which is regularly frequented by outgoing passengers would be essential if the message is to be communicated to as many people as possible.

As the person directly in charge of the airport facility, we would greatly appreciate your personal assistance in allotting the necessary space for this endeavor. Please contact either of our respective offices or Mr. Dillon should further information be required for you to take action in this matter.

Sincerely,

Anson Chong

Jean King

cc: Mr. E. Alvy Wright
Mr. M. Dillon
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
821 Mililani Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLington 3-1500
Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
New York Zoological Park (Bronx Zoo)
185th St. & Southern Boulevard
Bronx, New York 10460

Bronx Park
Bronx, N. Y. 10460

28 May 1975

To: Archie Carr, George Balazs, Nicholas Mrosovsky,
Peter Pritchard, Harold Hirth, Frank Lund, David
Ehrenfeld

From: F. Wayne King

Subject: Proposed listing of threatened sea turtles.

For those of you who may not have seen the FEDERAL REGISTER of 20 May 1975 I am enclosing a copy -- the Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Endangered Species and the National Marine Fisheries Service have proposed listing the green turtle, loggerhead and Pacific ridley on the Threatened Species List. Please note the provision giving Mariculture Limited two years in which to become a true farm operation.

You may wish to send your comments on the proposal to the Directors of Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.



NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Bronx Park

Bronx, N. Y. 10460

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

28 May 1975

Dr. Archie Carr
Department of Zoology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dear Archie:

By now you have received a copy of Frank Nicholls' letter to Fullerton in California affirming the adoption of the Turtle Task Force's principles and recommendations by the Executive Board of the IUCN. While a careful reading of the letter makes it clear that Mariculture does not meet the standards set forth in the principles and recommendations, it is odd that the last paragraph gives the impression that the IUCN would not be against issuance of a permit if the state of California chooses to issue one. I am not quite sure what is behind this peculiar arrangement but I intend to take it up with Tony Mence when I see him in London in June.

Sincerely,


Wayne King

/db

cc: G. Balazs ✓



Fill from before wd.

Mr. E. C. Fullerton
Acting Director
Department of Fish and Game
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento
California 95814
United States of America

Morges, 13 May 1975

Dear Mr. Fullerton,

We are now in a position to follow up our Director General's letter to you of 18 March 1975, relating to the matter raised first in your letter of 11 December 1974 concerning Californian legislation establishing guidelines for the importation and sale of products derived from domestically reared green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) and at the same time to deal with your letter of 20 March 1975 relating to regulations for the importation and sale of sea turtle products which has already been acknowledged.

Following recommendations made by a Group of Specialists that met to consider matters relating to the commercial utilization of sea turtles and the subsequent consideration of that Group's report by the Survival Service Commission of IUCN, matters referred to us in the above mentioned correspondence have been considered by the Executive Board of IUCN. I have been asked to write to you setting out the results of the Board's deliberations.

... The attached Principles and Recommendations concerning the commercial utilization of marine turtles have been adopted by the Executive Board (this is a revision of an earlier version of this paper that was submitted for consideration by the Board). → ✕

In the opinion of IUCN no existing large-scale commercial marine turtle culture operation currently conforms with these Principles and Recommendations. However IUCN stands ready to provide appropriate advice to interested parties to bring their operations into conformity with them.

IUCN would have no objection to the issue of a Class I or Class II permit relating to turtles pursuant to Article 4 of Division 3 of the Californian Fish and Game Code, provided that the person to whom such a permit was to be issued has demonstrated that their activities under the permit conform with the above-mentioned Principles and Recommendations. The regulations for the importation and sale of green sea turtle products (as enclosed with your letter of 20 March 1975) appear to adequately cover the requirements in relation to the issue of permits. *

Yours sincerely,

Frank G. Nicholls
Deputy Director General

Enc.

b.c.c. F. W. King (Alert Group)
A. Carr
Tony Mence

University of Toronto

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

RAMSAY WRIGHT ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
25 HARBORD STREET
TORONTO M5S 1A1, ONTARIO, CANADA

12th ~~Sept~~ May '75

Dear George,

Just a quick note to let you know how things are shaping up... in fact they are not really, as IUCN have been quite silent, so we still don't know whether the principles are usable. They seem interested in my doing a newsletter, but have come through with nothing definite.... I am not going to do a thing till I have the necessary funds for this sort of thing actually in hand. My present feeling is to give them till the end of this year, and if the turtle group does not get going by then just forget about it and put what energies I have for this sort of thing into some other organization or activity.

The field work in Sabah has become quite definite now. It will not be possible for me to visit on my way out there; in fact I can only just get away from here in time to get there in early July and fit in a brief visit to Trengganu. However, perhaps it would be possible to stop at Hawaii on the way back.. the alpha helix is due into Manila on 16th August. With luck I could therefore be in Hawaii sometime on the 17th. I have to leave about the 19th, as I am due to give a paper at the American Zoological Society meeting in Oregon on the 20th or 21st.

I have not yet booked the exact flights, but this is just to let you know that it looks as if I could be in Hawaii for a couple of days or so about 17-19th August.

I wonder if you will be in the field yourself then? If not, it would certainly be good to get together. We could have a go at drafting a pamphlet on the assumption that the principles will one day become available.

Thanks for the reprint. That might be rather a good method to study what is going on in the nest with respect to problems other than noise.

Best wishes,

Nicholas
Nicholas ~~Rosovsky~~

THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE



the florida
state museum
museum road
university
of florida
gainesville
32611
904/392-1721

8 February 1975

George H. Balazs
Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George,

The shirt is really terrific! Thanks very much for sending it - I've worn it two or three times already and have gotten several comments and compliments. I'm sure that the visual appeal and message of the shirts will be a factor in educating the public - people seem to notice them more than newspaper items or bumper stickers.

The sources on Trinidad turtles also came in handy and were new to me and to Dr. Elizabeth Wing, who will be writing up the Trinidad faunal report. I'm going to send the Trinidad material later as all the data is still on cards, but I hope it will be of interest. Here's a brief summary of some work in our area that relates to sea turtle use through time:

Wing, Elizabeth S.

1968 Aboriginal Fishing in the Windward Islands. pp. 103-7 in
Proceedings of the Second International Congress for the Study
of Pre-Columbian Cultures in the Lesser Antilles. Barbados:
The Barbados Museum.

This is a brief zooarchaeological study of animal bones from eight aboriginal habitation sites (proto-historic to historic period in time) on St. Lucia, Grenada, and Barbados. The St. Lucia site yielded remains of 47 individual sea turtles, identified only as Cheloniidae, which represented 23% of the number of individual animals of all species present at the site. Certainly the contribution by weight of meat was much higher. Several sites on Grenada combined to yield 36 individuals (Cheloniidae) comprising 25% of the total fauna, and the sites on Barbados combined yielded 10 individuals which made up 19% of the total fauna.

My dissertation material is scarce on identifiable sea turtle elements, but I do have one Chelonia mydas from a 16th century level at the Convento de San Francisco at Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic, and one Caretta caretta from a mid-18th century context in St. Augustine, Florida, another Spanish site. Here's an earlier article by Dr. Wing (of this Museum):

Wing, Elizabeth S.

1961 Animal Remains Excavated at the Spanish Site of Nueva Cadiz
on Cubagua Island, Venezuela. Nieuwe West-Indische Gids 41(2):162-5.

Here she identified 17 individual sea turtles (no further published identification) yielding an estimated 1700 pounds of usable meat, second only to domestic cow at the site (probably 2000 lbs., although she doesn't list a figure). I'm at present re-working this site to include in my dissertation and will send you more information. We have problems in obtaining any sea turtle comparative skeletons; as in most herpetology collections, ours contains pickled young turtles, eggs, and an occasional head and carapace. The limb elements are actually the most useful in identification since they tend to be found more readily at archaeological sites. A further quote from Liz's paper:

"Sea turtle evidently made up a large part of their diet. This animal has probably always been an important food source of the people living in the Venezuelan islands. By 1737 the slaughter of sea turtle in Willemstad on Curacao became so objectionable that it was prohibited." (Hummelinck, P. Wagenaar 1940. Studies on the Fauna of Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, and the Venezuelan islands).

We have literally dozens of archaeological sites from the coast of The Sunshine State from which we've identified sea turtle remains, but they are generally a small part of the faunal remains. I'll look through the files to see if we can come up with higher correlations between site location and known modern nesting beaches such as the lower east coast of Florida. Of course there would be no real difficulty in sending you a list of all sites we have for which sea turtle remains are reported, but as I said, actual use of sea turtles at many of them would be marginal. When I finish my chapter which includes use of marine resources I'll send a copy along to you, with any other reprints or pertinent information I might run across.

By the way, I got a chance to see the film on the Turtle People, the one you mentioned when you were here for the conference. Archie Carr gave the introduction and occasional commentary and it really came off well. I think we all really enjoyed it. One of our neighbors, Gustavo Arcia (I think he was gone when you visited) is a Nicaraguan and was somewhat familiar with the Miskito coast. As Archie said, the film is a real gem. The occasion of the showing was Liz Wing's class in Zooarchaeology; she is very good at demonstrating links between present and past use of animal resources. Incidentally, if you haven't guessed by the sources I've given, she has done virtually all of the zooarchaeological work in the Caribbean area. She was pleased to get the sources on Trinidad turtles and was interested to hear of your interest in the archaeological record. I'm sure she can provide additional sources.

Thanks again for the shirt and the references. We really enjoyed the brief visit we had with you and look forward to seeing you again somewhere in the world. Looks like I have at least a temporary job after graduation with the Canadian National Historic Sites Service in Nova Scotia - kind of a far cry from either Hawaii or Florida!

Stephen L. Cumbaa

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNIWEST"
PERTH
TELEPHONE:
86 2481.



The University of Western Australia

Nedlands W.A. 6009
Australia 9 May 75

Dear George,

Many thanks for your parcel of goodies which I am now digesting. I am especially glad to hear that you are not in any great hurry with our project ... I am pressed for time just now and will be for a couple of months.

^{am sure} a set of data which we would find useful but which I suspect you will not have is to do with the individuality of each island, from the turtles' point of view. For example, it would be pertinent to find that some turtles always made a bee-line for a particular island, even if they then went elsewhere. Alternatively, that on the way to breeding they dropped in at an island en route. How much do you know about the details of the turtles' diet? Are some islands richer in this respect than others? Is there any folk history on relative numbers of turtles for each island in pre-European days?

Do you know anything about electrophoretic methods of analysis? I don't; but it would be interesting to compare, using such refined methods, the turtles of Hawaii with those of Galapagos, western central America, western Pacific.

I mention these items^{*}, not to worry you, but just in case and by great good luck something concerning them should turn up.

In haste and with best wishes

Yours

P.J. Coleman

* Also it would be just fine if the actual tracks of a few turtles could be established - Archie C experimented a bit some years ago but the difficulties were too great.

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George Balass

University of Hawaii

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Coconut Island - P.O. Box 1346

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University of Western Australia
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YOUR REFERENCE
U VERWYSINGSNOMMER

PLEASE QUOTE OUR REFERENCE 10/2
MELD ASSEBLIEF ONS VERWYSINGSNOMMER

1st May, 1975.

Mr. George Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa,
Hawaii Inst. Marine Biology,
P.O. Box 1346,
Coconut Island,
Kaneohe,
Hawaii 96744.

Dear George,

You have no doubt heard recently from National Band and Tag about their new Inconel tags. It would appear that our letters arrived simultaneously.

Can you take one or two thousand of the new tags. I am prepared to take 2000 and I've written to Archie to ask him to join us in a combined order. Please reply as soon as possible.

Thanks for your last note, glad to see that you are well.

Best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

George
for: DIRECTOR

GRH/jc





UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
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TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

Chairman, Board of Land and
Natural Resources
Department of Land & Natural Resources
P. O. Box 621
Honolulu
Hawaii 96809
USA

1st May, 1975

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of 3 March, 1975 requesting to be placed on the IUCN mailing list for material concerning marine turtle conservation, with particular reference to turtle culture operations.

The conclusions arrived at in the recent meetings held at Miami and Grand Cayman Island will be discussed at the IUCN Executive Board meeting being held this week. Hopefully, definitive IUCN viewpoints will result and will certainly be made available to you as you have requested.

I shall also ensure that future material of a similar nature is forwarded to you.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Mence
Executive Officer
Survival Service Commission

AJM/MF/1
RA/5 TF

bcc: GBalazs

SINCE NINETEEN-HUNDRED



"THE VOICE OF CONSERVATION"

March 26, 1975

Mr. George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Many thanks for your letter with enclosures and the beautiful photograph of the seal and green turtle.

The Galapagos trip went well. I surveyed the entire coasts of three or four islands and now am in a position to draw up a pretty thorough map of all of the nesting areas in the archipelago. I didn't get a great deal of tagging done (and what we did was made pretty uncomfortable by the heavy rain that fell almost every day--very rare for Galapagos), but a girl from the San Francisco turtle society stayed on after we left and got a fair amount of tagging done on Baltra.

I have never seen green turtles basking on land in Galapagos, despite many weeks of sailing around the islands looking at shorelines, tagging turtles, etc; and the local residents I have talked to don't report having seen the activity either, at least in recent years. I believe it would be safe to say that basking is no longer practiced on the islands, though as you mentioned there are some old references indicating that the turtles may once have basked. Possibly heavy tourist visitation to islands such as Bartholome, where I believe they may once have basked, has discouraged them from the habit.

By the way, I do remember reading of basking sea turtles on Kharg Island, one of the oil-terminal islands in the Persian Gulf. The account was in a oil company glossy publication that I read a few years ago in a doctor's waiting room in Surinam, and I don't have a reference. But if you wanted to follow it up, perhaps contact with the environmental decision of one of the eager-to-please major oil companies might help.

Galapagos sea lions are still plentiful in the islands, and often bask

FLORIDA AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. George H. Balazs
Page 2
March 26, 1975


on beaches used at night by nesting turtles. However, I have not seen any kind of interaction between the animals, even though they may be seen swimming in the same areas during the day. One incidental observation that I have not yet rationalized is that Galapagos beaches tend to be good for either marine iguanas or sea turtles, but not often both. Possibly the shallow nests of marine iguanas would be destroyed by nesting turtles, so they tend to live (and nest) elsewhere.

The 1959 National Geographic photograph of a Galapagos green turtle does not show the typical plastral coloration; all of the hundreds of adult greens I have seen in the islands had some degree of grey infusion ventrally, though the strange "yellow turtle" that I mentioned in my Journal of Herpetology paper does have an orange-yellow plastron without dark pigment. I believe that must have been the kind shown in the National Geographic Magazine photo.

There is a group of loggerhead taggers who are trying to design and get produced a better turtle tag. There are a dozen or more outfits tagging turtles in the southern states, and they would probably be able to justify a combined order for the minimum number of a new tag. Let me know if they come up with anything.

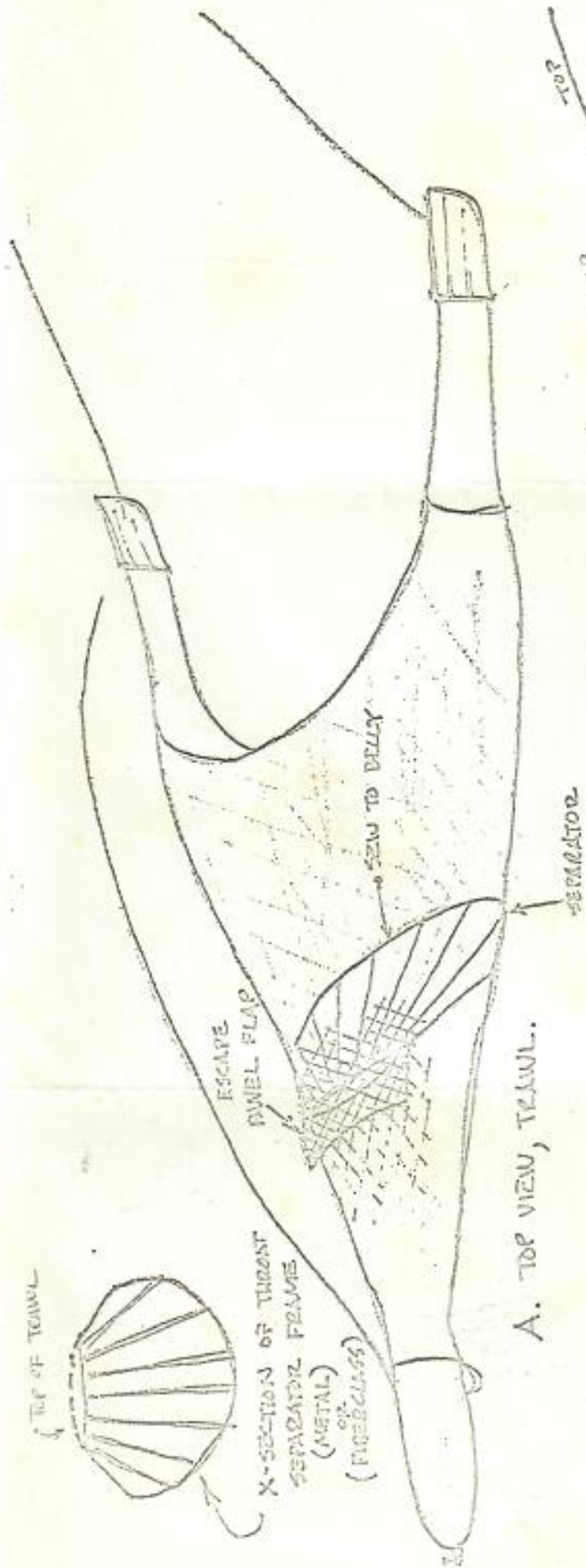
Enclosed is a copy of a recent issue of our Florida Audubon Magazine. The green turtle shown on page 33 (unnumbered) is from Galapagos (a mature female on the nesting beach). The coloration is not unusual, but dorsal pigmentation is extremely variable in the archipelago.

All best wishes,

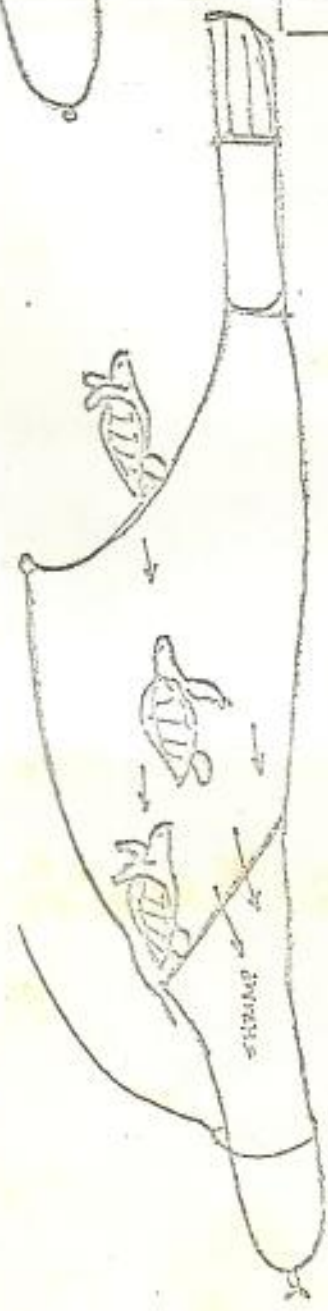

Peter C. H. Pritchard, Ph.D.
Vice President

PCHP/rd

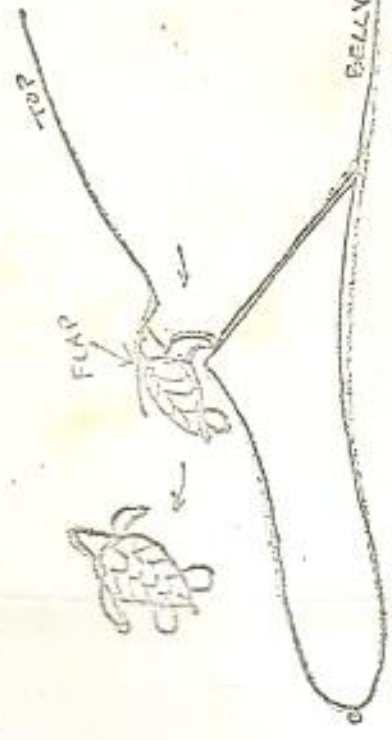
Enclosure



A. TOP VIEW, TRAWL.



B. LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF TRAWL.

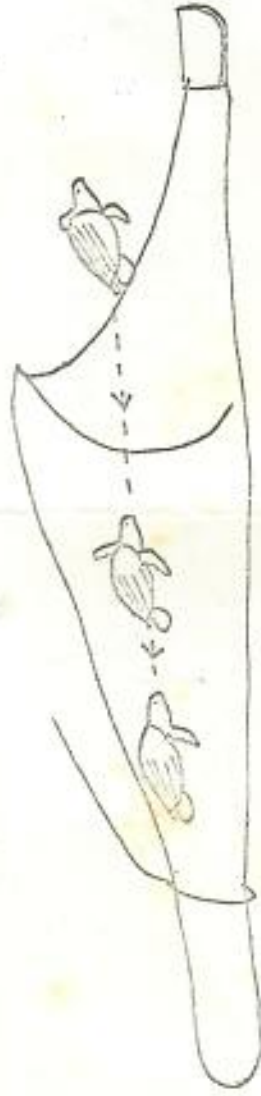


C. ESCAPE PANEL FLAP

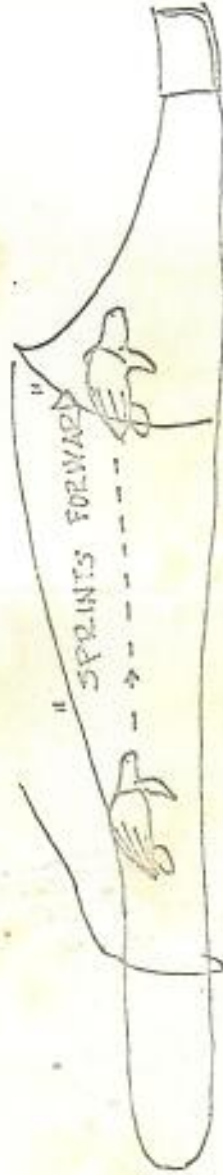
TURTLE'S ESCAPE BEHAVIOR WOULD SUGGEST THIS DESIGN

REVERSE SLANT OF SEPARATOR PANEL IN ORDER TO SHOOT TURTLE UP AND OUT... RATHER THAN DOWN AND OUT BOTTOM

* CONSTRUCT FLAP OUT OF CANVAS OR SOME OTHER MATERIAL TO AVOID ENSNARING TURTLE ON SHEL-FRIPPES, ETC.



Turtle attempts to swim straight out of net
Does not turn right or left after clearing wings
Always oriented normal to tow
Can not sustain speed - falls back into net



Turtle rests momentarily - carried to rear of throat
Starts swimming again - reaches opening - does not turn - falls back to rear of throat
Remains oriented normal to tow
Persists in this escape maneuver for about five minutes - "10 MINUTES"



Turtle attempts to escape through webbing in upper panel
Does not dive to bottom or reverse direction back towards cod end



Turtle becomes fatigued after about 15 min
Stops swimming and is forced against webbing at top of throat in the rear of the trawl
SIDE OF WING
* Divers cut out turtle while gear is being towed
Turtle immediately surfaces near tender skiff and "blows" heavily

* DIVERS EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTY REMOVING TURTLE THROUGH CUT ALONG SEAM { HANG-UPS { FLIPPED, NAILS, SCUTES, ETC.}

University of Toronto

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

RAMSAY WRIGHT ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
25 HARBOR STREET
TORONTO M5S 1A1, ONTARIO, CANADA

26 / Mar / 75.

Dear George,

I have been hesitating off writing till IUCN comes to some decision on a number of things, and because there has been a mail-strike here.

It looks as if I will do a turtle newsletter for them, but they have to give me funds — in advance! I have not received any reimbursement yet for Miami.

Tom seems very keen on a pamphlet all of a sudden. Again, I am waiting till we know if the principles are official IUCN policy, and can be used in a pamphlet.

Finally, I still hope to stop in Hawaii on my way to Sabah — it will be very early July probably

— on all these points I will write again when things are clearer. Meanwhile best wishes,

Vicki

RYATH ERVIN

Veterinary Medical Research Institute,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Veterinärmedizinisches Forschungsinstitut,
Ungarische Akademie der Wissenschaften

H 1581 Pf. 18, Hungária krt. 21. Budapest 14, Hungary

Dear Sir,

Sehr geehrter Herr

I would be indebted for a reprint of your paper:

Ich wäre Ihnen sehr verbunden für die Übersendung eines
Sonderdruckes Ihrer Arbeit:

Observations on

published in COPEIA
erschienen in

Vol. 4 p. 986 year 1974
Bd. S. Jahr

Yours sincerely — Hochachtungsvoll

Budapest, 26.2. 1975

A. F. Ervin

LÉGIPOSTA
PAR AVION



G. H. BALAZS

UNIV. HAWAII, HAWAII INST. MARINE BIOL.

Dr. Horváth Ervin
A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
ÁLLATEGÉSZSÉGTANI KUTATÓ INTÉZETE
Budapest, XIV. Hungária krt. 21. (Hungary)
H-1581 Pf. 18.

KANEHOHE, HI

96744 USA

RIJKSMUSEUM VAN GEOLOGIE EN MINERALOGIE

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY
Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17, LEIDEN, The Netherlands

Leiden, March 18th, 1975.

Professor David W. Ehrenfeld,
Department of Horticulture and Forestry,
The State University of New Jersey,
New Brunswick, New Jersey, 08903,
U.S.A.

Dear David,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of February 25th, 1975, addressed to Mr. A.J. Mence.

Indeed, I did not agree with all of the statements, conclusions, and recommendations of the meetings of the turtle task force at Coral Gables and on Grand Cayman. It would have been easiest to me just to state that I dissented, not mentioning the reasons why I am of a different opinion, but this I considered not correct. Therefore, I dealt at some length with the report. One of my objections to a report of this kind is that it includes just the statements, conclusions, and recommendations, which will be those of the majority of the participants, but that it does not give the considerations that led to these statements, etc. A further objection is that no mention is made of the arguments and of the opinions of people that do not agree with the majority. One may reply that this is the way of democracy: what the majority decides, goes, and the minority will have to abide with this. However, then one should have given every person interested in the matter the chance to voice and defend his views, but this was not done at our meetings, for some people who have definite views on these matters (and that from great personal knowledge) were excluded from taking part. Moreover, the report was intended to provide a basis for a discussion and decision by the Survival Service Commission and eventually by IUCN, but then the pros and cons of the various aspects should have been mentioned. This is not the case in this report, and therefore, I dissented. As you have no desire to respond to my comments in detail, except with regard to two points, I must conclude that on the whole you agree with the views expressed in my comments.

You write that I claim that the American Scientist refused to publish Mari-culture's reply to your article. In fact I started my sentence with "If", which

Leiden, March 18th, 1975.

indicates a certain reserve, but unless someone gives me proof to the contrary, I must accept the information given me as correct. Your article does not limit itself to science alone, but it also enters ^{upon} the business aspects of enterprises like Mariculture Ltd. You also predict the inability to lower sufficiently the prices of products deriving from farm- or ranch- raised turtles. Much of your reasoning is based upon assumptions, e.g., when on p.28 you speak of "the storage of viable sperm in the female reproductive tract for a period of years", the observations on Grand Cayman show that there is some storage of sperm, but for how long this sperm will remain viable has still to be ascertained; the fact that copulation has been observed some weeks before the first eggs are laid, may mean that the previously supposed storage for years does not take place. There is no objection to using assumptions, but one must bear in mind that the conclusions are based upon assumptions, and not upon scientific, accurate facts, and that hence the conclusions may be debatable. You do not believe in the use of head-starting, and neither do I, but one can hardly blame Mariculture Ltd. for contributing to head-starting. It was an idea developed by conservationists.

In 1969 Ross Witham & Archie Carr (Quart. J. Flds.Acad.Sci., 31(1), (1968), pp.49-50) reporting on two pen-reared turtles having been recaptured, and they state "more yearlings will be tagged and released, in the hope of substantiating this bit of evidence that pen-reared turtles may be able to adapt to the normal ecological regimen of the species." When at our meeting we expressed our serious doubts about the usefulness of releasing yearlings, Mr. Witham replied that he still would go on doing so. If people who are undoubtedly in favour of conservation take this view, one cannot criticize Mariculture for having followed this kind of advice.

However this may be, if you write, and the American Scientist publishes an article that is highly critical of the mariculture of turtles, and which may be harmful to the interests of a company like Mariculture, the journal's fairness, which you mention, should make it accept the comments of Mariculture. Not accepting a reply, be it because the journal considers this advertising for Mariculture Ltd., be it because the journal does not consider the data sufficiently scientifically accurate (the reply, like the article might contain assumptions and business predictions) I find weak excuses. One must avoid any appearance of partiality in this matter. It must not be that a scientist in a

Leiden, March 18th, 1975.

scientific journal can just say whatever he likes and thereby damaging the interests of a commercial enterprise (be it that this may be done unwittingly) without the company having the right of repartee. It may be that the American Scientist will shelter behind the fact that in the article itself you speak of mariculture (i.e., marine culture) and not of Mariculture Ltd., but this would also be a weak excuse, for Mariculture Ltd. is mentioned in note 12, and its name also appears in note 17. However this may be, I regret that the American Scientist has not asked Mariculture Ltd. to provide it with an article to show what the Company's reaction to your arguments are.

In your article you speak about parasitizing natural nesting beaches for eggs. At the 1969 meeting of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group (Proc. p.4) "It was pointed out by other members that in some areas, there was an actual surplus of eggs, those laid early in the season which were normally destroyed by later-nesting turtles- and that these might be used for stocking farms without deleterious effect on wild populations." I have some idea that years ago the Turtle Group or Prof. Carr was approached about the collecting of eggs on Ascension Island, and I believe that the advice was favourable (I remember this because at the time it rather astonished me, and myself was not happy with the idea of Ascension eggs being used at a farm in the Caribbean). The using of doomed eggs, like this is done in Surinam can hardly be listed as parasitizing. The way matters are dealt with in Surinam, part of the doomed eggs used for Mariculture Ltd., part sold to the people for food works very well, and the people have no difficulty in understanding and accepting this. Thus, one can get people to accept a situation that to the not initiated might look like an infringement of conservation regulations.

You resent my use of the word "bias" as used in my comments on the draft report, and you resent the implication it has for some people. It is very enlightening to see which people you place in the group of which you believe that I consider biased. I did not mention any names, and I must leave to you the responsibility of naming five people as supposed to be biased. I shall mention no names here, it is a matter of whom the cap fits, let him wear it. However, I shall make one exception: wherever did you get the idea that I consider Prof. Carr a biased person? I know that he has strong ideas, and he keeps to these ideas, but I know also that he will consider arguments brought forward by others, and that if these arguments do not convince him, he at least will respect these though not accepting them; hence I do not include Prof. Carr among the biased people.

In his letter of September 3rd, 1974, Mr. P. Hunkeler (writing for Mr.

Leiden, March 18th, 1975.

"unbiased by connections with commercial enterprises", and this made me fear that the meeting would be attended by people biased against those who were said to be biased by connections with commercial enterprises. I still feel that my fears were correct, that the meeting suffered from much bias against one single commercial enterprise and against at least one colleague that was not present. You object to my expressing of my views in the matter, but have you forgotten what Prof. Tom Harrison, when taking the chair on Saturday, November 23rd, opened the meeting with his philippic against being vindictive (he used the word vindicative). It was vindictiveness that characterized a great part of our meeting in the afternoon of November 22nd, and I believe that this vindictiveness came from a very strong bias against Mariculture Ltd. As to the implication that I am biased myself, I can only hope that I am not. When I went to Florida there were some points with regard to Mariculture Ltd. that I did not like (e.g., hatchlings from different populations in a farm, outside the area of these populations; mixed breeding stock) and about this I had corresponded with colleagues. However, going to a meeting one should go there with an open mind, be willing to listen to the views of others, willing also to change your ideas on the basis of what you hear and see. I believe that in that respect I was unbiased, for after discussing matters on Grand Cayman, and after seeing what is being done there, I dropped the objections I had against Mariculture Ltd. before that time.

This may also answer your question whether I expect you to go to such a meeting with a mind as blank and receptive as a tabula rasa"; ~~but~~ I always hope (expect is perhaps too much) that scientific people going to a meeting will be willing to listen to other people, and will be willing to consider the arguments brought forward by other people, and that they do not go there to be adamant, not be willing to change one's conviction. In this I was disappointed both at the Coral Gables meeting as at that on Grand Cayman. The vindictiveness shown at the meetings spoiled them for me, and made the results not trustworthy in my opinion, and I am convinced that Mariculture Ltd. did not get a fair deal.

When you refer to Prof. Hendrickson and to Dr. Schulz you write: "After all we are not the ones who have been accepting favors and research support in large quantities from this company." This I find a remark with nasty implications, or is it that you envy them the ~~con~~ chances they had to receive facilities and support for their research and conservation

Leiden, March 18th, 1975.

programme, and which you may have missed. What your remark implies (and similar inferences were made during the meetings) is that Prof. Hendrickson pleads for Mariculture only because he gains by this connection. I find it alarming that apparently you cannot think of, and accept another more logical explanation, viz., that Prof. Hendrickson is convinced that without turtle farming the future of the Green Turtle may be very black, that he considers the research that can be done (i.e., by him and his pupils) on Grand Cayman ~~is~~ of great importance to obtain a better survey of the life history and of the requirements of the Green Turtle, and that for these reasons he defends Mariculture Ltd., and that therefore he finds that he can accept the facilities offered by that company, but that as a scientist he still will remain independent with regards to his opinion. You may not agree with all his ideas, but that is no reason to infer that gain (be it personal, be it for his department) is what drives him in this direction.

Dr. Schulz is in charge of turtle conservation in Surinam, and he has arrived at the conclusion that the only way to reach his goal is to sell part of the doomed eggs to Mariculture Ltd. and part to the Surinam people. The money thus earned is used to pay for the people patrolling the beaches, the collecting of the doomed eggs, etc. Now that Surinam wishes to become wholly independent this way of protecting the beaches becomes more important than ever. In the past a military patrol (of the Royal Netherlands Army) helped out, but Surinam has decided that it will have no Dutch troops any longer, and thus the help from the Army stops. After working on the Surinam turtle beaches for years with enthusiasm and energy, often under difficult circumstances, Dr. Schulz has learned that by showing the people ^{that} his way of turtle management gives good results (the turtles are protected, the population gets eggs for food, and the whole does ^{not} cost the country very much), the population is in favour of the project. When he defends Mariculture Ltd. it is because as the man on the spot he knows that the conservation is of the utmost importance to turtle conservation in Surinam, and because he considers the research done on Grand Cayman of great value for conservation. If Dr. Schulz gets his way, i.e., that the hatching of the eggs, and the raising of the turtles can be done in Surinam, providing jobs for Surinam people, the conservation of turtles is assured. Again the motives are not personal gain but the promoting of conservation. Instead of criticizing Dr. Schulz, and excluding him from meetings like that at Coral Gables, one should pay more attention to the views of someone who year after year does the

Leiden, March 18th, 1975.

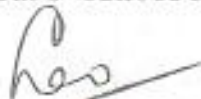
You write: "If we haven been biassed it has been by the actions of Mariculture, and by an enormous amount of hard scientific evidence from many sources." It is true that in the past some of Mariculture Ltd.'s ~~the~~ propaganda was incorrect. This has been discussed with Mariculture Ltd. on Grand Cayman, and we agreed that future publications ~~must be~~ ^{must be} scientifically accurate. Personally, I am convinced that Mariculture Ltd. will take good care that people representing it will be briefed in such a way that no incorrect statements are made. As to the "enormous amount of hard scientific evidence from many sources" it would be interested to know ^{of} what this consists. If there was so much scientific evidence, why was this not produced at our meeting, why was it not surveyed in the report. It would have been of great value to have a survey of all this evidence to substantiate the findings and conclusions of the task force. Perhaps you can supply us with the references, it would be most useful to have these.

When referring to the American Scientist you say that you hope that I do not see them, too, as part of the terrible conspiracy to destroy Mariculture. I had not yet thought about there being a conspiracy, let alone a terrible one. Rather, I believed that some people came to our meeting with fixed preconceived opinions, which they were not willing to change whatever would be said. When such people meet, and they start telling one another what they think about matters, what their objections and grievances are, the one urges on the other, and they may be carried away. Such a proces of escalation I regard as dangerous. I fear that our meetings were not wholly free from it, and the conclusions and recommendations will have been influenced by it.

When reviewing our meetings I can only regret that they went as they did. Notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Prof. Harrison, the discussions always turned to Mariculture Ltd., and thus we did not complete our task to discuss the commercial exploitation of turtles as a whole. We spent so much time on questions related to Mariculture, that we did ^{not} discuss the French report on the experiments with raising turtles on the island of Réunion, nor did we give adequate attention to Mexico, Nicaragua, etc., and this is rather a pity.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely





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April 5, 1975

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Inst. of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hi. 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs,

Re your request for information regarding green sea turtles in PIM
March:

Dr. Graham Baine
University of the South Pacific
Suva, Fiji

Dr. Baine was doing extensive research in 1971 on turtle grasses.
He may still be there or they may forward mail to him. I wish you
the very best of luck with your interesting studies.

Very truly yours,

LOBSTER LADY OF TONGA (*former*)

June M. von Donop
June M. von Donop

JOHN GILCHRIST ASSOCIATES

LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

11TH AND L BLDG.
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95814
447-4068

2677 LARKIN STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94109
673-4893

March 21, 1975

Dr. F. Wayne King
c/o New York Zoological Society
The Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Dr. King:

I am in possession of your letter of December 31, 1974, a copy of Professor L.D. Brongersma's letter to you dated January 30, 1975 and your most recent letter to Acting Director Charles Fullerton (California State Department of Fish and Game) dated March 11, 1975.

In reading Professor Brongersma's critical letter to you of December 31st, one wonders at your presumption in again forwarding UNOFFICIAL and INFORMAL advise to our Department of Fish and Game "voicing an opinion that may not be shared by people you have bypassed".

One also wonders about the propriety and soundness of your blunt statement that it "would be inappropriate for the State of California to issue that company a permit". Again, your own opinion since the Ad Hoc Panel does not specifically oppose issuance of permits. (page 5.13)

In referring to IUCN ACTION, Professor Brongersma states, "If IUCN accepts the responsibility any action will have to come from the IUCN executive and not from the Survival Services Commission or from the Alert Group nor from any individual member of SSC or Alert Group!! (underline ours)

Again one wonders why you fail to recognize California law which requires that our scientific staff inspect the Mariculture operation before turtles may be imported. As you may know, California is a fairly large state and we do have competent, scientific advisors of our own.

In again preempting the rights of Chairman Carr and of the IUCN executive, it would seem that you lend credence to the possibility

that the Ad Hoc Task Force meeting in Miami was contrived with a decision actually established before the Task Force visited Grand Cayman Island.

Proposed change of meeting to Cayman

To bolster the foregoing possibility, I refer to a letter from Surinam written by Mr. Henri A. Reichart (on the staff of Dr. J.P. Schultz, head of the Surinam Turtle Preservation Program) dated January 27, 1975 (the date is noteworthy) in which he states:

- a) "You may not yet have received the recommendations of the IUCN on AB 3536, but I can assure you that it will be negative" (!) (see above date)
- b) "The purpose of my letter is to alert you to the fact that the communication you will receive from IUCN regarding this matter is not the majority opinion of TSG, but rather the advise of an Ad Hoc Committee formed by, and consisting of only those persons in the TSG who are opposed to the activities of Mariculture, Ltd."

It is lamentable that your activity, coupled with Professor Brongersma's angry denunciation and Mr. Reichart's assertions serves to cast a serious doubt upon the findings of (what is thought to be) a highly distinguished and reputable group--the Survival Service Commission of IUCN.

Sincerely,


John P. Gilchrist

JPG:dsb

P.S. On Friday, March 14, 1975, the Fish and Game Commission approved the recommendations of the Department of Fish and Game.

cc: I. Naylor
C. Fullerton
President N.Y. Zoological Society
IUCN

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500
Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park
Bronx, N. Y. 10460

2 April 1975

George Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Just a short note to let you know that your request for continuance of the French Frigate Shoals turtle work will probably be funded. On 28 March I received a phone call from the Office of Endangered Species in Washington concerning the grant request. I was assured verbally that the project was routine and would be funded in the next few weeks.


Mariculture is still creating a lot of headaches in California and New York (a meeting was held on the 14th of March by the California Fish and Game Department to consider the issuance of a permit to Mariculture). I was notified of the meeting on the 12th so I immediately sent a telegram to Sacramento followed by copies of the Turtle Task Force findings which were approved at the SSC meeting on 7-9 March in Morges, Switzerland. Because of this the State of California decided not to issue a permit on the 14th but simply to draft regulations for the issuance of permits. I promptly received a very hot letter from John Gilchrist Associates, the Mariculture lobbyists in Sacramento, (see enclosed copy) protesting my efforts. I don't intend to answer their letter but I was surprised to see in it the reference to Henri Reichart sending a letter to California condemning the IUCN Turtle Task Force. It would seem that our friend Brongersma and J.P. Schulz are busy trying to discredit the Task Force and the IUCN. None of this needs answering for the SSC and the IUCN (the SSC in particular and the IUCN in general) are aware that Brongersma's opinions are not supported by the Group. Rather than keep a wound

festering we all think it best to just ignore him. If anything is said it will simply generate more letters from him.

Here in New York the NYZS has joined the Attorney General of the State in an amicus curiae appeal of the injunction granted Mariculture by the lower court. We expect to have that ruling overturned in the next few weeks.

Keep me informed what is happening out there in your part of the world.

Sincerely,



Wayne King

/db
Enc.

TELEPHONE



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"UNIWEST"
PERTH

The University of Western Australia

Department of Geology

YOUR REFERENCE.....

OUR REFERENCE.....

(IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE)

Nedlands, W.A. 6009

11th March, 1975

George H. Balazs, Esq.,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
P.O. Box 1346,
KANEIOHE,
Hawaii 96744.

Dear George,

Of course I remember our lively discussion on the 'phone: I wished at the time that we could have added to this.

So your letter of 25th February is most welcome. I have a fairly stiff work programme ahead of me, but the green turtle has a special place in my interests, so does Hawaii and so, too, does your work. This adds up to a "must"!

Joint authorship by mail poses problems of course. It is difficult to muster up patience with the mail services. And each of us will have to be prompt in answering the other! So far as confidential material is concerned (probably more your concern than mine), you can rest assured that I will not use your data for any other purpose than the joint publication.

The ideas on the development of the Hawaii Archipelago have not been unified or reduced to a simple pattern. For example, the notion that the chain grew progressively and evenly from WNW to ESE is looked on as simplistic. As with the Ascension group, turtle behaviour may illuminate the geology/geophysics as well as the reverse. Incidentally, the

NATURE paper was an emasculated affair - a good deal of interesting detail had to be left out.

The tagging data will be crucial - the greater the number of returns the better; hard and soft data, present and historical, on possible residence populations would also be very useful, e.g. does/did Oahu have a larger number of turtles in residence than Kauai? Is there any evidence for much inter-island travel? What is the preferred food? Does this food have a preferred environment? And so on, and so on!

Let's get cracking!

All good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

P. J. Coleman

(P.J. Coleman)
Reader in Geology

P.S. The record of the Waikiki ex-inmate is fascinating!

COOK COLLEGE

Department of Horticulture and Forestry
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Ancora is an old story around here.
I think they were involved in the
Bon Vivant botulism scare. I'll see if
I can find out more.

If your correspondence or success
with them is different from
mine, please write.

March 11, 1975

Mr. H. Jungius
World Wildlife Fund
Suite 619
910 17th Street
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Jungius:

In November of last year, I attended the Miami meeting of the IUCN Turtle Task Force as an invited participant. I was subsequently informed by the IUCN Project Officer, Tony Mence, that Dr. Budowski had secured the agreement of the World Wildlife Fund to defray my expenses associated with that meeting. You received a copy of the letter to me from Mr. Mence, but I enclose another, in case yours has been misplaced.

I cannot understand the inordinate delay in issuing this payment now that approval has been given. Even the U.S. Government moves with less glacial speed. If the matter is routine, then please process it as quickly as you can. If the matter is not routine, if there is some problem with the release of funds, then please inform me so that I can take appropriate action. As a consultant of your sister organization -- even as a member of WWF -- I think I deserve better treatment; but at this point even a friendly form letter, postage due, would bring grateful tears of appreciation to my eyes.

Sincerely yours,

David W. Ehrenfeld
David W. Ehrenfeld
Professor of Biology

cc: Mr. Mence
Dr. Hirth
Dr. Mrosovsky
Mr. Balazs

COOK COLLEGE
*Department of Horticulture and Forestry
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903*

February 25, 1975

Mr. A.J. Mence
Project Officer
Survival Service Commission
IUCN
Morges, Switzerland

Dear Tony:

Sorry to have waited so long before responding to your letter of 17 January -- but this is an extremely busy time of year for me, and I have fallen way behind in my correspondence.

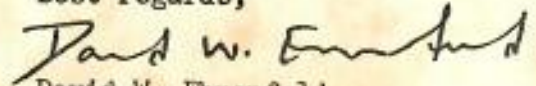
I was naturally pleased to hear that Dr. Budowski and WWF have agreed to meet my expenses, and appreciative of your own heroic efforts. I assume that the check will be issued automatically by WWF, without any need for me to write to them directly.

Today's mail brought a copy of a notice from you that IUCN is about to consider our report. I'm pleased that things are moving with reasonable speed.

Not long ago I received a copy of the massive dissenting report submitted to you by Dr. Brongersma. I have no desire to respond to it in detail, but will make two comments. First, in his letter to Sir Peter Scott, he claims that the American Scientist refused to publish Mariculture's reply to my article. This is the first I have heard of this charge; if it is true it can only mean that the reply did not meet the journal's standards of scientific accuracy or fairness. American Scientist is one of the most reputable scientific journals in the world, I hope that Dr. Brongersma does not see them, too, as part of the terrible conspiracy to destroy Mariculture. Second, Dr. Brongersma uses the word "bias" very liberally when referring to his colleagues. I resent the implication that Dr. Balazs, Dr. King, Dr. Mrosovsky, Dr. Carr, and I are biassed, while he, Dr. Hendrickson, and Dr. Schulz are not. After all, we are not the ones who have been accepting favors and research support in large quantities from this company.

If we have been biased, it has been by the actions of Mariculture, and by an enormous amount of hard scientific evidence from many sources. If Dr. Brongersma expected us to come to Coral Gables with minds as blank and receptive as a tabula rasa then he is naive indeed. For that, you could have picked the first ten people off the street, and done the whole thing much more quickly.

Best regards,



David W. Ehrenfeld
Professor of Biology

cc: Dr. Harrison
Dr. Brongersma
Dr. Carr
Dr. Mrosovsky
Mr. Balazs
Dr. Hirth
Dr. Hughes
Dr. King
Mr. de Silva

RIJKSMUSEUM VAN GEOLOGIE EN MINERALOGIE

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17, LEIDEN, The Netherlands

Leiden, February 5th, 19 75.

Mr. A.J. Mence,
International Union for Conservation of Nature
and Natural Resources,
CH 1110- Morges,
Switzerland.

Dear Tony,

Enclosed I am sending you my comments on the draft of the Report, including some comments on comments. The original I have sent to Sir Peter Scott. My comments are fairly lengthy. As I do not agree with a number of conclusions and recommendations (although the majority of the task force may support these) I have mentioned my arguments. I understand very well that you wished to limit the Report as much as possible to the results of the meetings. However, I believe that the ways along which these results were reached are equally important, and that SSC before taking any action should know the pros and cons. From my letter to Sir Peter Scott you will see that I am not so very enthusiastic about the tenor of the meetings, as there was too much bias shown.

I do not see the necessity for the unseemly haste that transpires from Dr. F. Wayne King's action in writing to the California Department of Fish and Game. A copy of my letter to Dr. King is enclosed.

As far as a decision regarding Mariculture Ltd. is necessary, the only need for a speedy decision is that Mariculture Ltd. must be protected against any unwarranted and hostile actions that might make its life impossible. If passing the report to the Alert Group for consideration on behalf of SSC means that Dr. F. Wayne King will get a chance to make amendments, then I am firmly opposed to this, for then this will be done in the same vindictive way as he spoke at our meetings, and which is also so clearly evident from his marginal notes in affidavits, etc. However, should Sir Peter Scott decide to pass the Report to the Alert Group, and should it be amended, it will have to go back to the members of the Task Force for final approval.

I am sorry to be so difficult about this, but I am certain that I am not the only member of the Task Force who would not like a report being passed on as coming from the Task Force after it may have been changed without our

IMPRESSION
INSTILLED

NOTE
FG
REPLY

Actual
w/ emotional

Leiden, February 5th, 1975.

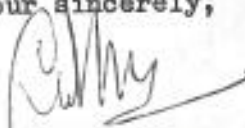
-2-

knowledge. As one member of the Task Force informed me we are not having Dr. King dictate the terms.

In fact I believe that the only reasonable way to deal with this matter is to send the report to the members of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group, together with all the comments, to obtain the opinion of people who may be impartial in their reasoning and some who might form a good counterweight against the bias against Mariculture, shown by some members of the Task Force. Such as it is now, I doubt the value of the results of our meetings.

Thank you very much for the (be it negative) information on the supposed Italian turtle project. I shall have to write to Bruno himself.

Your sincerely,



L.D. Brongersma

MUSEUM VAN GEOLOGIE EN MINERALOGIE

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY
Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17, LEIDEN, The Netherlands

Leiden, February 3rd 19 75.

Sir Peter Scott, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
The New Grounds,
Slimbridge,
Gloucester, GL2 7BT,
England.

Dear Sir Peter,

Enclosed I am sending you my ^{REPORT} ^{MEETING} comments on the Report of the Turtle Task Force, which met at Coral Gables and on Grand Cayman Island in November, 1974. These comments are fairly elaborate, because I find that I cannot agree with all conclusions and recommendations mentioned in the Report, nor do I agree with the whole of the "Principles and Recommendations" drawn up during the meetings at Coral Gables. Therefore, I would like to have it noted that when the Report states "The panel agreed", "The panel expressed concern", and "The panel recommends" that these decisions are not unanimous. In my remarks I have also commented upon the comments sent in by other members of the task force.

The report such as it has been drafted by Mr. A.J. Mence, may well give the opinion according to the majority of the votes, but it does not give any indication as to how the conclusions were reached. However, I believe to reach a final conclusion SSC should know how the discussions went, what were the pros and cons. I myself felt very strongly the sense of antagonism against Mariculture Ltd., and in my opinion this more or less spoiled the meetings, and it made the results not fully trustworthy. Before taking any decision SSC should give this report to the members of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group that were not allowed to be present to give their opinion. Moreover, the report should be given to Mariculture Ltd. also to enable that company to comment upon it, and before that has taken place no action should be taken.

My own conclusions are as follows.

If at this moment IUCN feels that it cannot fully endorse the activities of Mariculture Ltd., it should still recognize the importance of what Mariculture Ltd. has achieved with regard to turtle ranching and turtle farming; it must also

was HE A
part of part?

recognize that the activities of Mariculture are not in conflict with conservation principles, that the research done at the company's turtle farm/ranch (be it by its own staff and advisors, be it by visiting scientists) not only is of scientific interest, but that in many respects it is of value to conservation. Also assistance given by Mariculture Ltd. to the tagging programme (initiated by Prof. A.F. Carr) is to^{be} appreciated. After the meetings with the representatives of Mariculture Ltd. and with the agreements reached in mind, IUCN must give Mariculture Ltd. a fair chance. So long as Mariculture Ltd. stands by the agreements, so long as it does not act in conflict with conservation principles, IUCN must refrain from any action whatsoever to urge governments to prohibit the importing and selling of turtle products, or to refuse the required permits, when this concerns turtle products deriving from turtles raised in captivity (be it ranches or farmed) such as they are raised by Mariculture Ltd. Furthermore, appreciating the desire of the Directors of Mariculture Ltd. to maintain frank and open dialogue, IUCN shall also aim at complete openness and frankness, and it will have to instruct its staff, consultants, commissions, groups, task forces and the members thereof to refrain from any action that might impair the contacts now established; IUCN also should urge these people to be very reserved in giving opinions on aspects that are no concern of IUCN, such as dealing with aspects that are in the field of business rather than in the fields of conservation and science.

Mariculture has done much towards the true farming of turtles, and one must give it a chance to go on. Due to the bankruptcy of a Grand Cayman bank, Mariculture Ltd. is passing through a difficult time, and one should not try and profit from this to make the situation still more difficult, as I believe some people try to do. If IUCN can and will not endorse Mariculture Ltd., the least it can do is to state that its activities are not against conservation principles, and if that is considered still too much, IUCN should at least stand aside and take no actions to harrass the Company.

Personally, I do not feel that Mariculture Ltd. has had a fair deal. If my informations are correct, the American Scientist, refused to publish a reply by Mariculture Ltd. to the criticisms expressed by Prof. D. Ehrenfeld in an article published in that journal. The argument that this would have meant advertising for Mariculture Ltd. is very weak. The task force appointed by IUCN contained some members who were strongly biased against Mariculture Ltd., and who on the first day already showed such a vindictiveness, that when taking the chair on the second day, Prof. Harrison did warn them against this attitude. The agressive way in which two members asked their questions during our meetings with the representative of Mariculture Ltd. was highly improper. I know that in the past Mariculture Ltd.

like INTER-BANK FOLDING?

BASED ON FACTUAL INFORMATION they had previous obtaine D)

leiden, February 3rd, 1975.

has made errors in its propaganda, in fact Mr. Irvin Naylor (then president of the company) did overdo the conservation angle, and I found his letter starting with "Dear Fellow Conservationist" irritating. However, this is the past. Matters have changed, and now that Mr. Antony Fisher is president of the Company, and after our talks on Grand Cayman Island, a situation has been established that makes an open dialogue possible, and which ^ugarantees that any further publications will be scientifically accurate. To spoil this by remaining vindictive and to keep raking up old stories will not serve to promote conservation. Besides, where some people accuse Mariculture Ltd. of misleading statements, they themselves do not seem to be always impeccable (cf. letter by Dr. G. Hughes, January 14th, 1975, p.2; and my remarks upon Dr. F. Wayne King's misusing the task force meetings to cover his request to the California Department of Fish and Game, December 31st, 1974). There is no doubt that Mariculture Ltd. is passing through a very difficult time, and that not by a mistake of its own, but by the bank on Grand Cayman going bankrupt. Some members of the Task Force apparently believed this to be a good development, because it made the Company so vulnerable that but little action by conservationists would produce its collapse. It is only in this way that I can explain the sentence in a letter of November 4th, 1974, from Dr. P.C.H. Pritchard to Mr. A.J. Mence, when dealing with the ammendment of a Californian bill: "California of course is a key state for Mariculture, and the organisation is likely to collapse rather rapidly if a decision is made against it in that state. Consequently, I personally am delighted that our meeting is now structured to actually have some solid effect on the outside world, rather than just to provide a resolution that will be filed and ignored". The action by Dr. F. Wayne King in his letter of December 31st, 1974, to the California Department of Fish and Game requesting not to issue any permits for the time being, I see as an act against the purport of our talks on Grand Cayman.

A much more serious infringement of the principle of frankness and openness is found in the "Extract from report dated 13 December 1974 by Dr. Carleton Ray, IUCN Consultant", mentioning a visit to Mariculture, and stating "I got a film can and snuck out a water sample". I do not know on what business Dr. Ray was on Grand Cayman, but as apparently he did send a report to IUCN I must assume that he went there in his capacity of IUCN Consultant. If so, I sincerely resent his visiting Mariculture Ltd., apparently without informing the company's office of his visit, and without the Company's permission sneaking a water-sample. This in my opinion definitely is an improper way to behave. I wonder whether the report has been sent to Mariculture Ltd. I know that the tanks are crowded, but I understand

"We were bad, but now we'll be good boys"

Check you Regis/te? Did you quest

Leiden, February 3rd, 1975.

that this may be a good way to prevent fighting amongst the turtles (such as may take place when a few turtles are present and a hierarchy is built up). I have been at Mariculture's for four days and various times I have visited the tanks, and there was no evidence at all of any "stinking". Would it not have been more in the line of openness and frankness if Dr. Ray had tried and contacted the staff of Mariculture Ltd. on Grand Cayman, had mentioned and discussed his findings ("stink", too crowded tanks) before reporting it to other people.

CRY ME A RIVER
I do hope that you will not take any drastic action against Mariculture Ltd. either directly, or indirectly by influencing states not to issue permits, before this whole business has been examined, and before Mariculture Ltd. has been given a chance to voice its opinion. Furthermore, I hope that when SSC meets to discuss the Task Force's Report, you will allow people, who are not fully in agreement with the Report, and who believe that Mariculture Ltd. has not had a fair deal, to be present and state their views in this matter.

No doubt you will know that I considered it a serious mistake to exclude Prof. J.R. Hendrickson and Dr. J.P. Schulz from participating in the meetings. My objections to this I expressed in letters to Prof. D.J. Kuenen (20.ix.'74), to the co-chairmen and Mr. A.J. Mence (21.ix.'74), to Prof. M.F. Møller Bruyns, Dr. J.H. Westermann, and Dr. J.P. Schulz (15.x.'74), to Prof. A.P. Carr (16.x.'74), in a telephone conversating with Mr. A.J. Mence and during the meetings at Coral Gables. Prof. Carr in a letter to Prof. Hendrickson wrote: "The old Turtle Group was split on the issues involved, and it was thought that the necessary deliberations ought to be made with more calm than the adversary atmosphere of a Group meeting would have permitted." There was difference of opinion between the members of the Turtle Group, and therefore it was decided that those people who were supposed to be biased by their commercial connections should be eliminated from the discussions. This is a rather easy way out of the difficulties, of course. Just exclude the people who, from their knowledge of Mariculture Ltd. and from their experience of the possibilities and facilities which Mariculture Ltd. provides for research, might say something in favour of Mariculture Ltd. and you eliminate the adversary atmosphere. However, by excluding those who are said to be biased by commercial connections, the chances are that one limits participation to those who are biased against commerce, and in this case against Mariculture Ltd. This is indeed what happened; it was shown by the vindictiveness shown at the meetings. The remark by one member that Prof. Hendrickson was an employee of Mariculture's not only is definitely incorrect, but in the context it was even insulting, and this is just one example of ^{the} mentality of some of the participants.

Leiden, February 3rd, 1975.

Excluding two people who would have been of great importance to the meeting to me was bad enough, but it is much worse that two people were allowed to be present who had not been invited by IUCN. I have nothing against these observers personally, but after having been informed by IUCN that only invited people were to be allowed to be present that no changes would or could be made in this policy, it is somewhat aggravating to experience that in violation of this policy two unauthorized people were attending the meetings. The decision of having an open session on Sunday November 24th, may have seemed to be a good solution, but it was a failure. One could hardly expect Prof. Hendrickson, after having been refused participation, to come all the way from Tucson, and Dr. Schulz to come from the Netherlands (where he was on leave) just to attend a meeting held after the most important things had been decided upon already. The expectation that Prof. Hendrickson would be present on Grand Cayman Island was based upon the incorrect assumption that he was closely connected with, if not in the service of Mariculture Ltd. Although Prof. Hendrickson believes it of great importance to make use of the possibilities and facilities offered by Mariculture, he definitely wants to remain independent. That Mariculture has helped to finance research by students of Prof. Hendrickson's is to be appreciated, but Prof. Hendrickson does not wish to accept any remuneration himself. The fact also that his presence on Grand Cayman to attend the meetings would be explained by some of the Task Force members as evidence of his being in the service of Mariculture Ltd., must have been sufficient to have him refrain from coming. It was typical of the tenor of these meetings and of the complete bias of some members that they considered the organizers not to blame for the absence of Prof. Hendrickson and Dr. Schulz, but that, as these two had had a chance to be present at the open meeting or at the meetings on Grand Cayman (but then with the Mariculture Ltd. representatives), Prof. Hendrickson and Dr. Schulz were to blame themselves.

When some participants complain that not much research is done at Mariculture's turtle farm/ranch, they should have given more time to the scientific advisors and staff of Mariculture Ltd., and they should have insisted at Prof. Hendrickson being invited to attend, for he could have given them further valuable information about the research possibilities. When the matter of the doomed eggs and the Surinam plans were raised, I was able to give some information, because I had discussed these matters with Dr. J.P. Schulz just before I left for Miami. Still it would have been much more satisfactory if Dr. Schulz himself could ^{have} given the necessary information.

It was pleasant, of course, to meet old friends and to make new ones, but this joy was greatly tempered by finding such a strong bias and vindictiveness, and this makes me consider the meeting more or less a failure as far as an impartial study of the commercial exploitation of turtles was concerned. Two days, as originally

Sour grapes!

Leiden, February 3rd. 1975.

planned, or the three days we took for it, to discuss such a wide field, was too short a period. The time available should have been much longer, and the meetings should have taken place on Grand Cayman, because then closed sessions of the task force could (if necessary) have alternated with talks with Mariculture Ltd. Then also all members would have been present at the meetings with the representatives of Mariculture. To obtain an impartial opinion, there should have been some people in the task force, who could have defended the views in favour of Mariculture Ltd., and who could have provided a counterweight against the biased views of others. Relatively little was discussed about the exploitation of turtles other than by Mariculture Ltd.

Why didn't you

I greatly regret that Prof. A.F. Carr believed it necessary to leave Grand Cayman Island again on the day he arrived, which limited his participation in the talks to Mariculture only to a few hours. This change of plans not only upset the agenda as planned, ^{it} led to hurrying the discussions on some matters. It may also have given the impression that the meetings on Grand Cayman were just a not very important extra, as everything had been decided already at Coral Gables, and that we were just there to throw our ^{weight} about. As the matter of Mariculture was one of importance (whatever way you look at it) it would have been better for Prof. Carr to have remained. Now the other co-chairman, Prof. T. Harrison, was left to hold the baby, a rather thankless task. I greatly admired the way he handled matters.

By Mariculture

it HAD

I am rather shocked by the action Dr. F. Wayne King took in writing to the California Department of Fish and Game. My views on that will be clear from the enclosed copy of my letter to him.

If ever a similar meeting has to be called, it would be best to have it in some institution where one has facilities for multiplying documents. Now, the text of the "Principles and Recommendations" became available to me long after the meetings took place. Providing a list of participants would also be useful. As I wrote to Prof. Carr in my letter of October 16th, 1976, p.2; "It would be a good thing if ^{we} could have (one or two weeks) before the meeting a written survey of the situation with all the pros and cons, thus to make the discussions more profitable." It was the absence of such a survey that I felt as a handicap.

The address above this letter ask for an explanation. After I retired from the Natural History Museum and from the University in October 1972, the Board of the University asked me just before Christmas 1972 to take over just for one month the Geological Museum, where serious internal troubles had arisen between the director and two curators. The one month has become a very long one, and its end is not yet in sight.

Yours sincerely,

RIJKSMUSEUM VAN GEOLOGIE EN MINERALOGIE

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

Hooglandse Kerkgracht 17, LEIDEN, The Netherlands

Leiden, 30th January

1975.

Dr. F. Wayne King,
c/o New York Zoological Society,
The Zoological Park,
Bronx Park,
Bronx, N.Y. 10460.
U.S.A.

TITLED
AN APPEAL
TO CALIF ON
BEHALF OF
MARICULTURE LTD

Dear Wayne,

I have received and read your comments on the first draft of the Report on our meetings at Coral Gables and on Grand Cayman Island, the set of documents (affidavits; with your marginal notes) pertaining to a court case in New York (of which I understand that in first instance it was won by Mariculture Ltd.), your letter of December 31st, 1974 to the California Department of Fish and Game (attention: E.C. Fullerton), your letter of January 14th, 1975, addressed to Sir Peter Scott, and some time later I received the reply the California Department of Fish and Game sent you on January 9th, 1975. My comments on the draft of our report are being typed, and in the next few days a copy shall be sent to you.

My reason for writing to you at this moment is your letter to the California Department of Fish and Game. I do not understand the necessity of writing such a letter before the Task Force, which was appointed by IUCN, has completed its report. May I point out that it was appointed to discuss (terms of reference; to investigate, draft report) the commercial exploitation of Marine (terms of reference; sea, draft report) turtles, and not to "review the conservation status of the green sea turtles" as suggested in your letter. The two subjects are certainly connected, but the last-named has a much wider scope.

When the Report of the Task Force is ready, the Survival Service Group will have to discuss it, and any action to be taken should come from IUCN. I do feel it as a matter of discourtesy to the Task Force, and even more so to Sir Peter Scott and to IUCN to address yourself straight to the California Department of Fish and Game, voicing an opinion that may not be shared by all people you have bypassed in this way.

If as I understand, a California bill as recently ammended, rules that before

(issuing)

issuing a permit for importing turtle products into and for selling these products in the State, the Department shall confer with IUCN, thus giving IUCN a possibility to veto the issuing of permits, I assume that the Californian authorities concerned with the issuing (or refusing) of such permits are conversant with the provisions of this law, and that they will consider it within their duty to consult IUCN on these matters. I do not see the necessity, nor the desirability for you, be it as Director of Conservation and Environmental Education of the New York Zoological Society, be it as a participant in the meetings of the Task Force, be it as a member of the Survival Service Commission or of its Alert Group, be it as a private person, to point out to the Californian authorities where, according to you, their duty lies. It is an officiousness, which if it happened to me in my capacity of a civil servant, I would consider unwarranted and unnecessary, and one I would deeply resent.

We have a great deal of freedom and self-expression in the U.S.

Who cares a long as truth is told

You write in your letter that you were a participant in the meetings of sea turtle biologists on 22-26 November 1974, but that you cannot reveal the findings of the meeting. But why then do you state that "Special emphasis was placed on the impact the sale of captive - raised green turtle might have on wild populations," for this if correct, would be revealing something about the meetings. I also was a participant in these meetings and I even attended the meetings in the afternoon of the 25th, and on the 26th and 27th of November, after you had left already. I also am not allowed to reveal the findings of these meetings, and thus I cannot refute any misleading and incorrect statements you make about subjects dealt with. Don't you think that the reference to this meeting alone in a letter ^(of the) ~~report~~ you wrote to the California Department of Fish and Game might be believed by the recipient as a strong indication that your request is one approved of by the Task Force as a whole, and don't you think that the members (or some members) of the Task Force might not appreciate it that you make a request about which they were not consulted and which perhaps they would not support if consulted?

or observing reporter

I know that some people believe that the selling of turtle products coming from turtle ranches and/or turtle farms will increase the demand, and that this will stimulate the exploitation of wild stocks and of poaching. However, the people who have voiced this opinion over the years never have been able to produce any evidence to prove their surmise to be true. As they cannot prove this, they try and turn the tables by declaring the turtle farms and/or ranches guilty, and they expect the farms and ranches to prove that they are not guilty. This attitude I find offensive to the normal sense of justice (which considers a man not guilty so long as there is no proof of his guilt), and I for me do not want to be part to such actions. I am rather astonished by the strong bias and by the vindictiveness shown by some of the opponents to turtle ranching and farming, and in this I see a proof of the weakness of their

(arguments)

NAYLOR

arguments. As they have not been able to get governments to wipe out poaching, and as they have not succeeded in convincing all governments of the necessity of allowing the importing and selling of turtle products only when sufficient safeguards are given (e.g., as to the origin of the products from ranches or farms, or their coming from areas where the responsible conservation authorities are of the opinion that some exploitation is possible), they turn on the people who not only firmly believe in the possibility of ranching and farming turtles, but who do a good job at it, and they try and lay the blame for the wrong deeds done by people who do not obey the law on the turtle ranches and farms that keep within the law. This way of action I consider incorrect and unjust, and most definitely I do condemn such actions. If by your request to the California Department of Fish and Game you would succeed in no permits being issued, you would not only cause unwarranted harm to Mariculture Ltd., but this would probably cause this Company no longer to purchase doomed eggs from Surinam. Perhaps you would make yourself believe that then you would have done a good act for conservation, but all that you would have succeeded doing would be to deal a severe blow at the conservation of turtles in Surinam, and this would not only affect the Green Turtle, but all the species nesting there. I believe this would be a very curious way of "serving" conservation.

WHO TOLD HIM THIS? AYES?

We shall have to await, whether the ammendment giving to IUCN more or less the right to veto the issuing of permits will survive very long, or that it will be quashed on the grounds that it is contrary to the Constitution, as it passes part of the sovereignty of the State of California to a private (and foreign body. Perhaps also IUCN might not accept the task given it in this ammendment. If one of these solutions is accepted there will no reason for the California Department of Fish and Game to confer with IUCN and the Department can issue (or refuse) permits as it seems fit.

If IUCN accepts theresponsability any action will have to come from the IUCN executive and not from the Survival Service Commission or from the Alert Group, nor from any individual member of SSC or Alert Group.

MISLEAD

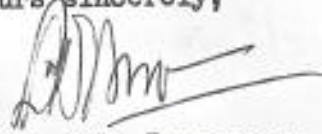
From the reply you received from the California Department of Fish and Game I am glad to learn that this Department correctly is aware of the importance of turtle farming (including ranching), and that it also hoping that a highly desired product may be provided for the world market.

I hope that California will grant permits to Mariculture Ltd, and to other ranches and farmers that are of similar aptitude. I believe that conservation is best served by helping an enterprise like Mariculture Ltd. to perform its task, and to give it advice on all aspects concerned.

I expect that you do not agree with all my ideas, but I believed it
(worth)

worth while to ask you to consider these points seriously, for I am afraid that such as matters are preceding now this may well result in the opposite of what you aimed at.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'L.D. Brengersma', written over a horizontal line.

Prof. L.D. Brengersma

cc. Sir Peter Scott,
Members Task Force
California Department of Fish and Game

UNDATED
Feb 5?

This Report once Again
Shows that Scientists
Don't know EVERYTHING -
EVEN ONE who is SUPPOSE
TO BE AN AUTHORITY TAXONOMY Turtles
CONSERVATION Turtles

L.D. Brongersma:

Comments on the draft of the Report on the meetings of the Task Force held at Coral Gables (Florida) and on Grand Cayman I. (BWI), November 1971, with reference to the commercial exploitation of marine turtles.

The numbers are those used to indicate the various items in the draft.

3. The meetings at Coral Gables took place on November 22nd, 23rd, and 24th; on November 24th, part of the time was spent on an "open" meeting.

3a. It would be best to arrange the names of those who took part in the following sequence: first the co-chairmen Prof. A.F. Carr and Prof. T. Harrison, and then the other invited people in alphabetical order. As for some participants the title Professor is used, it should be mentioned for all those that have a right to it: Prof. Harold F. Hirth, Prof. L.D. Brongersma; I suppose that Dr. N. Mrosovsky also has a right to the title.

3c. There is no information about the status of the "observers", e.g., by whom they were invited and why they were admitted. It will be clear that I have objections to observers having been allowed to take part, especially as two very competent people whose presence would have been of great value to our meetings were not allowed to be present. I wish to stress that my objections are a matter of principle and that they are not aimed at the person of the observers.

4. As I stated at the meeting I reserved my vote on the "Principles" until such a time that I should have an opportunity to examine the text carefully. This I have now done, when I received a copy of the text, and I find that I cannot fully support the "Principles and Recommendations". Thus the agreement mentioned under 4 is not unanimous. My comments on the "Principles" will be given when dealing with the Appendix.

7. "the opportunity to question". It should rather have been: "the opportunity to obtain from the representatives of Mariculture Ltd. information on all matters upon which elucidation, explanation, account, or elaboration was thought necessary and to discuss these matters frankly and openly".

I know that one or two members of the Task Force took "to question" literally and the way in which they put their questions was more like an interrogation by counsel for the prosecution than the frank and open dialogue that should have taken place. That the Task Force made use of a number of questions formulated by Prof. D. Ehrenfeld during the Coral Gables meetings does not mean that the term

8. It should be added that due to the leaving of some members already on the same day ^{they} arrived, the agenda drawn up by Mariculture Ltd. had to be changed drastically. Therefore, several subjects upon which Mariculture Ltd. had intended to give extensive information, did not receive the attention that was due to them (inter alia: research). ^{Not Requested To Do so}

10a. I propose: "that in the past Mariculture had made claims and statements which were not correct and which hence may be considered to be misleading to some extent".

Risky The expression "demonstrably untrue" to me implies that Mariculture Ltd. deliberately gave incorrect information with the object to mislead the readers, and this I do not believe to be the case. I would say "misleading to some extent", because of some statements it is clear that they are not correct and they do not mislead me. If, however, one wants to leave out "to some extent" I shall not object, but I can give no support to "demonstrably untrue".

10c. Dr. G. Hughes in his letter of January 14th, 1975, page 2, when dealing with item 13c points out that Dr. King's statement, that Mariculture has never complied with a conservation ethic, is debatable. I agree with Dr. Hughes, and I suggest to change item 10c into: "that reconciliation of the conservation ethic with business in the company's policy should be further developed".

Not Related to Farming 10d. I am opposed to including this paragraph unless further comments are given with regard to the situation of Mariculture at the time we visited there. Of course, Mariculture Ltd. had made long-term planning projections, but we must not forget that through no fault of its own, i.e., through the failure of the bank (Interbank House on Grand Cayman), Mariculture suffered considerable financial losses, and financially the whole planning for the future had to be reconsidered. Most of the long-term planning would refer to financial problems and this was not our business.

As mentioned, the changes in the programme for our discussions on Grand Cayman, made that not everything was discussed. If one wants to say anything about long-term planning, in so far as this regards the farming, one should ask Mariculture Ltd. if it could supply us with some pertinent information on the subject. To state at this moment that there is no long-term planning would be incorrect, but as usual in business, as matters develop the planning has to be adjusted. I propose to strike out item 10d.

10e. Mr. G. Balazs in his letter of December 27th 1974, is opposed to the use of the expression "farming". However, Mariculture Ltd. does more than just ranching. As we defined it ranching is collecting eggs, let them hatch and rear

Do not still
not what we
define as
farming

the turtles until they are large enough for slaughtering. There is no doubt that ranching still takes up a great part of Mariculture Ltd.'s activities, but the fact that turtles have mated and bred in captivity does not come under the heading ranching. It is a good step towards what we call farming. Besides what do we mean to say with the sentence "that the viability of its turtle farming operation has yet to be proved". Does this only mean that it still has to be proved that the cycle of mating and breeding in captivity-hatching-growing to maturity-mating and breeding- etc. can be completed, or do we mean that it still has to be proved that farming is possible on a commercial basis. As yet we do not know how long it will take to complete the first cycle. I know that some members of the task force believe that turtle farming by Mariculture Ltd. is impossible, but this may be just wishful thinking. I do not think that turtle farming in itself is a doubtful thing, but we still will have to learn whether it is commercially viable. Speculations on that subject are matters that I would leave to the businessmen concerned, I do not think that such speculations are a subject for the task force.

Some of
like the
and practice

If one wants to include anything about farming at this place of the Report one could say:

"that although captive turtles have started breeding, it still will take a number of years before the cycle (i.e. whether the young now hatched, when mature, will also breed) will be completed".

IF
EVER

Such as this item is worded in the draft it may well be misused in propaganda against Mariculture Ltd. as expressing that the task force as such was doubtful about turtle farming being feasible. A statement to this effect I would consider incorrect and unwarranted. It would be unjust to Mariculture Ltd. which has done so much to initiate turtle farming.

Was
it?

The conclusion of not endorsing Mariculture Ltd. should not be inserted at this point.

11. Delete: "This notwithstanding", but just state: The panel noted:

11a. Substitute: "that Mariculture Ltd. has recognized the harm done by its incorrect publications, that it has now withdrawn remaining inaccurate publications, and that it will ensure that all future publications will be cleared by its Scientific Advisors".

NOT
HARPING, BUT
NOTING

Some members of the Task Force keep harping on the past when apparently promises were not fulfilled, but I believe one should not continue in this way. The discussions we had, have had great impact, and from the talks I had after the panel had left, I know that Mariculture Ltd. is well aware that any further

HELD YOUR OWN TASK FORCE?
panel

(incorrect)

incorrect publications will have an adverse effect. The Directors of Mariculture Ltd. are very serious in this matter. However, it would be best if IUCN/SSC, or any members of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group or of the Task Force would be willing to read and check any intended publications before they are published. It rather astonished me that one member, when asked if he would indicate in the past publications whatever he thought inadmissible, and if he could suggest a text that would agree to his views, answered that he was not going to compromise himself. To me it seemed a good idea to show Mariculture Ltd. what kind of text in our opinion would be correct.

11b. I fully agree with this paragraph as given in the draft.

Prof. Ehrenfeld criticizes the efficiency on two points. As regards the relationship between Mariculture Ltd. and its investors, not being a shareholder I cannot judge this. Still, I do not think it fair to condemn Mariculture Ltd. for not yet giving a return to the investors. One cannot lay the blame on Mariculture Ltd. for Interbank House going bankrupt, which meant a loss to Mariculture of at least US \$ 500,000.- if not close on \$ 1,000,000.-

As to the efficiency of the Company's plant, I believe that those who went there and who saw how things were run, must be convinced that it was efficient. As to the trophic level, it may well be that the using of the food pellets as done at present is efficient too. Before criticizing one should first try and study the results and I consider it not unlikely that the food used may cause a more intensive growth ^{than} that found in turtles that feed on turtle-grass only. Perhaps turtles fed in this way do reach maturity at an earlier age, and perhaps it will lead to reducing the female reproductive cycle, now stated to be 2,3, or 4 years, to a yearly cycle. One of the females that laid eggs in 1973, again laid in 1974 on Mariculture's artificial beach. One should give Mariculture Ltd. and its scientists a chance to study the situation, and to continue the experiment It is true that I cannot prove that all this will happen, but neither can anyone else prove that it will not happen, and I consider it important to study the results of the present way of feeding. With all this in mind I do not feel it justified to say that Mariculture Ltd. is not efficient. For further remarks I may refer to the comments by Dr. G. Hughes.

11c. I would like to add that much of this research, directly or indirectly, will be of value to conservation.

We did hardly discuss research, and I am definitely opposed to explain this as meaning that we were of the opinion that no research of importance was done, that Mariculture Ltd. ^{was} negligent where research was concerned, or that the research is of no use to conservation.

I cannot remember Dr. J. Wood making his remarks about Mariculture Ltd.

CONTRADICTORY -
NOTE PAGE 2
FINANCIAL PROBLEMS NOT OUR BUSINESS

THEY HAVEN'T YET

How long?
SOUNDS LIKE MAY 1972

Because they had to take offer

supplying but scanty funds for research, at least I cannot remember that it was during a meeting in Mariculture Ltd.'s office. If members of the panel considered Mariculture remiss in providing funds, they should have brought up this point at a meeting. Again it must be pointed out that the bankruptcy of Interbank House will have restricted the funds that could be spent on research. Besides Mariculture Ltd. providing funds for research, it also has provided, and is still willing to provide facilities for research to visiting scientists. These facilities for visiting scientists I consider of great importance.

The matter of research is one about which ^{lot} still has to be discussed, and to these comments I add an appendix in which I deal at more length with aspects of research.

ARE YOU SPEAKING FOR THEM - HAVE YOU BECOME A CONSERVANT - PAID OR UNPAID

11d. The Directors of Mariculture Ltd. indeed wish to maintain a frank and open dialogue with IUCN, but this implies that IUCN also should show its wish to have a frank and open dialogue. During our meetings with Mariculture Ltd. no frank and open dialogue from our side could take place, because the Task Force decided not to show to Mariculture Ltd. the text of the "Principles and Recommendations". Moreover, the attitude of one or two of our members was hardly friendly enough to allow of a frank and open dialogue. In this connection I may remind that when Sir Alan Parkes asked ^a question, he was told in reply: "We are not here to answer questions; You must answer them" (or words to that effect), and I can but admire the restraint shown by the Mariculture representatives.

MATTER OF GUIDELINES SET BY IUCN

HELIX - Same as before

If we want to be fair, we should include a sentence stating that IUCN also will do its best to be open and frank.

12a. I do not express concern about ranching on the basis of "doomed" eggs. In fact I think it an excellent idea to do this. There is no doubt that in Surinam a great number of eggs are lost by being washed out through erosion of the beach, and by turtles not being able to climb the "cliff" caused by the erosion and hence laying their eggs in an area that will be flooded by high tide. In other areas there will be other reasons for "doomed" eggs, e.g. on Europa Island, where by the crowding of females the late nesters dig up and throw about the earlier laid eggs.

SOUNDS LIKE NAYLOR

"also encouraging an extension of the definition, and by implication the range of occurrence, of so-called "doomed" eggs".

This part of the paragraph should be deleted. Whether, there are eggs that qualify as "doomed" eggs is a matter to be left to the conservation authority that is in charge of the beaches concerned. If one questions whether there are doomed eggs in Surinam, in fact one questions the integrity of Dr. J.P. Schulz.

↓ *

If one wants to use the resource (turtle eggs) as much as is possible, without endangering the species of course, the doomed egg should be used wherever

in the world, if doomed eggs are used.

NAY 10/12
Ghosts
writing!

If one would have more turtle ranches and thus would put a greater supply of turtle products on the market through officially approved channels, this will help to decrease the amount to which wild stocks are being used (whether this using of wild stocks is done by fishing officially allowed by the respective countries, or whether it is done by poaching).

12b. As mentioned under 12a I have no objection at all to the establishing of turtle ranches/farms in other places than on Grand Cayman, making use of doomed eggs. I would not even oppose the use of other eggs if the conservation authority concerned would be of the opinion that this exploitation is allowable (that in his opinion the turtle population can stand this). Establishing turtle ranches/farms in areas where eggs are harvested (with the restrictions mentioned above) is a sound idea. My objection to the ranching/farming on Grand Cayman is solely that a breeding stock of mixed origin is used. I prefer a ranch/farm in Surinam for eggs collected in Surinam, one on Grand Cayman for Caribbean turtles, one somewhere in the African region for doomed eggs from Euröpa I.

look what
CREPT IN!

I agree to Dr. King's ammendment to use "artificial gene flow".

12c. That a business firm must try and promote its markets is self-evident. Still, market promoting need not be against any principle of conservation. Such matters should be discussed with the Company concerned and in concert with this Company one should develop the necessary safeguards.

SEE letter to Richard
NO - FOR
NOT YET writing
PRICE SUCH AS
PROMISED.

Some of our members are of the opinion that any selling of turtle products (meat, calipee, leather, oil, shell) will only lead to increased poaching, and that Mariculture Ltd.'s activities have not yet led to a decrease ⁱⁿ poaching. One member even went so far as blaming Mariculture Ltd. for not yet preventing Cayman fishermen catching and importing turtles. As I understand that the Cayman law does not forbid the catching and importing of turtles, there is little that Mariculture Ltd. can do about it, otherwise ^{than} fighting the turtle fishing through competition where quality and prices are concerned. It is not the duty of Mariculture Ltd. to lay down the law on Grand Cayman, nor to take any actions not covered by law against Cayman fishermen. To those who adopt the "Principles and Recommendations" such as these were drawn up at Coral Gables, I may point out that as far as the Caymanians are concerned the fishing of turtles is allowed, for the Caymanians may be said to be traditionally dependent on catching turtles, and the captured turtles are for local utilisation.

I did not think it fair to blame a Company that strictly complies with the laws of the country, for acts of other people over which they have no saying.

One cannot put down to Mariculture Ltd. the turtle fishing of the Caymanians, or the poaching on protected beaches in other countries.

Those who are opposed to Mariculture Ltd. (and any other turtle ranch/farm) selling turtle products from turtles raised in captivity, and who advocate that the actions of such ranches/farms stimulate poaching have failed completely to prove their case. They follow a, to my mind not fair method: when you cannot prove that someone is guilty, turn the matter around, accuse him and put the onus of proving his innocence on the accused. The rule of justice that no man is guilty until his guilt is proven, they change into a man is guilty until he proves that he is innocent.

If one cannot put an end to poaching or the wanton exploitation of wild stocks, this is no reason to make life impossible for Mariculture Ltd.

The better results Mariculture Ltd. will have, the better it can produce sufficient supplies to fulfil the demands of the present markets, and the more it will help to make ^{poaching} or exploiting wild stocks unprofitable. From our side we must aim at prohibiting the use of turtle products that do not come from ranches or farms that have been officially approved. huh?

I believe that item 11c should be deleted.

12d. As to the trohic level, I may point to what I have said with regard to item 11b. and to what Dr. G. Hughes has mentioned in his letter of January 14th, 1975.

13a. When, at the last meeting of the panel on Grand Cayman Island, I was asked for my opinion, I stated that at that moment I could not say that Mariculture Ltd. was primarily a conservation institute. It is a commercial enterprise, but this does not imply that it cannot be of great service to conservation. One has to ask oneself whether the activities of Mariculture Ltd. are harmful to conservation, whether they can be said to be beneficial to conservation, or that they are neither harmless nor beneficial where conservation is concerned. Having considered the situation carefully I am convinced that the activities of Mariculture Ltd. are definitely not harmful, but that they are distinctly beneficial to conservation. Mariculture Ltd. is doing an excellent job in ranching, and its results at farming (i.e., the mating and breeding in captivity, which has now taken place in two consecutive years) are of great importance. That we shall have to wait for a number of years before we shall know whether the offspring from the turtles that mated and bred in captivity in 1973 and 1974 shall mate and breed themselves, does not lessen the very great importance of the facts now established:
1°, mating and breeding in captivity is possible; 2°, a migration before breeding is not necessary; 3°, mating precedes the egg-laying by a period of weeks and not of years as supposed in the past; 4°, there is at least an indication that a

onus of proof

Who is the initiator?

Sold out -
HELD HIS OWN MEETING!

SCIENTIFIC QUESTION -
111c

How can a possibility
BE of GREAT IMPORTANCE
TO CONSERVATION?

For the results reached Mariculture Ltd. must be firmly commended.

By offering possibilities^{ies} and facilities for scientific research, which research must be considered of great importance to conservation, Mariculture Ltd. definitely serves conservation.

Ghostwrite
NAYLOR

If one wants to diminish the pressure of exploitation on wild stocks, the most effective way will be to produce more turtle products through ranching and farming. By producing a larger supply in this way, and by allowing the importing and selling of products so obtained, whilst prohibiting the importing of products of poached turtles (and enforcing the pertinent laws), one will do more for the conservation of turtles than by trying ^{to} and harass an existing company that is willing to cooperate with conservation, and which as mentioned above supports research that is essential for conservation.

Although I myself am not in favour of "head-starting" young turtles, Mariculture Ltd. ~~is~~ contributing to this, just complies with the idea of head-starting developed in some conservation circles. If, however, Mariculture Ltd. would stop the head-starting, I would not consider that as an action contravening conservation interest. Personally, I would believe it better to stop head-starting but to set free more hatchlings on the beaches where the eggs have been laid. Instead of the costly returning of one year olds from Grand Cayman I. to Surinam, the hatchery in Surinam could release a greater number of hatchlings.

13c. In his comments on this item, Dr. F. Wayne King (pp. 4-5) writes: "I think it entirely approvable that IUCN endorse the principle of properly run commercial farming that complies with conservation, but I do not think it should approve a specific operation- at least not before that company has been operating within the guidelines for some minimum trial period (= 5 or more years)."

If one endorses the principle one cannot escape from having to approve of specific operations that agree to the rules. It would be senseless to endorse the principle without expression one's opinion whether or not specific operations comply with the set rules.

NAYLOR

It may be a good idea to fix a trial period, but in the first place one shall have to give the company the time to get to farming, and with what we now believe to be the time elapsing before maturity, five years is too short a time, and in the second place: during the agreed period, neither IUCN, SSC, the Alert Group, nor any task force, committee, individual advisor or member of these bodies shall undertake any action to condemn, prohibit, make impossible or hinder the importing and selling of turtle products coming from any turtle ranch or farm so long^{as} the company concerned keeps to its part of the deal with regard to conservation. The using of doomed eggs for ranching (or for building up a breeding stock), or the using of eggs from any beach where the responsible conservation

cut your
throat
this out

define

authority is of the opinion that the harvesting of the eggs for ranching/farming is an allowable exploitation, is considered within the limits of the agreement on conservation; the same applies to the obtaining of a limited number of adult turtles from wild stocks as a basis for starting a breeding stock.

Cut your throat twice!

Applied to the case of Mariculture Ltd. the above would mean that as from now one will have to give the Company a period of at least ten years to get its breeding cycle completed, and that without harassing it by trying to make its sale of turtle products impossible. If during this period the Company on its side has kept to the agreement, IUCN will have to endorse the operation.

13d. From the talks on Grand Cayman Island I have obtained the firm impression that Mariculture Ltd. is resolved to cooperate with IUCN. Being a commercial enterprise, in developing plans for the future and in carrying such plans into effect, Mariculture Ltd. often will have to make quick decisions, and long delays may prove to be extremely harmful. Moreover, the effectuation of plans may be hampered or may be made impossible if news of it becomes wide-spread. If IUCN wishes to be kept posted about future plans, new activities, significant extension etc., this will be possible if IUCN appoints a small group of people (e.g., of three persons) of great integrity and known to be unbiased, with whom Mariculture Ltd. can correspond about, and discuss the plans. If, however, IUCN would think it necessary to make public such plans on a large scale, this may not only retard their effectuation, but IUCN in this way might cause great and unwarranted damage to the Company concerned. The integrity of purpose must be present on both sides.

Comments on the "Principles and Recommendations"

The first paragraph I would like to read as follows:

Again

"Because the majority of the distinct populations of the turtles of the genus Chelonia are threatened or rapidly declining and as some of them even have become extinct already, the entire group should be considered endangered. However, the term endangered species shall not apply to turtles raised or bred on turtle ranches and turtle farms.

Paragraph 6 ("As regards primary exploitation, etc.).

I do not condemn the use of wild turtle resources (e.g., doomed eggs) by other than local people, if the conservation authority in the area concerned considers this exploitation allowable. Neither do I condemn it if the local people would sell the turtles which otherwise they would use themselves to obtain other commodities and to obtain a better standard of living.

As said on p.6 when dealing with item 12c the Caymanians are a people tradi-

local utilisation.

Paragraph 8 (Further in recognition, etc.)

*Rationalization
HA!*

Such as I read this paragraph it means the lowest applicable level under the circumstances, and thus the feeding of the turtles as this is done by Mariculture Ltd. I consider as complying with this paragraph.

Paragraph 9 (The task force is opposed, etc.)

As I mentioned earlier in my comments (p. 6, when dealing with item 12c) I consider expansion of markets as permissible so long as these markets are supplied with ranch and/or farm raised turtles and the products derived thereof. Again I must point out that the surmise that an expansion of markets will lead to an increased exploitation of wild turtles, is unfounded. *DNV*

"The acceptability of any farm should be demonstrated by suitably and independently evaluated tests and data."

I suppose that here one thinks of an evaluation by a body independent of the turtle ranch or turtle farm, and hence it will be the task of this independent body to demonstrate that the turtle farm is acceptable. To make such a procedure acceptable to the turtle farm (ranch) the evaluating body must be unbiased. If one succeeds in organizing such an unbiased evaluating body, it is unnecessary to include the paragraph which Prof. A.F. Carr proposed in his letter of January 3rd, 1975.

It would be fair to make the evaluating body a mixed committee existing of people appointed by the turtle farm (ranch) and by people appointed by IUCN. If the evaluating body is to be appointed by IUCN alone, to whom can the turtle farm (ranch) appeal when it does not agree with the findings?

Frankly, I am opposed to include a paragraph as proposed by Prof. Carr. I would think it very likely that anyone starting a turtle farm (ranch), and wishing IUCN to endorse his activities, would prepare some kind of statement mentioning the aims of the enterprise, including a schedule for the development of the farm (ranch), estimating when it will be fully at work, but it would be unreasonable to bind the enterprise strictly to this schedule. I remember that during our meetings at Coral Gables someone reproached Mariculture Ltd. for never having indicated when (what year) the farm was to be self-supporting, i.e., when the reproductive cycle in captivity was complete. As we do not yet know how long it takes the turtles to become mature, those who ask such a question of Mariculture Ltd. know that it is unanswerable at the moment, and therefore that the question is senseless and the reproach unwarranted. Besides, even if we knew how long the period was in nature, one should still not know how long it would be in captivity, and one should also allow time for set-backs.

IF EVER

I do not see why an enterprise should be requested to prove that its

activities are demonstrably favourable to conservation. To me it would be sufficient for such a company to show that its activities are not harmful to conservation, and if I find their arguments not sufficiently convincing, it would be up to me to prove the opposite of what the company claimed. If IUCN finds the activities of the company not harmful it could just state that it has no objections. If it arrives at the conclusion that the company's activities are favourable to conservation it could commend the company for this. In many cases both parties will not be able to give absolute proof, but then one can always discuss the matter and try and reach an agreement.

As I mentioned at the meetings I am not opposed to having principles, but one must beware that they do not become irrevocable. At a certain moment one will set down that what one considers correct in principle, but as the situation changes one must be able to adjust the decision taken previously. I would not feel so strong about this, if I had not experienced at the meetings the strong bias and the vindictiveness shown by some participants where Mariculture Ltd. was concerned. As there will be people who believe that principles are things that one should adhere to strictly, and that may not be changed or adjusted, I believe that we should replace the word "Principles" by guide-lines.

Although the principles and recommendations were discussed at some length, it would have been better to have them multiplied and to have given the members of the task force the time to study them. They then could have had a second reading before having them adopted.

To these comments on the Report with its annex I may add the following remarks.

Both at the meetings and in his comments on the report (p.3 of his undated letter) Dr. F. Wayne King makes much of affidavits containing incorrect statements. He writes: "but a sworn affidavit submitted in support of a court case is supposed to contain the truth". This wording is incorrect. An affidavit (i.e., a sworn statement) is to contain that what the person who makes the statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, considers the truth. If an incorrect statement is made, because the person on oath is not fully conversant with the subject (of which he himself is not aware), this is to be deplored. But, this is something completely different from deliberately including incorrect information in a sworn statement, for in my opinion this would amount to perjury. Moreover, I may point out that there is a distinct difference between the inclusion of incorrect information in a sworn statement (whether wittingly or unwittingly) and the falsifying of a document. Dr. King looks upon all the "misleading publicity" as a deliberate effort on the part of the company, but I believe that the incorrect information in so far as this may appear in the affidavit is due to insufficient

knowledge of the subject, rather than to a deliberate attempt at falsifying data. I am afraid that Dr. King, in his zeal to win a court case, makes accusations that will be very difficult to uphold in a court of law, and which I suggest he had better withdraw, for in my opinion they came very close to what I would consider libel.

As to Dr. King's proposals for action (p.2 of his undated letter), it may be that the task force did not approve of endorsing Mariculture Ltd. as an institution (primarily) promoting conservation, but this does not mean that the task force decided to oppose the issuing of permits for importing into and selling within the State of California turtle products from the turtles Mariculture has raised in captivity. For my objections to Dr. King's letter to the Californian Department of Fish and Game, and to his proposal to Sir Peter Scott to take action before even the report of the task force has been examined and discussed I may refer to my letter of January 30th, 1975, addressed to Dr. F. Wayne King.

long delay in
These remarks
planned?

* In the meantime I received a copy of the second draft of the Report. My objections as expressed above remain. I do sincerely object to the changes that have been made and which tend to belittle that what Mariculture Ltd. has done so far. Thus, I object to the changes in items 11b, 11c, 13b. The change in item 10c I consider a change for the worse. In item 12b I would rather say "artificial gene flow" than "accelerated gene flow".

Research agenda

The provisional for the meetings at Cerral Gables did not include a heading "research", and hence little attention was paid to this subject. This omitting of "research" as a separate item may be in full agreement with the policy of IUCN. In a letter of August 10th, 1974, Professor T. Harrison wrote to me, inter alia, "The old group had become almost totally concerned with its own RESEARCH. IUCN (& WWF) want a stronger conservation approach," and also "IUCN/WWF are not interested to sponsor further meetings which just report research, without leading to positive action".

In my letter of September 21st, 1974 (to Prof. A.F. Carr, Prof. T. Harrison, and Mr. A.J. Mence) I expressed the view that Prof. J.R. Hendrickson, by using facilities offered by Mariculture Ltd.: "learns a lot about turtles that will be of paramount value to conservation", and in a further letter to Prof. A. Carr, of October 16th, 1974, I wrote: "Although I did not develop close contacts with Mariculture, I can understand that the possibilities for research on Grand Cayman are extremely tempting, and that there are members of the [Marine Turtle Specialist] Group who are of the opinion that these facilities should be exploited to obtain useful knowledge that may help conservation programmes".

Fisher -
IUCN meeting
Report

Probably it is this last sentence that led Dr. P.C.H. Pritchard to write (in his letter of November 4th, 1974, addressed to Mr. A.J. Mence): "Of course trade-offs are all part of modern, pragmatic conservation. But we are talking here of trading-off conservation benefits in exchange for pure scientific research opportunities, which is a different matter, despite the eloquent arguments we hear to the contrary, there is little doubt in my mind that the sort of pure laboratory-type of research that Mariculture has sponsored will at best have only the most tenuous benefit for wild turtle populations, though may well yield information of great pure scientific interest".

In his comments on the draft of the Report on the Task Force meetings, Dr. F. Wayne King when dealing with item 11c writes: "Reference is made to research of "scientific merit", but I wonder if it has conservation merit, which would be mere to the point. I question the conservation merit of much of their research, but it is a small point.

From the IUCN/WWF policy, and from the statements by Dr. Pritchard and by Dr. King transpires a certain short-sightedness and narrow-mindedness where scientific research is concerned. It is this negation of the value of pure scientific research for conservation that the pure scientist often meets with, and it is this negation which I do not only consider unjust where the efforts of scientists are concerned, but which I also consider deplorable and one of the greatest dangers to conservation.

In the past it may have been considered sufficient to pass a law protecting various kinds of animals and plants or to proclaim a nature reserve, in the firm belief that then everything was done that could and should be done to ensure the everlasting conservation of the animals and plants concerned. There is no doubt that these actions have done much to save many animals and plants that otherwise would have become extinct. However, in many instances protection by law is not sufficient, but one will have to learn much more about the biology of the species concerned to enable a well founded conservation programme to be developed. To acquire such knowledge research is needed, and in the first instance this will be pure scientific research although it may be made applicable to the solving of problems of a more practical nature.

Much of what we consider our knowledge about turtles consists of hypotheses, some of which are supported by corroborating evidence, whilst others are just surmises. This is the usual way of acquiring knowledge. A hypothesis in due time proven to be incorrect, has contributed to our knowledge, just by stimulating research.

On Grand Cayman Prof. C.E. Amoroso spoke to us about the research that he and his assistants had been doing, and those present were very much impressed. However, more research has been done, e.g., by Sir Alan Parkes, by Prof. J.R.

Hendrickson and his pupils, etc., but almost nothing was said about that. Mr. G. Balazs in his letter of December 27th, 1974, writes: "The erroneous impression tends to be given that a fair number of meritorious research projects are presently in progress. Excepting Professor Amoroso's fine work, the panel made little mention of other research endeavors claimed by the company." The little mention of other research endeavours was made by the panel is hardly a thing for which one can blame Mariculture Ltd. Lack of time, and I suppose lack of interest on the side of the panel members may account for that. Mr. Balazs continues: "I believe we should keep in mind and make a clear distinction between what could be done in the way of research and what is being done." To making this distinction I have not the least objection, but I must add that recognizing what could be done in the way of research at Mariculture Ltd. on Grand Cayman to me is a sound reason to support the company. It is not up to the Company alone to do research, but it is up to scientists interested in turtle biology and turtle conservation to make use of the possibilities and facilities available at Mariculture's turtle farm/ranch.

Financial support

Of the subjects worthy of study, which could be started at Mariculture Ltd.'s turtle farm, and which may give results of value to both conservation in the wild and to turtle farming (and hence to relieving the pressure on wild populations), I may mention the following:

may/02

1. The sex ratio that is necessary to make successful breeding possible. The experience at Mariculture has shown that one male starting mating stimulated other males to follow suit. By experimenting at the farm with different numbers of males and females one may learn what the minimum size of a herd will have to be to stimulate breeding, and this knowledge will also be of interest when dealing with turtles in the wild.

2. The age at which a turtle becomes mature.

3. The productivity relative to the size of the females; the determining of the age at which the females become sterile.

4. We now know that during the breeding season females have periods in which they are not receptive, and in which they move to areas where they are not molested by the males. About this phenomenon, and about the size and situation of these sanctuaries for females, further information can be obtained at the farm. In the wild when planning a protected breeding area, one may have to pay more attention to the topography, to include an area to which the non-receptive females can withdraw.

5/26/74

5. Endocrinological research, especially with regard to the growth hormone and the follicle stimulating hormone, their influence on the fertility of the egg and the relationship between the food and the production of these hormones (if there is not sufficient food, but little growth hormone, but more follicle

stimulating hormone will be produced, and this will lead to infertile eggs being produced). The interference with turtles (e.g., by skuba divers) may unfavourably influence the production of the growth hormone).

6. Nutrition. Although the Green Turtle is considered herbivorous from the age of one or two years onwards, it is well known that it will feed on animal food as well. In the Caribbean it eats the Chicken-liver-Sponge growing among the Turtle Grass, in more northern areas it takes the Ascidians attached to the turtle grass. The value of this animal food for, and its influence on the turtles should be studied.

7. The influence of the kind of sand (e.g., the mineralogical, chemical composition; the grain size) on the developing of the eggs and the hatching results may be an interesting subject for research. At a certain stage Mariculture Ltd. assumed that the sand of one of the Ascension Island beaches was the cause of a very low hatching percentage. This sand was different from that of the other beaches where a higher hatching percentage was found. The sand of the beach concerned is very fine-grained and of volcanic origin. It is true that the conclusion is only a surmise, which can only be proved correct by research, but it is understandable that the very different hatching results in this instance gave origin to such a surmise. As the staff member of Mariculture Ltd. concerned with this surmise could not mention the exact number of clutches taken into account, Dr. F. Wayne King apparently considered the surmise as an example of misleading statements such as, according to him, are made by the Company. It may be pointed out that the hypothesis is just one of the many surmises of which much of our "knowledge" of turtle biology consists. Just like other surmises (e.g., the assumption that the female stores sperm for two or three years), to me it is a hypothesis that needs looking into. Such surmises stimulate research, and if they prove to be incorrect, one will have to search for a solution in another direction. An assumption proven to be incorrect, one cannot hold against the person originally bringing it forward. In the case of the supposed influence of the Ascension sand on the developing and hatching of eggs, there is no definite proof either way, but I am convinced that the suggestion was made in good faith by someone who was struck by the very low hatching percentage of eggs from this one beach, and who tried to find an explanation for this. *to justify culling off eggs!*

ONE

Curiosity for eggs!

Finally it may be mentioned that Mariculture Ltd. has assisted Prof. Carr's tagging programme by tagging turtles on Ascension Island, and by setting free tagged yearling turtles. Data procured by Mariculture Staff on Ascension help to get a better survey of the population that comes to breed on the island. Although this may not lead to publication by the Staff of Mariculture Ltd., this help to research of others must not be wholly forgotten.

*
*
In the past research limited itself to research on the beaches, tagging programmes, experiments on the beaches with regard to orientation, etc. To this now has been added the possibilities to experimental research at the turtle farm and in the laboratory. To me it seems necessary that to all this should be added research on the feeding grounds (composition of the population, sex ratio, size classes, etc. ; tagging at the feeding grounds to supplement that on the nesting beaches). Of course, the research must be followed by the publishing of the results. I firmly believe that the publishing of more or less loose facts (not sufficient to write an elaborate article about), and of the tagging results should be facilitated to supply all the available information to the people interested in turtles. Thus, studies on turtles would be stimulated, and our knowledge of these animals would grow more quickly.

A. S. Biny

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28th February, 1975

University of Hawaii at Manoa,
P. O. Box 1346,
Coconut Island,
Kaneohe,
Hawaii 96744.

Dear George,

Thank you very much for your enclosure on The
Distribution and Abundance of Precious Corals in Hawaii -
by Richard W. Grigg. I found it extremely interesting and
I am certain it will be of use to me here.

I am enclosing a copy of our last Northwest for
your general interest - Mariculture is still struggling to stay
alive, but I gather it is a very close situation; they are
definitely in big financial trouble.

In the Paper you sent they made reference to -
→ Grigg - R. W. (1964) A contribution to the biology and ecology
of the black coral, *Antipathes grandis* in Hawaii. Master Thesis,
University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii. And reference
→ to Grigg R. W. (1965) Ecological studies of black coral in Hawaii
Pacif. Sci. Could you please advise if these publications are
available. If so I would be very interested in obtaining copies.

Thanks again,

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National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

WILLIAM T. PEELE
CHIEF CARTOGRAPHER

March 7, 1975

Mr. George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter of March 1 regarding the Society's ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC/DISCOVERERS OF THE PACIFIC map.

It was not our intention to include a large selection of oceanographic names of this maps. However, the omission of the French Frigate Shoals was an oversight. We have already marked our master copy to include this on the next edition of the map.

Your interest and thoughtfulness in writing the Society is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William T. Peelle

dmw

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



CHRISTOPHER COBB, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES

EDGAR A. HAMASU
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

March 3, 1975

DIVISIONS:
CONVEYANCES
FISH AND GAME
FORESTRY
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter of January 29, 1975 regarding your attendance at the recent marine turtle Task Force meeting convened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. We are definitely interested in what the Executive Board of the IUCN has to say in regard to the turtle farming operation being conducted by Mariculture, Ltd. at Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies, and we will follow your suggestion by writing the Board for information on this matter.

Your efforts in keeping us informed on all matters concerning marine turtles are greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

for Michio Takata
CHRISTOPHER COBB
Chairman and Member of the Board

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park
Bronx, N. Y. 10460

7 February 1975

The Honorable Rogers C.B.
Morton
Secretary of the Interior
C Street, between 18th and
19th Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing this letter on behalf of the New York Zoological Society and myself pursuant to the provisions of Section 11(g)(2)(A)(i) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1540(g)(2)(A)(i) (1974).

The FEDERAL REGISTER of 28 December 1973 carried a Notice of Proposed Rule Making which would have added the green sea turtle, Chelonia mydas, and the loggerhead sea turtle, Caretta caretta, to the U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife. That Proposed Listing was made under the provisions of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, 16 U.S.C. Section 668aa-668cc-6(1970). The Act was repealed and replaced by the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884 et seq., 16 U.S.C. Section 1531-1543 (1974). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did not again propose listing these species under the 1973 Act.

On 23 April 1974 on behalf of the Society and myself, I petitioned the Secretary of the Interior under Subsection 553(e) of Title 5, U.S.C., and Section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1533(c)(2), seeking to have the green sea turtle added to the Endangered Species List and the loggerhead sea turtle and the Pacific ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea) added to the Threatened Species List. That petition was not even acknowledged until 5 June in a letter (FSF/SE SS-16076)

from Fish and Wildlife Service Acting Associate Director Harold O'Connor, in which he requested additional data. Although my original petition contained sufficient data on the status of the turtles to meet the "substantial evidence" requirements of Section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1533(c)(2), to show good faith I supplied not only the data requested but a 75-page bibliography on sea turtle population biology and ecology which was directly pertinent to the determination of the status of these species.

On 9 August 1974 on behalf of the Society and myself, I again petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to list the green sea turtle, this time seeking to have it listed under Section 4(e)(A), (B) and (C) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 16 U.S.C. Section 1533(e)(A)(B)(C), in order to protect the already listed hawksbill sea turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata. Data was supplied with that petition documenting the many cases that have been made by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Special Agents involving hawksbill turtle products falsely declared and illegally imported as green sea turtle.

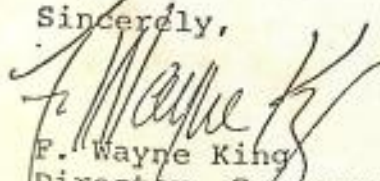
On 16 August 1974, the FEDERAL REGISTER (vol. 39, No. 160, pp. 29605-29696) published a "Review of Status" notice based on my 23 April 1974 petition. Since that date I have learned that a review of the status of the turtles covered by my petitions has been made by the personnel of the U.S. Office of Endangered Species and International Activities. It is our understanding that the result of the review was that the three species should be placed on the U.S. Endangered Species List. Yet, neither the data supplied in my petitions, nor that supplied by other zoologists during the period of public comment, nor by the Service's own biologists has resulted in any final decision being made on this matter.

With this background, involving the lapse of nine and a half months I can only conclude that the Secretary of the Interior and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has failed to fulfill its duty and now is in violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1533 (a)(1) (1974).

This letter is notice to you that we believe you are in violation of the Act and unless immediate action

is taken to correct the situation, we will take whatever steps we deem appropriate under the law.

Sincerely,



F. Wayne King
Director, Conservation and
Environmental Education

/db

cc: Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Office of Endangered Species
Senator J. Buckley
" M. Hatfield
" D. Inouye
" H. Jackson
" J. Javits
" W. Magnuson
" G. Nelson
" J. Tunney

Congressman J. Dingell
" R. Leggett
" R. Metcalfe
" L. Sullivan
" M. Udall
" W. Whitehurst

N. Reed
T. Garrett
G. Balazs
A. Carr
D. Ehrenfeld
J. Grandy
H. Hirth
R. Hughes
F. Lund
R. Plunkett
L. Regenstein
C. Stevens

INSTITUTE OF ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, BABRAHAM, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

Dr. G. H. Balazs.

Hawaii Inst of Marine Biology 16.ii.75
Coconut Island, Hawaii.

Dear George.

Please forgive this belated reply to your letter of 6 i. 75 together with the reprint. Please accept my most cordial thanks.

I was away in Guyana, and have only just returned to Cambridge—hence the delay.

Like yourself, I hope it may not be too long before we have an opportunity to discuss areas of turtle research. There is so much which remains to be done.

I shall keep you on the mailing list and so soon as the work on the structure and the structure of the shell is available in print, I shall see that copies are mailed to you.

Regrettably, the days on the island were so packed that it was not possible to do more than skim the surface of the various projects on hand. Next time perhaps we may get round to talking more fully about your own work.

In the meantime, my warmest regards

Yours sincerely

Jim Shumway



Fred Yap

XAVIER UNIVERSITY
ATENEO DE CAGAYAN
Cagayan de Oro City L-305
Philippines

FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
AND MATHEMATICS

Department of Biology
Xavier University
Cagayan de Oro City

February 12, 1975

Dear George,

It's too bad I was not able to see you before we left Hawaii. We meant to say goodbye to you and Linda but during our last week in Hawaii there were just myriads of things to do we were not able to get in touch with everyone we were supposed to get in touch with. A couple of months before our last week in Honolulu, we were traveling in the mainland during which we really had a great time.

So we are back home. And try as we would we still do not find any basic change in the Philippine society that we left. We have not quite settled yet. In fact we still do not have our own place. Prices for everything is skyhigh. If you think things are expensive there you should come to the Philippines and earn Philippine-level wages and you will be glad you live Hawaii! But home is home and we are still glad to be back despite everything. The kids are going to school. We have to send Noel and Ivy to a private school because they teach in Filipino in public schools. Tell Linda they still have the stuffed turtles which she made for them which they really like.

I am teaching a basic Zoology course and a Natural Science course and ~~am~~ am getting involved in a research on the goby-fry fishing industry which is big here. Tery still has not quite decided whether or not to go back to work. Actually she lost her old position for having been away too long and now has to reapply. She will get a position -- that is no problem, except she is not too keen in it.

What ~~prompted~~ prompted me to write this letter (Aha! so I remember ~~you~~ you only when I need something from you -- !) at this time is that I found out I was not able to bring with me a copy of the paper on French Frigate Shoal from the Atoll Bulletin. I have the movie and slides which I know would really interest many people here. I will be showing it to a group of people on April 5 during a seminar on Biological Research at Siliman University. -- I thought it would be nice if I could say something more about French Frigate Shoals. Also if you already have something written up on the turtles there I would really appreciate receiving a copy since I would need to cite an authority (you) in case the movie and slides should arouse some questions which I am sure it will. In case you do not have any available I will be happy enough with your estimate on the total population of green turtles there, and other pertinent information. //

I found out the other week that green turtles come ashore to breed in a not-too secluded beach about 30 miles from where we are. The people found the mother turtle on her way back to the water and they caught it. When the eggs ~~had~~ hatched and the young turtles were on their way ~~to~~ to the water a lot of them were also caught and sold for a peso each -- as pet I guess. One of the students here got one -- and now it is swimming in ~~the~~ an aquarium in the lab. It's being fed mashed fish. One of these days when I get the chance I will go down there to investigate. It's not too far but I cannot just drive over because we do not have wheels. When I went home to my hometown my folks also showed me a ~~photograph~~ photograph of a turtle which I have tentatively identified as leatherback. I intended to send it to you but somehow left the photograph there. I will send it to you soon as I get it.

By the way if you cannot get HMB to foot the xeroxing and the postage I will send you a check to cover your expenses. Please send the material ~~via~~ Via Air Mail (Printed Matter). It will not cost very much if you leave the envelope unsealed with only the metal clasp holding the flap close.

We hope you and Linda are doing fine there. Extend our best regards to our good friend Bob Brick, I will write to him soon too. Hope to hear from you soon.

Fred Yap

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KANELOHE, 96744

Thank you for your order and if we can be of service, please advise.

NATIONAL BAND AND TAG COMPANY



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Commission du service de sauvegarde - Survival Service Commission

To: Members; Marine Turtle ad hoc Task Force
Alert Group

From: AJMence, Executive Officer
Survival Service Commission *ajm*

Subject: Report by the Task Force

In response to the letter of transmittal dated 20th January 1975 under cover of which the Task Force Report was submitted to the Chairman of SSC, Sir Peter Scott has informed me of his wish that it be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Commission.

This Memorandum is therefore to inform you of the position, and that the document will form an Agenda Paper for the meeting, remaining confidential within the Commission members until some decision has been reached at the meeting.

AJM/MF/6
10th February 1975

RA/5 TF

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park

Bronx, N.Y. 10460

7 February 1975

The Honorable Rogers C.B.
Morton
Secretary of the Interior
C Street, between 18th and
19th Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing this letter on behalf of the New York Zoological Society and myself pursuant to the provisions of Section 11(g)(2)(A)(i) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1540(g)(2)(A)(i) (1974).

The FEDERAL REGISTER of 28 December 1973 carried a Notice of Proposed Rule Making which would have added the green sea turtle, Chelonia mydas, and the loggerhead sea turtle, Caretta caretta, to the U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife. That Proposed Listing was made under the provisions of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, 16 U.S.C. Section 668aa-668cc-6(1970). The Act was repealed and replaced by the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884 et seq., 16 U.S.C. Section 1531-1543 (1974). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service did not again propose listing these species under the 1973 Act.

On 23 April 1974 on behalf of the Society and myself, I petitioned the Secretary of the Interior under Subsection 553(e) of Title 5, U.S.C., and Section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1533(c)(2), seeking to have the green sea turtle added to the Endangered Species List and the loggerhead sea turtle and the Pacific ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea) added to the Threatened Species List. That petition was not even acknowledged until 5 June in a letter (FSP/SE SS-16076)

from Fish and Wildlife Service Acting Associate Director Harold O'Connor, in which he requested additional data. Although my original petition contained sufficient data on the status of the turtles to meet the "substantial evidence" requirements of Section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1533(c)(2), to show good faith I supplied not only the data requested but a 75-page bibliography on sea turtle population biology and ecology which was directly pertinent to the determination of the status of these species.

On 9 August 1974 on behalf of the Society and myself, I again petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to list the green sea turtle, this time seeking to have it listed under Section 4(e)(A), (B) and (C) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 16 U.S.C. Section 1533(e)(A)(B)(C), in order to protect the already listed hawksbill sea turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata. Data was supplied with that petition documenting the many cases that have been made by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Special Agents involving hawksbill turtle products falsely declared and illegally imported as green sea turtle.

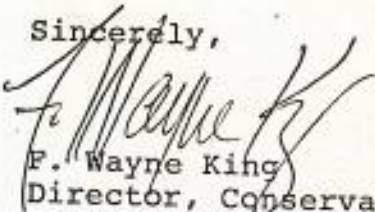
On 16 August 1974, the FEDERAL REGISTER (vol. 39, No. 160, pp. 29605-29696) published a "Review of Status" notice based on my 23 April 1974 petition. Since that date I have learned that a review of the status of the turtles covered by my petitions has been made by the personnel of the U.S. Office of Endangered Species and International Activities. It is our understanding that the result of the review was that the three species should be placed on the U.S. Endangered Species List. Yet, neither the data supplied in my petitions, nor that supplied by other zoologists during the period of public comment, nor by the Service's own biologists has resulted in any final decision being made on this matter.

With this background, involving the lapse of nine and a half months I can only conclude that the Secretary of the Interior and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has failed to fulfill its duty and now is in violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1533 (a)(1)(1974).

This letter is notice to you that we believe you are in violation of the Act and unless immediate action

is taken to correct the situation, we will take whatever steps we deem appropriate under the law.

Sincerely,



F. Wayne King
Director, Conservation and
Environmental Education

/db

cc: Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Office of Endangered Species
Senator J. Buckley
" M. Hatfield
" D. Inouye
" H. Jackson
" J. Javits
" W. Magnuson
" G. Nelson
" J. Tunney

Congressman J. Dingell
" R. Leggett
" R. Metcalfe
" L. Sullivan
" M. Udall
" W. Whitehurst

N. Reed
T. Garrett
G. Balazs ✓
A. Carr
D. Ehrenfeld
J. Grandy
H. Hirth
R. Hughes
P. Lund
R. Plunkett
L. Regenstein
C. Stevens



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

~~BUREAU OF SPORT, FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE~~

Division of Law Enforcement
821 Mililani Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

February 18, 1975

Mr. George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P. O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

In response to your letter dated December 26, 1974, we will loan the University of Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology a suitable specimen and place the same in your custody.

You may obtain this specimen at your convenience from our office at 821 Mililani Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sincerely yours,

Marshall C. Dillon
Special Agent

February 17, 1975

George H Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P O Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii, 96744

Dear Mr Balazs;

Thank you for the information literature regarding turtle conservation and farming.

I have made contact with Mr Gaffney in Maui and expect to hear from him again shortly regarding my ideas.

I shall indeed contact you for further assistance, especially after reading Mr. Balls letter and seeing some of the problems regarding this kind of farming.

Your interest in my project is most encouraging and appreciated. I feel that your technical knowledge will be of great help to me as I proceed with my plans.

I hope to meet you in person sometime in the near future as I believe this can become a worthy project for the University and particularly your department.

Thank you again for your interest and your generous offer of help,

Sincerely



George Nishimura
P O Box 945
Kaunakakai, Molokai, 96748

COOK COLLEGE

*Department of Horticulture and Forestry
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903*

December 3, 1974

Mr. Donald J. Fuhrman
President
Turtox/Cambosco
8200 S. Hoyne Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60620

Dear Sir:

I recently received a copy of your "76" catalog, and was distressed to find that you are offering preserved specimens of Chelonia mydas, including the heads and hearts of adults, and entire specimens of juveniles. Chelonia mydas, the green sea turtle, is currently listed by the U.S. Government and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as a "threatened" species; this status will almost certainly be changed by the IUCN in the next six months to "endangered," the most critical of their population categories, and the government is independently considering the same change. Should the green turtle be accorded endangered status in the United States, your catalog offerings 13X691, 692, and 693 will be in violation of federal criminal statutes.

Even in the unlikely event that the green turtle's status is not changed, sale of these preserved specimens of a vanishing species is reprehensible and immoral. Turtox may have been misled by the representations of a commercial supplier of sea turtle products, which has claimed to be "farming" green turtles (with the implication that their animals come from domestic breeding stock). This is not the case, since the vast majority of sea turtles produced by commercial mariculture come from eggs taken from natural nesting beaches, to the detriment of wild populations.

I imagine that your sale of sea turtle specimens was originally promoted in good faith, through ignorance. The proper action for Turtox to take in this unfortunate situation is, in my opinion, to sell out existing stocks of items 13X691, 692, and 693, and then discontinue them. I would also hope that you would announce and explain your action in the Turtox News.

Knowing Turtox's long record of service to biologists, I fully expect that you will take the proper action in this case. Failing this, the only recourse would be commercial boycott -- but I am sure that this will be as unnecessary as it would be unpleasant for all concerned. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

cc: Dr. A. Carr
Dr. G. Balazs
Dr. H. Hirth
Dr. W. King
Dr. N. Mrosovsky

Sincerely yours,

David W. Ehrenfeld
David W. Ehrenfeld
Professor of Biology

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Telephone: WELLington 3-1500
Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK
Bronx Park
Bronx, N.Y. 10460

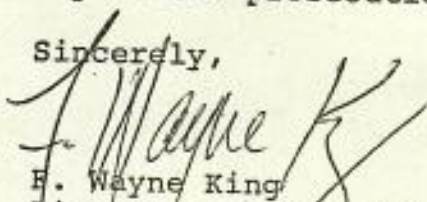
11 December 1974

Donald J. Fuhrman
President
Turtox/Cambosco
8200 S. Hoyne Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60620

Dear Mr. Fuhrman:

Your "76" catalogue lists preserved specimens of the green sea turtle, Chelonia mydas, for sale. In as much as Turtox/Cambosco is an Illinois-based company and Illinois lists Chelonia mydas on its endangered species law, it would appear that your company is in violation of that law. I am, by copy of this letter, requesting that the Attorney General of Illinois investigate Turtox for possible prosecution.

Sincerely,



F. Wayne King
Director, Conservation and
Environmental Education

/db

cc: A. Carr
G. Balazs ✓
D. Ehrenfeld
H. Hirth
R. Inger
N. Mrosovsky
G. Rabb
State Attorney General, Illinois

COOK COLLEGE
Department of Horticulture and Forestry
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

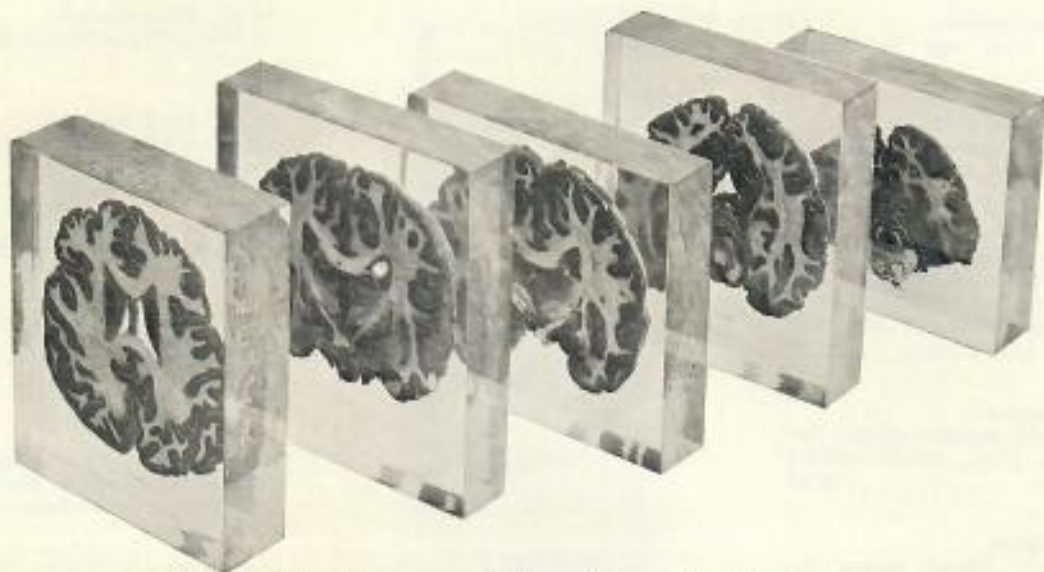
To: Drs. Carr, Balazs, Mrosovsky, Hirth, King
From: D. Ehrenfeld
Date: 12/10/74
Re: Turtox preserved sea turtle specimens

Several days ago, Mr. Donald Fuhrman, the President of Turtox/Cambosco, called me to explain the inclusion of Chelonia mydas specimens in their new catalog. He assured me that this does not represent an attempt by Turtox to establish a line of sea turtle products; rather they are trying to close out a stock of preserved material that was purchased in 1969. Although the material is still in saleable condition, they do not feel that they can keep it in storage much longer without running the risk of losing their original investment. In no case does the total stock of specimens exceed 200, and in at least one case it is much less. Turtox does not plan to acquire more sea turtle material (although I gather that they have been approached by Mariculture, Ltd.), and Mr. Fuhrman stated that an explanatory statement would be printed in the Turtox News.

In summary, I am completely satisfied with the attitude of Turtox, and grateful for the cooperative and constructive response of its president. At this point, Turtox would like nothing more than to sell out their small supplies of preserved heads, hearts, and young individuals of Chelonia, and then discontinue these catalog items. If any of you have use for these specimens in your teaching (or research), this is one case where purchase of sea turtle products would actually have a positive result, and would demonstrate to this very cooperative company that conservation need not involve them in financial loss.

cc: Mr. Donald Fuhrman

D. E.
12/10



D9.653 Stained Transverse Sections of Human Brain, in Sequence.

Sections of Doubly Injected

Ten Inch Pig Embryo

- D9.600 Cross Section.
Of eye region \$9.25
- D9.602 Cross Section.
Of ear region 9.25
- D9.604 Cross Section.
Of heart region 9.25
- D9.606 Cross Section.
Of stomach region 9.25
- D9.608 Cross Section.
Of intestine region 9.25
- D9.610 Set of Five Sections.
Listed above 44.50



D9.652 Human Brain.

D9.652 Human Brain.
Sagittal section. Approximately
thick. Stained for differentiation of
white and gray matter \$67.50

D9.653 Human Brain.
Five stained transverse sections in se-
quence. Beginning at anterior portion
of Corpus Callosum and extending to
posterior portion of Medulla .. 120.00

Comparative Anatomy of Brains

- D9.590 Lamprey Brain.
Entire \$8.25
- D9.6 Shark Brain.
One half of brain 12.50
- D9.61 Frog Brain.
One half of brain 7.25

D9.62 Turtle Brain.
One half of brain from large green sea
turtle \$16.50

D9.63 Pigeon Brain.
One half of brain 9.25

D9.64 Cat Brain.
One half of brain 11.75

D9.65 Brain Set.
Six blocks listed above 58.50

D9.651 Brain Set.
Six brain specimens listed above,
embedded in one block 55.50

Heart Series

D9.66 Fish Heart.
Dissected to show internal as well
external anatomy \$9.00

D9.67 Frog Heart.
Dissected as above 10.50

D9.68 Turtle Heart.
Dissected as above 8.50

D9.69 Bird Heart.
Dissected as above 8.50

D9.691 Cat Heart.
Dissected as above 14.00

D9.692 Heart Set.
Five blocks listed above 40.00

D9.6921 Heart Set.
Five heart specimens listed above
embedded in one block 37.50

D9.3 Trout Development.
Eight stages from egg to finger-
ling **\$16.00**

D9.4 Rana pipiens.
Grassfrog. Segmentation stages in-
cluding 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, early blastula
and blastula **10.50**

D9.5 Rana pipiens.
Grassfrog. Gastrula stages including
opore, early and late yolk plug,
intermediary between late yolk
plug and early neural plate **10.50**

D9.32 Rana pipiens.
Grassfrog. Early embryo stages in-
cluding neural plate, neural groove
and neural tube **10.50**

D9.33 Rana pipiens.
Grassfrog. Early larval stages in-
cluding hatching stage, gillridge, ex-
ternal gills, early operculum, and late
operculum **10.50**

D9.34 Rana pipiens.
Grassfrog. Late larval stages (tadpoles
without legs) including one 8 to
10mm. and one 12 to 20mm. speci-
men **7.00**

D9.35 Entire set of 5 Blocks.
D9.30 to D9.34 **44.00**

D9.36 Grassfrog Development Stages.
Nine principal stages from egg to
adult **19.00**

D9.38 Turtle Development.
Four stages of development **21.00**

D9.385 Chelonia mydas Development.
Giant Sea Turtle. Five important
stages **20.00**

D9.39 Chick Embryo.
120 Hour Whole Mount. Stained . **7.25**

D9.40 Chick Embryo.
144 Hour Whole Mount. Stained . **7.25**

D9.41 Chick Embryo.
168 Hour Whole Mount. Stained . **7.25**

D9.42 Chick Embryo.
168 Hour Whole Mount. Stained . **7.25**

D9.43 Chick Embryos.
Four specimens D9.4 to D9.42 in one
block **27.00**

D9.44 Chick Embryo.
168 Hour Whole Mount. Stained . **5.75**

D9.45 Chick Embryo.
168 Hour Whole Mount. Stained . **5.75**



D9.3 Trout Development



D9.36.

D9.46 Chick Embryo.
120 Hour Whole Mount. Stained **\$6.25**

D9.47 Chick Embryo.
144 Hour Whole Mount. Stained **6.25**

D9.48 Chick Embryos.
Four specimens D9.44 to D9.47. In one
block **21.00**

D9.49 Chick Embryo.
168 Hour Whole Mount. Stained **6.25**

D9.491 Chick Developmental Stages.
Four principal stages including 3, 6, 9
and 12 days of incubation **20.00**

D9.5 Pig Embryo.
6mm. Whole Mount. Stained ... **12.50**

D9.50 Pig Embryo.
8mm. Whole Mount. Stained ... **11.00**

D9.51 Pig Embryo.
10mm. Whole Mount. Stained .. **11.50**

D9.52 Pig Embryo.
15mm. Whole Mount. Stained .. **7.50**

D9.53 Pig Embryos.
Four specimens 6 to 15mm. in one
block **32.00**

D9.54 Pig Embryo.
20mm. Whole Mount. Stained .. **7.25**

D9.55 Pig Embryo.
25mm. Whole Mount. Stained .. **6.75**

D9.56 Pig Embryo.
50mm. Whole Mount. Stained .. **7.50**

D9.57 Pig Embryo.
45mm. Cut sagittally **6.25**

D9.58 Pig Developmental Series.
Five embryos, from about 6mm. to
35mm. embryo, in one block **26.00**

D9.59 Pig Embryo.
8 to 10 inches long. Longitudinal sec-
tion of a doubly injected speci-
men **28.50**



ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/RF

February 21, 1975

Mr. George Baalaz
University of Hawaii
Hawaiian Institute of Biology
Coconut Island, P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Thanks for keeping me posted relative to your work on the Green Sea Turtle. I was somewhat surprised to hear that you intend to terminate studies on French Frigate Shoals. I had the distinct impression that your studies would continue for a number of years, until you gained a thorough understanding of the population dynamics of that group of animals.

You are undoubtedly experiencing budget cuts, as we all are, and your research priorities may be turning in other directions. When you get a chance, I would appreciate your filling me in on what your activities are at the present time and what you will be doing in the future.

With regard to your questions about notches in the plates of turtles at French Frigate Shoals, I don't ever remember seeing anything of that nature. Many turtles had shark bites, but I trust the kinds of notches you refer to were distinct notches cut into the marginal plates.

I talk with Palmer and Gene now and then and it appears that things are still moving. Gene has the Endangered Species Program and Palmer pretty much runs the refuge from what I gather.



Save Energy and You Serve America!

It certainly has been a pleasure working with you, George, and I feel that any time that we can have the academic community working on our national wildlife refuges to help us better understand some of the resource problems we have, it is to our benefit. As a result of too many administrative problems we spend too little time working on our specific resource problems and this is the area where the academic community can help out.

Best wishes to you in your future studies George and keep me posted with respect to what you are doing.

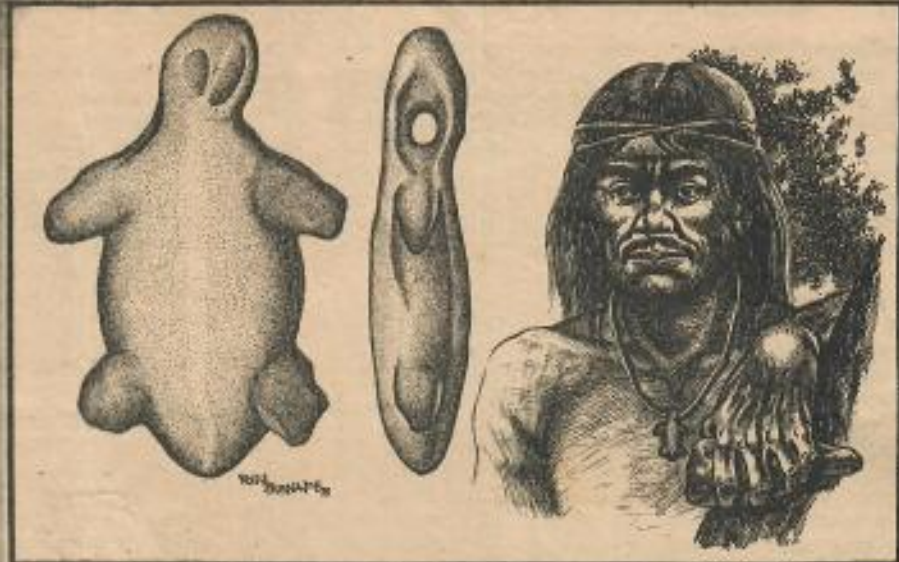
Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dave", written in a cursive style.

Dave Olsen



MUSEUM GALLERY



Pawikan Shelf Ivory Turtle

A small turtle figurine, carved from ivory, has been recovered from Pawikan Shelf, below the Tabon Cave in Palawan. The artifact may have had ritual meaning in ancient days. Even among the Tagbanwa of Palawan today, a wooden turtle is floated on the mouth of wine jars during rice wine rituals as a means to combat evil deities bringing in epidemic sickness.

Xavier University
Cagayan de Oro City
Philippines
March 30, 1975

Dear George,

If you think you are bad at answering letters, I hope my long delay in sending this response will make you feel better! Thank you so much for sending me all the materials about French Frigate Shoals and the turtles.

On the second week of March, about a day or two after I received your letter, an agro-industrial fair opened for a week here in Cagayan de Oro. There were booths from all the towns in the provinces as well as government bureaus concerned with food and handicraft production. I thought it was the perfect opportunity to obtain the information you requested. To my disappointment we found only three turtle shells -- intact with head and limbs and polished-- and all for sale. The biggest one was exhibited at the Bureau of Fisheries booth, it was about one meter long (carapace length) and was tagged 100 pesos (about \$71), no one bought it. It can still be seen at the Bureau of Fisheries office on exhibit. Two smaller ones both less than half the size of the big one were exhibited in another booth, both were also mounted and polished -- each was selling for 200 pesos (less than \$30). There were no other curios made of turtle shell whatsoever, although there was an abundance of molluscan shell products.

I believe the place to go is either Cebu City or Zamboanga City. Last ~~Wed~~ Tuesday I was at the Cebu airport but only for a 30 minute wait for the connecting flight back to Cagayan de Oro. I was away for a week in Manila and Iloilo City in connection with a new job I will have by June. I am joining the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) Aquaculture Department which is in Iloilo. (By the way if you want to work here in the Philippines SEAFDEC is the place to be.)

This coming Thursday, on the way to Dumaguete to show the turtle slides and movies (rather, French Frigate shoal movies) I will be in the Cebu airport for more than three hours, I will try to make use of my time to visit the tourist shops and obtain the kind of information you want. I will probably take color slides to send to you.

Enclosed is a bit of Philippine turtle lore which I found in today's paper. Also enclosed are two prepaid processing mailers for Fujichrome color slide films (36 exposures) which I was not able to use. I brought over five rolls of Fujichrome from Hawaii and two mailers. I found out that I can get them processed here at less than the cost of mailing the films air mail to Hawaii. There are no authorized Fujichrome processing labs here -- in fact there are no Fujichrome sold here only Fujicolor, or the Kodak line. If you have not tried Fujis, try it, you'll probably like it. I have already taken more than 25 rolls of Fujichrome and I still find no reason to stop using it in favor of Ektachrome except for the fact that I cannot buy it here! This is an unpaid advertisement.

Don, Noel & Iry join me in wishing you
and Linda a belated Happy Easter!
Fred

Lawyer University
Cagayan de Oro City
Philippines
March 30, 1975

Dear George,

If you think you are not at answering letters, I hope a long delay in sending this response will make you feel better! Thank you so much for sending me all the materials about the boat. I appreciate the effort.

On the second week of March, about a day or two after I received your letter, an agro-industrial fair opened for a week here in Cagayan de Oro. There were booths from all the towns in the province as well as government bureaus concerned with food and handicraft production. I thought it was the perfect opportunity to obtain the information you requested. To my surprise, I found that the fair was held in a large hall and had many booths and stalls -- and all for sale. The biggest one was exhibited at the Bureau of Fisheries booth, it was about one meter long (average length) and was tagged 100 pesos (about \$20), no one bought it. It can still be seen at the Bureau of Fisheries office on 4th Street. For smaller ones both four and six feet in size of the species were exhibited in another section. Both were also mounted and polished -- each was selling for 500 pesos (about \$100). There were no other carabao heads of this size. However, although there was an abundance of carabao heads, products

I believe the place to go is either Cebu City or Zamboanga City. Last Wednesday I was at the local airport but only for a few hours. I am planning to fly back to Cagayan de Oro. I was away for a week in Manila and I'll be in contact with you as I will have to go. I am joining the Bureau of Fisheries Development Center (BUREAU) Aquaculture Department which is in Manila. If you want to work here in the Philippines (BUREAU) is the place to go.

This coming Thursday, on the way to Zamboanga to show the turtle heads and skins (I'll bring some turtle skin samples) I will be in the airport for some time. I will try to do as much as I can to visit the turtle shops and obtain the kind of information you want. I will probably take color slides to send to you.

Included is a bit of Philippine turtle lore which I found in today's paper. Also enclosed are two prepared processing orders for Philippine color slide film (35 exposures) which I was not able to use. I brought over five rolls of Philippine film (35 exposures) and two orders. I found out that I can get these processed here at less than the cost of sending the film air mail to Hawaii. There are no authorized Philippine processing labs here -- in fact there are no Philippine labs here only Fujicolor or the Kodak line. If you have not tried Fujicolor, try it, you'll probably like it. I have tried it and I like it. I'll probably like it.

P.S. Instead of marking, you can probably drop these mailers at Gen's (Ward Ave), that's where you drop Fuji film for processing by Nikon Labs.

Sekora letter to YAP

P.S. Instead of marking, you can probably drop these mailers at Gen's (Ward Ave), that's where you drop Fuji film for processing by Nikon Labs.

Don't forget to send me a copy of the book you mentioned.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
The Agassiz Museum



HARVARD UNIVERSITY · CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138 · TEL. 617 495-2466

*Name
on mailing
list*

May 15, 1975

Dr. George H. Balasz
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balasz:

The Department of Herpetology would appreciate a copy of your paper on marine turtles, and any other past or future papers on similar topics. Your papers will be made available for student use.

You may in the future receive similar requests from us as we like to stay in contact with those whose work is of particular interest to the department.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Williams

Ernest E. Williams
Professor of Biology



The Ministry
for Conservation

240 Victoria Parade,
East Melbourne, Victoria.

Telephone 419 3388

Postal address: Box 41,
East Melbourne, Vic. 3002.

AIR MAIL

25th November, 1975.

Dr. George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology,
University of Hawaii,
KANEOHE, HAWAII 96744.

Dear George,

I have been slow in following up your request for a contact in Western Australia, but I have written to Harry Shugg, an old colleague of mine, passing on your request - a copy of my letter to him is attached.

You will be hearing from him direct.

I hope that John Bardach is completely recovered from his heart attack.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "A. Dunbavin Butcher".

A. Dunbavin Butcher
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION

Encl: