

13

1980

G. H. BALAZS CORRESPONDENCE FILE



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

April 30, 1980

Mr. Dale Coggeshall
Pacific Islands Administrator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P. O. Box 50167
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Dear Dale:

One of the points that I considered mentioning during our recent symposium, but for reasons of appropriateness decided to postpone until the present time, deals with the Fish and Wildlife Service's contribution to the green turtle research program under the Tripartite Cooperative Agreement. As you know, an outline of my research project constitutes Appendix J of the Tripartite document. In the Tripartite narrative, under Responsibilities of the Signatories, it was agreed that all parties have an interest in the green turtle and therefore would provide support for the necessary research of this wildlife component. During the first half of the Tripartite study, financial backing for this work has been equally derived from the State of Hawaii (MAC Office and University of Hawaii) and the NOAA Sea Grant College Program. For the second half of the study, principal support is anticipated, if not assured, from the Honolulu Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service.

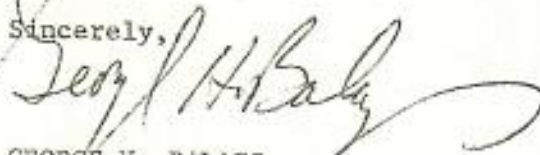
I realize that the Fish and Wildlife Service has experienced some internal difficulties in obtaining proper funding for seabird research, and that consequently financial assistance for the research of sea turtles has been in abeyance. I should, however, point out that over the past three years I have periodically made appeals for partial support in discussions with Palmer Sekora, Brent Giezantner, and you. At this point, it is probably unrealistic to expect funds earmarked for turtles to be forthcoming from the Fish and Wildlife Service. Nevertheless, I hope it will be possible during the remaining portion of the study for some assistance to be offered. One contribution might be logistical support on chartered aircraft and vessels scheduled by your agency for future use in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Another possible form of assistance could be the facilitation of a short-term investigation of sea turtles at the Johnston Atoll Refuge. This was one of the priority items mentioned in my symposium paper due to the possibility of the site being used by Hawaiian *Chelonia* as a migratory stepping stone. I would, of course, be pleased to discuss other possible and appropriate forms of assistance with you at your convenience.

Mr. Dale Coggeshall
Pacific Islands Administrator

April 30, 1980
Page 2

I appreciate having the opportunity to bring this matter to your attention.
I also applaud and endorse your continuing stand to retain the Hawaiian
Islands National Wildlife Refuge as a refuge for wildlife.

Sincerely,



GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
P. O. BOX 50167
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RWR

JUN 26 1980

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
PO Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear George:

In response to your inquiry regarding Fish and Wildlife Service support of turtle research, you should be aware that the Service recognizes the value of your research to our long term resource management objectives. We have cooperated through logistical field support at French Frigate Shoals and have also expressed support of this work in ongoing discussions regarding future triparty research.

In the immediate future, I anticipate that we will be able to provide some assistance through access to Service chartered aircraft on scheduled Tern Island flights, assuming all necessary equipment and other cargo can be accommodated. I don't believe there would be any problems with access to Johnston Island NWR for additional research, but this work would need to be coordinated with the Commanding Officer.

I suggest that you, Richard Shomura and I get together upon your return from Tern Island to discuss cooperative involvement of National Marine Fisheries Service and Fish & Wildlife Service in future turtle research.

Sincerely yours,

Pacific Islands Administrator

cc: Richard Shomura



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

11 August 1980

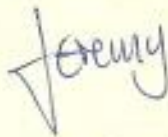
Dear George

Thank you so much for keeping me supplied with clippings about dolphins and the Le Vassuer case. I feel quite frustrated being here halfway across the globe because I am sure one could do a good long article, or even a short book, about the case. I'm sure someone is working on it and that we will see something when the Supreme Court has given its ruling.

I have left New Scientist in order to find more time to write and pursue the stories I want to but as a cushion against financial disaster I have managed to get a place teaching in Zoology at Oxford University. Nicholas Mrosevsky will be there for a year and I look forward to seeing him again and maybe doing a story on turtle navigation for one of the science magazines.

What news of your green turtles? Have you published the growth data that you presented at Washington?

With best wishes



Jeremy Cherfas



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY

ATHENS, GEORGIA 30602

TELEPHONE 404-542-2968

15 October 1980

Mr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
PO Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

I am very pleased that you like the turtle film Secret Return. A careful analysis of the searching behavior led us to investigate temperature (sensed through the skin) as a possible mechanism for nest site selection. The current cost of a new copy is somewhere between \$75 and \$85, with the price going up all the time. If you want to purchase a copy, send me an official letter of intent, and I will take it from here.

We are almost through with the Southeastern Sea Turtle Recovery Plan. A section that I still have to write deals with tag hardware and tagging techniques. If you have any recent updates on your Inconel or other ideas for turtle tagging (rear vs. front flipper, etc.), I will be glad to include this information in the report. In Georgia, we are staying with our modified monel and the deeply impressed Riese plastic for the future.

Things have been really busy this summer with incidental mortality and dead turtle carcasses on the beach. I enclose my most recent bimonthly newsletter for your general information.

Sincerely,

Jim Richardson

enclosure

P.O. Box 930
Hamamatsu City
Majome-cho 319-3
Shizuoka prefecture
August 10, 1980

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

Dear George H. Balazs,

It was so glad to receive a letter from you.
I cannot tell you how happy your nice letter has
made me. Can I believe it!
and I never see this copy without thinking of in those days.

First of all I will introduce myself.
I'm a sophomore in TOKAI University, and major in
sociology.
Of course, I was born and brought up in Hamamatsu,
and lived in Hamamatsu until the age of 18.
Subsequently I have been living in Comacitcity.
It's a apartment life.

I very easily laugh at the slightest thing,
and extremely healthy, seldom ever catch cold,

but very weak against the heat, therefore I feel miserable in summer.

In case of me, I'm somewhat sensitive of my short stature.

My hobbies are sometimes running and playing balling with my friends, or reading a book and throw the bottle into the sea.

I'm interested in a history for twenty century all of the world.

My heart is set on taking a trip to United-
State America for myself next summer vaca-
tion, and I want to go to Hawaii, especially to
Gin Island.

I can well imagine how beautiful Gin Island.

I will close my letter now, I extend to you
my fondest wishes, and fervently hope we can
become the closest of friends.

Sincerely yours,

Takashi Murata

TAKASHI MURATA

P.O. Box 430

Hamaohten City

Miyamae - chof 389-3

Shizuoka prefecture
Japan

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. George H. Balazs

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

P.O. Box 1346, Coconut Island, Kaneohe Hawaii 96744

U.S.A.

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東京中央 通函日限以

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June 13, 1980

Mr. Robert F. Scott
Executive Officer
Survival Service Commission
IUCN
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196 Gland
Switzerland

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your letter of 5 June. I think the plan for accelerating the screening of sea turtle projects by using the priority ratings in our strategy document is sound--providing decisions wouldn't set up irrevocably ~~strategies~~ of us here had at least read through the proposal. In other words, acceptance or rejection for funding could be quickly done there, but our recommendations for modification could still be taken into consideration. Does this sound feasible? If it would work it ought to improve the system materially.

Please tell Pat Chable that I have not been able to locate the letter from the chap in Los Angeles who wants to join the Turtle Group. I don't know how to tell him politely, but he seems to have none of the diverse set of qualifications that would justify the invitation to join. You can't just up and join a group because it sounds interesting. Or can you?

I get homesick for Samburu from time to time--how about you?

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Archie Carr
Graduate Research Professor
Chairman, Marine Turtle Specialist Group

AC/lw

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

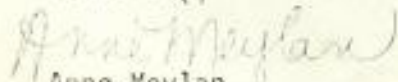
12 August 1980

Dr. Ismu Sutanto Suwelo
University of Indonesia
Jakarta
Indonesia

Dear Dr. Suwelo:

Some months ago we sent you an invitation to become a member of the newly reconstituted Marine Turtle Specialist Group of the IUCN. The letter of invitation was sent out by Dr. Archie Carr, Group Chairman. To date we have not heard from you in response. So that we may complete the record of our membership here and at IUCN headquarters, we hope that you will advise us of your decision at your earliest convenience. If we have had no response by 15 September we will assume that your response is negative.

Sincerely,



Anne Meylan
Agenda Officer
Marine Turtle Specialist Group

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

August 26, 1980

Mr. Harvey Abrams
Tropical Audubon
166 N.W. 100th Street
Miami Shores
Miami, FL 33150

Dear Harvey:

In a recent telephone conversation Kathy told me of the apparent increased nesting by loggerheads, and perhaps by green turtles and leatherbacks as well, on Key Biscayne. She expressed concern over the fate of the new nesting colony, on a beach so heavily used by humans, and asked what I thought could be done to protect it. This is a recurrent problem nowadays, and there is no easy way to provide immunity for a nesting colony on a populous beach. The main danger at Key Biscayne is, I judge, compaction of the sand above late-stage nests by human feet or by vehicles. Keeping people and cars off the beach is the obvious cure, but in this case it is not a practicable one. The only alternative is to go into the hatchery business--to patrol the shore daily (or nightly), collect all eggs laid, and hatch them in a protected place. This can be done successfully, but it takes a lot of work and careful adherence to a few principles, which are mainly matters of common sense. Whether the eggs are hatched in styrofoam boxes of sand or in artificial nests in a fenced area of beach, they have to be protected from flooding, dessication, and straying departures from natural beach-sand temperatures. You will encounter differences of opinion among turtle folk regarding the choice between immediate release of hatchlings, and "head-starting" them--that is, pen-rearing them to sizes at which the hatchling predators are no longer a threat. I lean toward immediate release, but there is evidence that head starting may under some circumstances be a valid conservation procedure. So you-all will have to decide which you favor, and can afford.

Needless to say, you ought to oppose all "beach-nourishment" and mechanical sand-cleaning operations throughout the hatching season. If you include the fate of the leatherback hatchling this closed season ought to extend from say June 15 to November. If a hatching-lot is used it has to be fenced, and each nest must be surrounded by its own little fence of wire mesh, so that every morning the young can be collected before the sun gets hot. Release should take place on the beach, preferably about dawn,

To be effective all this requires whole-hearted effort and constant attention. Perhaps you can mobilize volunteers to carry it out. You obviously will need permits from DNR, and you might want to communicate with Ross Witham about hatchery practice. He has been hatching turtles

Mr. Harvey Abrams
August 26, 1980
Page 2

successfully for a long time.

I hope these comments give you a preliminary idea of the job Tropical Audubon would face if you want to intervene helpfully in the predicament of the Key Biscayne turtles. Certainly the problems deserve your careful attention, and I wish you all success in solving them.

Sincerely yours,



Archie Carr

Graduate Research Professor

AC/lw

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

August 26, 1980

Mr. Robert F. Scott
Executive Officer
Survival Service Commission/IUCN
CH-1196 Gland
Switzerland

Dear Bob:

This is in reference to Mrs. Mittag's letter of August 5 to you, asking whether the IUCN would advise her to release excess green turtle hatchlings at Grand Cayman. This exemplifies the kind of problem that farming wild species generates. The present one may appear trivial, but to those of us who are concerned over the elementary state of sea turtle taxonomy it does not seem so. If the Cayman release were successful it would add to the difficulty of determining affinities and differences among the green turtle populations of the western Atlantic. If the hatchlings to be released are from captive-reared females, they could be hybrids of the three Atlantic breeding colonies: those of Ascension Island, Surinam, and Costa Rica, all of which, at one time or another, have been present in the Cayman breeding crawl. The release might thus involve turtles that would either fail to breed, or would modify the natural West Atlantic strains, and thus exacerbate the troubles facing any effort to use modern, fine-scale taxonomic procedures in the systematic study of the group. Nevertheless, if the release were certain to be a single isolated exercise I, personally, would say go ahead with it--believing that so few of the hatchlings would grow to maturity that even the most discriminating biochemical tests of affinity would not be biased by their presence in the population. But there is also the precedent to consider. There are aspirant turtle farmers all over the world, and the kind of zoogeographic disarray that they could produce by indiscriminately releasing farm-bred hatchlings could completely block any effort to sort out the green turtle stocks of the world.


If I were you I would answer Mrs. Mittag by asking whether the genetic background of the stock to be released is known, how many turtles are involved, and what their age is. A few hundred very young hatchlings might not be worth worrying about. A few hundred yearlings of mixed origin probably would be. Situations in between those extremes would require more pondering.

I am sorry if I seem evasive, but when there is no real answer, there's no virtue in inventing one. The most nearly Solomonesque solution I think of at the moment would be to require Mrs. Mittag to rear the hatchlings to flourishing maturity, then to package and freeze their flesh and send it about to hungry people. The cost of the operation would be met by suing Mr. Fisher and Mr. Naylor, who were the real instigators of the mess.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

cc: Wayne King
George Balazs


Archie Carr

THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



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

9 September 1980

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

Dear George:

Antonio Suarez was arraigned in Miami last week. He would not have come to the U.S., except that he was afraid that if he didn't show up, the U.S. would prohibit him from continuing to operate an import-export business out of Miami. During the arraignment he was locked up in the temporary cell in the U.S. Marshal's Office, and from the reports I received, he almost went nuts during the few hours he was there. Guess he isn't too keen about the U.S. justice system. In any event, he was charged with falsifying the identification of the seaturtle meat he shipped into the U.S. and the date was set for later trial. He was released on bond and returned to Mexico. No one knows if he is actually going to come back for the trial, but if he does not, then a standing warrant will be issued for his arrest and he will never be able to set foot in the U.S. again, and his business in Miami will certainly be shut down. On the other hand, if he is convicted of violating the Endangered Species Act, he may lose his import license anyway. And Peter Pritchard naively thinks he got Suarez out of the turtle business. When the evidence is finally presented in court, everyone will have a chance to see just how honest and upstanding Peter's "friend" was during the time he was supposedly carrying on an open dialogue with conservationists. If Peter continues to spout off such nonsensical platitudes after he sees the evidence, then there will be no doubt whatsoever that Peter is in the camp of the exploiters.

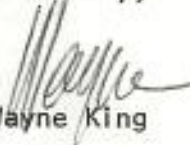
The Mittags are up to something. A month ago they wrote to IUCN and stated they were shortly going to have a surplus of hatchlings and wanted IUCN's advice on where to release them. If you will recall, from the statements they made at the Washington conference, by fore-

going the last year's collection of eggs from Surinam, they did not expect to reach their maximum output of eggs and hatchlings for another year or two. Now all of a sudden they've got a surplus. I suspect they are trying to get IUCN to think of them as benefactors by returning hatchlings to the wild.

If Fred Berry's office wants to produce a seaturtle conservation manual, for wide distribution, why doesn't he just print up and distribute the front part of the conservation strategy that was produced out of the Washington conference?

I am sorry that you won't be able to make the Gainesville meeting of the SSC, but I certainly understand. I will keep you informed of any important actions taken at that meeting.

Sincerely,



Wayne King

THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM
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9 September 1980

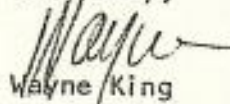
Dr. Robert Scott,
Executive Officer, SSC
IUCN
Avenue du Mont Blanc
CH 1196
Gland, Switzerland

Dear Bob:

I am puzzled and somewhat troubled by the 5 August 1980 letter from Frau Dr. Judith Mittag of the Cayman Turtle Farm. My puzzlement arises because at the time of the Turtle Conference in Washington, D.C., we were told that the Cayman Turtle Farm did not collect the last year's wild eggs from Surinam in order to become a closed-cycle farm and meet the criteria of CITES. However, the act of foregoing those eggs would mean that they would be slightly short of turtles during the next two or three years. In addition, Peter Pritchard has been told by the Cayman Turtle Farm that the survival rate for hatchlings has been only 5% during the past three years. That survival rate has just been increased to approximately 60% at the age of one year by increasing the water temperature 5 - 10° Fahrenheit. The CTF projects that with the increased survival rate it might be able to produce up to 60,000 hatchlings a year in the future. But that is the future -- a 5% survival rate over the past three years does not give them a surplus of hatchling turtles. I don't like to look for burglars under the bed, but I can't help but wonder if there isn't something unforeseen behind the Mittag request for guidance on the "surplus".

If we are not being "set up" in some way, then I would suggest that the CTF return the hatchlings to their country of natal origin. I would not suggest releasing hatchlings from Ascension Island, Surinam, and Costa Rica into Cayman Island waters. The genetic mix would be a mess. Rather than stimulate the growth of additional turtle farms, I would not suggest that CTF sell its hatchlings to other farms and ranches. This leaves us in the rather unenviable position of recommending that CTF convert its surplus into soup, and then take steps not to have a surplus. Those steps can consist of destroying a percentage of the eggs that are laid -- assuming there really is a surplus.

Sincerely,


Wayne King

s

c/ Archie Carr Jr.

George Balazs

A UNIVERSITY MUSEUM WITH RESEARCH EMPHASIS ON CARIBBEAN NATURAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY

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NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Office Northern Regional Centre.

Address Marlow Street, Pallarenda,
Townsville. QLD. 4810.

Our reference
Your reference

Date 10th September, 1980.

Telephone 74 1411.

Archie Carr,
Chairman, Marine Turtle
Specialists Group,
University of Florida,
Gainesville. 32611.

Dear Archie,

I have received a copy of your letter, 28 August 1980, re A possible threat to turtles from the scallop fishery in the region of the southern Great Barrier Reef.

I have had close contact with fishermen and scallop fisheries research personnel including Mike Dredge for many years. I have tried on occasions to use these scallop trawlers as a source of turtles for tagging and more recently I've attempted to investigate the Caretta/saucer scallop/Sulcascaris nematode life cycle in conjunction with scallop research off my Caretta rookeries. However these efforts have been fruitless because turtles are almost never caught in these scallop trawls. This industry has been operating in the area for about 20 years and there is no indication that turtles have ever been a regular part of the catch.

I cannot support you in your assumptions regarding the effects of this industry on our sea turtle populations and am disappointed that the local Turtle Specialist Committee members were not asked to comment on this issue before approaches were made to the Australian Government.

Yours faithfully,

C.J. Limpus,
Senior Zoologist.

Schulmuster
P.O. Box 81
Kula, Hi. 96



Sept. 19, 1980

George,

Thank-you very much
for your suggestions for the
monk seal article. I have
incorporated a number of
them. About the quadruple
business - I had mentioned
earlier in the article that the
high # of seals was 6 so I did
not change that. Also, I had
mentioned "no pupping ^{this year but...}"
earlier draft but decided not to
include it because I just wanted
to emphasize the positive things going

on, & I feel a mention of
pupping or not pupping ~~who~~
would require an explanation
of the 'whys' & wherefores of
the subject & detract from the
main theme. You may
disagree, but that's how I saw
it as I was trying to work it
in. Whether seals pup here in
the future depends on so many
variables.

This is a quick note before
the plane leaves so may not
be too coherent! Ruth said
that you wanted me to monitor
a turtle for a while longer,
which is fine with me.

Once again, thank-you
for your help with the
manuscript and for your
interest.

Am sending the paper off
to C.J. or Sheila today. I have
a question about an item in
the bibliography but Johnson's
will be here in a couple of days
& perhaps they can supply the
missing information.

Best regards,

Sue Schumister

George - this
is a copy - d
retyped it to send
to Sunset. I hate
this beige stationery
that has no fluid or
correcting paper to match!



**WORLD CONFERENCE ON
SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION**

November 26-30, 1979 Washington, D.C.

3132 Wyoming St., Apt. 5
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
(504) 344-3246

11 September 1980

The Editors
Sunset Magazine
Menlo Park, California

Dear Sirs/Madams:

On behalf of all sea turtle conservationists, I would like to thank you for your very informative article, "Wild souvenirs...some cautions" (July 1980, pp 58-59). The ignorance of many tourists of the legislation protecting endangered wildlife from commercial exploitation is a serious problem. We need to educate travelers before they purchase illegal wildlife products. Confiscation of their purchases at Customs is a costly lesson, and one that comes too late to help the wildlife involved. We appreciate Sunset's efforts to increase the public's awareness of import regulations.

Sincerely yours,

Karen Bjorndal

Karen Bjorndal, PhD
Post-Conference Coordinator

**THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA**

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCES



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OFFICE OF ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

September 10, 1980

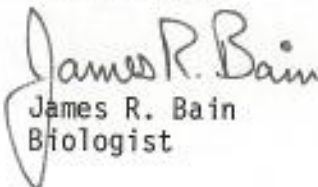
Dr. George Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Kanehoe, Hawaii 96744

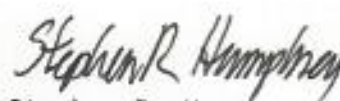
Dear Dr. Balazs:

Thank you again for the help you provided for our state-of-knowledge review of endangered species in Thailand. Your cooperation and input have added substantially to the quality of this planning document. The 367 page report has gone to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and we are hopeful that funds will become available to duplicate and mail copies for review.

As you may recall, this report is intended to enable the U.S. Agency for International Development to anticipate impacts that its projects may have on endangered species. Our intent was to show that the IUCN/SSC network provides the optimal mechanism for mobilizing up-to-date information, for organization into a planning document by project staff. That capability was strongly demonstrated because of the efforts of you and your colleagues. If this sort of project is seen as useful by government natural resource and development agencies, the SSC can look forward to greater support for its work and greater use of the expert information it can provide on the impact of development projects.

Best wishes,


James R. Bain
Biologist


Stephen R. Humphrey
Associate Curator in
Ecology


F. Wayne King
Director, Florida
State Museum
Deputy Chairman,
Survival Service
Commission

SRH/ao

RODERIC B. MAST

4150 E. 60th #702
Davenport, Iowa 52807

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

3 September, 1980

Dear George,

We met at the sea turtle conference last November, and have corresponded concerning the commemorative stamp proposal. I am currently seeking full or part time employment in sea turtle research or a related field.

The enclosed resume gives a summary of my education and previous sea turtle experience. My prime desire from employment at this time is not high pay, but rather a chance to gain more experience and to further my education. I feel that I can offer a great deal as a hard worker and a concerned naturalist.

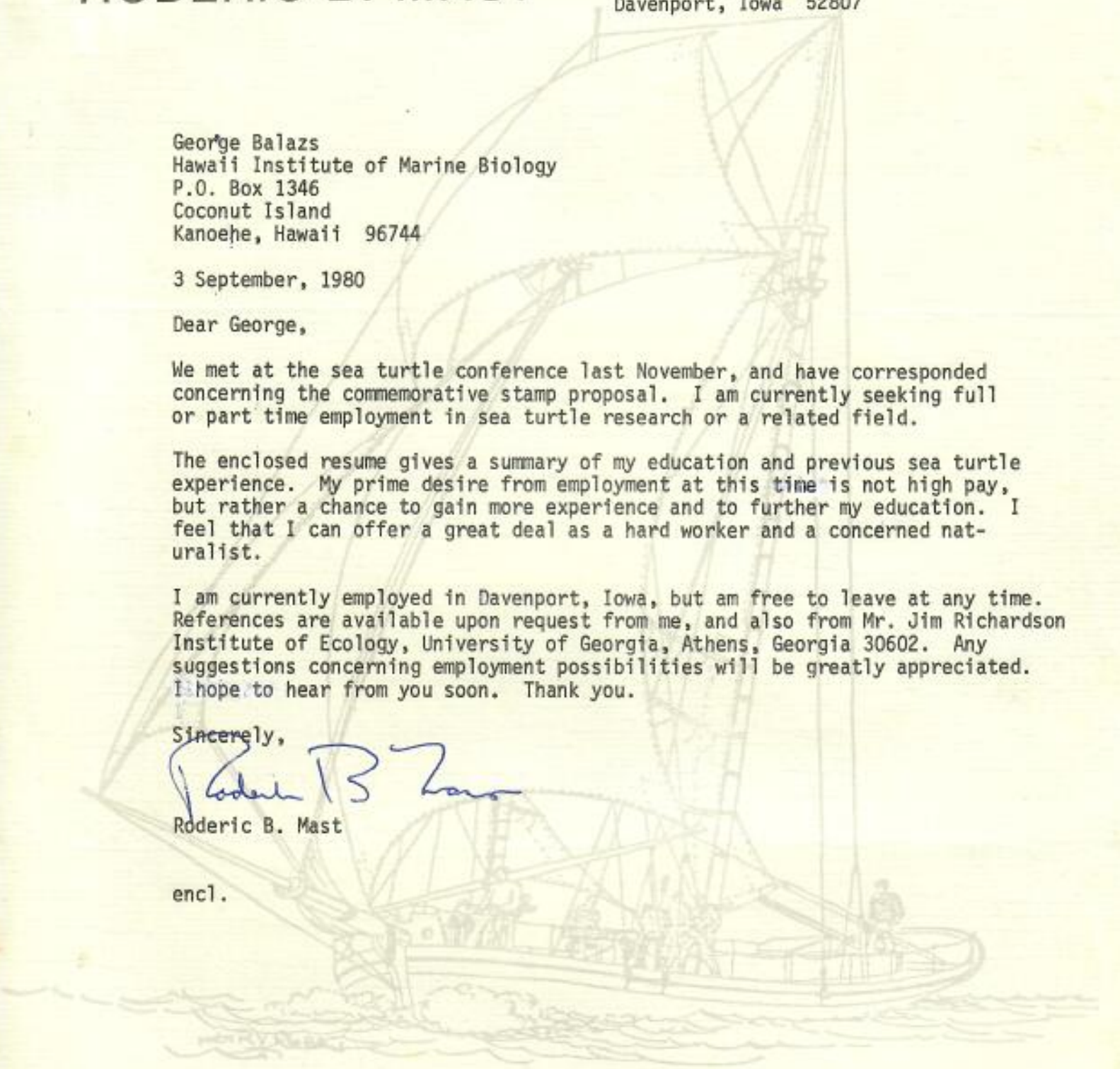
I am currently employed in Davenport, Iowa, but am free to leave at any time. References are available upon request from me, and also from Mr. Jim Richardson Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602. Any suggestions concerning employment possibilities will be greatly appreciated. I hope to hear from you soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Roderic B. Mast

encl.



RODERIC B. MAST

PERMANENT ADDRESS:

4150 East Sixtieth, #702
Davenport, Iowa 52807
(319) 355-3448

CURRENT ADDRESS:

MAST/KEYSTONE
2212 E 12th Street
Davenport, Iowa 52804
(319) 326-0141

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY:

SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAINING, Brattleboro, Vermont.
(Summer, 1980) Intensive program in conversational Spanish.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, East Lansing, Michigan (Spring, 1980)
Coursework included: Herpetology, Morphology of Chordates.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City, Iowa (Fall, 1979)
Coursework included: Creative Photography

ALMA COLLEGE, Alma, Michigan. Bachelor of Science with a major
in Biology. (April, 1979)
Coursework included: Concepts in Biology, Biology of Vertebrates,
Developmental Biology, seminar (Physiological Adaptations),
Plant Kingdom, Inorganic Chemistry, Computer Science, Spanish,
and various social science, humanities, music and math courses.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston, Massachusetts. (April-July, 1978)
Fully accredited, twelve week program offered by the Sea Education
Association, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.
Coursework included: Marine Science, Nautical Science, Man and
Sea, Marine Science and Nautical Science (aboard R/V Westward).

ELMIRA COLLEGE, Elmira, New York. (April-May, 1977) Five week
program at the College Center of the Finger Lakes, San Salvador,
Bahamas.
Coursework included: Marine Zoology, Marine Zoology Lab.

ST. AMBROSE COLLEGE, Davenport, Iowa, (Winter, 1976)
Coursework included: Man and Environment, Man and Environment Lab.

FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (School of Marine and Environmental
Technology), Jensen Beach, Florida (Summer, 1975)
Coursework included: Ocean Biology II, Introduction to
Oceanography, Photography, Intermediate SCUBA.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS:

Oceanic Society, Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles,
Chicago Herpetological Society, Beta Beta Beta Biological Honor
Society, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, Volvo Sports America.

RELATED EXPERIENCES:

Davenport, Iowa (Summer, 1980): Constructed and piloted a one-man experimental aircraft.

Washington, D.C. (November, 1979): Participant in the World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation.

Iowa City, Iowa (Fall, 1979): Worked as the Darkroom Monitor in the Photography Dept. of the School of Art and Art History, University of Iowa.

Little Cumberland Island, Georgia (Summer, 1979): Research Assistant to the Little Cumberland Island Loggerhead Turtle Project. Conducted research concerning scute pattern variations in Caretta caretta.

North Atlantic aboard R/V Westward (Summer, 1978): Conducted research entitled "The Vertical Migration of Mesopelagic Fish With Respect to Various Physical Factors", leading to the publication of W-40 Cruise Report of Scientific Activities.

Alma Michigan (Fall, 1977): Prepared and presented lecture entitled, "The Physiological Adaptations of Amblyrhynchus cristatus - Galapagos Marine Iguana".

Davenport, Iowa (Summer, 1977): Worked with local ornithologist from Davenport's Putnam Museum. Gained experience in netting, banding, and population and migratory bird studies.

Iowa City, Iowa (Summer, 1977): Worked as an assistant to a PhD student studying the foraging tactics of house wrens; University of Iowa.

San Salvador, Bahamas (Spring, 1977): Conducted research concerning species of Echinodermata native to San Salvador, Bahamas.

HOBBIES AND INTERESTS:

SCUBA (NASDS basic and NAUI open water certifications), 35mm photography, Aviation (private pilot license expected by 10/80), stereo photography, Music (trumpet), sailing, swimming, sports car restoration, Herpetology, Ornithology, and dog obedience training.

TRAVEL:

Galapagos Islands - Quito, Ecuador (August 1979)
Woods Hole, Massachusetts - Bermuda - Ile Ste Pierre (Summer, 1978)
San Salvador, Bahamas (Spring, 1977)
Penang, Malaysia (December, 1975)
Kona, Hawaii (December, 1975)
Galapagos Islands - Guayaquil, Ecuador (December, 1974)
Hawaiian Islands (December, 1973)

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

September 22, 1980

Sr. Jorge Jenkins
Director
Instituto Nicaraguense de Recursos
Naturales del Ambiente
Apartado 5123
Managua, Nicaragua

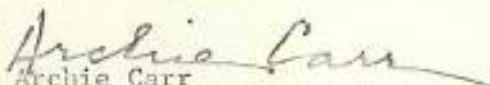
Estimado señor:

I am writing to thank you for the hospitality and cooperation you and your staff showed Barney Nietschmann, Nancy Foster, Archie Carr III and me during our recent visit to Managua, Puerto Cabezas and the Miskito Cays. Our meetings and expedition to the area under consideration as a national marine sanctuary were very instructive, and were important background for defining aims and setting limits of the projected sanctuary. It was extremely helpful to be able to visit the Miskito Cays in company with your two able colleagues, Wladimir Perez and Reynaldo Arostegui, to discuss with them the values innate in the area and to consider ways of guarding those values as a permanent Nicaraguan asset. I was sorry that my early departure flight made it impossible for me to join in your final discussion of logical next moves for developing the Miskito sanctuary idea.

Barney Nietschmann and Chuck Carr are now preparing a draft account of our group observations and deliberations. When you receive this I hope you will let us know your reactions and will indicate what additional steps you believe should be taken.

I wish you could have been present at the World Conference on Sea Turtle Conservation in Washington last November, and could have seen the enthusiasm that greeted Reynaldo Arostegui's suggestion that a Miskito Cays park might be looked on favorably by the new Nicaraguan government. Now, that concept appears to be acquiring substance, and if there is any way in which outside support will further its development I hope you will let me know. Meanwhile, please accept my felicitations for the constructive foresight your office has shown in setting out to preserve a unique and world-renowned portion of the natural heritage of your country.

Sincerely yours,


Archie Carr
Chairman, Marine Turtle Specialists
Group, IUCN
Technical Director, Caribbean Conservation
Corporation

AC/lw

October 6, 1980

Dr. Archie Carr
Dept. of Zoology
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Dear Archie:

We share your concern about the depletion of hawksbill sea turtles, and we agree that the enforcement of CITES may be the only hope for the survival of the species.

As you know, Japan took a reservation on the hawksbill, green and olive ridley sea turtles when they ratified the Convention in August of this year. This will allow Japan to continue its tortoiseshell imports. A strong letter writing campaign to the Japanese government, loaded with facts and figures on the depleting numbers of hawksbills in the wild+increased imports into Japan, may have some effect.

Enclosed are the latest 1979 tortoiseshell (Beiko) statistics by Japan, an incredible 20,000 kg increase from 1978 imports. Table 15 (pg. 20) of TRAFFIC'S Sea Turtle Trade Report will provide you with Japan tortoiseshell import figures from previous years, and Table 3 (pg. 8) will show you the amounts other countries are importing. It is hard to believe, but both Hong Kong and Taiwan imported more raw tortoiseshell in 1978 than Japan! Please circulate the enclosed tables to Anne Meylan for use in her research.

Good luck in the battle ahead. If we can be of any help, please let us know.

Best,

Encls.

David Mack
Assistant Director

cc: Mr. George Balazs
Mr. Jose Ottenwalder

単位: 100 UNIT (除く)

品名・国名 COMMODITY & COUNTRY	単位 UNIT	当 月 CURRENT MONTH		前年同月比 CUMULATIVE YEAR TO DATE	
		数量 QUANTITY	価額 VALUE	数量 QUANTITY	価額 VALUE
EUROPE	K G	2725	155403	7424	1173502
CANADA	K G	-	-	3	351
USA	K G	-	-	285	327
MEXICO	K G	-	-	1980	1610
BRAZIL	K G	20880	8222	50000	17946
ARGENT	K G	-	-	4000	3332
MALI	K G	-	-	2002	1814
ETHIOPIA	K G	-	-	6200	5899
INDONESIA	K G	-	-	10800	980
CAMBODIA	K G	-	-	3040	1247
KENYA	K G	-	-	28	118
UGANDA	K G	447	270	447	220
S AFRICA	K G	5019	1300	136181	22255
ZAMBIA	K G	-	-	21822	4389
BOTSWANA	K G	-	-	30104	4823
AUSTRIA	K G	13408	3856	53991	15718
NEW ZEAL	K G	-	-	184	1577
TOTAL	K G	1457819	673883	3871590	2086729
E. C.	K G	-	-	12623	1491

05.09.020 ひよめ(粉及びくずを含む)
Hooves including waste and powder of these products

CHINA	K G	6222	3760	38311	7169
THAILAND	K G	-	-	36264	1489
INDIA	K G	170507	12314	912344	46558
PAKISTAN	K G	75983	1943	213276	11995
TOTAL	K G	293712	19080	1251155	68236

05.09.100 象のつら(粉及びくずを含む)
Elephant's tusks, including waste and powder

IR KONG	K G	-	-	431	12244
BERMA	K G	39	1008	562	10596
NETHELD	K G	-	-	974	24725
BELGIUM	K G	-	-	1009	10099
FRANCE	K G	-	-	39	710
INDIA	K G	-	-	1708	32222
CAMBODIA	K G	-	-	23	168
CHINA	K G	-	-	1080	27864
USA	K G	-	-	7271	147061
S AFRICA	K G	693	11228	23203	438237
ETHIOPIA	K G	-	-	2449	43239
UGANDA	K G	8072	144581	39340	698226
ZAMBIA	K G	5275	105380	147084	2757288
INDONESIA	K G	-	-	1551	28849
KENYA	K G	-	-	29436	52088
UGANDA	K G	-	-	3396	16391
TANZANIA	K G	-	-	21079	389754
S AFRICA	K G	-	-	5178	94269
ZAMBIA	K G	2540	43034	8892	138912
NETSWAN	K G	-	-	1020	18033
TOTAL	K G	11001	395869	296864	5469832
E. C.	K G	-	-	2922	43334

05.09.110 きい角(粉及びくずを含む)
Rhinoceros horn, including waste and powder

INDIA	K G	-	-	214	14665
S AFRICA	K G	-	-	68	4353
ZAMBIA	K G	51	5717	20	5717
TOTAL	K G	51	5717	282	26625

05.09.090 その他の象牙(粉及びくずを含む)
Other ivory, including waste and powder

CANADA	K G	-	-	7	265
ZAMBIA	K G	-	-	498	3794
UGANDA	K G	-	-	294	2397
TOTAL	K G	-	-	799	4356

05.09.080 シェル(殻を含む)
Shells including waste

TAIWAN	K G	-	-	1323	60243
IR KONG	K G	-	-	945	18033
NETSWAN	K G	-	-	2447	21382
INDIA	K G	150	1586	7339	20709
MALAYSIA	K G	67	2050	1912	298319
S AFRICA	K G	168	1936	1286	1004
NETHELD	K G	-	-	113	3107
NETHELD	K G	599	32689	2040	130715
NETHELD	K G	-	-	18	222
NETHELD	K G	-	-	9	881
NETHELD	K G	-	-	314	9654
NETHELD	K G	-	-	940	16761
NETHELD	K G	-	-	80	1528
DANAMA	K G	271	13619	4810	270714
HAWAII	K G	723	15241	1086	96904
JAMAICA	K G	85	970	559	8238
USA	K G	-	-	2725	154616
HAWAII	K G	338	21949	1689	74060
INDONESIA	K G	-	-	219	2125
FRANCE	K G	-	-	18	430
F W IND	K G	58	2111	123	4998
CAYMAN	K G	660	23806	6110	152769
ST LUCIA	K G	-	-	152	1972
CAMBODIA	K G	-	-	114	1378
CAMBODIA	K G	-	-	67	1892
TANZANIA	K G	-	-	2051	32771
NETHELD	K G	-	-	1641	90098
NETHELD	K G	-	-	1027	28126
NETHELD	K G	-	-	529	14012
NETHELD	K G	-	-	874	6148
TOTAL	K G	2524	119698	63566	1512855

05.09.070 その他のカメの甲及びつら(くずを含む)
Other tortoise-shell and claws, including waste

CHINA	K G	350	1122	269	1829
IR KONG	K G	-	-	3101	1380
THAILAND	K G	690	706	1089	2149
SINGAPORE	K G	-	-	24	2263
PHILIPPIN	K G	-	-	154	1888
INDONESIA	K G	24	1247	32	3737
PAKISTAN	K G	-	-	136	214
NETHELD	K G	-	-	179	940
NETHELD	K G	-	-	814	2810
CUBA	K G	-	-	730	28042
CAYMAN	K G	-	-	1577	19220
ST LUCIA	K G	94	1200	209	4397
NETHELD	K G	15	1123	62	2238
TOTAL	K G	1103	5623	7291	14338

05.09.090 つら及びくちばし(殻にホエールホーン及びくちばしを含む)
Hooves, nails, claws and beaks of animals, whalebone and the like, and hair and waste of these products

CHINA	K G	110422	9594	364561	39486
TAIWAN	K G	-	-	230	140
THAILAND	K G	-	-	4745	3454
INDONESIA	K G	-	-	11024	9892
INDIA	K G	39280	1470	101398	35778
PAKISTAN	K G	148825	10495	100865	10895
NETHELD	K G	-	-	15128	3808
TOTAL	K G	399177	27526	1201423	47813

05.12.100 きんこ
Coral

TAIWAN	K G	115	10732	201608	143383
IR KONG	K G	-	-	20	699
FRANCE	K G	-	-	20	1661
ITALY	K G	-	-	167	6129
USA	K G	-	-	796	4109
TUNISIA	K G	20	523	40	2574
S AFRICA	K G	20	898	20	898
TOTAL	K G	155	12193	205701	159363
E. C.	K G	-	-	167	7289

05.12.210 白ちようじの殻
Shells of pinctada maxima

PHILIPPIN	K G	8503	19711	169346	254175
INDONESIA	K G	7300	10300	105662	202405
BERMA	K G	-	-	40000	9252
YEMEN	K G	-	-	2380	126
U KING	K G	-	-	676	491
AUSTRIA	K G	-	-	96847	3518
TOTAL	K G	16993	29814	441126	511756
E. C.	K G	-	-	676	491

05.12.220 黒ちようじの殻
Shells of pinctada margaritifera

IR KONG	K G	-	-	4794	2124
SINGAPORE	K G	-	-	2900	1215
PHILIPPIN	K G	21325	12183	257915	106483
INDONESIA	K G	10811	10296	117299	90190
NETHELD	K G	-	-	1000	411
AUSTRIA	K G	-	-	11383	9311
PAP NEW	K G	946	413	5962	2262
COOK I	K G	-	-	8725	2705
FJI	K G	-	-	10577	10772
SOLOMON	K G	-	-	6544	2426
P OCEAN	K G	-	-	8596	3284
M H CAR	K G	-	-	7981	3741
TOTAL	K G	32932	24092	402592	239815

05.12.230 赤い殻の殻
Shells of lectus sinuatus

KOREA	K G	3088	1190	7596	10738
TAIWAN	K G	-	-	20440	30240
IR KONG	K G	-	-	11295	4264
THAILAND	K G	11964	864	27946	9602
PHILIPPIN	K G	28891	11862	177191	60582
INDIA	K G	25990	10000	482118	159179
AUSTRIA	K G	-	-	2980	332
PAP NEW	K G	-	-	3120	8125
NETHELD	K G	-	-	91567	27618
FJI	K G	-	-	52196	12834
SOLOMON	K G	-	-	109144	23516
NETHELD	K G	-	-	101250	48217
NETHELD	K G	-	-	242793	48357
P OCEAN	K G	-	-	20000	5714
M H CAR	K G	-	-	47157	115664
TOTAL	K G	65894	27014	1053218	543282

05.12.240 その他の1148
Other shells

KOREA	K G	15400	11189	220780	151286
CHINA	K G	-	-	26880	26071
TAIWAN	K G	4990	1477	60313	14095
IR KONG	K G	-	-	120	3867
THAILAND	K G	2080	7882	4128	10391
PHILIPPIN	K G	39632	9436	358636	54860
INDONESIA	K G	3641	3879	92551	101425
INDIA	K G	-	-	5093	1340

輸入品別国別表 IMPORTS OF COMMODITY BY COUNTRY

(12月 Dec. 1978)

(単位: 千円 UNIT 1,000円)

品名・国名 COMMODITY & COUNTRY	単位 UNIT	当月 CURRENT MONTH		累計 COMULATIVE YEAR TO DATE		品名・国名 COMMODITY & COUNTRY	単位 UNIT	当月 CURRENT MONTH		累計 COMULATIVE YEAR TO DATE	
		数量 QUANTITY	価額 VALUE	数量 QUANTITY	価額 VALUE			数量 QUANTITY	価額 VALUE		
INDIA K.G.	-	-	-	61002	24003	Elephant's tusks	-	-	-	-	-
PAKISTAN K.G.	-	-	-	287097	98709	HK KONG K.G.	69	958	2445	5227	-
BANGLA K.G.	114735	23513	-	125933	5203	THAILND K.G.	-	-	372	991	-
USSR K.G.	-	-	-	272070	10700	BRUMA K.G.	-	-	448	27401	-
USA K.G.	630	328	-	894	522	SUDAN K.G.	-	-	7392	95407	-
INDONESIA K.G.	-	-	-	38383	16575	GUINEA K.G.	-	-	9911	5465	-
NEWZEAL K.G.	-	-	-	87374	25164	CAMBODEN K.G.	-	-	223	4157	-
TOTAL K.G.	2311979	67260	-	2937597	84385	CHAD K.G.	-	-	-	1714	22015
05.09-220 オセイン Oseins	-	-	-	-	-	C AFRIKA K.G.	-	-	18465	23784	-
THAILND K.G.	140000	71700	-	2050190	518550	GABON K.G.	511	8958	2341	42213	-
INDIA K.G.	63057	15276	-	2489714	721252	CONGO K.G.	-	-	43044	185525	-
TOTAL K.G.	203257	48658	-	4939224	1247152	ZAMBIA K.G.	10280	176226	224854	345558	-
05.09-230 骨及びホーンコア並びにこれらのくず(その他のもの) Bones and horn-cores and their waste, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	KENYA K.G.	2000	32285	47795	83352	-
R KOREA K.G.	4199	255	-	10773	529	TANZANIA K.G.	1372	25525	9791	18412	-
N KOREA K.G.	300000	8791	-	603120	26711	S AFRIKA K.G.	106	1576	289	5273	-
CHINA K.G.	99542	4918	-	2048144	92425	ZAMBIA K.G.	-	-	6213	89841	-
TAIWAN K.G.	-	-	-	152044	8651	BOTSWAN K.G.	-	-	3093	3438	-
HK KONG K.G.	-	-	-	25950	15462	LESOTHO K.G.	-	-	32	152	-
VIETNAM K.G.	-	-	-	966199	46751	TOTAL K.G.	14380	24848	38977	549228	-
THAILND K.G.	1797807	94928	-	9721611	380484	05.10-200 さい角 Rhinoceros horn	-	-	-	-	-
INDONESIA K.G.	199117	4145	-	5311682	241227	HK KONG K.G.	-	-	120	8229	-
BURMA K.G.	192284	3831	-	208265	8749	SINGAPOR K.G.	-	-	19	1237	-
INDIA K.G.	281521	14145	-	16170125	822483	KENYA K.G.	-	-	567	2287	-
PAKISTAN K.G.	194451	7727	-	580121	38880	S AFRIKA K.G.	-	-	260	2776	-
SRI LANK K.G.	-	-	-	261330	11996	TOTAL K.G.	-	-	852	5392	-
BANGLA K.G.	-	-	-	569381	22687	05.10-200 アイボリー及びその粉及びくず(その他のもの) Ivory, powder and waste of ivory, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-
USA K.G.	-	-	-	59112	4318	NORWAY K.G.	35	2314	81	4079	-
PANAMA K.G.	-	-	-	225608	31287	DENMARK K.G.	-	-	49	2245	-
INDONESIA K.G.	-	-	-	107774	6829	PERU K.G.	-	-	1660	3993	-
ARGENT K.G.	236935	9473	-	8471075	146135	TANZANIA K.G.	-	-	630	3280	-
TOTAL K.G.	2702346	149511	-	41441546	1925980	AUSTRIAL K.G.	-	-	300	1192	-
05.09-010 角(粉及びくずを含む) Horns including waste and powder of these products	-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL K.G.	36	2314	851	13025	-
CHINA K.G.	1535	100111	-	457599	370465	E. G. K.G.	-	-	40	2245	-
TAIWAN K.G.	9999	3222	-	15660	3445	05.11-100 ベッコウ Becco	-	-	-	-	-
MONGOL K.G.	-	-	-	275	26588	TAIWAN K.G.	-	-	150	1109	-
THAILND K.G.	4960	3112	-	105815	97245	HK KONG K.G.	-	-	89	1098	-
SINGAPOR K.G.	-	-	-	1274	3172	SINGAPOR K.G.	-	-	1290	15752	-
MALAYA K.G.	-	-	-	3690	379	PHILIPN K.G.	-	-	1416	10920	-
PHILIPN K.G.	2099	244	-	17368	1271	INDONESIA K.G.	2096	8848	16250	36358	-
INDONESIA K.G.	-	-	-	29115	8471	INDIA K.G.	-	-	29	103	-
INDIA K.G.	13989	2554	-	1372580	107425	MALIVE K.G.	91	259	287	2042	-
PAKISTAN K.G.	29291	187	-	1554175	43512	NETHERL K.G.	-	-	1200	41526	-
SRI LANK K.G.	-	-	-	8455	318	HONDURS K.G.	9	114	5	114	-
BANGLA K.G.	-	-	-	178045	7523	NICARAG K.G.	293	3220	1614	17118	-
U KING K.G.	-	-	-	109	486	EST SCA K.G.	-	-	47	683	-
FRANCE K.G.	7483	2188	-	7036	6279	PANAMA K.G.	9987	21019	1525	11174	-
USSR K.G.	7479	54209	-	23288	1462148	BAJAMA K.G.	-	-	1818	4825	-
AUSTRIA K.G.	-	-	-	391	442	JAMAICA K.G.	-	-	128	2913	-
USA K.G.	-	-	-	209	10043	BARBADOS K.G.	12	185	23	402	-
MEXICO K.G.	-	-	-	52	162	CUBA K.G.	-	-	6600	21407	-
COLUMBIA K.G.	2993	478	-	3000	634	HAITI K.G.	83	1904	529	26421	-
BRAZIL K.G.	10900	2425	-	85783	13775	P W IND K.G.	-	-	798	4639	-
PARAGUA K.G.	-	-	-	2500	1798	CAYMAN K.G.	649	16120	6121	121554	-
ARGENT K.G.	-	-	-	3990	432	ST LOCI K.G.	-	-	149	2618	-
MALI K.G.	-	-	-	1990	1019	ST VINT K.G.	-	-	144	258	-
NIGERIA K.G.	-	-	-	82103	3082	KENYA K.G.	-	-	860	2169	-
ZAMBIA K.G.	-	-	-	46	818	TANZANIA K.G.	31	1345	1479	19883	-
UGANDA K.G.	-	-	-	2633	2647	SEYCHEL K.G.	199	5190	878	21527	-
NAMIBIA K.G.	-	-	-	3400	1105	FIN K.G.	21	583	399	6745	-
S AFRIKA K.G.	-	-	-	93944	17429	SOLOMON K.G.	-	-	528	2819	-
BOTSWAN K.G.	-	-	-	17318	2781	TOTAL K.G.	3294	56783	40544	147945	-
AUSTRIAL K.G.	6565	1818	-	95363	19209	E. G. K.G.	-	-	1288	2754	-
NEWZEAL K.G.	-	-	-	840	5000	05.11-200 かめの甲及びつめ並びにかめの甲のくず(ベッコウを除く) Tortoise-shell claws and waste of tortoise-shell, excluding becco	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL K.G.	75183	75246	-	4958895	2176887	CHINA K.G.	-	-	249	899	-
E. G. K.G.	2480	2188	-	7236	7165	THAILND K.G.	-	-	1550	1789	-
05.09-020 ひざめ(粉及びくずを含む) Hooves including waste and powder of these products	-	-	-	-	-	SINGAPOR K.G.	-	-	45	289	-
CHINA K.G.	-	-	-	377960	19844	PHILIPN K.G.	-	-	27	16	-
HK KONG K.G.	-	-	-	1	365	INDONESIA K.G.	-	-	79	720	-
INDONESIA K.G.	-	-	-	28891	799	USA K.G.	16	65	94	699	-
INDIA K.G.	-	-	-	206391	11811	HAITI K.G.	-	-	14	106	-
PAKISTAN K.G.	16140	420	-	354951	12295	DOMINCA K.G.	-	-	67	1206	-
BANGLA K.G.	-	-	-	10860	1016	PRYKCO K.G.	-	-	25	265	-
CUBA K.G.	-	-	-	31281	2198	CAYMAN K.G.	-	-	1179	18607	-
TOTAL K.G.	10740	472	-	1424442	75046	SEYCHEL K.G.	-	-	91	279	-
05.09-090 つめ及びくちばし並びにこれらに由来する動物(加工しないもの)並びにこれらのくず(骨及び角を除く) Hooves, nails, claws and beaks of animals, whalebone and the like, and hair and waste of these products	-	-	-	-	-	INDONESIA K.G.	-	-	61	361	-
R KOREA K.G.	-	-	-	2	600	AUSTRIAL K.G.	-	-	5	15	-
CHINA K.G.	-	-	-	991754	26360	A NAMBA K.G.	-	-	47	191	-
THAILND K.G.	-	-	-	67718	4480	TOTAL K.G.	16	445	491	2979	-
INDONESIA K.G.	-	-	-	11844	3514	05.12-100 さんご Corals	-	-	-	-	-
INDIA K.G.	99956	3127	-	849523	11320	TAIWAN K.G.	1	276	14704	8179	-
U KING K.G.	-	-	-	15	230	PHILIPN K.G.	-	-	591	217	-
BRAZIL K.G.	-	-	-	149401	9135	QAIN K.G.	46	1870	61	3275	-
KENYA K.G.	149	941	-	191	1225	USA K.G.	-	-	114	2505	-
TOTAL K.G.	108886	8853	-	1880289	28106	TOTAL K.G.	44	2146	14814	89931	-
E. G. K.G.	-	-	-	16	245	05.12-210 白ちよう枝の殻 Shells of pinetada maxima	-	-	-	-	-
05.10-100 そらけ	-	-	-	-	-	HK KONG K.G.	-	-	420	181	-

1978 - 004751 X ? yen = U.S. \$

34,772

Prof. Dr. Archie Carr,
Dept. of Zoology,
223 Bartram Hall
Gainesville, 32611.

Deventer, August 29, 1980

Dear Archie,

Today I received from Hank Reichert a copy of your invitation to become a member of the newly constituted Marine Turtle Specialist Group, the original of which did not reach me in Suriname.

As a matter of course I gratefully accept this invitation. Would the matter had been brought up during my short visit to Gainesville in April, it would have saved Ms Meylen the prolonged period of uncertainty about my decision!

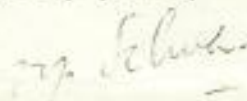
Thank you for the copy of your letter to Brongersme about the champion fern turtle that did not swim to the Azores. Also this was mentioned already as a fact in my booklet (in Dutch) about the turtles nesting in Suriname.

You didn't receive yet a copy of our trip report to Brazil (2nd trip), as I promised you in April. The reason is that the manuscript will not be finished before October, when I am back in Suriname, re-united with Hank Reichert, co-author of the report.

To my regret I do not see a possibility to attend the SSC meeting in Gainesville, because this will be held during the first week of the new semester of the University of Suriname.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Joop P. Schulz

27 Aug 1980.

c/o E.C. Bucher
A1/2 Third Floor Bld.,
Besant Nagar
Madras - 600090, India

Ms. Anne Meylan
Agenda Officer, Marine Turtle Specialist Group
Univ. of Florida
College of Arts and Sciences
Dept. of Zoology
Room 223, Bartram Hall
Gainesville, Fla. 32611

Dear Anne

I received your communication dated 11 Aug 1980 together with a copy of Dr. Carr's letter which I had received in February.

I apologize for not having sent IUCN my reports to date — I have absolutely no data during ^{the} solely because of lack of funds. Ever since my resignation from the Madras Snake Park Trust — I couldn't see eye to eye with the gentlemen appointed by the Park Director to administer the Park during his 2 y absence on a crocodile assignment in Papua New Guinea — I have found it uphill going getting into sea turtles. However WWF India has just ^{recently} shown interest in getting a sea turtle project going in India, and I have submitted a project proposal to them — a five year project mainly relating to status and ^{the} location of nesting beaches, to include governmental organizations also. It appears likely that the time span will be cut short — to perhaps 3 years — but, if all goes well I should be back working on sea turtles this October, in which case I shall be delighted to send IUCN very regular reports starting Nov.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,
Bhaskar



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

September 3, 1980

Dr. Archie Carr
Chairman
Marine Turtle Specialist Group, IUCN
University of Florida
Department of Zoology
Gainesville, FL 32611

Dear Dr. Carr:

Thank you very much for the invitation to become a member of the newly constituted Marine Turtle Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

I discussed this opportunity earlier with my superiors, and, as I related to you last month, they agreed that I should accept your invitation. Therefore, please let this letter formally acknowledge your invitation and my consent.

Sincerely,

Larry H. Ogren
Fishery Biologist (Research)

LHO/bbp
cc: F/Secx4 (Berry)



Bogor, August 25, 1980.

Dr. Archie Carr.
Chairman Marine Turtle Specialist
Group, IUCN.
University of Florida.
Gainesville, 32611.

Dear Dr. Carr.

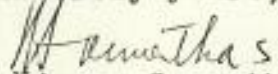
Thank you very much for your letter of February 9, 1980. I recently received your letter on August 18, 1980. I have greatly valued that you invited me to become a member of the newly constituted IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group. I am sorry that since Oct. 1, 1979 I lived in Japan until March 30, 1981. Dr Itaru Uchida and I together, studied of dynamic population of Caretta caretta in Japan.

The recent conservation strategy of sea turtle population in Indonesia, was given explanation in the World Conference on Sea turtle at Washington last year. I conducted and guided some artificial hatcheries of sea turtles in Indonesia. The Bali Government, to built a Marine Turtle Park and I served it. In Indonesia from August 11, 1980 - Oct. 2, 1980 we could study the ecology of Eretmochelys imbricata. The paper's of mine, I would send from Japan after I return on October 15, 1980.

Finally through this occasion I would like to express many thanks for your cooperation.

Address in Japan.
c/o Dr. I. Uchida
Himeji Aquarium.
Tagarayama, Himeji.
South Japan.

Sincerely yours,


I Njoman Sumertha Naitja.

FAKULTAS BIOLOGI

UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL

**Jl. Kalijlo 17-19 Tlp. 364957,
JAKARTA - INDONESIA**

Jakarta, August 20, 1980

No. :

Lampiran :

Perihal :

Miss Anne Meylan
Agenda Officer
Marine Turtle Specialist Group
Department of Zoology
University of Florida
Room 223 Bartram Hall
Gainesville, FLA. 32611
U S A .

Dear Miss Anne.

Thank for Your letter dated August 12, 1980 concerning the newly reconstituted Marine Turtle Specialist Group of the IUCN.

May I inform You that I have sent letter to Dr. Archie Carr stated that I agree and appreciated very much for jointing again the Specialist Group of SSC - IUCN.

Sincerely Yours



Isnu Sutanto Suwelo.

Fac. of Biology

Universitas Nasional

JAKARTA, INDONESIA.

Department of Biology, UCLA
Los Angeles, California 90024
October 6, 1980

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

Dear George:

Thanks for the calendar! Your pictures have been admired by everyone coming into my office. I've just finished labeling the last of my slides. It was a pleasant job. Now I'm working as a teaching assistant and trying to analyze some data and work some things out for next year. Whenever my inner drive lags I try and think of you and your energy and enthusiasm. Thanks for your help and advice. I hope to see you again.

Sincerely,

Beth

P.S. Enclosed is a slide of the turtle that came out on the north beach on Tern. We didn't get close enough to see whether it was marked.

Beth Flint
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
405 HILGARD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024
403828-19900-3 BV-01 90024

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 GARTHAM HALL
904-392-1107

October 7, 1980

Mr. Colin Phipps
President, Caribbean Conservation
Corporation
P.O. Box 3048
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Dear Colin:

I note in your letter of September 22 your reference to a copy of the Frick film to be sent to Boza in Costa Rica. Actually, the film has already gone to Boza. He was so anxious to have it that I sent him my copy. Now I am anxious to learn how I can get a replacement, if that is at all possible.

The Survival Service Commission held its meetings here last week. The CCC was well represented; Wayne King, Jeanne Mortimer, Karen Bjorndal, Anne Meylan, Chuck Carr and the undersigned all were there.

The first important theft at Tortuguero in 25 years has occurred. Two boys from up in Nicaragua, related to families in the village, waited for a perfectly calm moonlit night and took our brand new boat and motor, stole another motor from Axel Mehnert across the river, stole 40 gallons of gas from Roberto Rankin, sank Axel's boat, and turned loose all the village boats down at the Boca to keep people from chasing them and then streaked out of the Boca and presumably home to Nicaragua.

We've got people looking for them in Nicaragua, but have had no word yet, even though between us and Axel we have offered a \$500.00 reward.

Sorry to tell of sad happenings.

Sincerely yours,



Archie Carr
Technical Director
Caribbean Conservation Corporation

AC/lw

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
222 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

October 10, 1980

Mr. Robert Scott
IUCN
Avenue du Mont Blanc
CH-1196 Gland
Switzerland

Dear Bob;

It has occurred to me that I never answered your question concerning a final reaction to Dr. Mittag's letter concerning the release of hybrid green turtle yearlings. I believe an appropriate answer could be taken from our lively little discussion during the last minutes of the SSC meeting. Why not just tell her that captive breeding and possible genetic contamination of natural stocks was discussed at a recent meeting of the Commission, and that the subject evoked enough interest to justify organizing a workshop to ponder its implications in detail. Results of these deliberations will bear directly on her problem, and will be communicated to her immediately after the meetings. If you want to soften it all you might say you hope she understands that the attitude of the SSC in this matter is not based on snap judgments and subjective bias but on a genuine concern for natural species.

Sincerely yours,


Archie Carr
Chairman, Marine Turtle Specialists Group

AC/lw

cc: Wayne King
George Balazs

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
229 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

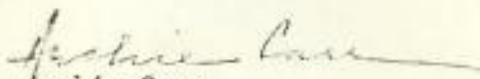
August 26, 1980

Mr. David Thompson
Minister for Science and Environment
Canberra
Australia

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I am writing to express the concern of the Marine Turtle Specialists Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature over the expansion of the saucer-scallop fishery in the Capricornia Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in Queensland. According to a recent article by Mike Dredge in *Australian Fisheries*, there are 100-120 boats in the present fleet. Each of these tows two or three trawls with head-rope lengths of from five to 12 feet. A high incidental take of sea turtles by the fleet seems inevitable. In the past the stewardship of Queensland for its remarkably diverse sea turtle fauna has been an example for the world, and this threat to the classic Capricorn turtle area will be widely deplored. I realize that the fishermen of the region have rights and needs, but I very strongly believe that every effort should be made to meet these needs with minimal harm to the Queensland sea turtles. I suspect that your government shares this conviction, and I sincerely hope that you will take every step possible to provide permanent immunity for the marine turtles of the Park and all of Queensland.

Sincerely yours,



Archie Carr
Chairman, Marine Turtle Specialists Group
IUCN/SSC

AC/lw

it is planned that all the farms will have ceased operation by early 1980.

INCIDENTAL CATCH

Appreciable numbers of turtles are caught in prawn trawls and large mesh set nets in many areas including Gulf of Carpentaria, Shark Bay and Moreton Bay. In no area is the mortality rate of these incidentally caught turtles considered to be significant since so few of the turtles are killed. This potential problem needs monitoring as changes are made in existing fishing methods.

PREDATION

Predation by terrestrial fauna on most Australian turtle rookeries is minor. However there are some rookeries where localised high levels of predation of eggs and hatchlings, principally by introduced predators such as foxes, dingoes and pigs, occur. Varanids are significant predators on a few rookeries. In areas adjacent to communities of indigenous peoples some rookeries are subjected to an almost total harvest of the eggs. This applies particularly to some of the small hawksbill rookeries of eastern Torres Strait. Each rookery with an unnaturally high egg predation rate will probably need to be considered separately when planning management measures.

from - The Status of Australian Sea Turtle Populations
by Colin J. Limpus

Wash. Conference Nov 1979

Himeji City Aquarium

Tegarayama, Himeji City
670, Japan

Oct. 26th 1980

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

Dear George Balazs ;

Now I am writing report of third Hawksbill turtle expedition in Southeast Asia.

I would like to know the present status of conservative act of sea turtles (especially in Hawksbill and Green) in Micronesia of U.S Trust Territory. I would like to introduce in my report.

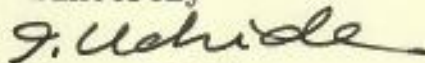
It would be extremely helpful to me to have a copy of act or strategy for conservation of sea turtle in this district.

Your support will be decisive, and sooner the better.

Please sent my best regards to Mrs. Balazs.

Many thanks.

Sincerely



Itaru Uchida
Himeji City Aquarium
Nobusue, Tegarayama,
Himeji City 670,
Japan



my letter
22 Sept

PRIVATE MAIL

South Pacific Commission,
BP 05,
Noumea Cedex,
New Caledonia.

11/Sept/80

Dear George,

Just a note to tell you of an article which may be of interest to you called "Les Tortues de Saint-Leu" published in "Le Monde Dimanche" 16/03/80 page 14. It is about a turtle farm in Reunion which is a private venture and sounds like a large-scale operation like the Grand Cayman one. Someone has sent me a copy, but unfortunately part of it is missing so it is not worth sending.

I am writing this as a private letter since S.P.C. hates (and I mean literally hates) anything to do with turtles and if I mention the word turtle in official correspondence the Director of Programs goes berserk. I was almost sacked over the business of the Australian tag recovered here for the same reason.

However, I am happy to help in any way possible with turtle research but please address any letters or publications on turtles PRIVATE MAIL. Likewise, for obvious reasons, don't mention this letter in official correspondence.

With best regards

Mark Gault

(Assistant Fisheries Officer)

SPC
Noumea
30 Sept 80

Dear Georges *

Thank you for the copy of the article by Witzell.

Must admit it's not very impressive after 7 years work — I should think most of the data must have been lost. Also he doesn't give enough detail about the recaptured notched turtles, could the notches have been natural damage? Do shipjacks really eat turtles?

Also I am sure C. spallanzii must refer to C. melanopterus. This certainly highlights the need, as we discussed, for a specialist to go to Sarron to evaluate the hatchery program. Unfortunately, I don't think the local fisheries dept. would be cooperative.

Afraid I've lost contact with Bill, but I am trying to trace his address & will send it to you.

* Peter Pritchard is coming back here later this year during the nesting season. Am not sure how much he tells you, but will keep you informed of his activities.

I have a further suggestion about a piece on turtles for the SPC Fisheries Newsletter. Have you enough information to put together a map showing movements of tagged turtles in the Pacific Islands? I know of at least 3 greens tagged in F. Polynesia which have been recovered elsewhere (1 caught in Solomon and 2? in Fiji) & I believe there are more from New Caledonia, plus this latest one from Australia. Even these $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen or so recoveries would make an interesting map because many people, even now, don't realise that turtles migrate over long distances. The map could also show major known nesting areas in the Pacific Islands (including the new New Caledonian ones), Australia and New Guinea. I think it's a good way of getting people interested in tagging programs because even people with no interest in turtles invariably find it fascinating when they learn of their migratory habits. IF you think this is worthwhile, perhaps we could include a brief discussion with the map (a page or so) outlining what's known of turtle migrations — how they do it, etc.

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* Are they really migrating, like the Ascension I turtles — or are they drifting with the currents?

Saying that these trans-Pacific recoveries are the longest recorded anywhere? Maybe this could also be included with a summary of your plans for a coordinated, regional tagging project. Anyway, will be interested to hear your views.

By the way, the man in Fiji (Mick Guinea) has now given up on turtles and is studying seasnakes instead. The problem was that he was working for a thesis and just couldn't get enough ~~enough~~ find enough turtles to study. I suggested he concentrate on studies of dead ones caught by the fishermen & sold in the markets, but ~~there~~ again it would be necessary to have about 10 years observations if the aim was to study the effects of fishing on the population. I think his original idea to carry out aerial surveys, especially of the Lau Islands, during the nesting season was a good one. There might well be large nesting areas on some of those islands — nobody knows. Knowing Fiji, this sort of work will now never be done unless someone like yourself goes there and does it.

An enclosing ^{*} copy of the material on the Australian never sent turtle. It would have been of great interest to know whether it's eggs were ready to be laid, and whether it might have laid them here. But I suppose this will never be known. Is Linpus included in your plans to coordinate tagging work? If so I think one of the first things, as you say, to agree on is a standard reward system and also that they be paid promptly (we didn't get a reply for over 2 months from him) Did I tell you that in many Pacific Islands (especially F. Polynesia) people who find a fish tag prefer to keep it and wear it round their neck as a good luck charm rather than claim the reward! So this again shows that the reward must be a good one and paid sent promptly otherwise people won't bother to return a tag.

Hope you were able to trace a copy of the article on turtle farming in Reunion.

Regards

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Hope you were able to trace a copy of the article on turtle farming in Reunion.

Regards

Mark

* separate cover.
ditto the newsletters

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
225 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

21 August 1980

Dear George:

Just a quick note to thank you for the sand sample. Even though you didn't send three I am very pleased with it. I can get just as much information out of the one, and it will take me less time to work it up. However, I must say that I was surprised at what the sand was like! It didn't look at all like the French Frigate Shoal sand I had imagined. (Nothing personal, but Ascension sand is far handsomer).

deadly

Please let me know if I can do anything to help you out. I am asking you favors all the time, and you never ask me any back. Don't you trust me?

Best regards,

Teanne

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

11 August 1980

Dear George:

Oooops! I forgot to mail the check I promised in my last letter. I am enclosing it herein.

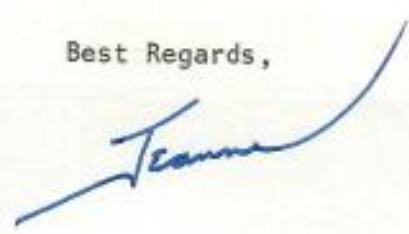
The article you sent on bureaucracy is very good. People tend to be too lay-back about such things.

I am looking forward to receiving your French Frigate Shoals sand samples. I have a hypothesis that the particle size distribution which effects the rate at which gas diffuses through beach sand, may ultimately account for differences in the mean egg sizes and number of eggs per clutch observed between green turtle populations. I am interested to see how your turtles and sand fit my predictions.

I would guess that Karen has already told you that her turtles have been mating and laying eggs at Inagua. She is going to bring me back some of her beach sand to analyse. The beach is man-made, and the sand was dredged from the bottom of Union Creek. So, I am afraid that the eggs may not hatch. The sand looks like it may be the sort to smother them. But, I am anxious to see how the eggs do, and how the sand looks particle size wise.

sample?
— SLP?

Best Regards,



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

call
whitlow

7 August 1980

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

Hirth
letter?
50%

FFS Soil - iron?

Dear George:

Thank you so much for sending me the Urashima Taro book. I am enclosing
> a check to cover the cost of the book.

I would like to compare notes with you about hatching success. I noticed in your "green book" where you give a breakdown of the types of mortality encountered in natural nests, in Table 7, that you do not have a category for the percent which died in the (process of pipping). Is this because there was no mortality at that stage, or was it just incidental, or what? At Ascension (1) found that an average of about 9% of the eggs died in the process of pipping. How does this compare to your findings? Also, of those embryos which died during various stages of development, what percent died at a very late stage? At Ascension an average of about 7.4% died at various stages of development, including 6.0% of these at a very late stage.

The Iron content of the Tortuguero beach sand is 4.4% which the people over in the soils lab say is very high. *Did Archie know about this?*

I hope that your meeting with Pritchard was not too unpleasant for you, and that maybe you can come to some mutually agreeable compromise. All of us here were very grossed out that he acted so crappily.

In the last batch of Islanders I got in the mail, there was an editorial by the Administrator of Ascension urging people to reconsider the possibility of enacting legislation which would protect Ascension's nesting beaches from sand mining and lighting, etc. So there is still hope.

Thanks again for sending the book. Much appreciated!

Very best regards,

Team

∴ 16.4%
partially developed
yolk sac still attached?
When is an embryo a hatchling?

N = ?
methods = ?

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

*attach earlier letter
about hatch rates*

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

8 September 1980

Dear George:

Thank you so much for the Urashima Taro stamp! It's a beautiful stamp, but it is sort of ironic that Japan would issue a stamp portraying such a topic.

Did I tell you that within the next year Ascension will issue a set of "Green Turtle Stamps?" It will include stamps showing the following topics:

a) a female laying eggs, b) a hatchling emerging from the egg, c) a group of hatchlings running to the sea, d) a turtle being tagged, and e) a pair of turtles mating. (This might be the first time in history that a stamp portrays copulation.) The envelope of the first day cover will probably be inscribed with a map showing the relationship between the breeding and feeding grounds. The proofs have already been forwarded to the Administrator for his approval, and he will be sending them on to me shortly for comments. I had quite a bit of input in designing the stamp issue, so this is quite exciting for me to see it coming out. I will be sure to get you at least one first day cover. Let me know if you want more.

I am leaving for Canada tomorrow, to attend my sister's wedding. My family has a fishing camp in northwestern Ontario, and she will be married there. It should be a lot of fun. I will be gone for about ten days, and am very much in need of a vacation.

*Best regards,
Tearne*

P.S. I understand that the Smithsonian press has agreed to publish the Proceedings (finally!)

Thank you for the information about your methods
of determining hatchery success. I'll incorporate the
information into ~~of~~ my dissertation.

I talk to Karen on the telephone about
two to four times a week. She's doing well, so
I don't think you need to worry about her. She
told me that she's gotten several letters from you
and sounded very happy to get them. I suspect
that she is just having problems keeping up on correspondence.
Also, she was in Inagua for almost two weeks, so that
may have been part of the problem. By now you have
probably heard from her.

Take care -



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

October 28, 1980

Mr. Colin Limpus
National Parks & Wildlife Service
Pallarenda
Townsville QLD 4810
Australia

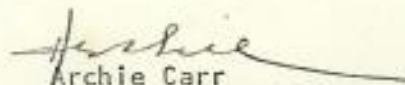
Dear Colin:

I regret that a reverse in communication between George and you may somehow have caused me to put you in an awkward position with the Park Service there. I refer to the letter I wrote to Mr. David Thompson, Minister for Science and Environment, concerning the saucer-scallop trawlers working in the Capricornia Section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in Queensland. I first heard of this when George wrote me saying that letters to you and Parmenter about the problem had gone unanswered, and that the Turtle Group ought to support the efforts that you were no doubt making to stop the trawling. Being by nature and experience against trawlers operating in marine sanctuaries, I wrote the ministry.

I'm sorry this surprised you. However, I am myself surprised that you-all are not trying to get the trawlers out of the park. Whether or not you see evidence that they kill significant numbers of turtles, unless scallop trawlers are gentler than others, they must be messing up the benthic habitats of the area. Doesn't this grieve you?

This clearly is a problem of communications. I actually had gathered that you were against the trawlers in the park.

Sincerely yours,



Archie Carr
Chairman, Marine Turtle Specialists Group



NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Our reference
Your reference

Office Northern Regional Centre.

Address Marlow Street, Pallarenda,
Townsville. QLD. 4810.

Date 10th September, 1980.

Telephone 74 1411.

Archie Carr,
Chairman, Marine Turtle
Specialists Group,
University of Florida,
Gainesville. 32611.

Dear Archie,

I have received a copy of your letter, 28 August 1980, re A possible threat to turtles from the scallop fishery in the region of the southern Great Barrier Reef.

I have had close contact with fishermen and scallop fisheries research personnel including Mike Dredge for many years. I have tried on occasions to use these scallop trawlers as a source of turtles for tagging and more recently I've attempted to investigate the Caretta/saucer scallop/Sulcascaris nematode life cycle in conjunction with scallop research of my Caretta rookeries. However these efforts have been fruitless because turtles are almost never caught in these scallop trawls. This industry has been operating in the area for about 20 years and there is no indication that turtles have ever been a regular part of the catch.

I cannot support you in your assumptions regarding the effects of this industry on our sea turtle populations and am disappointed that the local Turtle Specialist Committee members were not asked to comment on this issue before approaches were made to the Australian Government.

Yours faithfully,

C.J. Limpus,
Senior Zoologist.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32611

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
223 BARTRAM HALL
904-392-1107

October 29, 1980

Mr. Colin Limpus
National Parks & Wildlife Service
Pallarenda
Townsville QLD 4810
Australia

Dear Colin:

Many thanks for letting me see your hawksbill manuscript. Your accompanying letter is dated 4 August, but only arrived a short while ago. This paper will make a solid contribution to the biology of a species that in other parts of the world has become increasingly hard to study.

As to your specific query whether you come on too strong in your disapproval of predecessors' views on Torres Strait hawksbills--you obviously have the right to express any disagreement that your own work generates. However, I was surprised at the somewhat indignant tone with which you conjure up what seems like a conspiracy by Bob Bustard, Bert Main and me to feed Pritchard erroneous information and thereby establish a dangerous "dogma." The facts in that case are as follows:

After being told in advance by various people that some of the islands have hawksbills with recognizeably different shell patterns, and that the Japanese buyers urged the farmers to raise those "strains," Bert Main and I ourselves saw hundreds of young turtles hatched from eggs from those islands, and sure enough, they were remarkably and homogeneously distinct for the alleged locality.

After looking at numerous tanks of these distinctive turtles, in lots of ten to fifty or more, from teacup size to dinnerplate size, we were so impressed that Bert suggested that he ought to get government funding for a couple of graduate students to go up there to investigate the situation. If you now had the same opportunity that we had to see large numbers of turtles from different islands, and saw no evidence of what we were shown, it can only mean that the tanks of distinctively marked yearlings were not, as the farmers alleged, representative of the island populations they came from but rather of specific paternal genotypes. If you are convinced that the latter is so, then obviously you ought to say so.

From there on you seem to imply that because you believe that Carr and Main were wrong about the distinctive island demes, there is no genetic divergence among island populations; and from that you conclude that something you call the "Carr-Stancyk model" is wrong, and thus dangerous. First of all, no "model" was proposed by Carr and Stancyk. If what you refer to

Colin Limpus
Page 2
October 29, 1980

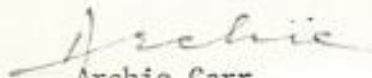
is our conviction that saving one breeding colony of any sea turtle is not sufficient to avert genetic loss, then you are obviously mistaken. If you are convinced that Australian hawksbills, unlike other sea turtle colonies, show no home-island philopatry and are genetically homogeneous, then I think you would have to prove this by some means other than by just discounting the reality of the Torres Strait pattern demes. You say there is no evidence that turtles tend to remigrate to specific islands. This is not true. As John Hendrickson showed long ago, even in close clusters of small islands green turtles show site specificity, and at Ascension Island, philopatry appears to be absolute. So if the aim of conservation is to avert genome loss, island populations should obviously be saved. And until you have proved that insular nesting doesn't restrict gene flow in Australian hawksbills, to say that this is so only encourages the fallacy that if a colony on a single island is kept, no genetic loss is suffered.

I may have misread your comments about all this. I hope so. If it was something else you were complaining about please let me know.

Meanwhile, be assured that if you and your statistical colleague there have techniques by which world sea turtle populations can be distinguished, we would happily collaborate in any feasible way. We can't produce material in a hurry from anywhere but Costa Rica, but with a little time we could furnish specimens from several other places.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,


Archie Carr
Graduate Research Professor

AC/lw

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

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

Nov. 6 1980

George Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
PO Box 1346
Kaneohe Hawaii 96744

George,

I recieved your photos and have processed a P O to reimburse you for the costs. It should be arriving within a few weeks--government time.

I'll be off for the mainland for a few weeks, when I return, I'll give you a call so that we can workout any thing that needs to be said on the turtle poster.

As an aside, on Saturday while off duty, I came accross several cans of Green Turtle Consomme at the Manoa Safeway Store. I talked to the manager and told him I thought he had a problem. The brand name of the soup was Ancora and it is made from farmed meat. I called Kimberly Wright from Fish and Wildlife Service and she is going to take the case. You might want to talk to her when you get back from Samoa.

In any case, thanks again for the photos, I'll be in touch

Aloha

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bruce Bikle".

Bruce Bikle

MRS. Hawkins
948-8405

AUGUST 1978 10

teia tutu ari to matou no te avae august 10 teia (or tera) mana gigi
muri mai o troni tapae matou i Nuhiva 12 Tapae matou i tahuia i nia
i te pai o Awahhee OCEANIC INSTITUTE ?e reira farue matou no tahiti

NATEKA

JON

MARY

MIKE

TOM

AUGUST 1978 10

TEIA TUTU ARI TO MATOU NO TE AVAE AUGUST 10
NO TEIA MANA GIGI MURI MAI O TRONI TAPAE MATOU
I NUHIVA 12 TAPAE MATOU I TAHUIA I NIA I TE
PAI O AWAHHEE OCEANIC INSTITUTE ..E REIRA FARUE
MATOU NO TAHITI

NATEKA

JON MARY MIKE TOM

AUGUST 1978 10

TEIA TUTU ARI TO MATOU NO TE AVAE
AUGUST 10 NO TERA MANA GIGI MURI MAI
O TRONI TAPAE MATOU I NUHIVA 12 TAPAE
MATOU I TAHUIA I NIA ITE PAI O
AWAHHEE OCEANIC INSTITUTE ... E REIRA
PARUE MATOU NO TAHITI

NATEKA

JON

MARY

MIKE

TOM

August 1978 10

Teia tutu piki te matou no
te ana august 10 no teia mana
gigi mui mai o to honi te
Pae Matou i Nahaia i Tapa e
matou i tahiia i nia ite pai o
AWAHKEE OCEANIC INSTITUTE
o te Pae Fae matou no tohi
NA TEKA 1

JON
MARY
MIKE
TOM

John

CABLE ADDRESS:
"SOUTH PACOM," NOUMEA
TELEPHONE: 26-20-00

ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE:
"SOUTH PACOM," NOUMEA
TELEPHONE : 26-20-00

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

POST BOX D.5
NOUMEA CEDEX
NEW CALEDONIA
PRO 7/3/26
PRO 7/14

In reply, please quote

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine
Biology
Coconut Islands
P.O. Box 1346
KANELOHE, Hawaii 96744
U.S.A.

COMMISSION DU PACIFIQUE SUD

BOITE POSTALE D.5
NOUMEA CEDEX
NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

3 April 1980

Dear George,

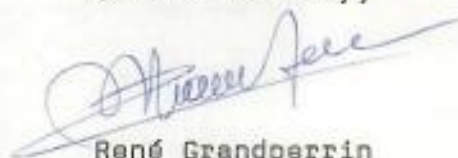
... The enclosure is a copy of a message found on 14 December 1979 in a bottle which beached Island of Pines, South of New Caledonia. You no doubt remember that it was given to me by the bus driver who took us from the airstrip down to the village where we interviewed people about sea turtles. I tried to have it translated here at the SPC, but I was not successful. It is definitively not written in Cooks nor Tahiti languages. It might be in Hawaiian Maori as it refers to Oceanic Institute.

May I ask you to sort it out for me so I can give the information to the guy who discovered this bottle. Furthermore, it has a slight scientific value as far as currents in the South Pacific are concerned. Of course, feel free to use it for any newspaper or newsletter.

I am still expecting the report on turtles by the Navy as well as the slides.

Best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,



René Grandperrin
Fisheries Adviser

copy: Mr. Richard Shomura
South West Fisheries Center
P.O. Box 3830
HONOLULU, Hawaii 96812
U.S.A.

Encl.

RG/gr



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Department of Indo-Pacific Languages

Webster Hall 311 • 2528 The Mall

Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

June 6, 1980

Mr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island
Campus Mail

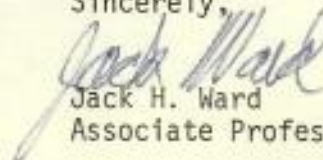
Dear George,

I have received the xerox copies of the handwritten note as well as the typed versions of the message which you indicated was found in a bottle on the Isle of Pines late in 1979. I believe that I can give you the general import of the message, if not a precise translation. There are several reasons for that. First the message appears to be a curious mixture of Rarotongan, Tahitian, and English. Utilizing clues from the orthography (including significant mistakes in the orthography) I would guess that the writer is Rarotongan but without much education in the writing system of Rarotongan. A second source of uncertainty rests on the fact that I am not able to be certain about some of the letters. I have my own version of the note which I will include below. Thirdly even though certain words are clearly written I am not able to determine their meaning (i.e. GIGI) and other words must be reinterpreted in light of my views about the identity of the writer.

My version of the message: Large letters represent the message itself as written. Italics represent my reinterpretations (if any). I have provided a word for word translation underneath the (reinterpreted) words of the message. A separate (and rough) paraphrase follows.

~~My interpretation~~ is that there was probably a photo in the bottle along with the note. The word tutu might however refer to the message itself. I would guess that the bottle was thrown into the ocean around the Marquesas in August of 1978.

Sincerely,


Jack H. Ward
Associate Professor



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Department of Indo-Pacific Languages

Webster Hall 311 • 2528 The Mall

Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

June 19, 1980

Mr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island
CAMPUS MAIL

Dear George,

This is^a follow up to my note of June 6th. Steve Montgomery of the Department of Entomology (who was on the Awahnee in 1977 and to whom I sent a copy of my June memo) has just dropped by with some news of the bottle message. While on Hawaii he called Nancy Griffith, the owner of the Awahnee and talked with Teka the man who wrote the note who is now in his mid 40's. It turns out that he is indeed a Cook Islander. His mother was a Cook Islander and he was raised there until about 1962. His father is from Mai'ao, a small island in the Society group. Teka worked copra in the Tuamotus until he met the Griffiths in about 1963. At some point after that he teamed up with the Griffiths

Steve did not get all the questions answered that I had about the message but my guess about Tahuia meaning Tahuata in the Marquesas was apparently correct. However Teka remembers that they were about half way between California and the Marquesas when the bottle was thrown over board. This would seem to indicate that the figures on the paper which have been taken for the numbers 10 and 12 are in fact not numbers at all. Maybe they are punctuations. At any rate two days is too short a time to cover half the distance between California and the Marquesas. Of course it may also be the case that Teka does not recall the location very clearly now.

Steve has given me Nancy Griffith's address and I will send a copy of my transcription and translation to her. (I am not sending my memo-to-you since Teka might not take kindly to my evaluation of his education.) Should you wish to correspond with her the address is P. O. Box 167, Captain Cook, Hawaii. I'll be in Tahiti from July 7th til August 2nd but perhaps we can compare notes in August.

Sincerely,

Jack H. Ward
Jack H. Ward

*Package
side #
12 is
incidentally
interpreted*

AUGUST 1978 10

TEIA TUTU API TO MATOU NO TE AVAE AUGUST 10 NO TEIA MANA
 ----- [uaki] -----
 this likeness of us for the month for this day *ma'ana = mahana (Tahiti)*
 new
 GIGI MURI MAI O ~~to~~ TIONI TA PAE MATOU I NUHIVA 12 TAPAE

 behind from of *Pione* *tapae* we at *Ihu'uhiwa* ?? arrive

MATOU I TAHUIA I NIA ITE PAI O AWAHNEE OCEANIC INSTITUTE

 we at *(Tahuata?)* at on at the */pa'i/* ship of

..E REIRA FARUE MATOU NO TAHITI

 will then *fa'aru'e* depart we for

NATEKA (or it could be NA TEKA, i.e. [Written] by TEKA)

JON

MARY

MIKE

TOM

TETUA

The italicized words are written phonemically.
 Words which are Tahitian (In contrast with Rarotongan) are marked with dashes above the words. There are of course many words in common between Tahitian and Rarotongan. Words which I believe to be unambiguously Rarotongan are marked with a dash under the word. If the word API of the first line is actually /'uaki/ "to reveal, disclose, make known" then it is also Rarotongan.

PARAPHRASE/ translation(?)

August 10, 1978.

This new picture (message?) of ours (is) of August (and) today is the 10th. Gigi (another name for Mary?) is (standing?) behind John (JON?). We (have) arrived at Nukuhiva. [Depending upon where the sentence ends, it could also mean "We will arrive at Nukuhiva on the 12th." Tense is not indicated.] (On the 12th) we will reach Tahuata [I know of no island named Tahuia in the Marquesas.] aboard the ship Awahnee, Oceanic Institute. Then we will depart for Tahiti.

(+ names)



Fiji fuss on full frontals

The 'double standard' appears to be alive and well among those responsible for censorship in Fiji.

While magazines featuring photographs of women in full frontal nude poses are on sale, a ban was clapped in May on a magazine for women that features similar pictures of men.

Miss Sandra Marlow, marketing manager for general publications with Desai Bookshops, told *The Fiji Times* that attempts to have the policy explained had not been successful.

Desai handles *Playboy* and *Playgirl* magazines and was told by the Customs Department that the release of *Playgirl* would not be permitted.

'We don't want to bring pornography in and can understand if the Customs Department bans it,' said Miss Marlow. 'But we don't consider *Playgirl* to be pornographic.'

Controller of Customs Les

Gardiner said his department avoided acting as 'arbiters of moral opinion'. What it did was to get advice from the Crown Law office on whether a book or magazine should be sold.

Desai shop assistant Miss Roshni Devi said the shop's former owner had begun importing magazines that made a big feature of nudity and copies were always on the counters. 'They are always sold out,' she said.

However, the range of such magazines had been reduced since the Native Land Development Corporation took the company over four years ago.

Sense, or spoof, in a bottle?

A letter received by PIM in June from D.W.J. Stewart, Acting Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, reads in full:

'Please find attached several copies of a message contained in a bottle found by a young man, Antoine Kohnu, on 14 December 1979 at Kuto, Isle of Pines, New Caledonia. The message was given to the South Pacific Commission Fisheries Adviser on 16 December by Mr Follenfant, the Aircal Airline agent on Isle of Pines.

'Several unsuccessful attempts have been made since to obtain a translation. The language used does not appear

to be Tahitian or Marquesan, nor is it of the Tuamotu Islands or the Cooks. It is unlikely that it could be Hawaiian.

'We felt that if the text of this message were published in your magazine, it would have a very wide circulation and might reach somebody capable of translating it. Interested readers could write to PIM or directly to the South Pacific Commission, BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia.

'I must point out that the typed copies attached differ slightly from one another, because the writing on the original is rather illegible.

'A similar letter to this one has been sent to the *Dépêche de Tahiti* and to *Les Nouvelles* in Noumea.

'We would be very grateful indeed if you would bring this message to the attention of your readers.'

This we are more than happy to do.

It's now over to the many Pacific Islands language buffs among our readers to tell us whether the text shown in the accompanying illustration is written in any known language — or whether, on the other hand, it's a plain spoof!

We look forward to having your views.

PNG claims of drug smuggling

The Papua New Guinea government believes there is increasing evidence that its airports, beaches and wharves are being used as staging points to smuggle drugs from Southeast Asia to Australia.

Deputy Prime Minister Iambakey Okuk announced recently that the government was planning stronger measures to detect and prevent drug-smuggling. Mr Okuk spoke in his capacity as transport minister, with responsibility for air and shipping movements.

He said he had asked for talks with the Australian Transport Minister, Mr Hunt, on how they could work together to stop aircraft and ships being used to carry drugs between the two countries. He would also direct civil aviation officers to hold talks with police and customs officials on 'urgent measures to stop these shocking practices'.

Mr Okuk said the closeness

of parts of PNG to North Queensland made it easy for light aircraft and ships to be used to carry drugs to Australia.

He said 'I regard this situation very seriously indeed. This government will not allow dangerous drugs to be grown in this country, nor will we allow our airports to be stopover points for light aircraft carrying illegal drugs to Australia.'

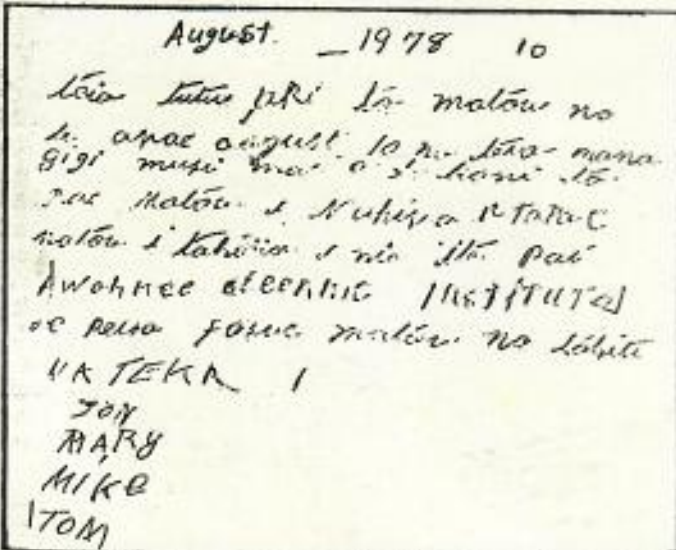
Mr Okuk said that because of the length of the PNG coastline and the large number of small and isolated airstrips, considerable difficulty was encountered in detecting any smuggling. He believed however that this in no way reduced the responsibility facing the government, and firm action was needed to prevent what could become a deep-seated problem.

A sad 'Queen's Birthday'

It was such a sad little meeting. As Tanna's District Commissioner made his speech in pidgin saying again and again how sad it was that this would definitely be the last Queen's birthday celebrations to be held in the New Hebrides, my mind went back to other such days.

Always the celebrations had been surrounded by pomp in the exquisite surroundings of flamboyant trees set in immaculate green lawns on the hilltop looking across to the blue Pacific. The British police in their sulu skirts, highly polished Sam Browns, bright green wool berets with scarlet pompoms went through the manoeuvres of the flag-raising, watched wide-eyed by the junior population. The bugle would resound across the lawn. The snappy commands of the sergeant in charge and the light trade wind southing through the she-oaks were the only noises to be heard. The silence was particularly weighty when for the first time on a recent Queen's Birthday the British police went through the slow march routine. They were so proud one thought their jacket buttons would fly off.

Afterwards drinks and titbits were offered to the hundreds of guests, many of whom proudly



The letter in the bottle. The text appears to read as follows: August 1978 10 Tela tutu ari to matou no te avae August 10 no tera mana gigi muri mai o troni tapae matou i nuhiwa 12 tapae matou i tahula i nia ite pal o awahnee oceanic institute ...e reira farue matou no Tahiti. Nateka, Jon, Mary, Mike, Tom.

CABLE ADDRESS :

" SOUTH PACOM " NOUMEA
TELEPHONE : 26.20.00
TELEX : SOPACOM 139 NM

ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE :

" SOUTH PACOM " NOUMEA
TELEPHONE : 26.20.00
TELEX : SOPACOM 139 NM

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION
POST BOX D5
NOUMEA CEDEX
NEW CALEDONIA



COMMISSION DU PACIFIQUE SUD
BOITE POSTALE D5
NOUMEA CEDEX
NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

In reply, please quote PRO 7/3/1

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

26 August, 1980

Dr. G.H. Balaczs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346 Coconut Island
KANEOHE,
Hawaii, 96744

Dear Dr. Balaczs,

Attached is a copy of our follow-up letter to P.I.M. regarding your assistance with the message in the bottles. An original letter was written in April, but has only just been published so that it will doubtless elicit further comment, and I very much hope that the follow-up letter will appear in the next issue in order to avoid needless repetition.

You may like to see some of the suggestions which were made in Les Nouvelles (12 May, 21 May and 23 May) and La Dépêche de Tahiti (11 and 13 May). If these are not available in Honolulu - and my old friend Renée Heyum of the University of Hawaii Library would be sure to know - I will get copies made here for you.

As René Grandperrin is about to leave us for the Congo, I will be doing the necessary further research for the article, and for this will be writing both to Ms Griffith and to Teka. I look forward to maintaining contact with you; if there is any help I can offer in exchange for your work on our behalf, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

B. H. Flores

B. H. Flores
Librarian

P.S. we hope to see you at the Fishes Meeting again. B

BHF/vmr.

CABLE ADDRESS :

"SOUTHPACOM" NOUMEA
 TELEPHONE : 26.20.00
 TELEX : SOPACOM 139 NM

ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE :

"SOUTHPACOM" NOUMEA
 TELEPHONE : 26.20.00
 TELEX : SOPACOM 139 NM

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

POST BOX D 5
 NOUMEA CEDEX
 NEW CALEDONIA



COMMISSION DU PACIFIQUE SUD

BOITE POSTALE D 5
 NOUMEA CEDEX
 NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE

In reply, please quote PRO 7/3/11

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
 THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

26 August, 1980

The Editor,
 Pacific Islands Monthly,
 G.P.O. Box 3408,
 Sydney, NSW. 2001
 AUSTRALIA.

Dear Sir,

Since writing you the letter which you were kind enough to publish in the August PIM (p.4 "Sense or spoof in a bottle?") we have reliable information that the letter is indeed no spoof. The writer is Mr. Teka, a part-Cook Islander, part-Tahitian at present working on the AWAHNEE of Honolulu, and the message was thrown overboard while the AWAHNEE, then on charter to the Oceanic Institute, was between the Marquesas and California. The letter is written in a mixture of Rarotongan, Tahitian and English and this explains why it can be only imperfectly translated.

For this information we are grateful to a number of people:-

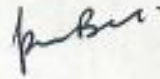
- to Dr George M. Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, who passed the letter on to Professor Jack H. Ward of the University of Hawaii Department of Indo-Pacific Languages.
- to Professor Ward, who identified the languages and provided the paraphrase below, and contacted Dr. Steve Montgomery of the University of Hawaii, Department of Entomology
- to Dr. Montgomery who contacted Ms Nancy Griffith, owner of the AWAHNEE, and established Teka's identity
- to Ms. Griffith and to Teka for supplying the background information
- and to Teka and the AWAHNEE crew for providing many people with a fascinating puzzle.

We are also grateful to all those people who wrote to us or contacted la Dépêche or Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes, and take this opportunity to thank in advance those readers of PIM who will do the same.

.../2

As a result of this interest, a member of our staff is preparing a South Pacific Bulletin article which will highlight the historical, human and scientific aspects of a message which took 15 months to travel from and as yet undetermined spot off the Marquesas to the Ile des Pins south of New Caledonia.

Yours sincerely,



D.W.J. Stewart
Director of Administration

P.S.: The photo "Food and artifacts at the market" (PIM August 1980 p.63) is not of New Caledonia.

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AUGUST 1978 10

TEIA TUTU API TO MATOU NO TE AVAE. AUGUST 10 NO TEIA MANA
 ---- [uaki] ---- ma'ana = mahana (Tahiti)
 this likeness of us for the month for this day

GIGI MURI MAI O ~~TO~~ TIONI TA PAE MATOU I NUHIVA 12 TAPAE
 new ----
 behind from of arrive we at arrive
Pione *tāpae* *Nu'uhiva* ??

MATOU I TAHUUA I NIA ITE PAI O AWAHNEE OCEANIC INSTITUTE
 (Tahuata?) /pa'ē/
 we at at on at the ship of

..E REIRA FARUE MATOU NO TAHITI
 fa'aru'e
 will then depart we for

NATEKA (or it could be NA TEKA, i.e. [Written] by TEKA)

JON

MARY

MIKE

TOM

TETUA

The italicized words are written phonemically.
 Words which are Tahitian (In contrast with Rarotongan) are marked with dashes above the words. There are of course many words in common between Tahitian and Rarotongan. Words which I believe to be unambiguously Rarotongan are marked with a dash under the word. If the word API of the first line is actually /'uaki/ "to reveal, disclose, make known" then it is also Rarotongan.

PARAPHRASE/ translation(?)

August 10, 1978.

This new picture (message?) of ours (is) of August (and) today is the 10th. Gigi (another name for Mary?) is (standing?) behind John (JON?). We (have) arrived at Nukuhiva. [Depending upon where the sentence ends, it could also mean "We will arrive at Nukuhiva on the 12th." Tense is not indicated.] (On the 12th) we will reach Tahuata [I know of no island named Tahuia in the Marquesas.] aboard the ship Awahnee, Oceanic Institute. Then we will depart for Tahiti.

(+ names)