

1970s MISC
ARTICLES

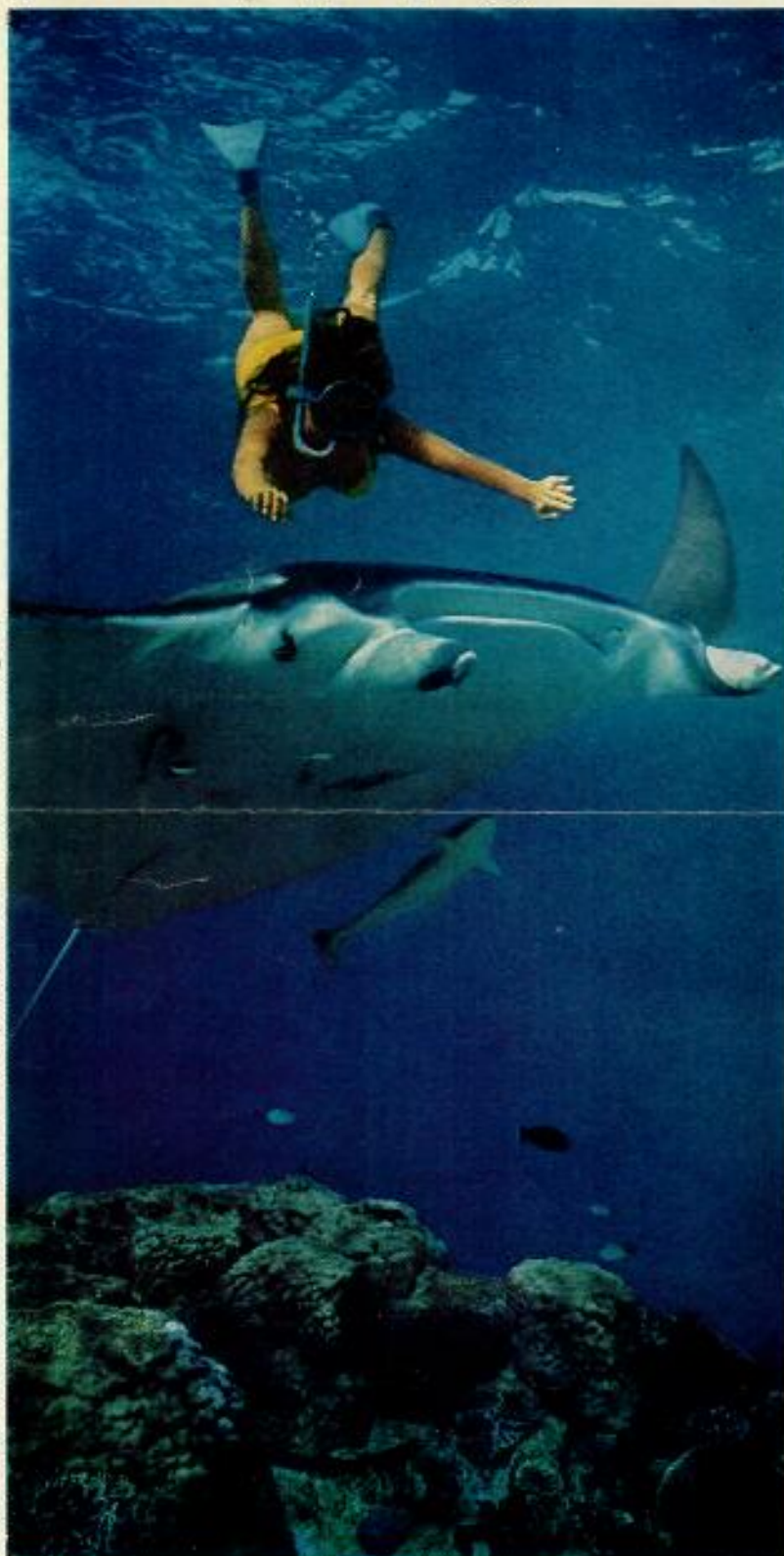
G. H. BALAZS FILE

"Try to tell a 2000 pound Manta Ray you're only trying to hitch a ride."

LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS



AS APPOINTED
TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II
SUPPLIER OF "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY
HISMAJESTY & SONS LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, CANADA



"The waters of the Great Barrier Reef were as calm as a pond that day. And not a sign of its mightiest monster—the mammoth Manta Ray. Ordinarily he's a shy beast. But if aroused, he can churn into a ton of deep-sea death.



"Don't take any more chances than you have to, Eva," warned Ben as I plunged overboard. Several minutes later (it seemed like an hour), he was swimming beside me with his 35mm camera when suddenly . . .



"... a black form surged toward us. I could see the Manta's mouth—big enough to swallow a man whole. And as I hitched on to his back, I remember hoping I hadn't arrived in time for the midday meal.



"Later at the Heron Island Hotel, we celebrated our adventure with Canadian Club." It seems wherever you go, C.C. welcomes you. More people appreciate its gentle manners and the pleasing way it behaves in mixed company. Canadian Club—"The Best In The House"SM in 87 lands.

Canadian Club
Imported in bottle from Canada

A UNIQUE CONCEPT IN TOURIST RESORT HOTELS!

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

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

EXCITINGLY DIFFERENT CUISINE

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

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



THREE INFORMAL BARS

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

A NIGHTCLUB ON YOUR DOORSTEP

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



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



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

CONTACT:

HOTEL ISA LEI

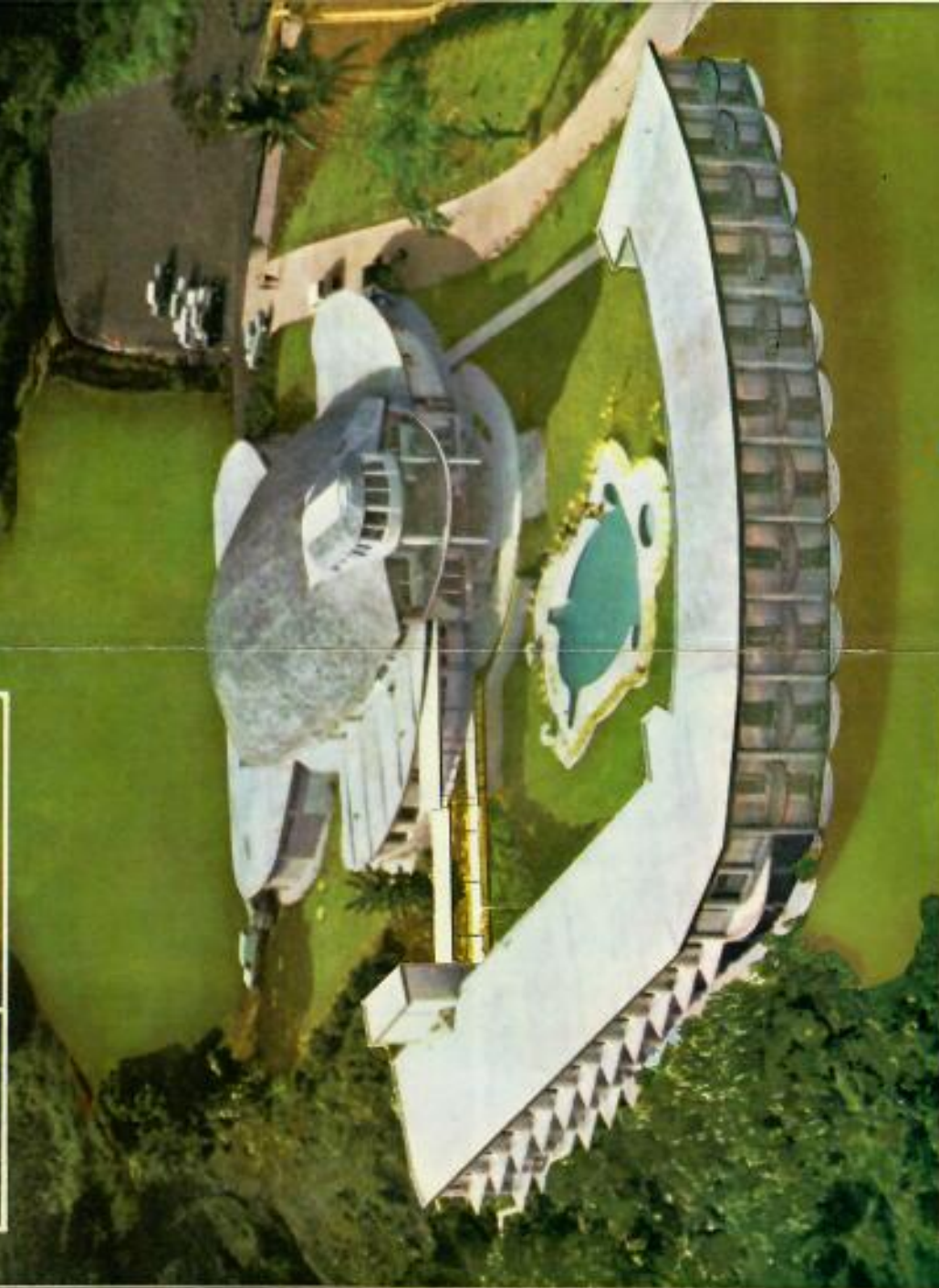
P.O. Box 1351

Suva, Fiji Islands.

Cable: Turtle, Suva.



Fiji



made even more
fascinating at
HOTEL ISA LEI

NBC Reports on tropical isle, defoliants

Aber Ziser - Starbulletin 8-12-73

Can an unknown little island in the Caribbean with only 10,000 people and no industry — and which only recently got electricity, telephone, TV and air service — make good as a world center of high finance?

This week's "NBC Report" will show how international bankers are turning an obscure, tropical island into a Caribbean "Switzerland" in a filmed report to be presented Sunday night at 10 o'clock by Channel 2. The island is Grand Cayman, largest of the Cayman Islands, a tiny British crown colony which claims to have no racial problems, no political parties or independence movement — and no internal taxes of any kind.

Around 1967, Grand Cayman was discovered by international bankers and financiers who turned it into the latest, and probably most prosperous, tax haven — a place where both large corporations and private individuals conduct financial transactions in order to avoid paying taxes.

"It's a perfect place for people in the business of handling large amounts of money as quietly and as anonymously as possible," says NBC correspondent Edwin Newman, who reports the story.

GRAND CAYMAN BEGAN BOOMING a couple of years ago when racial tension and unfriendly governments began to drive the international bankers out of the Bahamas and Bermuda.

Adam Smith, best-selling financial writer (author of "The Money Game" and "Supermoney"), and two Cayman bankers explain how American and Canadian companies and individuals transfer capital to Grand Cayman to avoid taxes.

"It's even legal — at least some of the time," Smith says.

One of the Grand Cayman bankers says: "Americans should report income earned here on their American tax returns, but that's up to their conscience. We cannot be the conscience of the world."

And, Newman adds: "It's probably not fair for Americans to be outraged at what the Cayman Islands are doing to attract money. It's not easy to develop a small, poor, tropical country. And, as Adam Smith told us, there will always be another small nation anxious to become the next fashionable tax haven. There may be something to be outraged about, as Smith suggests, in our own tax laws. Many Americans avoid paying taxes without going to places like Grand Cayman."

Another topic of "NBC Report" this week relates how the U.S. Air Force is facing the difficult problem of disposing of controversial defoliants used in Vietnam.

The most controversial defoliant, "Herbicide Orange," is suspected of causing birth defects, and considered highly dangerous by many scientists. The U.S. sprayed more than 100 million gallons of chemicals in Vietnam between 1961 and 1970. The object was to deny food crops to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops and to reduce their ability to hide in the jungle.

destroy without dangerously polluting the environment, the Air Force must solve the tricky problem of how to dispose of it. Bio-degradation tests — that is, letting it dissipate into the ground — were conducted in Florida and Utah, until the governor of Utah found out and protested.

The report also deals with the use of tear gas, or riot control agents, in Vietnam and traces how their use was begun in secrecy. It was discovered, accidentally, by Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Horst Faas of the Associated Press. Faas tells how he discovered on a combat mission that the United States was secretly using tear gas in Vietnam.

Most of the defoliant is stored at Johnston Island, a remote atoll in the Pacific 800 miles southwest of Hawaii. Along with Herbicide Orange, tons of nerve gas, removed from Okinawa for safe-keeping, and nuclear devices are stored on the island. The NBC

camera crew is the first ever to have been allowed on the secret island.

The report also will deal with the touchy question of whether the United States violated international law in Vietnam by using defoliants and tear gas.

"The Nixon Administration is insisting that tear gas and defoliating chemicals be exempted if and when the U.S. ratifies the Geneva Protocol of 1925," NBC's Tom Pettit said. "That is the international agreement which outlawed first use of poisonous and chemical agents."

Herbicide Orange is a mixture of two highly concentrated commercial weed-killers. One of them is 2-4-D; the other is 2-4-5-T, which is banned from the domestic market because it is considered too dangerous by civilian authorities. What makes it so dangerous is an impurity called "dioxin," which is believed by many scientists to cause birth defects.



Once a free-wheeling area for giant turtles, Grand Cayman Island is being turned into a bustling tax-free Caribbean resort haven.

When American scientists began to question the morality of this type of chemical warfare in Vietnam, the military suspended the use of Herbicide Orange in April, 1970. Now the Air Force is stuck with more than two million gallons of the stuff and doesn't know how to get rid of it.

Because Herbicide Orange is so toxic and difficult to

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*Outstanding
in THIS Paper
June 24, 1973*

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*Outlook
in THIS
Paper*
June 24, 1973

World's Only Turtle Ranch Saves Rare Species From Extinction



HELLO, WORLD: A newly-hatched Green Turtle pokes its head from the leathery confines of his egg

A species of turtle once headed for almost certain extinction is being saved on the world's only turtle ranch. Thousands upon thousands of prized Atlantic Green Turtles which would have died in the egg stage or as hatchlings are being safely raised to maturity on the Mariculture, Ltd., ranch on Grand Cayman Island in the British West Indies.

"We gather the eggs from beaches in Costa Rica, Surinam in South America and Ascension Island in the South Atlantic," explained Martin Simon, a young American biologist who helps run the ranch.

Green turtles once swarmed in the Atlantic, but were hunted down almost to the vanishing point for their meat, which is highly prized by gourmets, he said.

The turtle is also a source of oil used in cosmetics, and for medical purposes, and for leather used in jewelry and handicrafts.

"We take only eggs that would fail to hatch — eggs laid where the incoming tide or volcanic ash on the beach would kill them.

"We also help the baby turtles that hatch on the beach to get safely into deep water, where they have a good chance for survival.

"We have an agreement with the government of Surinam to return one out of every 100 eggs we take in the form of live turtles.

"That's a lot, considering that in the wild, only one mature turtle would survive out of 500 eggs."

Most of the turtles raised on the ranch are destined for the dinner plate, but enough are returned to the sea to help insure the continuance of the species.

During the 4½ years the turtle ranch has been in operation, some 3,650 turtles have been released into the seas, Simon said.

ENQUIRER READER SERVICE

The ENQUIRER has a special department just for answering your questions. "We want to be as helpful to readers as we can," says Ann Bell, head of our Reader Service Dept. "We'll happily answer each and every question we get about anything in The ENQUIRER." So if there's any information you want about anything you've read in this paper — where to reach someone we've written about, the address of an organization, or details about a product, for example — please write to: Ann Bell, Reader Service, NATIONAL ENQUIRER, Lantana, Fla. 33462. She'll send you an answer just as fast as she can.

ready
6/24/57

George + Linda Balag's

National Enquirer
Weekly Paper
This was in paper
VOLUME 47 - No. 43
JUNE 24, 1973

11/13
9/83

2 Divers Mistaken for Turtle Doves

KEY LARGO, Fla. (AP) — Two skin divers who say they were attacked by giant loggerhead turtles on offshore coral reefs may just have been mistaken for female turtles by lovestruck, nearsighted males, a turtle expert says.

"I have never heard of an unprovoked attack on a human in

24 Pacific Stars & Stripes
Tuesday, May 23, 1972

30 years of studying turtles," said Dr. Archie Carr of the University of Florida, a man whose work on turtles has made him internationally famous among scientists and laymen alike.

"I have been bitten by turtles," he said, "but only after I've manhandled them pretty badly, and you can't call that an unprovoked attack."

Loggerhead turtles are an ocean-going species which can

weigh as much as 500 pounds.

Marjorie Manser suffered severe lacerations on her thigh when she was bitten by a loggerhead while diving for a lost anchor at Black Rocks April 25.

"At first, I thought it was a shark pulling me under water and I was scared to death," Mrs. Manser said. She said she managed to fight off the turtle and get back to her boat.

Jim King overpowered a 250-

pound loggerhead that he said attacked him as he was diving on Conch Reef last Wednesday. King managed to turn the turtle over on its back and drag it back to his boat. He was not injured.

Both King and Mrs. Manser are Key Largo residents who have dived the Atlantic reefs for many years. Both said they had encountered turtles at sea many times and never before considered them aggressive.

*Sent to me from Queen
This reminded me of you*

The Province
Vanouver, B.C.

Slow but sure

TURTLE SLOOP

6/22/74
JMT

United Press International

MANILA — A shipwreck victim rode a giant sea turtle for two days until she was rescued by a Philippine navy vessel.

The navy said Candelaria Villanueva, 53, was one of 277 persons aboard a ferry which sank 600 miles south of Manila. A total of 243 persons were rescued.

Lieut. Cesario F. Mana, an officer aboard the rescue ship which docked here Friday, said Mrs. Villanueva was sighted clinging to what seemed to be a "huge oil drum. Someone threw her a life ring. The moment she transferred her hold to the life ring, the drum sank. We did not realize it was a giant sea turtle until we started hauling up the woman."

The American Museum of Natural History



Natural History Magazine CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 79TH STREET/NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10024

After a lecture on the solar system, philosopher William James was approached by a determined elderly lady with a theory.

"We don't live on a ball rotating around the sun," she said. "We live on a crust of earth on the back of a giant turtle."

James decided to be gentle. "If your theory is correct, madam, what does this turtle stand on?"

"The first turtle stands on the back of a second, far larger, turtle, of course."

"But what does this second turtle stand on?"

The old lady crowed triumphantly. "It's no use, Mr. James -- it's turtles all the way down!"

Dear Member:

Well, now you know where you stand. And it's because we need to know where we stand that I'm writing to you today.

In a short while, your Associate Membership in the Museum will lapse, and with it, your subscription to Natural History.

May I extend your membership/subscription for one more year? Or would you prefer it for two or three more years?

You still have a few more months to go, but because we're a non-profit organization, dependent upon the support of our members, we need to know your plans now -- so we can make plans for new projects and activities of our own.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from you today. A renewal card and postage-paid envelope are enclosed for your convenience -- and with them, our hope you will continue as a member and our sincere thanks for your participation.

Cordially,

Ann Brown

Ann Brown
for The American Museum

AB:rca



→
Esta raya de 41 kg ofrecerá generosísimas raciones de excelente carne a los irlandeses que la pescaron

Ostras, almejas, barberechos, mejillones, vieiras, chirlas y papitones se capturan anualmente en volúmenes que sobrepasan los 2 millones de toneladas y que permiten satisfacer los paladares de los aficionados a estos delicadísimos platos



También la carne de los quelonios, como los huevos de sus hembras, está reputada por sus características afrodisíacas

→
En esta planta de procesamiento de quelonios, en Oaxaca, México, se sacrifican y destazan 1 000 tortugas diariamente durante los 45 días del período de máximas capturas. Carne deliciosa, sin duda, la de aguama, tortuga o Carey



July 13, 75 HONO
~~Advert~~-SB

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

KAPA PT.

1 1/2'

SEA TURTLES

Play beneath you—Whales sport and frolic in the sun. Giant waves crash the islands of the outer reef, leaping high, then smothering them with a fury of foaming water falls. Rhythmic thunder of surf cures insomnia in all 4 bedrooms of this near new oceanfront home.

FEE SIMPLE

Priced unbelievably low (mid \$90's) for fast sale. Call "Beta" (5)

^{MS.}
HAROLD L. FULLER SR.

Phone 293-8000

"The Brokers Broker"

Keep Turtles Alive, High Rises Down

To The Forum:

We stopped into the Green Garden Once, saw turtle on the menu and walked out.

And please, no more high rise. One is one too many. Kauai, as it is attracts people. A mini-Waikiki sure would not.

Aloha nui,
Steve Tusler

The Garden Island
1/7/74

Public Hearing

*2/21/74
Ka Mo'ohai*

Another reminder that there will be a public hearing held on the Subject of proposed changes in the regulations pertaining to sea turtles on Thursday, February 28, at 7:00 p.m. at the courthouse in Kaunakakai.

NEWSLETTER



APRIL 1978

SEA LANCERS DIVE CLUB, HICKAM AFB, HAWAII

PRESIDENT.....	CHUCK CARTER (422-4253)
VICE PRESIDENT.....	ROBBIE ROBERTS (422-4303)
SECRETARY.....	LIZ KANE (247-0857)
TREASURER.....	MABEL LOVETT (488-9721)
DIVE CHAIRMAN.....	JIM MACPHERSON (422-9516)
ENTERTAINMENT CHAIRMAN.....	BEV BURI (839-0121)
PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN.....	BILL CHECK (623-5581)
SAFETY AND TRAINING ADVISOR.....	DON NICHOLS (422-8639)
EQUIPMENT CUSTODIAN.....	BILL HADEN (DIVE SHACK: 449-2257)

CLUB EVENTS

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING.....	APRIL 12, 1930
CLUB DIVE (POKAI BAY).....	APRIL 15, 0900
SAFETY AND TRAINING MEETING.....	APRIL 19, 1900
BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING.....	APRIL 26, 1900

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

SUPERBOAT: THE SUPERBOAT TRIP IS ON FOR APRIL. ALL SEATS ARE FILLED. THERE ARE 28 PEOPLE GOING ON THE TRIP AND IT LOOKS LIKE ONE BIG PARTY. WE ARE GOING TO KONA ON THE 21ST OF APRIL VIA HAWAIIAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NO. 608 AT 1800 HRS. WE WILL RETURN ON FLIGHT NO. 607 AT 2000 HRS. I WILL BE COLLECTING THE REMAINDER OF THE BOAT DEPOSIT AND THE PLANE FARE. EVERYONE GOING, PLEASE DROP BY THE CLUB HOUSE ON APRIL 7 AND WE WILL TAKE CARE OF ALL THE BUSINESS THEN.

LEAD DRIVE: WE ARE STARTING A LEAD DRIVE. IF ANYONE HAS ANY EXCESS LEAD LYING AROUND THAT THEY DON'T NEED, DROP IT OFF AT THE DIVE SHACK. REQUEST THAT THE LEAD BE FAIRLY CLEAN AND FREE OF CORAL DEPOSITS. CHUCK

VICE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

HCDC HOTLINE: GARY JUNG ANNOUNCED SOME DETAILS ON "INNERSPACE 78". GARY IS HEADING UP THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BRAND NEW IS FILM FESTIVAL IN OCTOBER AND IT SHOULD BE A GREAT SHOW. THE HCDC AQUALINE FOR MARCH HAS A PRETTY GOOD WRAP-UP OF THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DATE (OCT 13-14) AND SOME OF THE FILMS, EXHIBITS AND GUESTS GARY IS LINING UP FOR THE EVENT. ANY QUESTIONS, COMMENTS, OR WISHES TO VOLUNTEER; CONTACT GARY AT 955-1567 EXT 530 OR 941-7139.

SAFETY REPORT: THE SAFETY REPORT COVERED HAWAII'S FIRST SCUBA DEATH.....A VISITOR FROM CANADA WHO DIED AT HANAUMA BAY FOLLOWING A POSSIBLE EQUIPMENT FAILURE. THE PEARL HARBOR CHAMBER TREATED EIGHT DIVERS AS OF 1 MARCH. TWO OF THE VICTIMS ENDED UP AS PARAPALEGICS; ONE WAS A REPEAT VICTIM WHO TOOK A SHOULDER HIT LAST AUGUST 1977.

LEGISLATURE: COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE, FRANK FARM AND SCOTTY BOWMAN, REPORTED ON NEW BILLS/PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION. THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE DEALS WITH THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA). BASICALLY, THE NEW BILL WILL REQUIRE PERMITS FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION WHICH AFFECTS THE ECOLOGICAL BALANCE (SILT, RUNOFF, AND POLLUTION) OF THE SHORELINE OR COASTAL WATERS. THE CURRENT CZMA REQUIRES PERMITS ONLY FOR CONSTRUCTION WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE SHORELINE.

FISHING CONTEST: CONTACT BOB REED IF YOU WANT TO ENTER THE NATIONAL UNDERWATER FISHING CONTEST AT TARPON SPRINGS FLA. ON JULY 16. HCDC MAY FIELD A TEAM (HAWAII WON LAST YEAR). GOOD DIVING. ROBBIE

SAFETY AND TRAINING REPORT

SCUBA RESCUE: MOST OF YOU PROBABLY READ IN THE PAPERS ABOUT A PAIR OF SCUBA DIVERS WHO WERE PULLED OUT OF THE AREA JUST OFF THE TOILET BOWL AT HANAUMA BAY IN EARLY MARCH. THE DIVERS WHO GOT INTO TROUBLE WERE NOT SEA LANCERS, BUT ONE OF OUR MEMBERS, MARK VANDERLINDEN, WAS ONE OF THE DIVERS WHO CAME TO THEIR RESCUE. THE TWO DIVERS PROBABLY OWE THEIR LIVES TO THE QUICK ACTION OF MARK AND HIS BUDDIES. MARK WILL DISCUSS THE INCIDENT IN DETAIL AT THE APRIL GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING.

PRESSURE GAUGE FAILURE: A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO FRED HUGGINS AND I WERE PUTTING THE LAST OF OUR EQUIPMENT ON IN PREPARATION FOR A DIVE WHEN WE HEARD A BANG NEAR OUR TANKS. CLOSER EXAMINATION REVEALED THE PRESSURE GAUGE ON FRED'S SEA LANCER REGULATOR HAD BLOWN. WE FOUND THE METAL RETAINING RING NEARBY AND THE PLASTIC CRYSTAL OVER UNDER A CAR, BUT WE NEVER DID LOCATE THE GAUGE FACE, SO IT'S OBVIOUS THERE WAS QUITE A BIT OF FORCE ACTING ON IT. THIS IS THE REASON WHY BOTH BILL HADEN AND I HAVE CAUTIONED PEOPLE ABOUT LOOKING AT THE PRESSURE GAUGE WHEN THEY TURN THE TANK VALVE ON WHILE CHECKING OUT THEIR EQUIPMENT...SOMETHING I OBSERVE JUST ABOUT EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT THE DIVE SHACK. IN THIS CASE, THE FAILURE WAS APPARENTLY CAUSED BY A SLOW LEAK AND IT TOOK 3-4 MINUTES BEFORE PRESSURE BUILT UP HIGH ENOUGH TO "BLOW". IF A GAUGE DOES FAIL, HOWEVER, IT IS MORE APT TO DO SO WHEN PRESSURE IS FIRST APPLIED TO IT. THUS, I WOULD ADVISE YOU NOT TO STICK THE PRESSURE GAUGE UP IN FRONT OF YOUR FACE WHEN YOU TURN THE TANK ON UNLESS YOU THINK YOU WILL LOOK GOOD WEARING A MONOCLE!!!!

NOTE TO CHECK DIVERS: I HAVE ATTEMPTED TO GET THE CHECKEE'S VIEWS REGARDING OUR CHECKOUT PROGRAM VIA A SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE, AND I NOW HAVE ENOUGH RESPONSES TO PASS THE INITIAL COMMENTS ON TO YOU. IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES, THE CHECKEES HAD NO PROBLEMS AND FELT THE CHECK DIVER PROGRAM WAS FUNCTIONING SATISFACTORILY. ON TWO QUESTIONNAIRES; HOWEVER, THE CHECKEE INDICATED THAT HE FELT HE WAS NOT GIVEN A THOROUGH ENOUGH BRIEFING. A MAJOR COMPLAINT WAS THAT THE CHECKEE WAS NOT BRIEFED ON WHAT TO DO IF HE GOT SEPARATED FROM HIS CHECK DIVER (THREE CHECKEES MENTIONED THIS). FAILURE TO COVER THE DIVE PLAN AND HAND SIGNALS WERE ALSO MENTIONED IN A COUPLE OF CASES. WE AS CHECK DIVERS SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO INSURE THE CHECKEE KNOWS EXACTLY WHAT TO DO IF THINGS DON'T GO AS PLANNED. REMEMBER, IF DIVING IS A FAIRLY NEW EXPERIENCE TO THE INDIVIDUAL, HE MAY BE A LITTLE ANXIOUS AT TIMES. WE CAN DECREASE SOME OF HIS ANXIETY AND TENSION BY MAKING SURE THE CHECKEE IS GIVEN A THOROUGH BRIEFING PRIOR TO THE DIVE. I AM NOT GOING TO SPECIFY HOW YOU AS CHECK DIVERS CONDUCT YOUR INDIVIDUAL BRIEFINGS, BUT SOME OF THE ITEMS WHICH I FEEL SHOULD BE COVERED ARE OVERALL DIVE PLAN, ENTRY/EXIT PROCEDURES, HAND SIGNALS, EQUIPMENT DIFFERENCES (BETWEEN CHECKEE AND CHECK DIVER), MINIMUM AIR FOR ENDING THE DIVE, AND PROCEDURES IN CASE OF SEPARATION. EACH CHECK DIVER SHOULD ALSO EXPLAIN OUR NEWLY INSTITUTED REQUIREMENT FOR SEA LANCER INTERNAL TANK INSPECTIONS BY 15 MAY.

DOOR PRIZES: THE DOOR PRIZE AT THE MARCH SAFETY AND TRAINING MEETING WAS A \$15.00 GIFT CERTIFICATE FOR THE PEARL CITY TAVERN. IT WAS WON BY JOAN FOLEY. DON

DIVE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

APRIL CLUB DIVE: THE APRIL CLUB DIVE WILL BE HELD AT POKAI BAY IN WAINAE ON APRIL 15 AT 0900. WITH THE WEATHER CHANGING, THIS SHOULD PROVE TO BE AN OUTSTANDING EXPERIENCE AS WATER CONDITIONS SHOULD BE GOOD AND VARIOUS INTERESTING DIVE LOCATIONS ARE ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT. THIS IS STRICTLY A BOAT DIVE LOCATION SO BOAT OWNERS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO COME OUT AND "SHARE-A-RIDE" WITH THOSE OF US WHO ARE "LANDLUBBERS". REQUEST INTERESTED BOAT OWNERS CONTACT ME, JIM MACPHERSON (MAC), AT 449-2509 OR 422-9516 SO SOME FIRM IDEA OF PARTICIPATION CAN BE MADE. I'LL TRY TO CONTACT YOU DURING THE WEEK PRIOR TO THE DIVE. THERE'S A LOT OF SHADE, SANDY BEACH, AND GOOD REST ROOM FACILITIES FOR ALL. PLEASE BRING A COVER DISH, AS USUAL, AND THE CLUB WILL COVER THE REFRESHMENTS AND MAIN COURSE. REMEMBER TO SIGN UP FOR THE DIVE NLT 7 APRIL 1900 HRS IN ORDER TO BE ASSURED THAT EQUIPMENT WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR YOU. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL ME OR ANY BOARD MEMBER. WE'RE HERE TO HELP "YOU" ENJOY YOUR DIVING. "BREATHE OUT". MAC

ENTERTAINMENT CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

SOCIAL NIGHT: HI ALL! THE SOCIAL NIGHT WAS A ROLLICKING SUCCESS. THANK-YOU TO ALL WHO HELPED MAKE IT WORK. SPECIAL THANKS TO KEN TAYLOR OF SOUTH SEA AQUATICS FOR HIS BEAUTIFUL SLIDE SHOW.

APRIL GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING: AT THE APRIL GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, GEORGE BALAZ WILL PRESENT A SHOW ON SEA TURTLES AND SHARKS. I HAVE SEEN HIS PRESENTATION BEFORE AND IT IS A GOOD ONE.

APRIL CLUB DIVE: THE CLUB DIVE THIS MONTH WILL BE AT POKAI BAY. PLEASE SIGN UP AND BRING A SIDE DISH. AS USUAL, THE CLUB WILL PROVIDE HAMBURGERS AND DRINKS. THANKS AGAIN TO ALL WHO HELPED OUT. HAVE A GOOD ONE. BEV

PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

PUBLICITY: AT THE LAST BOARD MEETING WE DISCUSSED A PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN TO LET THE HICKAM PEOPLE KNOW WE EXIST. WE WILL DO THE PAPER WORK PART OF THE CAMPAIGN BUT WE NEED THE HELP OF EVERY CLUB MEMBER. WE HAVE OVER 200 MEMBERS IN SEA LANCERS AT THE PRESENT TIME; IF WE ALL BROUGHT IN ONE NEW MEMBER THEN OUR MEMBERSHIP WILL DOUBLE. LET'S ALL GET INVOLVED AND TELL OTHERS WHAT A GOOD DEAL WE HAVE AT SEA LANCERS.

TIDE CHART: THE DECISION WAS MADE AT THE LAST BOARD MEETING TO DISPENSE WITH THE TIDE CHART WHICH WAS INCLUDED IN EACH NEWSLETTER. THIS WAS DONE TO SAVE SOME MONEY FOR PRINTING. A TIDE CHART IS AVAILABLE IN THE HCDC AQUALINE. BILL

SEA LANCER TANK INSPECTION

ITI REQUIREMENT: LAST MONTH'S NEWSLETTER EXPLAINED THE NEW REQUIREMENT FOR INTERNAL TANK INSPECTIONS, BUT JUDGING FROM THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS/COMPLAINTS BOTH CHUCK AND I HAVE RECEIVED LATELY WE NEED TO CLARIFY IT EVEN FURTHER. I THINK THE PROBLEM LIES IN THE FACT THAT PEOPLE DON'T SEE HOW IT WILL BENEFIT THEM INDIVIDUALLY. THEREFORE, I AM GOING TO APPROACH IT IN A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT WAY AND SHOW HOW IT WILL HELP EACH MEMBER IN A PLACE THAT IS NEAR AND DEAR TO ALL OF US -- THE POCKETBOOK. ONE REASON WE ARE REQUIRING ITI'S IS BECAUSE WE KNOW PEOPLE ARE FILLING TANKS OF NON-MEMBERS AT OUR AIR STATION, THOUGH WE CAN'T PROVE IT BECAUSE THE TANKS HAVE NO IDENTIFYING MARKINGS. BILL HADEN ONCE TOLD ME HE ESTIMATES THAT AS HIGH AS 25% OF THE AIR THE COMPRESSOR PUTS OUT GOES INTO NON-MEMBER TANKS. IF HIS ESTIMATE IS ACCURATE, THIS MEANS COMPRESSOR REPAIR BILLS LIKE THE \$1700.00 ONE WE JUST PAID RECENTLY WILL COME UP 25% MORE RAPIDLY THAN NECESSARY -- AND YOU AND I ARE PAYING FOR THAT BILL ANY WAY YOU LOOK AT IT. THE OTHER REASON WE ARE REQUIRING ITI'S FALLS MORE IN MY AREA -- SAFETY. IF WE CONTINUE TO LET MEMBERS FILL TANKS THAT HAVEN'T HAD A HYDRO OR VIP FOR 5, 10, OR MAYBE 15 YEARS, WE ARE EVENTUALLY GOING TO HAVE AN ACCIDENT AT THE AIR STATION. ONE SERIOUS ACCIDENT THERE AND THE AIR STATION WILL

GET CLOSED DOWN -- AND THAT WILL BE THE END OF THE CLUB AS WE NOW KNOW IT. FIGURE OUT HOW MANY AIR FILLS YOU WILL GET AT A LOCAL DIVE SHOP FOR YOUR \$3.00 MONTHLY DUES AND YOU WILL SEE HOW THIS WILL AFFECT YOU. I CAN'T SEE HOW ANYONE CAN ARGUE AGAINST THIS PROCEDURE, BUT APPARENTLY SOME STILL RESENT HAVING TO BRING THEIR TANKS IN TO THE CLUB IF THEY HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED A VIP AT A LOCAL DIVE SHOP. REMEMBER -- WE DON'T CHARGE IF YOU HAVE A CURRENT STICKER. BILL MERELY PUTS A SEA LANCER STICKER ON YOUR TANK WHICH COVERS THE SAME PERIOD AS YOUR OTHER ONE. IF YOUR TANK INSPECTION IS OVER 1 MONTH OLD, BILL INSPECTS IT BUT YOU ARE NOT CHARGED. ANOTHER BENEFIT TO YOU IF YOU DO NEED A CURRENT INSPECTION IS THAT WE ONLY CHARGE \$.50 (TO COVER THE STICKER COST) WHILE YOU WILL HAVE TO PAY AROUND \$1.50 AT THE LOCAL DIVE SHOPS. OUR INSPECTION STICKER IS ALSO RECOGNIZED AT LOCAL DIVE SHOPS WHEN YOU NEED AN AIR FILL. IN SUMMARY, THE BOARD DOESN'T COME UP WITH THESE NEW PROCEDURES WITHOUT THINKING THEM OUT. WE HAVE BEEN KICKING THIS ONE AROUND FOR A LONG TIME, TRYING TO FIGURE OUT A WAY TO CONTROL THE AIR STATION BETTER AND MAKE IT SAFER, AND THIS IS THE FINAL RESULT. REMEMBER -- 15 MAY IS THE DEADLINE AND IF YOU ARE FOUND FILLING A TANK WITHOUT A SEA LANCER STICKER AFTER THAT DATE, YOU ARE IN VIOLATION OF CLUB POLICY. DON

DIVER OF THE QUARTER

WE WILL HAVE NOMINATIONS AND VOTE FOR THE DIVER OF THE QUARTER AWARD FOR THE 1ST QUARTER OF 1978. BE THINKING ABOUT SOME DESERVING INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS DONE A LOT FOR THE CLUB AND/OR THE DIVING COMMUNITY DURING THIS PERIOD. COME OUT AND SUPPORT THE DESERVING INDIVIDUAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: TWIN 50'S, 3000PSI WITH BACKPACK. JUST HYDROSTATICALLY TESTED. ASKING \$150.00 OR TRADE FOR TWO STEEL 72'S. CONTACT BOB BURI (471-9216 WORK) OR BEV BURI (839-0121 HOME).

WANTED TO SWAP: I HAVE AN ALUMINUM 80 TANK DUE FOR HYDRO IN NOV 79. WOULD LIKE TO SWAP FOR A STEEL 72 WITH COMPARABLE HYDRO DATE. STRAIGHT ACROSS. PREFER K VALVE OR WILL SWAP VALVES. CONTACT BOB OR BEV BURI.

FOR SALE: SCUBA PRO B/U WITH LP INFLATOR, OVERPRESSURE RELIEF VALVE; BACKPACK FOR TWIN TANKS, CAN BE EQUIPPED FOR ONE TANK; J VALVE MANIFOLD FOR TWIN TANKS 3/4 INCH THREAD. SELL AS A SET OR INDIVIDUALLY. BACKPACK HAS METAL BANDS AND SCUBA PRO B/U ATTACHED. CONTACT BRUCE THOMAS, 422-0407.

ROSTER CHANGES AND/OR ADDITIONS

	DUTY PH/HOME PH	ADDRESS
AMARAL, GARY	449-1997/422-5430	1503-B Fox Blvd, Honolulu, HI 96818
CURRY, JAMES	449-9941/422-5135	208 10th St, Honolulu, HI 96818
DOWNING, RALPH	471-3445/833-2321	665-C Octopus St, Honolulu, HI 96818
FOLEY, JOAN	433-6310/847-3131	3054 Popali St, Honolulu, HI 96819
GAUDETTE, BOB	472-8818/422-2956	1974-B Hammond Cir, Honolulu, HI 96818
GREEN, BARBERA	433-6442/247-5369	46-259 Kahuhipa St, Kaneohe, HI 96744
HUGGINS, NELSON	438-9732/422-0122	4271 Halupa St, Honolulu, HI 96818
JOHNSON, HAROLD	449-9423/	1304-B Porter Rd, Honolulu, HI 96818
KERN, CRAIG	471-0271/839-4355	3118 Hampton Cir, Honolulu, HI 96818
KING, LINDA	449-1135/941-8534	2333 Kapiolani Blvd, Honolulu, HI 96826
LAIN, JEFFREY	449-2534/	PSC #2 Box 2295, Hickam AFB, HI 96853
LUNG, BARRY	259-5991/422-4982	7121-C Lilia Crt, Honolulu, HI 96818
STEMLER, MITCHELL	449-6545/422-2013	117-A Julian Ave, Honolulu, HI 96818
STENSTRUP, GLEN	474-7126/	Marine Band, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860
SPILLMAN, WILLIE	546-5133/841-6824	1033-A Simpson Lp, Ft Shafter, HI 96819
THRON, KIMBERLY	449-1536/624-4730	431-B Haley Ave, Wahiawa, HI 96786
WARD, BARRY	472-8818/833-7220	USS T.A. Edison, SSBN 610 Gold, FPO S.F. 96601
WEBB, GARY	449-1997/	PSC Box 3018, Hickam AFB, HI 96853
WONG, DENNIS	449-6494/623-3205	95-533 Nawenewene Cir, Mililani Town, HI 96789

Third World ecology woe

By WILLIAM J. HOLSTEIN

The Third World countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa are ruining vast tracts of land and wiping out entire species of plants and animals, worsening their people's already grim day-to-day struggle for survival, a UPI survey discloses.

These poor countries, saddled with burgeoning populations, face increasingly severe environmental crises that dwarf ecological problems in the United States and other industrial countries:

- The worst flooding in decades, aggravated by widespread erosion, is killing thousands of Asians and ruining millions of acres of farmland from India to Thailand to Vietnam.

- The mighty Amazon jungle, virtually untouched 10 years ago, is now crossed by thousands of miles of roads and populated with at least 1 million settlers. Experts warn it may soon be called the "Amazon desert."

- And in Africa, the great herds of elephants are being systematically wiped out by machine guns or by having their throats slit so that they bleed to death.

Western experts say water pollution, the destruction of forests and the extinction of thousands of plant and animal species are an ecological time bomb threatening perhaps half the world's population.

"We normally think of environmental destruction as something the rich do," Erik Eckholm, an environmental expert with Worldwatch Institute in Washington, said.

"But, in fact, some of the world's most severe environmental problems are a result of poverty. The consequences of an underdeveloped society result in the spread of farming up the hillside, the plundering of forests for firewood and more."

Unlike in the West, these environmental problems are a matter of life and death. Millions face hunger because their land no longer produces. Others are killed in landslides or flooding caused in part by erosion.

"In many countries, peasants are forced to go up the hillside just to make a living," Eckholm said. "It's people struggling to survive (who are) destroying the basis of their survival, but they have no choice."

The single worst problem in developing countries is the destruction of forests and agricultural land. This is the same pattern that led to the "desert-ification" of Africa's Sahel region and a conservatively estimated 100,000 deaths.

The problem begins when population pressure forces farmers to cut down forest areas, usually in mountainous areas, to make room for crops and grazing. And because more than a third of humanity depends on firewood, the forests also are stripped for cooking and heating.

Cutting down the forests on such a massive scale leads to serious erosion, flooding of lowland areas and siltation of dams and irrigation systems. The land no longer absorbs as much rainfall.

A World Bank study this year found that dust bowls, flash floods, landslides and erosion are being caused by uncontrolled forest exploitation around the world, from Peru's Andes mountains to the Ethiopian highlands to large parts of Indonesia and the Philippines.

1978

Third World
ECOLOGICAL WOES

WOMEN'S WEAR DAILY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1978

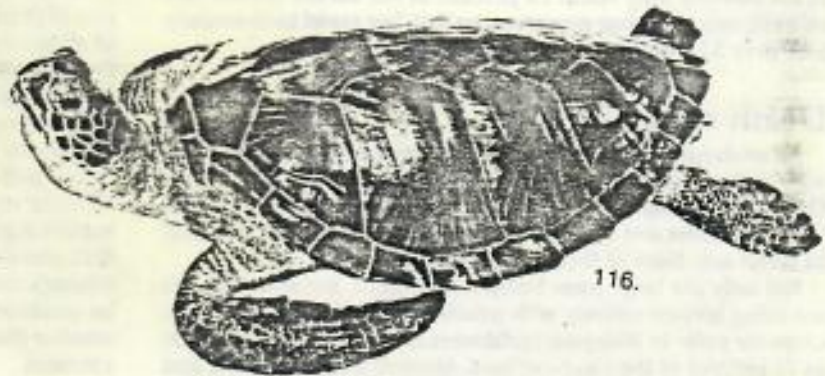
Lagerfeld's High Chic gets mostly low marks

NEW YORK — Karl Lagerfeld's new direction in High Chic brought a decidedly cool reaction from SA's designers Tuesday.

The Lagerfeld look is distinctly different, they conceded, but generally, they voiced doubt whether it is for today's American woman. The clothes are characterized by a new structural concept: The silhouette is a tight and elongated torso, usually paired with a draped silk skirt, a tight wrapped envelope skirt or one with a flat peplum. And the fitted torsos are usually draped, get real whalebones sewn inside and are lightly padded. "Sensual, more shapely, womanly," is the look Lagerfeld has sought, and he has put emphasis on the hips through geometrically shaped and sometimes padded peplums.

But his clothes brought such reactions from designers here as

See LAGERFELD'S, page 43



116. BIG GAME: Giant Green Sea

Turtle makes a fabulous wall hanging for your game room or study. Natural sea coloring preserved, enhanced. About 24" long. Now an endangered specie. Very limited number available. \$350.00

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Endangered Species Symposium

Brigham Young University's Center for Health and Environment Studies has announced that it will conduct an endangered species symposium on December 7-8, 1978. The program includes a series of presentations by some of the country's leading wildlife authorities and offers to provide some useful information for those who have responsibility in the endangered species program. For information, contact: Vernon J. Tipton, Center for Environmental Studies, Brigham Young University, 785 W18D, Provo, Utah 84602.

NATURAL SCIENCES

John H. Douglas reports from the University of California at San Diego at the Conservation Biology Conference.

"The ark is sinking"

As their natural habitats diminish to a few scattered preserves, most vertebrate species will stop evolving and eventually become extinct, two University of California at San Diego biologists warn. Conference organizers Michael Soulé and Bruce Wilcox draw these conclusions from their surveys of animal populations confined to islands of various sizes in different parts of the world.

For new species to evolve, large groups of animals from an original common stock must develop in isolation from each other in areas large enough to prevent inbreeding. Game preserves will act as islands in isolating members of a species, Soulé says, but none of the preserves now planned would be nearly large enough for speciation to occur. No large mammals have been known to evolve into new species on islands smaller than 600,000 square kilometers—an order of magnitude larger than any of the world's national parks.

"Evolution is in trouble," Soulé concludes, and the effect on the world's ecosystem will be a "biological holocaust without precedent."

Unable to evolve, and forced by inbreeding to perpetuate undesirable genetic traits, many species of both plants and animals will soon become extinct, the researchers conclude. Wilcox presented estimates of "the rate at which the ark is sinking" for 19 East African national parks: About 11 percent of the parks' large mammal species will disappear because of inbreeding within 50 years, 44 percent in 500 years and 77 percent in 5,000 years.

As a rule of thumb, Wilcox says, dividing a natural habitat to a tenth its original size dooms half its animal species. By the turn of the century, only about 1.5 percent of the earth's surface will be designated as game preserves, so that "we stand to eventually lose over 3.5 million terrestrial species."

Death of the jungle

An onslaught has developed on the great tropical forests that will "reduce them to scattered fragments by A.D. 2000," says Oxford University botanist Timothy C. Whitmore. By then, the "world's richest and most complex ecosystems [will be reduced] to about one-third of their potential area."

Not only are large trees being cut, he says, but some forests are being leveled entirely, with smaller trees simply ground into chips for pulp. In Malaysia, bulldozers are compacting as much as 70 percent of the clear-cut land, hindering regeneration, and another proposed cut in 20 years will knock out what few seed trees are left.

In many countries, "the reality of bribery" must be taken into account, Whitmore says. He charges that on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, a whole national park has illegally been opened for logging as a result of bribes.

Some valuable tree species may become extinct, again as a result of too few individuals left on too little land. Whitmore estimates that the preservation of sufficient genetic diversity to perpetuate a species requires at least 5,000 trees, occupying a minimum area of between 17 and 135 square kilometers, depending on the species. The researcher concludes: "The prospect is frightening."

Patterns of extinction

Aside from the general problem of habitat loss and genetic inbreeding, surprisingly little has been known about just what makes a particular species go extinct. In an unusual move, Princeton biologist John Terborgh used most of the time given for his invited paper to present new data from Edwin O. Willis, an

American zoologist working in Brazil, that may offer substantial new insights into the process of extinction, especially where several species interact.

At first, many researchers had hypothesized that sheer size of an animal might be the key—certainly many of the species now most endangered are rather large, like the tiger. But Willis's conclusion, drawn from a study of bird populations in areas left after logging in Brazil, points to two more important factors: scarcity and specialization.

Willis found that the smaller a group of birds originally was in an area, the more likely they were to disappear from that area entirely. This conclusion might seem like simple common sense until one considers the profound reasons *why* a species might be intrinsically rare. For birds at the top of the food chain, like falcons, the number is limited by a scarcity of food. For highly specialized birds, such as those that live off of the fruit of particular trees, population distribution will be extremely spotty—limited by the presence or absence of the fruiting trees.

Extinction then proceeds as follows: As habitat area is diminished, demise of highly specialized species can follow suddenly as a matter of chance. For example, the cutting down of a single fruit tree might kill off all members of a small community of birds. Higher carnivores suddenly may be left with too little prey in their territory, although the prey may exist in abundance elsewhere. Finally, the whole web of species interaction may break down, as when the death of a pollinating insect causes the demise of a plant that, in turn, provides food for higher animals.

Minimum population requirements

Once one recognizes the critical importance of population size in preserving a species, perhaps the most difficult question of all naturally arises: How small is too small? Geneticist Ian R. Franklin of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in Sydney, Australia, has tried to calculate a rough answer, but the actual number will vary from species to species for the reasons Terborgh discussed.

In a population too small, some desirable inherited characteristics will slowly be lost, a process called "genetic drift." To establish genetic equilibrium, the loss of traits through genetic drift should be less than the random production of new traits through mutation. Franklin estimates that this equilibrium will be established under the *best* circumstance for a population no smaller than 500,000 individuals existing in their natural environment.

How humans can help

Although 500 members of a species might be required to perpetuate a species in the wild, smaller numbers may be acceptable if humans manage their breeding to save maximum genetic diversity. Several speakers at the meeting addressed this problem.

William G. Conway of the New York Zoological Society says that a group as small as 50 to 100 individuals may be adequate if the animals are kept in captivity. But, he goes on to warn, even if half of all the zoo capacity in the United States were used for this purpose, only about 100 species could thus be saved. A better idea is to make natural parks profitable, as in Kenya, where a maned lion is worth nearly 450 times as much as a tourist attraction than as a trophy skin.

Most speakers agreed that some sort of genetic management will be needed in future game preserves if the disadvantage of limited size is to be overcome. One or two animals from one park might be introduced to another park each year, for example, to increase the genetic diversity of the species.

NOISE AND BIRTH DEFECTS

Are pregnant women who live under the flight paths or landing patterns of major airports more likely to give birth to defective children than those who live elsewhere?

Is there a positive correlation between airport noise and birth defects?

Studies in England and Japan suggest that to be the case, and most recently a study in Los Angeles County revealed a rate of 1190 abnormal births per 100,000 in the airport area compared to 868 per 100,000 in the other parts of the county.

PARADE'S SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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by LLOYD SHEARER

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APRIL 2, 1978

International business

MALAYSIA

Oil beckons the international bankers

A \$100 million infrastructure loan to the Malaysian government, which a banking consortium led by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York will sign within a week or so, heralds the emergence of the Southeast Asian nation as the international bankers' newest LDC darling. The loan, at 1½ points over the London interbank offered rate for seven years, even compares favorably with terms given to

the industry at a standstill most of last year. The majors were determined to negotiate terms more favorable than those in Indonesia, where they are earning \$1.20 per bbl. Prime Minister Hussein Onn removed the roadblock last December with a formula that nets the producers \$1.60 per bbl. Oil producers earn about 20¢ per bbl. in the Mideast.

Onn also repealed a law that foreign companies feared could lead to nationalization. The deal is "not what we wanted, but something we can live with," says a Shell official.

Production already is on the rise. Current daily output of 180,000 bbl. is scheduled to increase to 250,000 bbl. by the end of 1978 and could hit 400,000 bbl. within a few years. Malaysia's production is second in Asia—albeit still a distant second—to that of Indonesia's 1.7 million bbl. per day.

To meet the 400,000-bbl. target, Exxon and Shell are moving full tilt to step up production from fields both on land and off the shores of Sabah and Sarawak, the two Malaysian states on the island of Borneo. And Exxon will soon begin production of new fields off Kuala Trengganu.

The oil companies believe this is just the beginning. Exxon and Shell both are starting new exploration programs. Geologists already put Malaysia's energy reserves at 4 billion bbl. of oil and 100 trillion cu. ft. of natural gas.

Export plans. Petronas is using its share of the oil income to develop downstream operations. The state agency is nearing agreement with a Shell-Mitsubishi joint venture on a \$1 billion liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant in Sarawak with an annual capacity of 6 million tons. Further projects will turn on the recommendations of a government-ordered study from Japan's C. Itoh & Co., due later this year, on how best to utilize its oil and gas reserves.

Given a domestic market of only 12.5 million, downstream development will be geared to export markets. Possibilities include new refineries and a large urea fertilizer plant. Japan would be the

major customer, with the western U. S. another good prospect.

Despite its riches, the Malaysian government badly needs the revenues from increased energy production and downstream operations because private investment in the nonresource sector is way down. A law requiring foreign businesses to win government approval for even routine management decisions is the principal reason for the decline in foreign interest. Foreign investments approved last year dropped to \$408 million from \$751 million in 1974.

The Malaysian government is now bent on development, but it remains wary of the international borrowing excesses that led neighboring Indonesia into its current financial bind. Says an economist in Kuala Lumpur: "We are not moving to deficit financing. We have avoided that in the past and ignored the World Bank, which said we were too conservative. We will continue to be conservative, but perhaps not quite so conservative as in the past." ■

EGYPT Foreign investors start moving in

American businessmen believe that Egypt's door to foreign investment finally is opening a crack. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. recently received approval from Cairo to build a plant to make tires for autos, trucks, and farm equipment. Union Carbide Corp. is reportedly close to winning approval for a \$2.5 million dry cell battery plant. And several other companies, including Coca-Cola, Ford, and Xerox, reportedly are pushing doggedly ahead with proposals.

The U. S. corporate managements are properly wary; many have been trying to crack Egypt since President Anwar el Sadat announced his open-door policy for foreign investment in 1974. But the companies now see signs that their efforts may be bearing fruit. The most visible development is the government's decision to modify Law 43, which covers foreign investment. The revision is expected to be approved by Parliament within the month.

The major change will be that foreign investment will no longer have to enter the country at the rate of \$2.56 to the Egyptian pound but rather at the \$1.4 rate that increasingly governs all other foreign exchange activities. The change



many industrial countries. "Part of this is [the banks'] liquidity," explains a U. S. banker in Singapore. "We are flush and looking for customers. But part of it is that Malaysia looks awfully good these days, especially for this part of the world." Now a Japanese-led group is offering Malaysia the same rate on a 10-year loan.

Malaysia's basic appeal to bankers stems from its rich resource base. The country's position as the world leader in exports of tin, natural rubber, pepper, and palm oil have brought it a trade surplus of more than \$700 million and foreign exchange reserves of more than \$2 billion. And bankers are encouraged by the waning of the *Bumiputra* (sons of the soil) movement, which sought to boost the participation of ethnic Malaysians in the domestic economy. Also, the Communist insurgency along the border with Thailand is now under control.

Favorable formula. The trigger for the bankers' lively interest in Malaysia, however, is the new activity in the oil industry. A dispute over production sharing terms between Petronas, the state oil agency, and the oil giants active in Malaysia—particularly Exxon Corp. and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group—kept

The Snake Smugglers

For zookeepers, acquiring a green tree python, a Fiji iguana or a Johnson's crocodile is a cause for celebration. All three reptiles are extremely rare, officially protected by international treaty—and their importation into the U.S. is severely restricted. Last week, these and other exotic animals were tangled in a Federal investigation into wildlife smuggling that involved many of the nation's largest and most prestigious zoos.

The results of the two-year investigation have been presented to a grand jury



Blair Kross—Photo Researchers

Fiji iguana: Victim of a remarkable round-the-world reptile caper

Customs, Federal officials said, the traders altered the documents to indicate that the reptiles were non-endangered species from nations that allowed exports of their wildlife.

Most of the snakes, lizards and crocodiles were sold directly to top zoos at prices up to \$400. However, 75 of the reptiles froze to death when they were left out in the open on a chilly November night. They were buried in New Jersey. Later, agents from the U.S. Customs and the Fish and Wildlife Service exhumed the creatures. The graveyard was a major marker on the trail that led to the present grand-jury proceeding. The three major suspects—and others—may be prosecuted under the Lacey Act, a statute that outlaws trading in endangered species.

Evidence and Subpoenas: Government prosecutors have cast a wide net, taking evidence and subpoenaing documents from zoo curators as well as animal dealers. A representative from the Philadelphia Zoo has already appeared before the grand jury, and the investigation may involve a number of other zoos, among them: the Dallas and Knoxville zoos, the St. Louis Zoological Park and the National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C.

The episode has alarmed zoo officials,

who fear that they may be legally vulnerable even if they unwittingly buy smuggled animals. "There has been a long tradition of relying on U.S. Customs," said Theodore Reed, director of the National Zoological Park in Washington. "If an animal was brought in through a fairly reputable dealer, you assumed that Customs had satisfied themselves that it was a legal shipment." Now, complained Richard D. Schultz, director of the St. Louis Zoological Park, "it's like buying a loaf of bread and having to prove that the grocer had title to it—that he didn't steal it, that he is legitimate."

For the present, zoo keepers feel that they can't avoid dealing with animal dealers. "We aren't affluent enough to go out and do our own collecting," explained Schultz. But increasingly, zoos are breeding endangered creatures, trading animals among themselves, and moving away from the philosophy of the more animals the merrier. "We don't have a postage-stamp collection any more," said Guy L. Smith II, director of the Knoxville Zoo. "We no longer want to have one of everything."

Beaded Lizards: Nonetheless, the illegal reptile trade seems to be growing. According to the Fish and Wildlife Service, live reptiles taken illegally into the southwestern U.S. increased by 40 per cent last year. Among the hottest items were poisonous snakes and beaded lizards from Mexico and South America,



David Overcash—Bruce Coleman

Green tree python: Some froze in transit

in Philadelphia, and as many as 35 indictments are likely to be handed down within the next few weeks. The case involves a variety of traffickers, but is based mainly upon one remarkable round-the-world reptile caper. NEWSWEEK has learned that Federal investigators have pieced together the following details:

Live Loot: In the summer of 1974, a U.S. animal dealer and two companions visited Fiji, Australia, New Guinea and parts of southeast Asia, where they obtained about 350 endangered reptiles. They shipped the animals out of their native countries—reportedly in contravention of local laws—to Zurich, Switzerland, concealing them in their luggage. From Zurich, the trio sent their live loot in crates to New York's John F. Kennedy Airport. To get through U.S.

Johnson's crocodile: Even the zoo keepers might be caught in the net

R.E. Pawlowski—Bruce Coleman



and the major wholesale buyers were New York animal dealers. Nor do Customs officials see much evidence of a slowdown in illegal reptile traffic from Southeast Asia to Europe and the U.S., via Singapore and Bangkok. Clearly, as long as collectors—and exhibitors—are willing to pay the price for rare reptiles, smugglers will be willing to take the risk to ship them.

—PETER GWYNNE with MARIANA GOSNELL and STEPHEN G. MICHAUD

Split Decision

When the Food and Drug Administration announced its detailed proposals for banning saccharin last week, the outcry was nearly as bitter as that which greeted the original decision to prohibit the artificial sweetener. Saccharin will be banned completely from foods, beverages and ingestible cosmetics, such as lipsticks, toothpastes and mouthwashes. The sweetener also will be barred from prescription drugs in which it merely enhances the taste. But the FDA will allow the chemical to be sold as a non-prescription drug if manufacturers can prove its medicinal value. In addition, the agency specified that saccharin bottles and packages must carry a warning label: "Saccharin causes bladder cancer in animals. Use of saccharin may increase your risk of cancer."

FDA commissioner Donald Kennedy sought to explain how he could simultaneously ban and approve a carcinogenic chemical. When saccharin is viewed as a food additive, Kennedy said, the FDA must ban it under the provisions of the Delaney clause, which prohibits the use in food of any chemical known to cause cancer in animals or man. According to agency projections, the compound could lead to 1,200 extra cases of bladder cancer in Americans who consume one diet soft drink a day throughout their lives. But, when the FDA regards saccharin as a drug, the agency can be more flexible. "Our intention," continued Kennedy, "is to eliminate the risk of cancer from unnecessary uses of saccharin while continuing its availability for people who may need it for medical purposes."

Strong Dissent: That reasoning was welcomed by defenders of the controversial Delaney clause. But spokesmen for the drug industry and some doctors dissented strongly. "You'll be able to get saccharin over the counter but you won't be able to have it in prescription drugs. The logic escapes me," said C. Joseph Stetler of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. And GOP Rep. James G. Martin of North Carolina has introduced a bill to soften the Delaney clause. "I'm willing to have a label put on soft drinks," Martin asserted, "but saccharin should be available to the public so they can make their own decision." The future of Martin's bill is uncertain. Meanwhile, the FDA's regulations on the sugar substitute are likely to become law sometime during the summer.

Parents v. Moonies

A conservator is someone appointed by a court to protect another person who is unable to take care of himself or his property—typically, the senile and elderly. This legal device has been seized upon recently by parents whose children have flocked to join religious sects like the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church. They see it as a legal way to bring their offspring back into the family fold and, in more than twenty states, parents of about 90 "Moonies" have used the tactic successfully. But last week, the Unification Church won a significant court victory against the use of conservatorship.

A California state appeals court overturned a conservatorship order that had been granted to the parents of five adult Moonies.* Their parents wept openly at the decision—one mother, Mrs. Beatrice Kaplan of Toledo, Ohio, engaged in a shoving match with a Moonie acquaintance of her daughter Janice—and the appellate judges themselves seemed trapped between their sympathy for the plight of the parents and their own reading of the law. "We may think it unwise for someone to give up a promising way of life for a religion," said Judge Leland J. Lazarus. "But isn't that their right as young adults?" The justices stressed that parents do not have legal control over their children once the children reach adulthood. All adults, they said, are equal under the law.

Hired Abductors: Professional "deprogrammers" are among the chief beneficiaries of conservatorship. Parents hire them to abduct their children from Unification or Hare Krishna centers, then hold them captive while trying to talk the children into returning to their former lives. Conservatorship provides a legal imprimatur for such abductions.

The leading practitioner of conservatorship, former Arizona prosecutor Michael Trauscht, was a consultant in the California case. Trauscht, who now operates a deprogramming center near Tucson, has evolved a standard courtroom technique. First the parents, who are reported to pay Trauscht \$10,000 and up for his services, testify about abrupt personality changes in their children. Then, psychiatrists and psychologists are called upon to testify about the young people's erratic condition; they cite illustrations such as dilated pupils from lack of sleep, memory impairment, frozen emotions and robot-like responses. Finally, former sect mem-

*The five are Barbara Underwood, 25, of Portland, Ore., Janice Kaplan, 24, of Toledo, Ohio, John Howard Jr., 23, of Davisville, Calif., Leslie Brown, 23, of Berkeley Heights, N.J., and Jacqueline Katz, 21, of Wolcott, N.Y.



The Kaplans: Returning to the family fold

bers describe the alleged brainwashing that they had undergone while in the cult. Ordinarily, conservatorship cases are conducted ex parte—that is, there is no one in the courtroom to present the other side, since the young person is assumed from the start to be incapable of making rational decisions. Thus, many judges tend to be quick to grant the right of conservatorship.

A Holy Order? The Unification Church finds the new tactic so threatening that it has decided to resist in every case possible. In California, the church, joined by the American Civil Liberties Union, contended that it is precisely the kind of unpopular religion that the First Amendment is designed to protect. The organization is not as odd as it might seem, Unification Church lawyer Jerome B. Falk Jr. observed. "How can it be distinguished from a holy order that requires vows of obedience, poverty and chastity?" But Judge S. Lee Vavuris, who granted the original conservatorship order, said that the church was not on trial, only certain of its methods. "The young people never thought it was a church anyway," argued parents' lawyer Carl B. Shapiro. "They thought it was a new kind of commune."

Ultimately, the use of conservatorship against young adults will succeed or fail on the freedom-of-religion test. The next appeal will go to the California Supreme Court; after that, the case may be carried to the U.S. Supreme Court. Although the Unification Church won last week's legal battle, it lost the human war. After the conservatorship order was dismissed, only one of the five chose to rejoin the sect. Four young women bowed to their parents' wishes and headed to Trauscht's Arizona center for a month of deprogramming.

—JERROLD K. FOOTLICK with PETER S. GREENBERG
in San Francisco and bureau reports

It's a Bird; It's a Plane; It's a Disaster

France Warns U.S. of Political Consequences If Concorde Can't Land in New York

BY ERNEST CONINE

When Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance stopped off in Paris on the way home from Moscow, he and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing talked about a lot of things: East-West relations, the problem of nuclear weapons proliferation and the unsettled situation in Africa.

As far as the French were concerned, however, Topic A was the dastardly plot to deny New York landing rights to the supersonic Concorde airliner. And the message was that President Carter had better see to it that New York authorities make the right decision. Or else.

The official language was more diplomatic—but not much more.

The incident is, of course, only the latest in a ham-handed series of threats during the past few weeks.

Giscard d'Estaing has directly contacted President Carter at least twice on the subject. According to his ambassador to Washington, the president of France warned Carter that an adverse decision "could provoke a very grave crisis in French-American relations."

The French Information Service made a point of distributing the text of a suggestion from a French television newsmen that, if the Concorde isn't allowed to land in New York, France should buy its soybeans from Brazil instead of the United States.

Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud himself warned that America's decision would have a bearing on France's attitude in forthcoming world trade negotiations. His Gaullist predecessor, Michel Jobert, went further and suggested that France might find it necessary to leave NATO.

From French trade unions have come warnings that U.S.-flag airliners will run into delays on fuel servicing and baggage-handling if the Concorde is barred from New York.

The British are carrying on a similar campaign, but with a bit more tact and judgment.

These bizarre events add up to a brand of diplomacy-by-threat that can only be called insufferable. But they also underscore how badly most intelligent, sophisticated Americans have underestimated the depth of the French and British commitment to the Concorde project.

Together the two governments invested more than \$3 billion in development of the world's first supersonic airliner. A lot of jobs are involved; the pro-Concorde petition which was delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Paris by a citizens' delegation last month bore 100,000 signatures and was unquestionably authentic.

But final collapse of the Concorde project would be a blow not only to British and French pocketbooks, but to national pride and self-esteem—especially in France.

The costly project was sold to the French and British people as a symbol of national technological competence, as the European equivalent of the American project to put a man on the moon.

Leaders of the two countries cannot now admit the project was a mistake without

Ernest Conine is a Times editorial writer.

bringing their own competence and judgment into serious question.

And in economic terms, at least, it has been a mistake.

The Concorde is a sleek, beautiful bird. It has cut transatlantic flying time in half. In flights from Paris and London to Washington, during the current 18-month trial authorized by the Ford administration, Air France and British Airways have managed, consistently, to fill a high percentage of the available seats.

The Concorde is, nonetheless, an economic disaster area.

With a price tag of \$75 million, the 1,300 m.p.h. plane costs more than the big subsonic jets. Yet it carries only 100 passengers, at best—far fewer than the jumbo jets or even the older 707s and DC-8s. Actually, only about 90 seats are available for sale because of the extra fuel which must be carried to make it safely across the Atlantic.

The French and British governments have committed themselves to production of only 18 Concordes, of which nine went to state-owned Air France and British Airways. The two airlines lost \$54 million in their first year of Concorde operations—which helps explain why airlines are not exactly lining up to buy the seven other Concordes.

Concorde's project managers insist, howev-

er, that everything will be hunky-dory if the plane is allowed to serve New York City, thereby enabling airlines to keep it busy.

This is open to question. To make money, the expensive plane would have to be flown an estimated 2,750 hours per year—far, far above present utilization rates. Even if the Concorde is permitted to land in New York, there will remain the problems of obtaining permission to fly over India and to fly through Russia on the way to Tokyo—not to mention the ticklish question of landing rights in black Africa for a route to Johannesburg.

On the rich North Atlantic route itself, only so many Concordes can be usefully occupied flying first-class passengers; Concorde operating costs are too high for an airline to consider cramming it with economy-class seats.

In the light of economic realities, it is simply ludicrous for Paris and London to drop dark hints that the real source of opposition to New York landing rights for the Concorde is not concern over noise, as alleged, but protectionist pressures from the U.S. aircraft manufacturing industry.

It does appear to be true that the New York Port Authority, up to now, hasn't given Concorde backers a fair chance to prove that the plane can meet noise standards by using special operating procedures. The French and British governments say now that that is all they want—trial operations like those that have been under way at Washington's Dulles Airport since last spring. And they are clearly entitled to the opportunity.

There is a strong suspicion, however, that they are prepared to accept the results of such a test only if they are favorable; otherwise, they will yell foul and go right on demanding that President Carter fix things so the Concorde can land anyway, not just in New York, but Los Angeles and San Francisco as well.

All of which adds up to insistence that, if need be, American eardrums must pay for the poor judgment of French and British political leaders in deciding to go ahead with the Concorde at a time when environmental concern had already forced cancellation of the American SST.

The appropriate American response is short and unprintable.

18 Aquarium Industry August 1976

Federal Wildlife Permit

A new office has been established to implement an international treaty regulating commercial trade in endangered wild plants and animals, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has announced.

The office will also ease the plight of scientists, zoos, and others who engage in

activities involving federally protected wildlife by reducing red tape and simplifying the permit issuing process while maintaining controls.

The Federal Wildlife Permit Office will work toward coordinating permits issued within the Fish and Wildlife Service. "We want to be an international leader in making it truly effective in ensuring that plants or animals don't become extinct from commercial exploitation," Director Lynn A. Greenwalt of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said. **A**

Will the Protection Of Animals, Plants Peril Homo Sapiens?

• • •
Tennessee Snail-Darter Case
May Hold Up a TVA Dam:
Now: Endangered Insects

By LES GAPAY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The world of the Tennessee snail darter is a tiny stretch of the Little Tennessee River in Loudon County, Tenn.

The fish, slightly larger than a guppy, feasts on the tiny snails that abound in the river's clear gravel shoals—the Tennessee snail darter's only known habitat.

As soon as a biologist discovered the existence of the snail darter in the Little Tennessee River last summer, a controversy broke out. Environmental groups realized the tiny fish's world would eventually be destroyed by a dam being built on the river south of Knoxville by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

They persuaded the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service to place the Tennessee snail darter on the endangered-species list. But the dam's construction is continuing, and the environmentalists now say they may sue the TVA for violating preservation provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

The case of the snail darter vs. the dam is indicative of the increasing problems ahead as the habitats of rare species are threatened by encroaching development and pollution.

"As human conditions improve, other species of animals suffer," says Keith M. Schreiner, head of the Interior Department's endangered-species program. "The ecosystems of the world are being rapidly deteriorated by man."

Crocodiles and Grizzlies

The Interior Department, operating under the tough law passed two years ago, lately has been designating more and more species as endangered. In September, the department said the American crocodile, which it calls the rarest reptile in the U.S., is endangered by "intensive human development" in Florida. Two months earlier, the department declared that the grizzly bear is likely to become endangered by lumbering and road-building in the Northwest.

Such designations are significant because once a species goes onto the government's endangered-species list, the law prohibits anyone from killing, harming, capturing, selling, exporting or importing it. These prohibitions ultimately will affect decisions on where roads, houses, factories and other facilities will be built.

The Interior Department's list now totals 232 species world-wide, including 144 in the U.S., that are either endangered or "threatened," meaning they are likely to become endangered.

The department has just proposed listing the first endangered insects—six species of butterflies being crowded into the ocean by housing and commercial development in California.

Moreover, the department is considering a plan to put plants on the endangered species list for the first time. The Smithsonian Institution has recommended that 2,832 plant species—including many cacti, lilies and orchids—be declared endangered or threatened. That recommendation, if followed, would place under protection about 10% of all flora in the U.S.

Also, the Interior Department is planning to designate more than 100 protective enclaves for endangered species around the country. The department already has proposed such enclaves for the Mississippi sandhill crane, of which only about 40 survive near the Gulf Coast, and for six other species: the Tennessee snail darter, crocodiles, whooping cranes, California condors, Indiana bats and Florida manatees.

In what some environmentalists view as the first national victory against the consumer and beverage industries, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in November proposed guidelines that would require federal facilities such as national parks and military bases to use containers sold on federal premises with industry force seals.

Proposed EPA Guidelines

In Congress, but with little movement in date. Bottle proposals have been introduced in Oregon, Va., have passed both as Oberlin, Ohio; Montgomery County, Md., ever, although a number of localities, and have enacted laws similar to Oregon's, now only two states, Vermont and South Dakota considering similar legislation. Thus far for almost to state and local government had a wide impact. It has served as a model.

The Oregon bottle law, nonetheless, has us as a bunch of woody wetlands," he says. trying to isolate us, they're trying to picture a dress supporter of it now. "They're when the law was passed in 1971 and who charge rises Tom McCall, who was governor because Oregon is somehow unique. The worked in Oregon, it won't work elsewhere argues that, whether or not the law has its lobbying campaigns the industry.

"A Continual Battleground"

As the government expands its efforts to protect rare species, more controversies similar to the one in Tennessee seem sure to emerge. The issue of development vs. endangered species "will be a continual battleground," says Nathaniel F. Reed, the Interior Department's assistant secretary for fish and wildlife. Mr. Reed predicts that "there are going to be some restrictions" on development.

Already, environmentalists are beginning to use the "endangered species" designation as an argument for halting construction projects that might harm or kill species. If a government agency is doing the construction work, it usually can't be sued under the law by the Interior Department, because one government agency can't sue another. Such suits must be brought by outside groups, which may occur with the TVA dam in Tennessee.

Joseph Congleton, a Knoxville lawyer who is a leader in the save-the-darter campaign along with the National Wildlife Federation, says the law can't be satisfied by putting the sand darter in an aquarium. "The law specifies that the species should be preserved in the wild," he says.

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The Smithsonian says most of the plants are found in Florida, California, Hawaii, Texas, Washington, Oregon and in the Appalachian region. Hawaii Gov. George R. Ariyoshi, presumably fearing a possible slowing of development in his state if the Smithsonian's recommendations are followed, has written the Interior Department that the danger to rare species in Hawaii has been greatly exaggerated.

But conservationists, meanwhile, are criticizing the department for moving too slowly to protect plant life. Edward Ayensu, head of the Smithsonian's botany department, remarks that "unfortunately, Interior hasn't acted yet." Even some Interior Department officials are critical of the Department's failure to act, but top officials promise to move on the plant issue soon.

Controversies are beginning to develop, too, over the department's plans to designate "critical habitat" areas for endangered species around the country. The proposed designation of 100,000 acres in Mississippi for the sandhill crane is being opposed by many residents there. Typical is a letter to the department from the Jackson County Board of Supervisors, complaining that such a designation, halting federally supported projects in the area, would "kill the future growth of this county."

Effect on Exploration

Davis McCoy Inc., a Tulsa-based oil-exploration concern, says it worries that it won't be allowed to continue exploring for oil and gas in the habitat area. And Mrs. Barbara Dawson of Gautier, Miss., wrote the Interior Department to say: "I can't imagine anyone with any intelligence or common sense even considering giving 100,000 acres of land to 46 old birds."

The National Wildlife Federation has obtained a court injunction temporarily prohibiting the Transportation Department from building an interstate highway interchange in the area where the cranes live.

Interior Department officials expect that future proposals for critical habitats will result in pressure to change the law that authorizes the enclaves. Butterflies may only need a few acres set aside for them, but the grizzly bear would need such large areas that restrictions could be needed on coal mining and timber cutting in the Northwest, officials say.

Meanwhile, the department is expanding its efforts to increase the populations of rare species and help them make a comeback. The department runs breeding programs for several species at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Laurel, Md. Aleutian Canada geese bred there are released into the wilds of Alaska each year, for example.

Whooping-Crane Flocks

A few months ago, government biologists took whooping-crane eggs from the sole Canadian breeding grounds of the 50 or so remaining birds and put them in nests of the similar sandhill crane in Idaho. The whoopers hatched, and some have migrated with the sandhills to New Mexico for the winter. Scientists expect that the whoopers will mate

Plants on Proposed List

Major controversies seem likely to develop if the Interior Department follows the Smithsonian's recommendation that 2,832 species of plants be listed as endangered. The Smithsonian report, completed a year ago at the request of Congress, says rare plants are being killed off by timber cutting, farming and the building of subdivisions, roads, factories and energy facilities. The Smithsonian added that commercial suppliers are overpicking cacti, lilies, irises, orchids, palms and exotic species such as Venus's flytraps.

In discussing energy savings, for example, the Waggoner study claims that the law in its first two years, has yielded sufficient savings to provide the "home-heating needs of 50,000 Oregonians or to generate 120 million kilowatt hours of electricity worth \$2.5 million annually." The Commerce Department study, on the other hand, says a nationwide returnable-bottle system by 1981 would save energy equivalent to about 2 million barrels of oil a year—a minor saving.

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There also is no doubt that Oregonians want to make the law work. Various estimates indicate that they are returning empty bottles at high rates—in the mid-90s range for soft drinks and in the high 80s to low 90s range for beer.

In view of such enthusiasm, Adolph Coors Co., the Golden, Colo., brewery that for six years has been recycling beverage cans, states that "we believe that some type of deposit legislation is unavoidable." In that case, a spokesman adds, Coors favors an across-the-board, uniform, mandatory deposit system, rather than Oregon's varying-deposit system.

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Will the Protection Of Animals, Plants Peril Homo Sapiens?

Continued From First Page

the dam is filled. The \$100 million dam is 60% complete, and the reservoir behind the dam is expected to be filled in June 1977.

Thomas Ripley, a TVA official, says the fish should simply be moved elsewhere and the dam construction should proceed. Beyond that, Mr. Ripley argues that all species "aren't the same" in importance and the government ought to decide "how disruptive the destruction of a species would be" before development is halted. In fact, however, the law allows for no such distinctions.

The law provoking all this activity, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, was a strengthening of a weak 1969 law. Among other things, it expanded coverage to plants as well as animals and declared that a species must only be "likely to become endangered" to qualify for protection. The government now has "authority to act before a point of no return is reached," says Lynn A. Greenwalt, director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Despite the recent government actions, however, many environmentalists say that the Interior Department isn't moving fast enough and that some species are coming close to extinction. Lewis Regenstein, a Washington official of the Conservationist Fund for Animals, says the department has caved in to "political and gun-lobby pressure" in refusing to list some rare species such as the desert bighorn sheep and the glacier bear.

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"A Continual Battleground"

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in their own flock, and that a second colony of the cranes will result, Interior's Mr. Schreiner says.

Another government effort involves providing livestock and game carcasses as feed for the California condor, a vulture with wing spreads of up to 10 feet, because development has reduced food available to them. "The condor is one species that probably will never come off the endangered list," says Sanford Wilbur, an Interior Department biologist in Ojai, Calif. "Our objective is to maintain a minimum population of 50 condors, and it's about that now."

The Interior Department has prohibited human activity near the condor nesting area, and a federal court recently denied an oil company's request to drill for oil on an old lease it has in the area.

Some programs for endangered species have provoked heated controversies. In Minnesota, for example, farmers oppose government efforts to increase the population of eastern timber wolves, which have been killing livestock. Environmentalists, meantime, are fighting the idea of taking the species off the endangered list and putting it on a threatened list—a change that could make it legal to kill some of the wolves. "That is going to be one of our bloodiest fights," says the Interior Department's Mr. Read.

to the San Bruno elfin's continued existence.

"The butterfly is dependent upon the present lay of the land and the floral elements in the valleys," the department adds, noting that the weakest spot in the butterfly's life cycle is its essential caterpillar food, a plant known as stonecrop.

Lange's metalmark originally ranged over sand dunes near Antioch and Oakley in eastern Contra Costa county. But pressed by industrial and agricultural development, the remaining members of the species are confined to a few acres outside Antioch.

To the north, in Mendocino county, the lotis blue butterfly is holding out in isolated coastal bogs. Another of its colonies at Point Arena is presumed to be extinct.

Smith's blue lingers on in coastal sand dunes near Monterey, and in Southern California the El Segundo blue has a few coastal recoubts in the vicinity of Los Angeles International Airport.

Thomas W. Davies, the staff lepidopterist with the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park, is a strong supporter of the steps under way to save the six butterfly species from extinction.

Davies, who believes smog as well as development have contributed to wiping out nearly all of San Francisco's mission blues, views the threatened loss of the endangered butterflies in both philosophic and scientific terms.

"If we don't protect some things, we'll eventually not protect anything. It is a great loss to science to have any animal or plant disappear from the face of the earth."

216 plants, animals proposed for addition to endangered species list

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interior Department proposes to add 216 species of plants and animals throughout the world to the official U.S. list of endangered species.

The proposal is a step toward federal legal protection of species covered by an international convention signed by the United States in 1973.

The department said it would take considerable time to review the entire proposed list and decide which species should be protected.

Meanwhile, the department Friday officially added six species to the endangered list, including the American crocodile, described as the rarest reptile in the United States, with only 10 to 20 breeding females known to exist.

Also newly listed were:

—The Peninsular pronghorn antelope of Baja California.

—The Hawaii creeper, Newell's Manx shearwater, and the Po'o uli, birds found in Hawaii.

—The Scioto madtom, a fish found in Big Darby Creek in Ohio.

—The bayou darter, a fish in the Bayou Pierre drainage in western Mississippi.

—The Cedros Island mule deer of Cedros Island, Mexico, off Baja California.

The list of 216 more species proposed for listing was issued at the insistence of the Fund for Animals. The citizen group contended that the United States has an international obligation to give domestic protection to species protected under

the international convention.

The proposed species lack international protection until Interior reviews them and decides on official listings.

U.S. law prohibits any commerce by American citizens in plants or animals on the official endangered species list.

Lewis Regenstein, executive vice president of the Fund for Animals, deplored what he views as Interior's slowness in starting the procedure to list the species covered by the international convention.

Some of the internationally endangered species which still lack protection in the United States, he said, include "the glacier bear, which is still legally hunted in Alaska 10 months of the year, even though only about 100 are left; the clouded leopard and the marbled cat, two of the world's rarest cats; and the Asian elephant, which is seriously endangered."

The proposal includes 45 plant species; 26 mollusks, all but two of them found in the United States; two Asian fish; 23 reptiles, mainly Asian crocodiles and turtles, but including the Indian python; six amphibians; 44 birds, including the Peregrine falcon, and 65 mammals.

Among the mammals proposed for endangered status were the howler monkey of

Central America, the gibbon ape of Asia, the South American plant armadillo, the mountain zebra and sable antelope of Southern Africa, the bactrian camel of Mongolia and China, and the brown bear found in Tibet and Italy.

Proposed endangered species in the United States, in addition to the glacier bear and the 24 mollusk species, included the Mexican beaver, gray wolf and Southern sea otter.

Pasco, Washington
Tri-City Herald
(Cir. D. 29,245)
(Cir. Sun. 30,237)

SEP 28 1975

"BUTTERFLIES" continued

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior is seeking comments until November 9 on the proposed listing of the butterflies as endangered species.

Approval of the listings will make it illegal to capture even a single butterfly of the species.

It will also protect any of their habitats on federal land from development. In the case of habitats on private land, the 1973 U.S. Endangered Species Act bars jeopardizing development only if federal funds or some forms of federal authorization are involved.

The Fish and Wildlife Service said the California species are the first butterflies anywhere in the country to be proposed for entry on the federal endangered list.

Move to Save Six Species

(Continued from Page 48)
small fish, insects, other invertebrates and foliage of aquatic plants.

This black, stocky bird with its white forehead, bill and tail is found mainly in the Menehune Fish Pond, Hanalei taro fields and salt ponds on Niihau.

It nests in the tules along fresh and brackish waters.

1,727 coots were seen on Kauai, 168 on Oahu, 160 on Maui and 155 on Niihau. The bird once lived on all the major islands but Lanai.

Aeo, the pink legged stilts, were the second most common bird. They were found in mud flats, brackish ponds, the Hanalei taro fields and Niihau salt ponds.

381 were counted on Kauai, 504 on Oahu and 523 on Maui.

Until 1939 the stilt was hunted almost to extinction.

The other species counted was the Alae ula, gallinule, the bird that walks on water plants, looking for insects and other invertebrates.

The gallinule is the most secretive of Kauai's waterbirds, and lives near dense vegetation. Eighty-eight were tallied here out of the 103 seen in the rest of Hawaii.

Their favorite spots are the Hanalei taro fields, Opaekaa Valley and the Huleia region near Lihue.

Many young birds of all three species were seen this year, reflecting a successful nesting season and the continuing efforts of the state and federal agencies to further improve and protect water habitats on this island.

The count, which started in 1968, is held annually.

San Francisco, Calif.
Chronicle
(Cir. D. 465,012)
(Cir. Sat. 432,574)

SEP 11 1975

The Butterflies' Last Stand

By Dale Champion

The mission blue once fluttered in springtime over many San Francisco hilltops.

But now the small butterfly, harried by the encroachments of man, has been forced to make its last, uncertain stands in only two places. One is the top of Twin Peaks, the other a tiny patch of San Bruno Mountain to the south, just beyond the city limits.

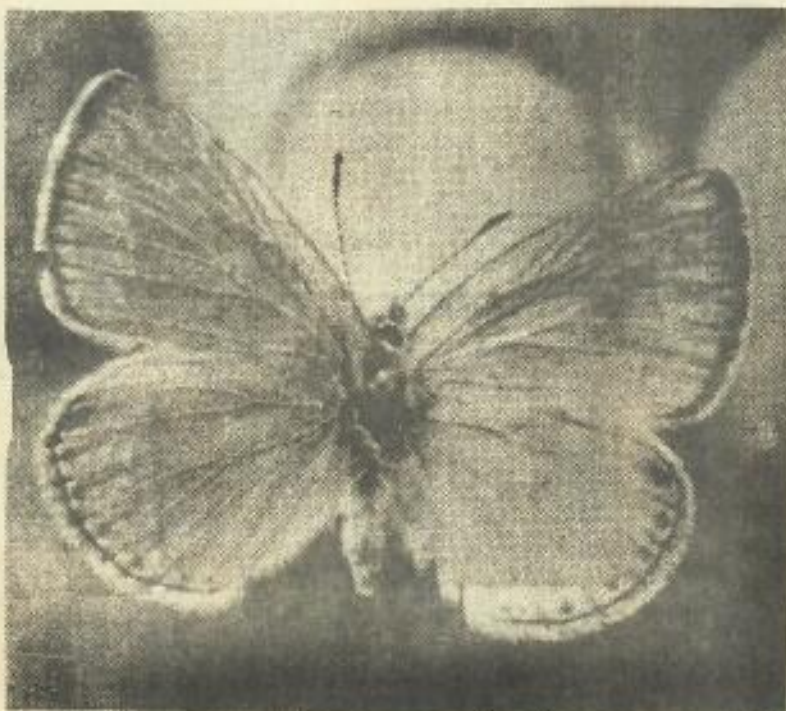
In an attempt to spare the mission blue and five other California butterfly species from extinction, the government is moving to add them to the official list of endangered creatures.

The protective move also applies to the San Bruno elfin, Lange's metalmark, the lotis blue, Smith's blue and the El Segundo blue.

Like the mission blue, its brethren have been reduced to tiny populations occupying small remnants of their original habitat.

According to the Department of Interior, which has initiated protection of the dwindling butterflies, the San Bruno elfin is limited to a few moist canyons on the slopes of San Bruno Mountain.

The department says residential and commercial development proposed for portions of the mountain area "poses a serious threat



An example of the endangered mission blue

continued on p. 50

Long Island timber trade studied

By Kay Green
Daily News Staff Writer

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has signed a memorandum of understanding with Weyerhaeuser Co. to study the possibility of trading U.S. timber for Weyerhaeuser land on Long Island, Willapa National Wildlife Refuge.

The study will take a long time, when the trade might occur isn't known, John Sayre, public affairs officer for the wildlife service, said.

Weyerhaeuser owns approximately 40 per cent of the 5,000-acre island in Willapa Bay. The wildlife service essentially owns the rest, Sayre said.

The wildlife service has an interest in acquiring all lands on Long Island to effectively manage it for a wildlife refuge. Weyerhaeuser recognizes the importance of managing the area exclusively for wildlife, but wants to obtain an economic return for its land and timber investment, Sayre pointed out.

Weyerhaeuser has agreed to exchange all of its Long Island lands for an agreed-upon value of U.S. timber on the island if a mutually agreeable and jointly prepared cooperative forest management plan can be worked out.

The plan would specify exactly what would be cut, how big the cut would be, when and where timber would be cut, what would be left, how it would be gotten off the island and whether or not a new logging road would be needed, Sayre said.

When and if the plan is approved, an environmental impact statement will be required. "We will certainly have tours of the island for the

press, environmentalists and other interested parties before the trade is completed," Sayre said.

He stressed that any decision is a long way off, but the wildlife service wanted the public to know what was being discussed.

Initial discussions between the two have already begun on the forest management plan, however. Basic objectives of the plan will be to:

—Identify the habitat requirements of the wildlife on the island.

—Regulate timber harvests on both Weyerhaeuser and U.S. ownership, recognizing the need to conduct such operations in an economically efficient manner, as well as the need to optimize long-term wildlife resource values on the island.

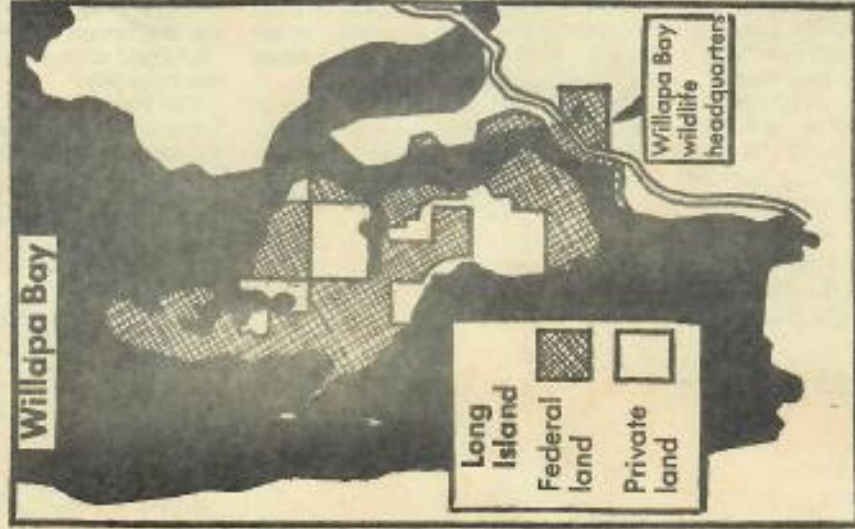
—Conduct timber harvesting operations so as to minimize any adverse impacts to the estuarine environment around Long Island.

—Identify and preserve portions of unique plant communities for research, interpretation and public uses.

—Provide for public recreation directly related to wildlife resources.

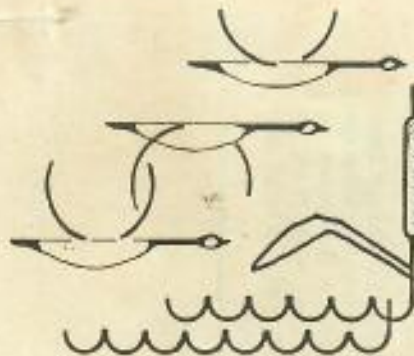
The U.S. part of the island is included in the Willapa refuge, established in 1939 for migratory waterfowl. Although the land itself is only lightly used by waterfowl, the surrounding estuarine area supports up to 100,000 migratory birds in the fall.

The island does provide ideal habitat for deer, elk, bear and grouse, largely due to logging in the past which opened up clearings in the timber. At present it supports about 35 black bear, 45 elk, an unknown number of blacktail deer and large populations of blue and ruffed grouse.



Long Island in Willapa Bay

Map of public, private (mostly Weyco) owners



REGION ONE

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
P. O. BOX 3737 PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS - AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER 1975

Conservation Leaders Attack State of U.S. Wildlife Refuges

WASHINGTON (AP) — Conservationists said Monday the quality of the national wildlife refuge systems has deteriorated markedly for lack of adequate funding, staff and policy making.

"The refuge system, in a few short years, will cease to play a viable role in this nation's conservation program," said Forrest A. Carpenter, president of the National Wildlife Refuge Association, to a hearing of the Senate subcommittee on the environment.

There are six national wildlife refuges in Idaho. They include: Deer Flat refuge in Southwest Idaho, Kootenai refuge in Northern Idaho, Camas refuge near Idaho Falls, Grays Lake and Bear Lake, both in Southeast Idaho, and the Minidoka refuge near Rupert.

Carpenter, and representatives of such other organizations as the Wilderness Society, Defenders of Wildlife, Sierra Club and Wildlife Management Institute, all attacked the management

of the refuges by the parent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The panel was told the service has systematically starved the refuge system for budget money. The slack is made up, they said by "mothballing" refuges, turning them over to state operation under cooperative management agreements.

A retired refuge system official Lawrence S. Givens, said, "when you transfer a refuge to a state it's lost to the system for all intents and purposes. The chance of ever getting it back is remote."

States, Givens added, usually neglect the environmental and wildlife priorities in favor of increased recreation and hunting in the refuges.

The lack of funding has resulted in an \$80 million backlog of repair work, the organizations said, citing an estimate of the wildlife service.

The neglect can be seen at any of the

367 refuges across the country, they said, with the exception of refuges which have strong congressional friends.

Broken down roads, toilets and boat ramps; faded signs or no signs at all and little if any enforcement of hunting and game licensing laws is the rule rather than the exception, the conservationists said.

The organizations called for increased federal funding and a specific congressional mandate spelling out policies for the refuge system.

The panel chairman, Sen. Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, said some would find the conservationist view alarmist, but "most will agree the refuges are definitely in trouble."

The system covers about 32 million acres and is comparable in size to the National Park System. The area would be doubled with the addition of proposed refuge lands in Alaska.

Boise, Idaho
Idaho Statesman
(Cir.D.58,800)
(Cir.Sun.68,084)

SEP 24 1975



BLACK MARKET

Sales Make Rare Birds Even Rarer

902
BY GEORGE ALEXANDER
Times Science Writer

It is the prospect of making large profits, say the experts, that is the motor of this sorry business—where else can one realize a return of \$8 on an initial investment of 25 cents or \$3,000 to \$5,000 for little more than a tankful or two of gasoline?

This sorry business is the illegal trafficking in rare and endangered animal species, a black market that is built largely around certain types of snakes and birds, but that includes amphibians and mammals as well.

Some frog species, for example, that cost the black marketeer a quarter each eventually command a retail price of about \$8. Some Mexican parrots sell for as little as \$20 in Guadalajara but, if smuggled into the U.S., can be resold for \$200 or more here.

And a few falcon species, native to the Southwestern deserts, can be captured sometimes for not much more than the gasoline a poacher burns up driving to and from Arizona, a favorite poaching area of many Californians. Once trained, the falcons command a black market price of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 each; rumor has it that one particularly fine bird pulled down \$8,000.

This illegal traffic, carried out with both live and dead animals, exists and even thrives because of several factors:

—There is a distinct population of collectors who value more highly their own possession of a certain kind of snake or falcon than they do the survival of that species in the wild. These are, for the most part, private individuals. But included in this group are small zoos and museums and, occasionally, a large public zoo that is willing to wink at state and federal laws for the opportunity to obtain an especially prized animal.

—There are gaps, inconsistencies and even unwitting self-defeating aspects in legislation and wildlife regulations meant to protect these creatures.

—State and federal agencies responsible for the protection of wildlife are too understaffed and too overworked to meet every challenge posed by this illegal traffic. But even when an agent is successful in apprehending a poacher or smuggler and brings the violator to court, the outcome quite often is merely dismissal or a wrist-slapping fine of \$50 or \$250 and a suspended jail term.

Ironically, attempts to protect a rare or endangered species by placing it in that category often produces precisely the opposite effect. Enrollment

on an "endangered" or "threatened" list, far from automatically bestowing upon some harassed species badly needed breathing room, quite frequently results in even greater harassment for that animal.

The reason? The more prohibited an animal is, the more desirable it becomes to a collector. The more desirable, the higher its price. And the higher the price, the more enticing it becomes for someone to go out and catch one for sale, prohibitions notwithstanding.

Consider the case of *Crotalus pricei* (pronounced price-eye), a small, secretive and timid rattlesnake found in northern Mexico and in the Chiricahua Mountains of southern Arizona.

Several years ago, the Arizona Game and Fish Department placed the pricei on a special permit list. This meant that persons who wanted the snake first had to obtain a permit from the Game and Fish authority before they could go out into the Chiricahuas and find one. Legitimate researchers had no difficulty obtaining a permit, but hobbyists and private collectors were turned down.

As a consequence, the pricei suddenly jumped from \$15 or \$25 on price lists circulated among snake collectors to \$100 to \$150 each. And at that higher price, the snake suddenly became a hot item.

"I've seen an enormous increase in the collection of this snake in the Chiricahuas," said Dr. Findlay E. Russell, a USC professor of neurology, physiology and biology and a specialist in toxins.

Russell, whose work involves both venomous snakes and insects, has a ranch and research facility in Arizona, as well as a laboratory at the County-USC Medical Center.

He said that an increasing number of amateur collectors have tried to sell him pricei both in Arizona and here.

"They will tell me that they know they can get \$100 or \$150 for each snake if they ship them off to Colorado or Florida," Russell said, "but that they don't want to go to all that trouble. So they'll offer them to me at the bargain price of \$60 or \$75 apiece."

As soon as Russell asks to see their collector's permit, however, the would-be sellers usually disappear. (Not all

Los Angeles, Calif.
Los Angeles Times
(Cir. D. 981,661)
(Cir. S. 1,162,910)

SEP 24 1975

continued on p. 46...

Rare snakes in the basement are an ego trip for some collectors.

snakenappers got off scot-free, Russell added. In the past year, he has treated two poachers who have been bitten by price rattlers they were trying to capture.)

The price is, unfortunately, just one of several snakes caught in the coils of the pet black market today, for just as there are stamp collectors who specialize in certain kinds of stamps (countries, topics, for example), so too are there reptile enthusiasts who are interested only in certain kinds of animals.

And so there are enthusiasts whose collections are based entirely on western (or eastern) rattlesnakes, or on African (or South American) vipers, or boas and pythons, or tricolored snakes (like the coral and the mountain king), or lizards, or horned toads.

A precious few of these snake fanciers honor the rare and/or endangered label attached to certain reptile species, the experts say, but most are in violation of either federal or state laws and regulations concerning import, export or possession.

"An awful lot of these private collectors want to have one of these snakes," said Dr. John Wright, curator of reptiles at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, "just so they can say to a visitor: 'Hey, come on down to the basement and see what I've got down there. You're really not supposed to keep these snakes, but I managed to get one.' It's an ego trip for them."

If this sort of attitude angers herpetologists, as zoologists specializing in reptiles and amphibians are known to do, no less to ornithologists, or bird specialists.

Falcons and parrots appear to be the major animals in the illicit bird business, with buntings—a brilliantly colored migratory bird—also a heavily traded species.

"I would say there are two kinds of falconers," said Lt. Gregory Laret, a patrol officer with the California Department of Fish and Game. "One kind actually hunts with the birds; the second merely keeps the birds caged, as a status symbol."

Laret explained that California state law requires any would-be falconer to be more than 16 years of age before an apprentice permit can be issued. On an apprentice's two-year permit, the individual is restricted to either red-tail or sparrow hawks.

"After two years," Laret added, "the individual qualifies for a general falconer's permit and the field opens up to him; he can legally have a wider variety of hawks."

It is even possible for a general falconer to have a peregrine falcon, despite the fact that the bird is on both federal and California endangered species lists. This can come

The sport of falconry is just a 'dilettante' thing today.

about if the individual can show that he obtained the bird legally—a gift of a Fish and Game-banded bird, held legally by the previous owner, is one way of obtaining a peregrine; importation of a European bird, with proper documentation, is another.

"The ones who hunt," Laret said, "are for the most part young to middle-age adults and I would say that of 100 of these people, 75 are doing things legally and 25 are illegal in one way or another.

"The keepers, the ones who don't hunt with the birds, but just keep them in a cage in the basement, are usually kids. And here I would say that of every 100 kids who have a falcon, if they're under 18 years old, 95 are doing something wrong, usually by keeping a species they're not properly entitled to. And if they're under 16, it's 100 out of 100."

Laret said that he and his fellow agents have apprehended a number of 12- and 14-year-olds who held a bird of prey illegally.

"When we find a kid this age with a bird," Laret said, "we cite the parents for the violation." The response of the parents varies, he said. Some are apologetic and claim that they were unaware of the legal restrictions against possession of certain animals, but some become belligerent and tell the agents that it's better for their youngster to have an illegal bird of prey than "being out on the street or taking drugs," Laret said.

Dr. Kenneth E. Stager, curator of ornithology at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, would ban falconry outright. "It's a dilettante sport," he said. "At least it is today. It was okay a long time ago, when there were a lot of falcons and not a lot of men. But now the situation is just completely reversed."

There was obvious anger in Stager's voice as he recounted the story of a raid several years ago on a peregrine falcon aerie atop Morro Rock, near Morro Bay. Two youngsters scaled the rock and captured two fledgling peregrines in the nest, Stager said, but Fish and Game agents tracked them down and recovered the birds.

The fledglings were returned to the nest and the parent birds resumed feeding them, Stager said. But then three adults raided the aerie and made off with the young birds.

This time, however, the birds were not recovered. Stager said it was his understanding that the young falcons were smuggled out of the country and sold to an Arab



Harris hawk, top, and Peregrine falcon, below.

continued on p. 47

Alae Ula and Keokeo count highest here

THE GARDEN ISLAND — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1975 —



Only 1500 Aeos are left in the world, and a sixth of the total population lives on Kauai. The birds migrate between the taro fields

(continued on page 49...)

of Hanalei and the salt ponds on Niihau, leaving Niihau when the ponds go dry. (Photos by Fred Zellemaker)

by Julia Neal

Four wildlife biologists covered Kauai's wetland habitats from dawn to dusk on August 1 and counted more endangered birds here than ever before.

Their population counts went into state-wide statistics just released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and show that:

Field biologists are getting better at finding the sometimes secretive birds, and,

That the numbers of these endangered species are increasing.

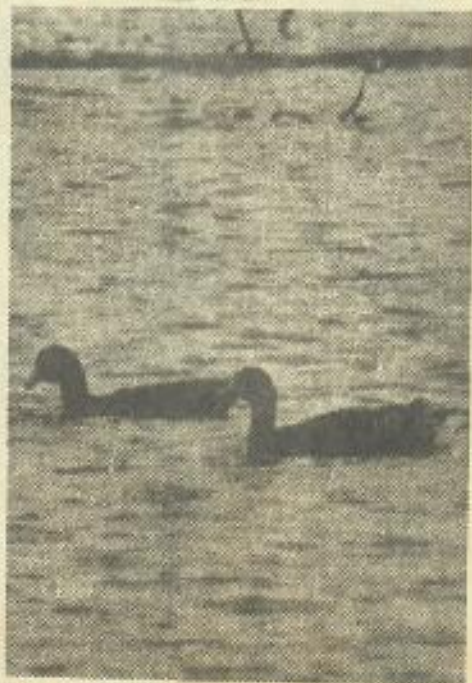
Kauai residents Tom Telfer and John Sanchez with Hawaii Fish and Game and John Sincock and Fred Zellemaker of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service went by car, helicopter and on foot to take their counts in reservoirs, major streams, estuaries and taro fields.

The most common species found was the Alae Keokeo, the Hawaiian Coot, which is seen bobbing its head back and forth as it swims after

(Continued on Page 3)



Fire was given to the Hawaiian people by the Alae Ula (gallinule), with its forehead burnt red by the firebrand. The long spreading toes of this blackish brown bird enable it to walk on leaves in the water, turning them over to hunt for invertebrates.



The Tules harbor the nests of the Alae Keokeo (Hawaiian Coot) which lives in the Menhune Fish Pond, Hanalei taro fields and the salt ponds on Niihau.

prince. (It was a member of a royal Arab family, rumor has it, who laid out \$8,000 for a peregrine falcon, but it is unclear whether it was for one of these two Morro Rock fledglings or for some other falcon.)

State park rangers have since wired Morro Rock with electronic sensors to prevent further degradations on this particular aerie. Stager said: "After all, there are only five known nesting pairs (of the peregrine falcon) left in this state."

Other hawk species are subjected to heavy pressures by private collectors. The story of the Harris hawk, for example, typifies the sort of gaps that exist between the wildlife regulations of adjacent states, gaps into which the black marketeers move with stealth and cunning.

The Harris hawk is a Central and South American raptor (bird of prey) whose northern range carries it into the southwestern United States. It was found in California before the heavy agricultural development of the Imperial Valley destroyed the wooded habitat along the Colorado River preferred by the bird. Now, it is found only very rarely in California.

In Arizona, for all intents and purposes, a person may neither capture nor keep a Harris hawk. (Technically, it is possible but, such as in the case of the price rattler, the individual must first obtain a Game and Fish special permit—and the agency is handing the permits out with anything but a free hand.)

In California, wildlife regulations deal with the possession of a Harris hawk, but not its capture. Here, a person may keep a hawk only if he holds a falconer's license and, in applying for the license, the applicant must state how he came by the bird.

Invariably, the California applicant declares that he caught the bird somewhere in the vicinity of the Imperial Valley, well within the boundaries of the state. (California can confiscate legally any endangered animal or animal product acquired out of state for which the collector does not have a legal permit.)

The declaration of in-state capture is at least plausible for the Harris hawk and so is legally acceptable, according to experts, but it is invariably a lie.

"We know they didn't get it (the bird) out by Blythe or wherever they say they got it (in California)," Laret said, "but once they say they did, then the burden is on us to prove otherwise. And there's really no way we can do that."

Indeed, applications like these fool no one. "I don't want to bad-mouth California," said Phil Cosper, the assistant director for operations in the Arizona Game and Fish Department. "but the plain and simple fact is that a lot of Californians come to Arizona to poach."

Poaching remains, by and large, a relatively easy task. There are only five California game wardens along the

California-Arizona line, far too thin a defensive line against poachers.

"If our guys caught someone importing an animal without a permit," Laret said, "we'd nail him right then and there. We wouldn't wait for him to make false application. (But we don't have the manpower to do that. They're the five game wardens) not even watching for that sort of stuff. They've got all they can do monitoring fishermen on the Colorado River and checking bag limits on hunters in that area."

Understaffing, underfunding and overloading are complaints voiced by both federal and state wildlife agents. "We have seven wardens for all of the Los Angeles area," Laret said, "and at least half of our time is spent on administrative tasks instead of the investigative and enforcement actions that we'd need to do to break the back of this business."

"I know we're only scratching the surface of this traffic," said Gene H. Wilson, senior resident agent in the Los Angeles office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The service has only three agents for the Southern California region and, as their state colleagues, they find themselves buried under piles of paperwork.

Even if they could get free for more field work, they would find themselves confronting a tidal wave of animals sweeping into the country, principally through Los Angeles International Airport.

Last year, Wilson said in a half-hearted joke, there were "umpteen million jilbon" animals that came through the airport. Then, in a more serious vein, he dug out the actual statistics: 85 million fish; 58,000 birds; 21,000 reptiles; 17,000 amphibians; 337 mammals.

Wildlife and U.S. Customs agents recorded 259 violations of different animal import laws, ranging from a live ocelot-like margay kitten stuffed in a shoe inside a suitcase (the kitten is alive and well in the Los Angeles Zoo now) to the shells of endangered turtle species.

"I'm as concerned about the illegal animal products as I am about the live animals," Wilson said, "because an ocelot, hot or a leopard skin coat means that there's a lot of killing going on somewhere else."

But even when federal or state agents catch a kingpin smuggler—and there are several pet store owners here in Los Angeles and San Francisco who qualify for that description, according to the agents—the cases all too often end with a whimper, not a bang.

Certain violations under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 call for fines of \$5,000 or \$10,000 or even \$20,000, Wilson said, plus a year in jail.

But such penalties, which were meant to discourage trafficking in rare and endangered species, prove to be relatively toothless, because their severity demands that the cases be tried in U.S. District Court. The courts are so overloaded with felony cases, Wilson said, that it is diffi-



Crotalus pricei, Arizona twin-spotted rattler. cult to get prosecutors and judges to deal with these high misdemeanors with the firmness that wildlife experts think they deserve.

Even when the animal wheel-dealers land in a state or federal court, the outcome can hardly be described as discouraging to the offenders.

Recently, Arizona wildlife managers (as game wardens are known in that state) broke up a smuggling ring of four college students who were trying to bring into the U.S. from Mexico 63 live snakes with an estimated black market value of \$8,000. They pleaded guilty to the charges and, Cosper of the Game and Fish division said, were fined \$50 each and released on suspended sentences.

There are no quick or easy solutions to the problems posed by the black market in rare and endangered species. Better enforcement of wildlife laws, and more of it, is one obvious answer, but in today's tight-budget times, not a very probable one.

"The most reasonable and realistic solution," Wright of the county museum said, "is perhaps not to protect the endangered animal, but rather to protect the habitat where these species live. Set up their primary habitat as game refuges and post them as such. If you protect the habitat, you may protect the animals."

Still, as Wright conceded, habitat protection will also become a matter of enforcement. In the end, perhaps, the most effective protection for these rare and endangered species will have to be the realization on the part of private collectors and zoos, both small and large, that survival in the wild is far more important than any one collection.

"Some people like to say that wildlife smuggling is a lot like narcotics smuggling," Jim Micuda, one of Wilson's federal agents in Los Angeles, said, "and there are certain similarities between the two."

"But with narcotics, you're dealing with a resource that's relatively easy to replenish; you can go back up into the mountains and grow another crop of marijuana if the narcotics agents bust your last big shipment."

"Not so with wildlife. With every snake you take, every parrot you smuggle, you're cutting into a resource that doesn't recover very easily. Once these animals are gone, they're gone forever."

Honolulu Star-Bulletin Aug 18, 1975

World's Greediest Ruler

By Jack Anderson with Les Whitten

WASHINGTON — The world's greediest ruler is Anastasio Somoza, the pot-bellied potentate who runs Nicaragua as if it were his private estate.

This is no casual observation; we have spent months making the selection. After a thorough study of the available evidence, we nominate Somoza as the most grasping of the world's great grabbers.

Through his family and his flunkies, he controls every profitable industry, institution and service in Nicaragua. Directly or indirectly, he owns farms, factories, banks, newspapers, radio-TV stations, ships, planes and you-name-it.

He produces much of the food his people eat, the cigarettes they smoke, the coffee they drink, the sugar they put in their coffee and even the ice cubes they use to cool their drinks.

He literally bleeds his people and sells the plasma for profit. He even sells his troops the boots they march in. When a Managua housewife drops a coin in a laundromat or a motorist buys time on a parking meter, Somoza gets his cut. He owns the laundromats and operates the parking meters.

Almost everyone in Nicaragua with the wherewithal drives a Mercedes-Benz, because the Somoza family owns the Mercedes-Benz franchise. The police patrol the streets of Managua in Mercedes-Benz cars. The city even uses Mercedes-Benz trucks to collect the garbage.

AS THE BIG BANANA in this little banana republic, Somoza not only grows bananas but produces the cardboard boxes they are shipped in. Then they are loaded, invariably, aboard cargo vessels on his shipping line.

Not satisfied with the millions he squeezes out of his own countrymen, he also fleeces the U.S. taxpayers.

Millions of dollars in U.S. aid are piped into Nicaragua every year. Somoza has developed a dozen ways to siphon a generous share into his own pocket.

All of this has made him one of the world's wealthiest men, with millions stashed in American banks, Swiss banks and other financial institutions. In addition, our sources estimate his commercial investments outside Nicaragua run into the hundreds of millions. Yet while Somoza has been accumulating most of the wealth in his country, his dirt-poor subjects live in ramshackle shacks and earn an average wage of about 3 cents an hour.

The ruler of Nicaragua literally bleeds his people and sells the plasma for profit. He even sells his troops the boots they march in.

We have carefully documented Somoza's holdings, which are hidden in a financial maze. He controls many enterprises through front men, whom he manipulates like the pieces in a monopoly game. His intricate, intertwined financial empire can be traced through Nicaraguan documents, which we have translated from the original Spanish. The U.S. government has also compiled a secret economic profile of Somoza. We have been able to compare our information from Nicaragua with these findings.

OF COURSE, Somoza doesn't deserve the full credit for amassing his vast fortune. He got an excellent start from his father, who seized power in 1936 and began helping himself to the property of others.

The elder Somoza usually observed a certain legal formality. He ac-

quired property through dispossession and forced sales. He also filed claims for government land and expropriated the possessions of German nationals during World War II.

Through two main companies, Compania Agropecuaria and Sucesores del General Somoza, the Somoza family now owns over 50 per cent of the private property in Nicaragua, including 30 per cent of the prime farmland.

The Somoza family croplands are approximately equal in size to the entire neighboring republic of El Salvador. Indeed, there doesn't seem to be room in Nicaragua for all the Somoza farmland. The family also owns huge farms in Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador. Two enormous spreads on the Costa Rican border are used, according to our sources, to move cattle illegally between the two countries. And on his Costa Rican plantations, the Nicaraguan dictator actually has built military airports and barracks for his own troops.

IN MANAGUA, the family owns hundreds of properties. Somoza owns the building, for example, that houses the luxurious Managua Intercontinental Hotel. He has a quarter interest in the hotel itself, a small gratuity he received for providing the Intercontinental chain with choice land and tax concessions.

The hotel was built, incidentally, with \$1.9 million guaranteed by the U.S. government's Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Footnote: We attempted to reach Nicaraguan embassy officials for any comments or rebuttals they might wish to offer. Ambassador Sevilla-Sacasa, who also happens to be Somoza's brother-in-law, was out of the country. Not a single embassy officer was available to talk to us, we were told.

Universal Feature Syndicate

Dining Out in Japan

(C) N.Y. Times Service

OSAKA, Japan—After nearly two decades of writing about the foods of the world it seems on several counts to be more

Cooking



With
Craig Claiborne

difficult to interpret the foods and restaurants of Japan than any place on earth.

It would be no trick, of course, to write endlessly about establishments that cater strictly to the tourist trade.

But the names and descriptions of such establishments are readily available at any local tourist office or the information desk of any hotel.

First, although most Japanese are almost painfully generous, kind and hospitable, there are many fine and interesting restaurants here where no one speaks a word of English.

(Western seating) with each helping himself.

The foods were cooked in a simmering pot in a clear well-seasoned soup broth and the various foods included in addition to the tender, long, hand-made noodles, clams, chicken, shrimp, Japanese cabbage, turnips and shiitake, the large black mushroom caps. An excellent meal. The cost was about \$6 per person. Some noodle specialties at the Miminu cost 75 cents. The Miminu is situated at Midokan-Ura.

We are one of those rare American birds who is not all that enthusiastic about beef unless it is ground into hamburgers and we therefore probably don't relish sukiyaki as keenly as the next man.

ONE OF the finest we've ever dipped our chopsticks into, however — particularly where the quality of the beef was concerned — was at the Harijou. The meat was splendidly marbled and wildly rich in flavor.

It was cooked with other traditional ingredients including bean curd, scallions and wild black mushroom caps all to be dipped in beaten egg before eating.

We had one small reservation about the Harijou's sukiyaki. The cooking liquid was to our taste a bit sweet. The Harijou has several tatami rooms: seating is in Japanese style and it is located at Doton-Bori, Hinami. The

incentive. The clientele changes constantly through the course of a meal hour.

Customers sit on bare-back stools at a counter devouring numerous and various skewered dishes from the constantly replenished kettle.

The foods include hard-boiled egg, wild mealy potatoes in their jackets, squid, octopus, shrimp, deep fried stuffed bean curd and stuffed fish paste. The most coveted of the foods and the real specialty of the house is long-simmered cubes of whale's tongue on skewers.

You chew and chew and all that happens is that the food just shifts about between your teeth like some very interesting, very porous bubble gum.

When you get bored chewing you swallow and go on to the next bite. Sake helps. The cost of

the skewered foods varies but prices range from Nihon-Bashi, Doton-bori, Assa-hi-za-mae, about fifty cents to one dollar. The Takoume is at

How STA Bulletin
12/25/74

Sukiyaki Folk Lore

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Printed menus are all but unknown outside tourist establishments. As a consequence it is almost imperative that such restaurants be visited in the company of someone who speaks Japanese.

We have learned during the course of this visit the folk-etymology of the word sukiyaki. A suki we are told is an ancient long-handled gardening tool with a flat metal plate at the end. Yaki means grilled or broiled.

In the olden days a cooking utensil containing various meats and vegetables was balanced on the end of the suki and extended over a fire grate where, by some stretch of a word's meaning, the food was "grilled."

We came by this lore while dining on a highly creditable sukiyaki dish called udon-suki made with white noodles known as udon.

The restaurant where we were eating is a relatively new and immensely successful place with foods cooked at table

\$14.

One of the most interesting of the small restaurants of Osaka and one where at most meals there is standing room only is one least likely to appeal to the average eastern tourist, American or otherwise. It is the Takoume, an oden restaurant.

We have mentioned before that oden establishments — almost always of intimate size and crowds — originated several hundred years ago as places where Japanese men gathered to drink sake.

As time progressed foods all cooked in a single constantly simmering pot and highly complementary to the drinks came to be very much part of the scene.

THE PRESENT-DAY oden house — consisting mostly of men although women are welcome — is a place where hungry customers stop, frequently with eating rather than drinking as a foremost

World's Greediest Ruler

By Jack Anderson with Les Whitten

WASHINGTON — The world's greediest ruler is Anastasio Somoza, the pot-bellied potentate who runs Nicaragua as if it were his private estate.

This is no casual observation; we have spent months making the selection. After a thorough study of the available evidence, we nominate Somoza as the most grasping of the world's great grabbers.

Through his family and his flunkies, he controls every profitable industry, institution and service in Nicaragua. Directly or indirectly, he owns farms, factories, banks, newspapers, radio-TV stations, ships, planes and you-name-it.

He produces much of the food his people eat, the cigarettes they smoke, the coffee they drink, the sugar they put in their coffee and even the ice cubes they use to cool their drinks.

He literally bleeds his people and sells the plasma for profit. He even sells his troops the boots they march in. When a Managua housewife drops a coin in a laundromat or a motorist buys time on a parking meter, Somoza gets his cut. He owns the laundromats and operates the parking meters.

Almost everyone in Nicaragua with the wherewithal drives a Mercedes-Benz, because the Somoza family owns the Mercedes-Benz franchise. The police patrol the streets of Managua in Mercedes-Benz cars. The city even uses Mercedes-Benz trucks to collect the garbage.

AS THE BIG BANANA in this little banana republic, Somoza not only grows bananas but produces the cardboard boxes they are shipped in. Then they are loaded, invariably, aboard cargo vessels on his shipping line.

Not satisfied with the millions he squeezes out of his own countrymen, he also fleeces the U.S. taxpayers.

Millions of dollars in U.S. aid are piped into Nicaragua every year. Somoza has developed a dozen ways to siphon a generous share into his own pocket.

All of this has made him one of the world's wealthiest men, with millions stashed in American banks, Swiss banks and other financial institutions. In addition, our sources estimate his commercial investments outside Nicaragua run into the hundreds of millions. Yet while Somoza has been accumulating most of the wealth in his country, his dirt-poor subjects live in ramshackle shacks and earn an average wage of about 3 cents an hour.

The ruler of Nicaragua literally bleeds his people and sells the plasma for profit. He even sells his troops the boots they march in.

We have carefully documented Somoza's holdings, which are hidden in a financial maze. He controls many enterprises through front men, whom he manipulates like the pieces in a monopoly game. His intricate, intertwined financial empire can be traced through Nicaraguan documents, which we have translated from the original Spanish. The U.S. government has also compiled a secret economic profile of Somoza. We have been able to compare our information from Nicaragua with these findings.

OF COURSE, Somoza doesn't deserve the full credit for amassing his vast fortune. He got an excellent start from his father, who seized power in 1936 and began helping himself to the property of others.

The elder Somoza usually observed a certain legal formality. He ac-

quired property through disposessions and forced sales. He also filed claims for government land and expropriated the possessions of German nationals during World War II.

Through two main companies, Compania Agropecuaria and Sucesores del General Somoza, the Somoza family now owns over 50 per cent of the private property in Nicaragua, including 30 per cent of the prime farmland.

The Somoza family croplands are approximately equal in size to the entire neighboring republic of El Salvador. Indeed, there doesn't seem to be room in Nicaragua for all the Somoza farmland. The family also owns huge farms in Guatamala, Costa Rica and El Salvador. Two enormous spreads on the Costa Rican border are used, according to our sources, to move cattle illegally between the two countries. And on his Costa Rican plantations, the Nicaraguan dictator actually has built military airports and barracks for his own troops.

IN MANAGUA, the family owns hundreds of properties. Somoza owns the building, for example, that houses the luxurious Managua Intercontinental Hotel. He has a quarter interest in the hotel itself, a small gratuity he received for providing the Intercontinental chain with choice land and tax concessions.

The hotel was built, incidentally, with \$1.9 million guaranteed by the U.S. government's Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Footnote: We attempted to reach Nicaraguan embassy officials for any comments or rebuttals they might wish to offer. Ambassador Sevilla-Sacasa, who also happens to be Somoza's brother-in-law, was out of the country. Not a single embassy officer was available to talk to us, we were told.

Universal Feature Syndicate

HONO S-B
Dec 25, 73

Alligators No Longer 'Endangered'

By Roy Reed
N. Y. Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The alligator, which was considered an endangered species a few years ago, has made so strong a comeback in this region that Louisiana is offering to give some of the reptiles away.

The National Audubon Society plans to accept the offer this spring.

It will haul about 1,000 alligators from the coastal marshes of Louisiana to the wetlands of South Carolina and northeastern Georgia, where the repopulation of the reptile has been slower.

An Audubon spokesman in New York said that the alligator also seems to be making a strong comeback in parts of Florida as well as in certain sections of Louisiana.

Allan B. Ensminger, chief of the Refuse Division of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission, said that a census earlier this year turned up an estimated 250,000 alligators in this state's coastal marshes.

He estimated that 100,000 more could be found in river bottoms and low-lying areas elsewhere in the state. Florida reportedly has about the same total number, he said.

ENSMINGER SAID that alligators had become so numerous in Florida that the Seminole Indians there are establishing an alligator ranch to raise them commercially. The Indians expect to sell hides and food from the reptiles, he said.

"The tail, the legs and the throat are good eating," he said.

Louisiana has opened a small, tightly controlled hunting season on alligators the last two years. The Audubon Society protested at first, saying there was no evidence that the alligator population had regained enough health to permit hunting.

The society has changed its position and now acknowledged that the health of the population is beyond question in certain sections.

"There is no doubt that it is making a comeback," the Audubon spokesman said. "But we are still concerned with the over-all status of the alligator."

THE SOCIETY fears that a resumption of legal hunting might lead to a new round of illegal hunting, in spite of a new law that makes it a federal offense to carry an illegally-taken alligator hide across a state line.

"We'd rather wait a little longer until we got a good healthy population throughout the range," the spokesman said:

Several northeastern states now prohibit the buying or selling of alligator products, such as shoes, purses and belts.

Premature hunting and widespread poaching could cause the repeal of those state laws and lead to alligator products becoming fashionable again, he said.

A treaty written last spring lists the alligator as an endangered species and would remove it from international trade. The treaty has been ratified by several nations. Ratification by the U.S. government is pending.

Also pending is a bill in Congress that would permit the government to remove the alligator's "endangered" label in areas where it has become plentiful again.

Wild life authorities believe the alligator was once seriously threatened by irresponsible hunting and that only a tightening of state and federal laws in the 1950s and 1960s, saved it from extinction.

2 Aug 73 ?

the endangered species get a leg up

Christian Science Monitor
News Service

WASHINGTON — Leopards prowling the African savannah, crocodiles snoozing along the Nile, quetzals nesting in Guatemalan forests, whales spouting in the oceans, rhinos, falcons, parrots, reptiles, and many other endangered species have a new lease on life.

No longer are they certain to become items of trade winding up as coats, shoes, sportsmen's trophies, pelts, and consumer products in other nations.

Following the successful negotiation of a significant international trade treaty

on endangered species by representatives of 80 nations, millions of people around the globe now have new hope for gaining better protection of endangered animals and plants. But with hope comes a warning: The battle has been won, the war has not.

"ALTHOUGH IT IS an excellent treaty, we must also realize that it presents an immediate 'shopping list' for poachers, smugglers, and some traders in the next few years," says Dr. Lee M. Talbot, who started working for an international treaty a dozen years ago.

"The large number of nations now in agreement and the naming of the animals to be protected could produce a mass assault on them while the treaty is being implemented," says Talbot, senior scientist for President Nixon's Council on Environmental Quality.

Talbot and others at the just-concluded three-week conference here temper their satisfaction with the realization that it may take three years or more for the newly initiated and signed document to take effect.

AT LEAST 10 nations must formally ratify the

treaty. And almost all of the nations in agreement here will need to pass new national laws to give teeth to a treaty strong in intent, but without sanctions.

The treaty is long and complicated, with 25 articles and five resolutions. It provides most of the objectives sought by the United States, leader of the "consumer" nations, and Kenya, leader of the "producer" countries.

In three major appendices, broad enough coverage is provided to include any animal a particular nation wants to protect. Export and import permits give a

direct mechanism for control of trade.

The basic concept is an extension of the U.S. Lacey Act to require each signatory nation to honor existing laws of the other signatory nations. Most nations, as yet, do not have such laws.

THE TREATY'S protection of endangered species extends beyond living animals to parts, products, and derivatives of these species. However, personal and household goods being shipped are at present exempted from the convention because of a lack of enforcement capability.

7-30-73
MSB

Grass from Sea Called Healthful

(C) N.Y. Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have found that one of the few peoples still surviving on food obtained by hunting and gathering have long used a grain grown in sea water as a staple of their diet.

They are the Seri Indians, who inhabit a remote region on the west coast of the Gulf of California, near the island of Tiburon in Mexico's Sonoma Province.

The grain, derived from eelgrass, is said to be nutritional, plentiful and unusually low in fats.

The report describes this as the only known instance in which grain from the sea has been used for human sustenance.

The report suggests that in a world heavily depend-

ent for its nutrition on a limited variety of grains, the eelgrass offers a new source of food that can be grown without pesticides or fertilizers that can effect the environment.

The report was written by Richard Felger of the Environmental Research Laboratory of the University of Arizona, and Mary Beck Moser, a specialist in Indian languages at the University of North Dakota.

Like wheat flour, the flour derived from eelgrass seed is relatively bland and can be flavored to suit a wide variety of tastes. The grass grows in shallow coastal waters.

The variety used by the Seri grows under water, but the seed-bearing part breaks loose and floats on the surface when ripe.

Got a Gripe? Tell Uncle Sam

By the Associated Press

Have a consumer complaint? The federal government has almost two dozen persons ready to listen whether your problem concerns food, travel, housing or any of a dozen other areas.

Here is a list, compiled by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, of officials to write or telephone if you have a consumer problem:

FOOD—Nancy Steorts — Special Assistant to the Secretary for Consumer Affairs, Agriculture Dept., Washington, D.C., 20250; Telephone: 202-447-3165

AIR TRAVEL — Jack Yobe, Director, Office of the Consumer Advocate, Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D.C., 20428; Telephone: 202-382-8378

BUSINESS — Sam Shernwim, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Domestic Commerce, Commerce Dept., Washington, D.C., 20230; Telephone: 202-967-5491

CONSUMER INFORMATION — David Peterson, Director, Consumer Information Center, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., 20407; Telephone: 202-343-6171

PRODUCT SAFETY — Mary Kay Ryan, Director, Bureau of Complaints, Consumer Product Safety Commission, 5401 Westbard Ave., Bethesda, Md., 20207; Telephone: 301-496-7767

ENERGY — Hazel Rollins, Director, Consumer Affairs and Special Impact, Federal Energy Administration, Rm. 4038, 12th & Penna Ave, N.W. Washington, D.C., 20461; Telephone: 202-961-6055

Emmet J. Gavins, Assistant to the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C., 20426; Telephone: 202-386-6081

FOOD, DRUGS, COSMETICS — Dr. Ruth Beeler White, Director, Consumer Inquiries, Food & Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md., 20852; Telephone: 301-443-0724

ADVERTISING, CREDIT, FRAUD — J. Thomas Rosch, Director, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., 20480; Telephone: 202-962-0151

OLDER AMERICANS — Decker Anstrom, Assistant to the Commissioner, Administration on Aging,

Health, Education & Welfare Dept., Washington, D.C., 20201; Telephone: 202-245-0724

CONSUMER AFFAIRS — Virginia H. Knauer, Director, Office of Consumer Affairs, Washington, D.C., 20201; Telephone: 202-245-6164

EDUCATION — Jean Glenn, Public Information Officer, Policy Commission, Health, Education & Welfare Dept., Washington, D.C. 20202; Telephone: 202-245-7891

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT — Wilbur Jones, Consumer Affairs Coordinator, Housing and Urban Development Dept., Washington, D.C., 20410; Telephone: 202-755-7976

ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES PARKS — Lena Bearegard, Departmental Consumer Liaison, Interior Dept., Washington, D.C., 20240; Telephone: 202-523-8007

ANTITRUST — Gregory B. Hovendon, Chief, Consumer Affairs Section, Justice Dept., Washington, D.C., 20530; Telephone: 202-739-4173

WORK REGULATIONS, wages, retirement, pensions — John Read, Special Assistant to the Secre-

tary, Labor Department, Washington, D.C., 20210; Telephone: 202-523-8231

STOCKS & BONDS — Frank Donaty Jr., Chief, Branch Investor Service, Securities & Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C., 20549; Telephone: 202-523-5516

CAR SAFETY, highways, public transportation, Antonina P. Uccello, Director, Office of Consumer Affairs, Transportation Dept., Washington, D.C., 20590; Telephone: 202-426-4518

ALCOHOL, GUNS, taxes, travel — John Auten, Director, Office of Financial Analysis, Treasury Dept., Washington, D.C., 20220; Telephone: 202-964-5914

MAIL — Thomas Chadwick, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C., 20280; Telephone: 202-245-4550.

The view from the castle



A recently framed international convention gives the world's endangered wildlife its best chance yet—if the nations ratify it soon

More has been done in the past year for conservation at the international level than ever before in Man's history. There was the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm last June and, a month later in London, the first truly conservation-minded whaling conference. Then, this past February and March, delegates from 88 nations met in Washington and, under the diplomatic chairmanship of Christian A. Herter jr., framed an international convention on endangered species.

The convention would be administered through Maurice Strong's U.N. Environmental Secretariat. It covers three categories of endangered plants and animals and their "recognizable products."

The *most* endangered species, some 375 that are threatened with extinction, are to be banned from all international trade. Export *and* import permits would be granted only for special research or authentic efforts to save the species by rearing it in captivity. Among mammals in this category are many lemurs, rare monkeys, gorillas and chimps, certain whales and bears, most of the big cats including the tiger, rhinos and many of the deer tribe.

Among birds are the "toki" or crested ibis of Japan (down to less than a dozen individuals), the California condor (probably less than 60), the Philippine monkey-eating eagle (probably less than 100) and many falcons (nearly demolished by the use of pesticides). For some reason, the pink-headed duck got on the list, although we bade it goodbye several years ago. Several

species of pines, orchids and jungle trees beloved by commerce are also on the list. Clearly, time is running out for many others.

A second category contains some 25,000 species of animals and plants that are declining in number but not yet in danger of extinction. For these, only export permits would be required. Among them are several species of monkey such as the capuchin, anteaters, polar bears, most of the cats not in the first list and many seals. The birds include a variety of ducks, pheasants and hornbill species. Also one finds here the crocodilians and turtles as well as iguanas and monitor lizards; rare palms, wild cyclamen species and all species of orchids in the wild. Finally, a third list of creatures is reserved for those that may be locally threatened but not throughout their whole range.

The new convention remains to be ratified by the nations concerned and will not come into effect until at least ten of them have done so. Even then there is a "grandfather clause" which would exempt all transactions prior to the time the convention comes into force.

During the conference, an international ring smuggling vast quantities of spotted cat and other wild cat pelts was cracked in New York. For the delegates present, this was undoubtedly a strong reminder that the threat is real and the problem urgent. If 25 or 30 nations can ratify the convention fairly soon, one of the most significant landmarks in international conservation will have been achieved. It would be a first giant step in evoking an international consensus that Man alone is not the inheritor of all the Earth possesses, and that these fruits of our planet were not created solely for his self-gratification.

S. Dillon Ripley

Zenith brings you the two things you want most in color TV.



The fewest repairs according to a survey of TV servicemen.

In a 175-city survey of independent TV servicemen, Zenith was named, more than any other color TV, as needing fewest repairs.

QUESTION: "In general, of the brands you are familiar with, which one would you say requires the fewest repairs?"

ANSWERS:

Zenith	30%
Brand A	11%
Brand B	9%
Brand C	5%
Brand D	4%
Brand E	3%
Brand F	2%
Brand G	2%
Brand H	2%
Brand I	1%
Other Brands	3%
About Equal	21%
Don't Know	11%

The best picture of the 6 leading big screen color TV's.

In a recent test conducted by Opinion Research Corp., 2,707 people from all over America looked at the 6 leading big-screen color TV's. They voted Zenith Super Chromacolor the best picture by more than 2 to 1 over the next best brand.

Which color TV has the best picture?

Zenith	50.1%
2nd best brand	21.1%
3rd best brand	8.8%
4th best brand	8.5%
5th best brand	5.8%
6th best brand	5.7%

Percent of Replies

We're proud of our record of building dependable, quality products. But if it should ever happen that a Zenith product doesn't live up to your expectations—or if you would like additional details of our surveys—we want to hear from you. Write the Vice President, Consumer Affairs, Zenith Radio Corp., 1900 N. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60639.

ZENITH
The quality goes in
before the name goes on.[®]

scale that had not been achieved earlier.

Marketing intelligence

Dear Sirs:

Although the article "Privacy and Security in Computer Systems," by Rein Turn and W. H. Ware (*Am. Sci.* 63:196-203, March 1975), was relevant and generally well presented, I must take exception to the equating of industrial espionage and marketing intelligence (p. 196). This is equivalent to equating plagiarism and research, which would be odious to most of our colleagues. Tom Lehrer did so in jest in his "Lobachevsky": "Don't shade your eyes, plagiarize/Why do you think the good Lord made your eyes?" and won the undying ingratitude of the mathematics community.

Marketing intelligence is a worthwhile and honorable profession with many facets, such as sales statistics, market surveys, customer preference surveys, product planning, etc. That is not to say that industrial espionage does not contribute to marketing intelligence, any more than one could say that plagiarism does not "contribute" to research, but honest marketers don't use it any more than honest researchers.

Robert Irving
Senior Staff Engineer
Missile Division
Hughes Aircraft Company
Northridge, Calif.

Antiquities

Dear Sirs:

Regarding the ad of "Aladdin House" (*Am. Sci.* 63:224, March 1975), I protest Sigma Xi's lending any support to the creation of commercial value for items of antiquity. Whatever the scientific value of the advertised objects, the fact of their being advertised contributes to the plunder of such material.

Alfred Traverse
Department of Geosciences
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa.

You are correct. We shouldn't have accepted the ad.—*The Editors*

TIAA CREF

The Best Deal on Life Insurance, by Far, is TIAA

Independent consumer studies continue to confirm that TIAA life insurance costs substantially less than policies sold through life insurance companies that serve the general public.

These days, when it's more important than ever to squeeze the most from every dollar, it makes more sense than ever for college employees and other eligible persons to look to TIAA for the new life insurance they need. By the way, TIAA policies include the unique "Cost of Living" provision to help prevent inflation from nibbling away the purchasing power of the death protection.

While TIAA offers plans to meet different situations, and a free advisory service to help select the right plan, most educators with TIAA policies prefer Term insurance because with Term they can easily afford to carry the high level of family protection they need.

For example: \$100,000 of decreasing Term insurance costs only \$184 at age 30.

Here are illustrative cost figures for different ages:
\$100,000 20-Year Home Protection Policy

Age at issue	25	30	35	40
Annual Premium (Payable only 16 years)	\$268	\$318	\$413	\$580
Cash Dividend End of First Year*	123	134	154	192
First Year Net Premium	\$145	\$184	\$259	\$388

*Based upon the current dividend scale, not guaranteed.

This Home Protection policy is level premium Term insurance that gives its highest amount of protection initially, reducing by schedule over a 20 year period to recognize decreasing insurance needs. Home Protection policies are available for several other insurance periods in amounts of \$5,000 or more and are issued at ages under 56.

ELIGIBILITY to apply for TIAA policies is limited to employees of colleges, universities, and certain other nonprofit educational institutions that qualify for TIAA. If you are eligible, complete and send the coupon so we can mail the Life Insurance Guide and a personal illustration of TIAA policies issued at your age. TIAA is nonprofit and employs no agents.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association
College Retirement Equities Fund

730 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017

Please mail the Life Insurance Guide and a personal illustration.

Name _____ Your Date of Birth _____
Address _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Dependents' Ages _____

Nonprofit Employer (college, university, other educational or scientific institution) _____

AV



Wild Game, Fish Belong

By William Jabine
Attorney at Law

The right of the State to possession of fish in their natural state was reiterated by the Supreme Court of Michigan recently in a suit brought by perch fishermen in Saginaw Bay against the Mich. Dept. of Conservation.

The Department had seized catches of perch, and the fishermen instituted suit in the Court of Claims seeking \$6,000 damages, alleging that the Department's officers had illegally confiscated the fish. The Court of Claims ruled in favor of the Department, and the fishermen appealed to the Mich. Court of Appeals. That Court ruled that the question of whether the fish met the weight requirements of the statute should be remanded to the trial court, and that if such requirement had been met, the trial court should find that the fish had been illegally confiscated. The Supreme Court granted leave to appeal.

On the question of whether or not the constitutional rights of the plaintiffs, under the equal protection clause of the Constitution, had been violated, the Supreme Court had this to say: "Plaintiffs contend that if the Court of Claims was correct in its interpretation of the statute, that the application of the statute to them was unconstitutional as a violation of the equal protection clause. The Court of Appeals in its opinion correctly pointed out that the plaintiffs' constitutional rights would not be violated unless the statute gave them explicit statutory right to have possession of the fish. The court stated (Mich. App. pp. 183-184, 184 N.W. 2d p. 223):

" 'In order for the plaintiffs to maintain a cause of action upon which relief could be granted, it is necessary to establish that they either had legal title, or a right to possession of the fish. It has long been recognized that animals *ferae naturae* are not objects of private ownership, but rather belong to the State, which in effect holds the fish in a trust for all the people of the State in their collective capacity. (Citations) The State, representing the people, has the authority to regulate or even prohibit the taking of animals *ferae naturae* if such action is deemed necessary for the public good. (Citations).'

"In *People v. Zimberg, supra*, 321 Mich. p. 106, the Court stated:

" 'It is universally held in this country that wild game and fish belong to the state and are subject to its power to regulate and control; that an individual may acquire only such limited or qualified property interest therein as the state chooses to permit. In *People v. Soule* (1927), 238 Mich. 130, 213 N.W. 195, 197, we said:

" 'This conservation legislation is clearly an exercise of the police power inherent in the State. The wild game and fish (*ferae naturae*) within its confines belong to the State. No private ownership or private property rights are involved in this inquiry. (Citation)

" 'Since the fish belong to the State, it becomes clear that the commercial fishermen may acquire only such right to possession or ownership of the fish as the State may allow. Thus, for the plaintiffs to be in lawful possession of the fish it is imperative that they comply with the regulations which the State

November 1972

To State

has promulgated under the authority of its police power.'

FERAE NATURAE

"Thus, because fish are *ferae naturae*, they are the property of the State, unless otherwise provided by the statute. Plaintiffs were not denied the equal protection of the laws."

Before reaching its decision on the above constitutional question, the Supreme Court had to decide whether or not the statutes regarding the size and weight of fish had been complied with. The statute reads: "It shall be unlawful to market, have in possession, transport or offer for sale at any time in this state, whether caught within or without this state, any . . . (d) Perch, of a less length than 8½ inches in the round and filleted perch of a less weight than 1¾ ounces; perch with heads and tails off of a less length than 5½ inches . . ."

"The measurement of the

length of a fish within the meaning of this act shall be taken in a straight line from the tip of the snout to the utmost end of the tail fin. For the purpose of this act a 'fish in the round' shall be deemed to be a fish that is entirely intact when taken out of the water with no part removed by dressing. A 'dressed fish' shall be deemed a fish with the head attached but with the gills and the entire gut or viscera (stomach, liver, intestine, gonads) removed, and a 'filleted fish' shall be deemed to be a fish with the entire head, gut or viscera, gills, bones, scales and all fins removed. The measurements of length and weight as prescribed in this act shall apply without any allowance made for the shrinkage of the fish."

The plaintiff fishermen's contention in regard to the interpretation of these provisions of the statute was upheld by the Court of Appeals, but the Supreme Court disagreed and upheld the interpretation of the Court of Claims. The Supreme Court said: "We agree with the construction of the statute given by the Court of Claims and disagree with that of the Court of Appeals. The test provided by the

Court of Appeals would require the Dept. of Conservation to fillet and weigh every one of the fish caught that were of a less length than 8½". We believe a careful reading of the statute indicates that the legislature intended to set up three separate tests. The different tests were to be utilized depending upon the condition in which the perch were found by the Dept. of Conservation. The Dept. of Conservation would not have to weigh the fish unless they were to be found in the filleted state. If the fish failed to meet any one of the three tests, then the possession would be illegal. We, therefore, hold that the Court of Appeals erred in its interpretation of the statute."

The decision of the Court of Appeals was reversed, and the judgment of the Court of Claims, which held that the fish were legally seized, was affirmed. (*Aikens v. State Department of Conservation*, 198 N.W. 2d 304.)



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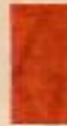
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