

HIMB

SEA TURTLES-CORRESPONDENCE

1970, G.H. BALAZS

2 of 3

STANDARD 11:5 504
2 for 3

MEMORANDUM

Date 9/11/73

TO: Univ. of Hawaii, HMB Box 1346, Kaneohe, HI 96744

FROM: Elmer Auna, P. O. Box 83, Kukuiahele, Hawaii 96758

SUBJECT: Turtle caught with decal tag

On Sunday, September 9, 1973 I caught a turtle with tag #605 at Kiholo, South Kohala, Hawaii. The turtle weighed approximately 95-100 lbs. Enclosed is decal.

Elmer Auna

Mr. Elmer Auna
P. O. Box 83
Kukuiahele, Hawaii 96758

HONOLULU
SEP 11 1973
12/96
96727

Univ. of Hawaii
Oceanography Seminar. "An Application of Seafloor Spreading Theory to a Classical Biological Migration Problem -- the Case of the Green Turtle" by Pat Coleman, visiting professor of geology.

Thursday, April 12
3 p.m.
Seminar Room
2570 Dole Street

SR/World MAGAZINE

488 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 (212) 751-7900

Dear L.R. Evans:

Thank you so much for your letter.
We hope to be able to find the space to
include it in one of our forthcoming
"Letters from Readers" columns.

Sincerely yours,
Sharon Fass
Sharon Fass
Editorial Department

W. D. VAN SCOYK
GENERAL MANAGER
P.O. BOX 153
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
B3J 2M4

March 11, 1975

April 7, 1975

Dr. Balaz
Hawaiian Institute of Marine Biology

Honolulu
HAWAII
Mr. W. D. Van Scoyk
General Manager

Atlantic Commodities Ltd.
Brokers-Distributors-Forwarders
Keith Hall MEWS, Box 153
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2M4

Dear Mr. Van Scoyk:

We would appreciate your advising if there are any
With reference to your inquiry of March 11, please be advised that no commercial supply of frozen turtle meat exists in Hawaii. Our indigenous green turtle (Chelonia sp.) population has been reduced substantially due to commercial exploitation and, fortunately, such activity was legally halted last year. As you are undoubtedly aware, similar destructive trends have occurred in most other sea turtle populations around the world. By the content of your letter, I must assume that your company represents a negative conservation factor, in that such inquiries and purchases can only serve to hasten the animal down the road to extinction. Perhaps the enclosed article by Dr. Carr will give you a greater insight into the problem and, hopefully, cause you to phase out your line of turtle products.

Sincerely,

W. D. VAN SCOYK
General Manager

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

mk

WDVS:mjc

Enclosure

cc: Dr. A. Carr
Dr. W. King

May 29, 1973

Dear George,

Thank you for all the articles on sea turtles. They were very enlightening and interesting. I have made a hundred copies of both the "Turtle Identification" and the "Status of Marine Turtles in the Hawaiian Islands" and I am presently distributing them among students and community members. I truly hope that you will eventually be receiving tags and information from Kohala.

You've got a very exciting project ahead of you. I wish you much luck on your trip to the French Frigate Shoals. How long will you be there tagging and studying the turtles? I imagine that you must have gone through a lot of 'red tape' to gain entrance into the Wildlife Preserve.

I received a copy of your letter to Mr. Sine last Friday. Thank you for taking the time to write to him on my behalf - I realize how busy you are in preparing for your upcoming trip. I'll be looking forward to his reply.

This year has been one of great

excitement and achievement for me. I've met so many fantastic people and learned so many things through the Marine Option Program.

MOP has been an important factor in helping me plan my future. I am very grateful for all the help that I have received from you, Jim, Doug and everyone from MOP.

After returning from Tahiti I will attend the University of Hawaii at Manoa. I plan to major in a biological science and eventually I hope to get a master's degree in marine biology as this is where my main interest lies. I am very eager to begin my studies at the University.

Again, thank you for the information and good luck on your trip.

Always,
Mae

January 27th
Moana Pease
Ann Karnowski
Jailua High School

Dear Mr. Balaz,

In reference to our trip out to Coconut Island, Ann & I would like to thank you very much for taking your time out to show us your turtles & to share your knowledge. We enjoyed our trip immensely especially since we'd never been out there before and our experience was a very rewarding one. We'd also like to thank John for showing us around & explaining the experiments to us. It was very considerate of him also, to take out a little of his time - so please let him know that we are very grateful.

As for ourselves, we gained a lot from our experience & appreciate all of your effort in making this possible for us. Enclosed is a picture I thought you'd like to have. And, by the way, if you ever do anything out on Coconut Island that might be really interesting - would you give us a call if you have the time? We'd really appreciate it.

Mahalo -

Moana Pease
(2629089)

4.
is enforcement. A joke here.
That covers commercial.

Today the underwater population explosion by new scuba divers presents a problem. We need a way to educate them. Perhaps besides merely passing a Diving Test knowledge were required of at least hours. Of course much more could be done but this involves the integrity of those giving the classes.

Anyhow - thanks
A good week.

P.S. any info on those
waited looking Chinese Turtles
that live in our streams & ditches?

NCRB

Phone

826-6267

Dear George

Hana/lei

96714

Thank you for sending
me your report on
the Status of Marine Turtles
in the Hawaiian Islands.

I found it most interesting.

I seem to be inclined to
agree with you that the
over all turtle population
is in decline. However, I
still see a fair share of
them while diving, sailing or

Nick Beel

3.

This is why I'm interested in stocking a pond here or my own property with turtles etc.

I have seen areas here much more abundant with turtles than others. I have seen what I believe to be the same turtles in the same area over a period of time. I've also seen turtles nesting here on the island which is probably extremely rare now - a days.

Regulations are a must, on each island reef preserves also a must. One big problem

2.

surfing in this area on leeward.

As I told you I have stocked turtle in a fish pond - slightly brackish water - here in

Honolulu. The turtles seemed to thrive on what ever algae etc. & Talapia, mullet that was in the pond which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ acre in size. & an average of 3-4' deep.

The problems come only recently to Honolulu & that is. People - demand for it - easy poaching is = stolen turtles.

1330 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Feb. 7, 1974

Dear Professor Balazs:

Jeff Stansbury and I write an environmental column distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate. We are most interested in the plight of the green sea turtle and would appreciate any information that you could send us on the situation. In addition to pertinent data you might have, we would like a phone number where we could contact you if further questions arose.

Please send the material ~~addressed~~ to me at the above address. I hope that we can do a strong column in behalf of the turtles.

Sincerely,

Edward Flattau
Edward Flattau

2/20/74

Send -

- 1) Elepaio article ✓
- 2) ^{my} news article - cut ✓
- 3) French Frigate article SB ✓
- 4) Ehenfeld article
- 5) My Testimony - odd ending ✓

sent 2/22/74

Nehemiah Ames
PO Box 274
Gibraltar (Europe)
9 Sept. 1973

George H. Balazs
Coconut Island
PO Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs,

I really appreciated your letter of June 18th with the specially autographed envelope to show it had come from Whales-Skate. I hope you enjoyed an interesting time on that and the other unusual places you visited. Thank you for taking the time to share that bit of your travels with me.

In appreciation of your help in my project, I'm happy to enclose a copy of the published article for you. (If you'd like one or two extra copies, just let me know and I'll send to you free of charge.)

Mention of your search in my article has brought the enclosed two replies, which contain some points in common and some supplementary material. The return addresses are given on both in case you wish to reply to them personally.

If you care to write again from ANY place in the world, your letters would be delightfully received. Thank you again for your letter from Whales-Skate. It is a treasured item in my collection of envelopes from islands named after wild life.

With all best wishes and kindest regards,

Nehemiah Ames

NEHEMIAH AMES
PO Box 274
GIBRALTAR (EUROPE)
18 April '74
Ref: 645-B

Dear Mr. Balazs,

I hope you rec'd my letter of Sept 9, 1973 O.K. in which I enclosed replies from 2 people re: your request, and I also enc. then a copy of my article with your request so you could see how it looked in print.

A third reply has since come to hand & I am enclosing it today & a copy of a more recent "Zoo Island" item you may appreciate.

I do treasure the cover (envelope) you sent to me from Whale-Skate & if your travels take you to ANT Island or any other islands with animal names I would really be deeply grateful to have a similar envelope sent from them. (Of course, you don't have to go to such an island for any letter from you to be welcomed!)

P.S. I enclose 3 recent clippings on new Turtle stamps.

Best wishes & thanks again,
Nehemiah



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

APR 4 1973

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

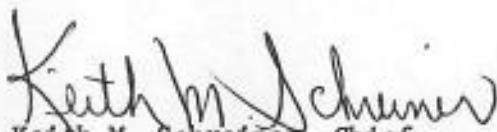
Dear Mr. Balazs:

This is in reply to your request for support of a research project on the green sea turtle on the Hawaiian Islands Refuge, as submitted through your letter of March 14 to the Director of this Bureau. We note that you already sent copies of the proposal to Regional Director Findlay in Portland and Mr. Kridler.

As perhaps you realize, Mr. Kridler's office has already carried out an extensive turtle marking program throughout the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. This work was initiated by the Hawaii Division of Fish and Game a number of years ago in cooperation with this Bureau. Before we endorse a new proposal, we want to assess the work which has already been done.

We will, therefore, have to delay providing you with a definite answer until we hear from Messrs. Findlay and Kridler.

Sincerely,


Keith M. Schreiner, Chief,
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

SEP 20 1973

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


Dear Dr. Balazs:

Thank you very much for your letter concerning the Green sea turtle, Chelonia mydas. We are currently reviewing the status of all sea turtles, both foreign and native, and as yet have made no final decision to add any species or subspecies to the Department of the Interior's List of Native Endangered Species.

One difficulty we have encountered in our review of the Green sea turtle is the lack of rigorous, up-to-date data on the Hawaiian and Pacific populations. We understand from Frank Lund that you have been conducting extensive studies on this species in Hawaii. We would be most appreciative if you could prepare a summary of the situation in Hawaii. Copies of your publications and reports would be welcome. This data would help us to complete our review and make a decision as to the status of this species.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


Keith M. Schreiner, Chief,
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities

L. Jones

P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
December 21, 1972

National Audubon Society
950 Third Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

I would like to obtain permission to reproduce 200 copies of the article "Great Reptiles, Great Enigmas" by Archie Carr which appeared in the March, 1972 edition of Audubon.

I am currently involved in an effort to obtain legislation which will restrict the taking of green turtles in Hawaiian waters. At present there are no laws protecting marine turtles around the major Hawaiian Islands. For 1971 the reported catch was just under 20,000 lbs., the largest ever since records were established in 1948.

It is my belief that increases in tourism and a greater demand for turtle steak is the major factor involved.

Copies of this article would be distributed to legislators, local conservation organizations and other groups that could aid our efforts.

Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
with the Hawaii Institute
of Marine Biology

GHB:md

January 4, 1973

Dear Mr. Balazs,

Permission granted--no charge. Please carry the following credit: Reprinted from AUDUBON, the magazine of the National Audubon Society; Copyright (c) 1972.

Thank you for your letter of request and your interest in Dr. Carr's article.

Yours truly,

Kathy Fitzpatrick

DAVID R. SEARS. M.D.
RT. 1, BOX 214-D
KAPAA, KAUAI, HI. 96748
PHONE 822-3045

Mar 26, 1973

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for the reprint of the article on the sea turtles. It is most interesting and informative. Dr. Sears will plan to circulate the information to other Sierra Club members and I will take the information to my science classes at school, hoping that the more people aware and concerned the more protection the turtles may have.

Aloha,
Wiona Sears



12-10-7

Dear Mr Balazs,

I want to thank you so very much for sending the information to me, on turtles. It was very interesting to read. I agree so very much with you and will write Mr. Sakata and Chairman of the Board of Land and Natural Resources ^{right} write away!

Mahalo and Best Wishes,

Diana Carty

Diana Carty
1440 Kalaniki St.
Honolulu, Hawaii
96821

Class - Gelid
Genus - Gelidium
Species -

May 6, 1974

Dear Mr. Balazs,

Thank you for your letter of April 20 and especially for all your effort in preserving marine turtles in Hawaiian waters.

I was a turtle fisherman for over thirty years with an approx. catch of one thousand turtles, and all was used for home consumption. Despite the fact that my family and I are heavy users of turtle meat, we favor regulation 36 with reservations. I believe that regulation 36 has not gone far enough in guaranteeing the protection of the turtles. However it will help, as the regulation is headed in the right direction. I did make some of my objections known in my testimony at both public hearings. Because regulation 36 has already passed, I will not go into detail.

I have heard from various people that you are an expert on turtles, here in Hawaii. I am enclosing a piece of sea weed that I know turtles especially favor.

I know this for a fact ^{and I} have cleaned many a ^{10. Box 818} turtles and have also cleaned ~~many~~ ^{intestines} and have noticed an abundance of this ^{red} seaweed in its gut. I have also noticed that all ~~eggs~~ ^{eggs} does not appear to develop at the same time. I notice in the years of slaughtering turtles, especially in the ^{new} months of August and September, four or five eggs are ping pong ball size or nearly so, and the rest of the egg tapers down to about one eighth inch in diameter, which shows that the eggs appear to develop one or two at a time. I have also noticed that when the female has eggs there is an abundance of green fat about one inch thick on the upper shell. While I catch turtles in my area (Paia-Kohului) and I do fish clear around Maui, I notice all large turtles are found ~~near~~ ^{only} near sandy beaches. It appears that the higher the cliffs on the shoreline, the smaller the turtles. I will not go into detail.

In the years that I've caught turtles I have learned a lot about their habits and ways. If I can be of any assistance, write me and I'll be glad to help. Aloha
Dene Silva

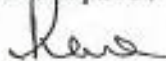
Mr. Rene Sylva
P. O. Box 218
Paia, Maui 96779

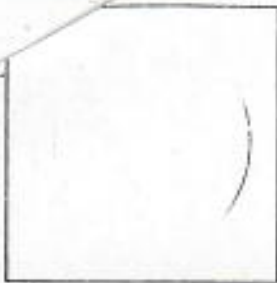
Sept 24, 1974
Paia, Maui

Dear Mr. Balazs,

In response to your questions about nesting sights here on Maui, I know of no nesting sights any where on Maui. On your second question about the metal tags of captured sea turtles by me, in all the years of almost a thousand turtles that I was involved with ~~turtles~~, none were ever captured with tags. However my last turtle caught was in 1970, when I caught five. Since then I have voluntarily stopped catching turtles and have destroyed my nets. Your third question about the hawksbill turtle. I am positive I've caught some in the past, but because there are lots of different people involved with the catching and slaughtering, I cannot recall the details. Your fourth question on tumors. Yes, I do recall catching several over the years, especially one that I caught in 1964 or 65. I remember this particular turtle because of the bad state of deterioration. We had three or four turtles that day, and I recall this huge male turtle in our net. As we brought the turtle on board our boat, it was in such a poor state, with tumors about the size of golf balls around the edges of his eyes mouth and around the edges of his shell and wings. The bottom shell was partially colapsed and badly concaved. Some of the tumors were bleeding. The turtle was still alive and I ordered the turtle thrown over board. However an old time turtle fishermen, who was also aboard and who was catching turtles since the early 1920's requested that I give him the turtle, that there was nothing wrong with it. He and his family did eat the turtle and he is still in good health today. On your last question about jigging. I'm not familar with this technique, and do not believe it was used in our area. I'm very interested in learning about further protection on Green Sea Turtles. I agree with you that the green sea turtle should become an endangered species. Please provide me with information on who and where to write and I will send testimony in favor of putting the green sea turtle on the endangered list. Thank you for all your efforts to preserve the green sea turtle.

Aloha
Rene Sylva.





UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

THE PRESIDENT

February 4, 1976

From the office of
SENATOR ANSON CHONG
STATE CAPITOL
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Ph. 548-4183

The Honorable Henry Takitani
Chairman, Senate Committee on
Higher Education
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Takitani:

SUBJECT: Supplemental Appropriation Requests Submitted
to the Director of the Department of Budget
and Finance

In response to a request made by Mrs. Iris Chung of your
staff, we are providing the following list of supplemental
budget requests submitted to the Department of Budget and
Finance.

MANOA CAMPUS

Rate Increases in Postage	\$72,092
	(3.00)
Kona Branch Experiment Station	\$75,000
	(2.00)
Termite Control Program	\$30,000
	(1.50)
Banana Research	\$35,000
Conversion of CETA Security Patrolmen to State Support	(5.00) \$56,900
	(3.50)
Waikiki Aquarium Marine Education Program	\$50,000*
	(1.50)
Cancer Center Demonstration Project	\$176,701
School of Medicine Malpractice Insurance and Space Costs	\$451,733

The Honorable Henry Takitani
Page Two
February 4, 1976

SYSTEMWIDE

State Higher Education Loan Program	\$275,000*
College Work-Study Program	\$111,700

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Intercollegiate Athletic Program for the Community Colleges	\$55,388
Occupational Safety and Health Program - Honolulu Community College	(1.00) \$33,554

In addition to the above, three other supplemental requests were submitted and supported, but we felt that they would be more appropriately categorized and funded under some other non-higher education program or department as indicated below:




1. Makahiki Kai (Marine Affairs Coordinator) \$38,500*
2. Green Turtle Study (Department of Land & Natural Resources) (.50)
\$16,650
3. Research on Forage & Reproductive Problems of Dairy Cattle (Department of Agriculture) (4.50)
\$250,000

*Included in Governor's operating budget supplemental request.

As you know, there were several supplemental appropriations made this fiscal year to the University to conduct feasibility and other types of studies. We indicated to the Director of Finance that pending the completion and evaluation of these studies, additional supplemental requests were a possibility.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to call me or my staff.

Sincerely,


Fujio Matsuda

JOHN T. USHIMA
PRESIDENT

DUKE T. KAWASAKI
VICE PRESIDENT

DONALD O. H. CHING
MAJORITY LEADER

ANSON CHONG
STANLEY I. HARA
GEORGE H. TOYOFUKU
ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADERS

ROBERT S. TAIRA
MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

JOHN J. HULTEN
DENNIS O. CONNOR
MAMORU YAMASAKI
ASST. MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

FRANCIS A. WONG
MAJORITY POLICY LEADER

FIRST DISTRICT
STANLEY I. HARA
RICHARD HENDERSON
JOHN T. USHIMA

SECOND DISTRICT
HENRY TAKITANI
MAMORU YAMASAKI

THIRD DISTRICT
D. G. ANDERSON
MARY GEORGE
JOHN J. HULTEN

FOURTH DISTRICT
DONALD O. H. CHING
JOSEPH T. KUNDA
FRANCIS A. WONG
KATSY K. YOUNG

FIFTH DISTRICT
DUKE T. KAWASAKI
ROBERT S. TAIRA
RICHARD S. H. WONG
T. C. YIM

SIXTH DISTRICT
ANSON CHONG
JEAN BAGANO KING
JOHN LEOPOLD
WAGSWORTH YEE

SEVENTH DISTRICT
DONALD S. NISHIMURA
DENNIS O'CONNOR
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
PATRICIA SAFF
W. BUDDY SOARES

EIGHTH DISTRICT
GEORGE H. TOYOFUKU

SEICHI HIRAI
CLERK

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



March 1, 1976

Dr. Fujio Matsuda
President
University of Hawaii
Bachman Hall 207
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Dr. Matsuda:

Thank you for your letter of February 17th in response to my letter of January 26th about the non-release of funds for the green turtle study.

It's nice to know that the non-release is not based on any disagreement on the merits of conducting the study.

I'm a bit puzzled, however, by your statement that you're "reluctant to initiate a study requiring three years to complete without some assurance that appropriations and funding for the next fiscal year would be available."

The \$50,000 appropriated specifically was for a three year study; indeed because of the nature of the project, it would be desirable to expend the requested amount over a three year period.

It is important that the money be released because the appropriation will lapse the end of June.

Recently Dr. Craven, while testifying before the Economic Development Committee, stated that he had urged you, both in his capacity as Marine Affairs Coordinator and as Dean of Marine Affairs, to get the funds for this study released.

The Aquarium matter which Dr. Craven was testifying on was for \$150,000 over and above the money already

Dr. Fujio Matsuda
March 1, 1976
Page 2

requested in the Supplemental Budget for the Aquarium. \$90,000 of that money would be for a sea turtle display pool.

I asked Dr. Craven whether he felt that \$90,000 for the pool was more important than \$50,000 for a study which would help determine whether there were going to be green turtles around to be in a display.

He said that in a world in which only one would be possible-- the pool or the study-- he would certainly choose the study, although he then went on to stress the educational importance of the pool.

I can understand the extreme financial constraints you find yourself under, given the \$3.8 million cut, and the tug and pull there is for every dollar -- but this is a project that has a definite crucial time factor in it, because if we wait too long there may not be any of these creatures around to study, much less to put into pools. May I once again urge, as urgently as I can, the prompt release of these funds.

With all good wishes,

Jean King

JEAN KING
Chairman
Committee on Ecology, Environment and Recreation

JK:lr

Mrs. Lillian Uyeda

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
HONOWAI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
84-600 HONOWAI STREET
WAIPAHU, HAWAII 96797

Tuesday
Nov. 14th

8:15 AM



*Mr. George Balogh - Marine Biologist
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe - 96744*

Tell about C.I
my ^{representative}
Aquaculture

Show slides
on turtles

show feed

ask questions

Honowai School
94-600 Honowai St.
Waipohu - 96797
Oct. 4, 1973

Dear Mr. Balaga,

You probably remember visiting our class last year. Well, I gave the same newspaper assignment this year, and Charisse Canne and Stuart Miyasato chose you.

I am hoping that you would visit us again this year. We'd like to hear more about your turtles. If you can visit us, please call me at school - at 6714025 - or at home - 4557785. If you cannot visit us, Charisse and Stuart will be happy with a short note from you.

Thank you.

(Mrs.) Lillian Uyeda
Rm. 4-6, Rm. D-2

Thursday
Oct 25th

10:45
Farrington Hwy to Sunset
IN Waipohu
3 blocks
up to
Honowai School

Take slides -
projector -
B/K and wts
for class

Dear George Balazs,

My name is Stuart Miyasato
and I go to Honowai
Elem. School. I am in
the 5th grade.

How much eggs can one
turtle lay?

What does a turtle eat?

How small is a baby
turtle?

Stuart Miyasato

94-600 Honowai St
Waipahu HI 96797

Oct. 3, 1973

Dear, Mr George Balazs

My name is Charisse Canne
I am 9 years old I go to
Honowai Elem. School I am in the
4th grade I stay with 5th and 6th
grades in my class room I am in
team (4) I wrote to you to
tell you that I have an assignment
to do each month to write to
someone that is in the newspaper
that writes an article about them
and I picked you and I saw your turtles
and you in the newspaper so can you
come to my class and go to the office
please send a letter for any
notice if you can come or not. I have
a question for you why did you
bring turtles back to Hawaii?
Well It's BYE NOW

Sincerely
Charisse
Canne

P.S Please write

soon thank you!

Former director of Waikiki Aquarium dies

BY HAROLD MORSE
Star-Bulletin

Spencer W. Tinker, former director of the Waikiki Aquarium and zoologist, teacher and writer, died yesterday in Maunalani Nursing Center. He was 90.

That he had a fish named for him symbolizes his impact in marine research.

"The Tinker's butterflyfish was named in his honor," said Bruce Carlson, present Waikiki Aquarium director. "It's a very strikingly beautiful butterflyfish and highly valued. It's found here in the Hawaiian Islands, but it's found in other Pacific Islands too, but only in deep water."

"An era has passed," Carlson said. "It's very interesting that the aquarium has just celebrated its 95th anniversary, and Spencer Tinker was the director a good



Spencer W. Tinker

had been director of the old aquarium that opened in 1904, also in Kapiolani Park, Carlson said.

Born in Anamoose, N.D., Tinker graduated from the University of Washington in 1931 and came to the University of Hawaii in 1932 as a teaching fellow in the zoology department. In 1934 he received a

third of that period. He was real instrumental in building the present Waikiki Aquarium."

The aquarium was constructed in 1954 and opened in 1955. Before that, Tinker

master's in zoology and remained at UH, serving as an instructor for one year in zoology and five years in education.

He became director of the Waikiki Aquarium in 1940, later serving in the Army quartermaster corps from 1941 to 1946, rising to the rank of captain.

An author, his works included "Animals of Hawaii," 1938 and 1941 editions; "Stories of Hawaiian Animals for Boys and Girls," 1940; "Hawaiian Fishes," 1944; "Pacific Sea Shells," 1952 and 1958 editions; "Pacific Crustacea," 1965; "Sharks and Rays of Hawaii," 1972; "Fishes of Hawaii," 1978 - the definitive work on Hawaii fish species; and "Whales of the World," 1968.

He is survived by his wife, Gwen; son, George; and two grandchildren.

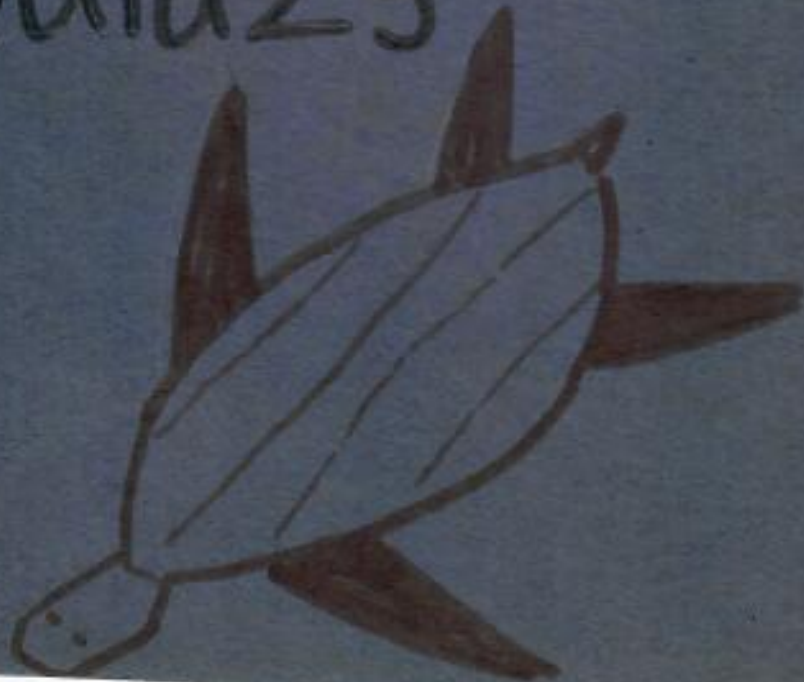
A6

4-10-77
HSB

TO:



Mr. George
Balazs



Mr. 4-5-6, Rm. D-2
Honowai Elem. School
94-600 Honowai St.
Waipahu - 96797



> Thank you Mr. Babaz
> Thank very much
> for coming to our
> class to talk to us
> about your job with
> sea turtles. It
> was very interesting
> to me. I liked your
> slides on turtles.

> Your Friends
> Ershel Julian

Dear Balabs

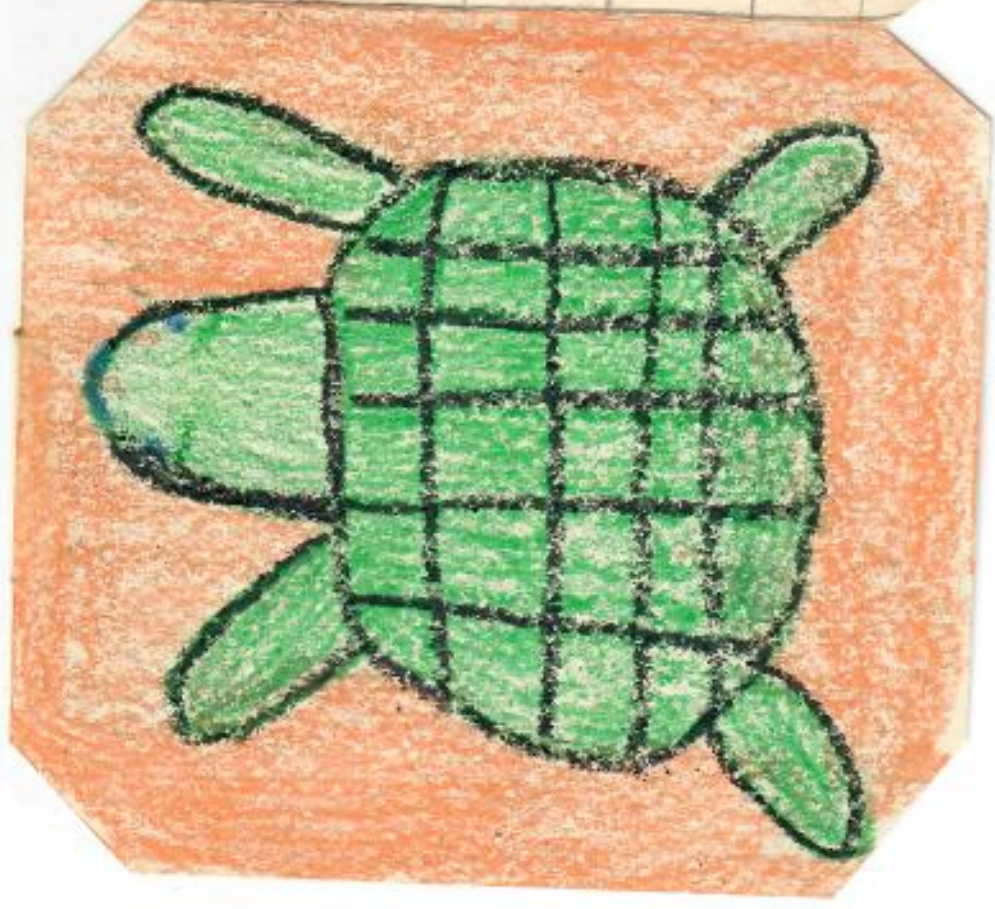
thanks you for every

thing we had so much

fun. I hope you

come again.

always Kristina K.



THANK

YOU

for coming.



Thank
you
for
coming
Mr. Bala



Thank you Mr. Babaz

Thank very much
for coming to our
class to talk to us
about your job with
sea turtles. It
was very interesting
to me. I liked your
slides on turtles.

Your Friend
Ershel Julian

Dear Mr. Bala,

We enjoyed your films and slides on
the turtles and the other animals. The
class and I really enjoyed and learned a
lot about the different kinds of turtles
and octopi and shrimp.

Thank you for taking time out from
your work to come to our school.

Yours truly,

Alan Suqita



Dear Mr Balazs

Thank you so much for coming
to our class. We all enjoyed
your slides and your speech

Thank you again

Gail Naito

Alan Sugita
Sept 11, 1971

Lang

Dear Mr. George Balazs:

I read in the newspaper that you're helping to hatch turtle eggs here at Coconut Island. Are you planning to raise the turtles to eat? How long does it take a baby turtle to grow to the size that we can eat them? Do the turtles eat only vegetables or do they eat meat too. Do they still have the disease that can kill people? If they have that disease and we eat the turtle, can we die.

My name is Alan Sugita and I am in the 6th grade at Honouai elem school in Waiapala. My reading teacher, Mrs Uyeda has assigned us to writing and asking people if you would be able to come to our school to tell us more about it.

Sincerely,

Alan Sugita



TURTLE TRANSPLANT—George Balazs examines a new batch of sea turtle hatchlings brought in from French Frigate Shoals for rearing at Coconut Island.—Photo by Warren Roll.

Noise

By Robert Barr
Associated Press Writer

University of Hawaii marine biologist George Balazs says he's puzzled, but undaunted, after hatching only eight green sea turtles from about 230 eggs.

Balazs transplanted three nests of turtle eggs from the French Frigate Shoals to Coconut Island, and two of the nests were not fertile.

What baffles Balazs is that the 72 eggs in the third nest which did not hatch showed development from four days to ready-to-hatch.

"One would think they would all be in the same stage," Balazs said, "instead of dying all along the way.

"What really bewilders me is that some who were ready to hatch didn't try to peck out."

THE COAST GUARD came to the rescue, however, by bringing in 123 hatchlings from the remote nesting

Could Hamper

grounds, and Balazs is proceeding with his experiments on what the young turtles eat.

His research aims to open the way for commercial raising of the tasty turtles. There are plans to transfer more clutches of eggs to Coconut Island for incubation.

Balazs said the development of the eggs might have been hampered during the five days it took to move them to Honolulu. He said future nests will be moved in one day, and will be transported whole—sand and all.

"I'd like to tie this in with

the jets at Kaneohe." Balazs said of his unhatched eggs. He said he can't prove a link, but "the hatchlings started kicking around to beat the band" whenever military jets flew over.

Balazs planted microphones in each nest to monitor the turtles' development.

THE HATCHLINGS—weighing one ounce and measuring two inches long—have moved into a Marine campus laboratory, where control groups are maintained in vials.

Sea Turtle Hatching

amounts of protein and calories.

Balazs said biologists know little about the first year of the green sea turtle's life, or even how long it takes a turtle to grow to "platter size"—150 pounds.

Some literature suggests

the turtles are meat-eaters during the first year but Balazs said most of his subjects are thriving on a vegetarian diet. A few are fed meat.

Although disappointed by the few eggs which hatched, Balazs said the turtles fare

worse in the wild. Half the eggs normally hatch, but less than one per cent of the hatchlings reach maturity.

"They are picked up by birds, or eaten by crabs and fish," Balazs said. "It's amazing they've made it this long."

Cherian Fecen (Miss)

Applied Ecology

Box 26

Woden A.C.T. 2606

Sea Turtle
and alligator
Form - Aust.

Western Samoa turns turtle

A green turtle is the subject of Western Samoa's new \$2 definitive stamp which was released on June 18, according to Nelson Eustis of Adelaide, Australia.



The green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) is one of the most common species found in Samoan waters. Other species of turtles found in the Pacific area are the trunkback (or leatherback), ridley, loggerhead and hawksbill. Large male green turtles may weigh up to 300 pounds, but they are only lightweights compared with the giant trunkbacks which may top the scales at 3,000 pounds.

Although in most of the oceans of the world turtles have been slaughtered for hundreds of years, it is only in the past fifty years that they have diminished so quickly that a general international alarm has been sounded.

In Samoa when a turtle (Samoan "laumel") is caught by the villagers, it should be given to the chiefs who will make the decisions as to its disposal.

For a feast the turtle is prepared for cooking by the removal of the intestines, heart and other organs. The turtle is then laid on its back, filled with hot rocks and cooked in an earth oven ("umu"). The shell of the turtle makes a suitable cooking container.

After the turtle is taken from the umu, the hot rocks are re-

moved so that the juice which has collected in the shell may be drunk by the chiefs.

If the turtle is ceremoniously divided, the head goes to the high chief, the forequarters to the talking chief, the hindquarters to the taupou (village maiden, usually a chief's daughter), and the back to the young men of the village who caught and prepared the turtle.

The stamp was designed by Waddington Studios and lithographed by the House of Questa on Kava Bowl watermarked paper. Each sheet contains 25 stamps.

The zoo islands

Canary, Walrus and Otter Islands

By Nehemiah Ames

Las Canarias! Two Spanish words that convey mental visions of beauty in a variety of ways. Las Canarias can mean the Canary Islands, its native girls or the much-appreciated song-birds native to these islands that are now brightening lives of people in millions of homes the world over.

Strange as it may seem, these islands were not named for the canary birds, but the birds were named after the islands. The islands were named for another type of creature, the dog!



This goes back to the days of the Romans two millenniums ago. They had learned of the islands from Mauritania's King Juba in 40 B.C. It was Pliny who is credited with having first written the name "Canaria," derived from "canis," the Latin word for dog. Today, statues of these dogs can be seen in Grand Canary's capital, Las Palmas, in the Plaza of Santa Ana, between the cathedral and city hall.

While books could be written about these fascinating islands, today I'll share just a few highlights with you. Located in the Atlantic Ocean, less than a hundred miles off the African coast

Otter Island, once home of the North Pacific fur seal recently portrayed on one of the 8c US Wildlife Conservation stamps, is about one-half mile long and less than half that in width. It is located four miles southwest of St. Paul Island. There is no fresh water on the island but there is



a small lake of impure water which lies close to the northern shore. The highest point of the island is 285 feet at its west end.

During the Russian ownership of Alaska and the Pribilof Islands, many sea otter and northern fur seal were harvested from Otter Island. St. Paul and St. George Islands still have the largest fur seal rookeries in the Northern Hemisphere. The Russians put men ashore for the sole purpose of harvesting animals, mainly fur seals.

Just before the turn of the century, under US ownership, agents of the Treasury Department assigned to St. Paul Island dispatched crews of men to Otter Is. to harass the fur seals with the intent they would come ashore on St. Paul. To their dismay the seals would return from the sea to again haul up on the shore of Otter Is.

In 1909 Theodore Roosevelt issued an Executive Order proclaiming Walrus and Otter Islands as a federal reservation for the protection of native birds, and in 1910 it became law. Sea birds, Arctic fox, hair seal and Steller sea lions now frequent Otter Island. Limited visits are made to

the islands only for scientific studies.

Walrus Island, unlike Otter Island which is grass covered, is a mere low ledge of lava, and flat capped. It is just above the wash of the Bering Sea waves. During winter storms the seas will break over the island. Walrus Island is less than one-quarter of a mile long, and under one hundred yards wide. It lies 12 miles to the east of St. Paul Island and is the breeding ground for thousands of sea birds which lay their eggs on the polished lava flats and ledges. The island is not visited by fur seals although a few sea lions do breed on the island. Years ago male walrus did frequent the island in the summer. The little islet was seldom visited except in the egg season, to gather waterfowl eggs. This is no longer practiced. Periodically research groups have tagged a number of sea lion pups for mortality and migration studies.

Excellent references are Henry W. Elliott, "Seal Islands of Alaska," Special Bulletin 176 (Government Printing Office) dated 1882, and David Starr Jordan, "Seal and Salmon Fisheries," Vol. I and III dated 1893. If it is possible to borrow these rare volumes through a library loan exchange program, you will find hours of enjoyable reading.

My gratitude is expressed to William Peck of the Pribilof Islands Program and M. C. Stepetin of St. Paul Island for their interesting letters which I have shared with you in this article. Next time scientists visit Walrus or Otter Island, I would be delighted if one of them would send me an autographed envelope from there showing the dates of their visit. It could be taken back to the post office on St. Paul Island in the Pribilofs and mailed to me from there.

Nehemiah Ames
P.O. Box 274
Gibraltar (Europe)

and some 700 miles south of Gibraltar, the group contains seven principal islands, all of volcanic origin. The two largest, Tenerife (30 by 60 miles) and Grand Canary (30 by 40) hold some three-quarters of the population of 1,228,613.

Tenerife is where the snow-capped peak of Mount Teide, over 12,000 feet high, is located. A view of this mountain is seen on the stamp illustrating this article.

Grand Canary Island offers within its shores the contrasts of a continent. It has in fact been termed "a continent in miniature." Twenty minutes from the modern shopping street of Las Palmas, one can be in the subtropical Angostura Valley. It is obvious that here is found some of the island's most fertile soil for in the distance of only three or four miles is to be seen a great variety of plant life ranging from citrus, bananas, potatoes, tomatoes and corn to pine trees, eucalyptus, cactus and hundreds of others. All this with only seven inches of annual rainfall!

Within 40 minutes one can stand atop the mountain of Araces, surveying a mammoth textured carpet of banana trees. In two hours one can be surrounded by the monstrously unreal and contorted monoliths of Tejeda. One could easily imagine them as a colony of once animated rocks that have been suddenly petrified at the height of their frenzy. No wonder this has been described as the "petrified storm."

At the extreme south of the island the landscape is like the Sahara Desert. Towering dunes of golden sand stretch for several miles with an oasis and palm trees thrown in for good measure. The pure sand found here as well as at two other beaches on Grand Canary is a rarity on volcanic islands.

Walrus and Otter Islands

Keep off! You are prohibited from visiting these islands unless you have special prior permission! Both of these islands in the Pribilof Islands of the Bering Sea have a most interesting history but with little human activity on the islands themselves. It seems that no men have ever lived on them on a year-round basis.

May this holiday season bring
more wisdom to the way we
look at the world and more love
to the way we live in it.

Pat

Kim

Cindy

Jim Ell

Seasons Greetings!

from all of us at
Caribbean Conservation Corporation

[Handwritten flourish]

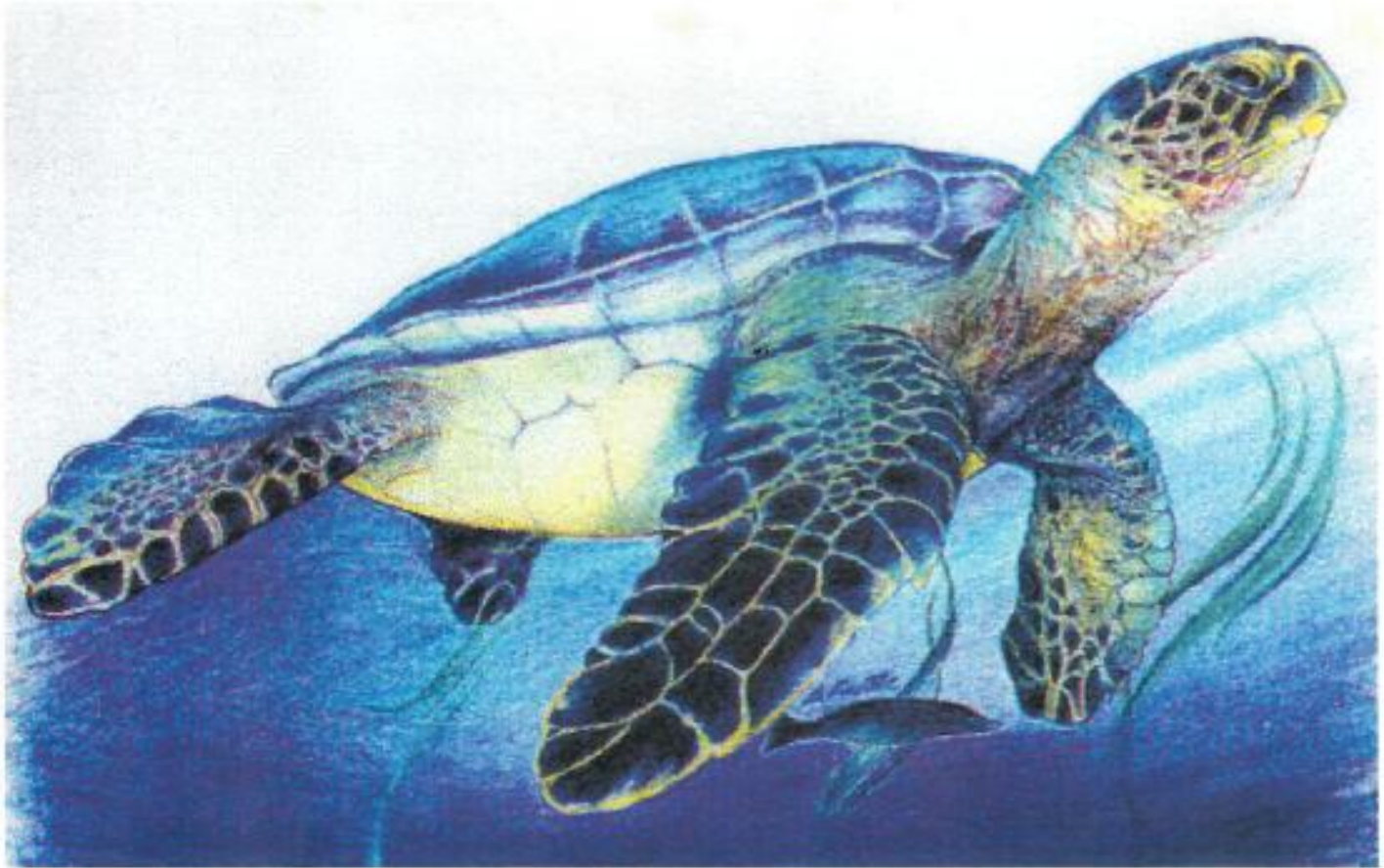
Dave

Dan



Sea Turtle Artwork by Shelly Castle
Copyright Castlegraphics
(941) 936-8402

Founded in 1959, Caribbean Conservation Corporation is a non-profit organization dedicated to ensuring the survival of sea turtles through research, education, advocacy and protection of natural habitats upon which they depend.



TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 2000

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

● A-10

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Many to thank for turtle population

Mahalo for your Dec. 20 feature, "Green turtles making rally." Indeed, they are! In the last three decades, these splendid animals — known as "honu" — have been pulled from the brink of extinction to a point where they now greet the next century in much greater numbers.

True, the honu still struggle with Fibropapilloma tumors but we're encouraged by the advances made in understanding the disease over the last decade.

Much of this world-class research was conducted right in the islands.

We wish to thank George Balazs of the National Marine Fisheries Service for the expertise and dedication he brings to the honu.

Mahalo also to the dedicated researchers and volunteers who've assisted him in this recovery vision.

Lastly, a special mahalo to the people of Hawaii. That their waters are graced with so many friendly turtles is the direct result of the aloha spirit.

Ursula Keuper-Bennett
Peter Bennett

MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA
VIA THE INTERNET

ERIC KUHN
1933 BELL ST #84
SAC, CA 95825

DR. BALAZS,

JUST WANTED TO SAY "HI", AND
HOPE EVERYTHING IS GOING ALRIGHT WITH
THE SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION. ALSO I
READ YOUR ARTICLE ON FIBRO-PAPILLOMA
TUMOURS IN TURTLE TRAX. IT MADE
SAD TO HERE ABOUT WHAT IS HAPPENING TO
THE SEA TURTLES. WELL, IT'S GETTING LATE
NOW I HAVE TO GET UP EARLY AND GO TO
WORK

ERIC

P.S.
THANK YOU FOR THE INFO. ON THE SEATURTLES.

930004

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Hawksbill Turtle

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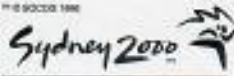
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Fisheries Center Honolulu Laboratory
2570 Dole St. • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2396

January 14, 1991

F/SWC2:GHB:JEG
COOP-7L.GHB

Mr. Alika Cooper
Golden Courie Complex Ltd.
P. O. Box 128
Deuba, Fiji

Dear Mr. Cooper

Kitty Simonds of the WPRFMC has been kind enough to provide me with your current mailing address in Fiji.

I wanted to write to you about the occurrence of tumors, called fibropapillomas, in Hawaiian honu (green sea turtles, *Chelonia mydas*). As you may have heard, this tumor disease has now reached epidemic proportions in Hawaiian honu, as well as in other green sea turtles at several sites in Florida and elsewhere. The tumors can grow rapidly to massive sizes, often covering over the turtle's eyes, throat, and flippers. Every week we have one or more turtles dead or nearly dead, covered with tumors, washing ashore in Hawaii. The situation has continued to worsen each year for the past five years, especially in Kaneohe Bay and along the south shore of Molokai (Palaau to Kawela). I have enclosed an assortment of articles about this serious disease phenomenon which I felt you would find interesting.

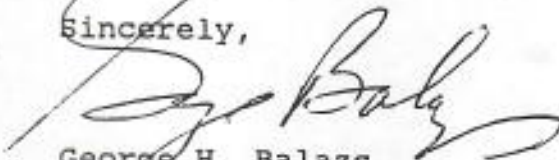
Based on historical records at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC, it is my understanding that you encountered and captured green sea turtles with tumors in Hawaii during the late 1960s. Your experience may be one of the earliest documentations we have for this disease in Hawaii. I believe you first started to capture turtles in the early 1950s. When and where was the first time you recall seeing a tumor on a turtle? What percentage of the turtles had this disease once you started to notice it? For example, at present 65% (79) of the 121 turtles we captured and tagged in Kaneohe Bay during 1989-90 had the disease.

I realize that in the past years we have had many differences of opinion on matters pertaining to Hawaiian honu. However, I feel certain that we share a common view in wanting these turtles to be healthy in all respects. Epidemic proportions of sick turtles can have serious negative impacts to the turtle population, and also may be indicative of some greater problem in the marine environment. I therefore am hoping that you will write to me at



your earliest opportunity to describe what you know of this disease from past years of catching turtles in Hawaii. Thank you very much for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. H. Balazs", written in dark ink.

George H. Balazs
Zoologist



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Fisheries Center Honolulu Laboratory
2570 Dole St. • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2396

January 14, 1991

F/SWC2:GHB:JEG
COOP-7L.GHB

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Golden Courie Complex Ltd.
P. O. Box 128
Deuba, Fiji

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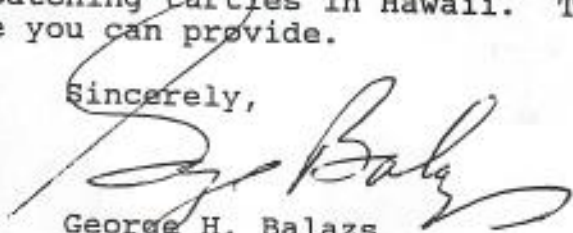
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Sincerely,



George H. Balazs
Zoologist

270 ON
COMPLEX LTD
P.O. BOX ~~100~~ BOX 123
DEUBA, FIJI

Jan 2, 1994

Att. Balazs;
Phone 450194
FAX (679) 450434

I want you to know that I have always been upset with you and W.M.F.S, for you always have and will continue to treat us Hawaiians as second class citizens. I don't think W.M.F.S has a Hawaiian working for them; since we are 20% in population in Hawaii, you should have 20% Hawaiians working for you - this shows how America treats us, as indigenous people - especially W.M.F.S -

You should know I still believe in our Hawaiian Gods, Kane, Ika, and Kanaloa, and still pray to them, for these are my ancestral Gods. There are many of us who do so. When you stopped indigenous people from using turtle for their religious rights, that was out of line. Even under the Freedom of Religion act of 1978, you were out of line and still are.

When I left Hawaii in 1985, the turtle population was stable. They were enough turtles so the indigenous people could have had a few for their religious rights. You have no track record, you haven't the years of knowledge, methods, moon phases, time of year, seasons, and the hundreds of years of experience that I have passed down from my ancestors.

My family had large acres in Fish po in Pearl Harbor. Before the war we

used turtles both for food and to keep
some of our fish ponds free of grass, weeds,
mangrove, etc. We never used the turtles
caught in our konohiki from Pearl River
to Fort Weaver, inside Pearl Harbor.

We caught our turtles, by the shark
pen at Fort Kamehameha and across the
Pearl Harbor channel from Weaver. Every
thing under 20 lbs was let go. We ate
the males, the females usually used for
weed control and to stake up the ponds.
Every few years, while catching the males
in the kupa season - Dec to March, we would
let the turtles go and re stock them with
new turtles. These conditions were good, fat.

I can remember prior to the war, 1938,
1940 we did catch a few turtles which had this
string cancer, as it was referred to then.
My Grandfather was a doctor, M.D. - He, at
that time, said this was a type of string
cancer and not to eat them."

Dec. 1941 Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, our
total property was taken from us, our fish
ponds, homes, and the complex. We have never
been paid for our Pearl River konohiki -

We moved to Hilo, Hawaii, where I lived
most of the time and was the student of the
strongest kahuna lapaau - a man named
Jack Wainaku. He was a police man and a
fisherman, turtle fisherman. We caught turtles
from the break water to Pu'uake. I saw a few
turtles with string cancer, caught by the
Waialua River, but not many - I think two.

Spent about of '42, '43 in Waipio Valley with my kahu, Sam Kakaikua hui. In those days at Waipio or Waimanu, if you wanted a turtle, you could go to the right hand side of either valley before dark, you could grab a turtle in waist deep water. The turtles there, smell of Lepoa Lima. They feed in the big surf areas.

In the beginning of summer I would ride from Waipio to Kawahae on my mule, sheep by the water hole were dog service station is now. In Kauhaoa. Waiuwa hini, the historian for King Kapaekapa, would ride with me to Keahou & up to Kainaliu. Turtle was part of our diet & used as with Jack. Kakaikua hui for religious rights. I saw no string canes in the Kona & Kawahae waters.

When I returned from Guada Canal, the Solomon Is, New Hebrides, Noumea, were our head quarters ~~was~~ ^{was}, Gilbert, the Philippines and Japan. as a diver for Gen. MacArthur. I finished college & fished. I also was in the Korean war.

I fished all the Hawaiian Is except Kauai, Niihau - I dove, sometimes eight to ten hours a day, I studied, I learned many turtle grounds - From '45 to 1955, I probably caught more turtles than any living man in Hawaii. I never killed any turtle under 150 to 200 LBS. Often I caught up to 200 mature turtles in 3 to 4 days of fishing.

The turtle is like a dove, you ~~should~~ ^{should} not catch him going to feed, but when he returns. The largest turtles come from Oahu, Molokai, Maui & Hawaii - Lanai has lots of small turtles. In Honolulu, the turtles

4.
are few. The Leeward Islands have
a fairly large breeding stock, but since
the breed every two or 3 years, it is hard
to determine the number of breeding
females. They also breed in the main
Hawaiian Island, or should I say Lay.

I notice a continuous string cancer
growth since the mid 50's - in areas of
fresh water bays - Kihoe Lagoon, Kaneohe bay,
Kahala harbor, Hilo Harbor. It seems after
the sewer systems were taking out of
use, this string cancer increased greatly.
I believe it is some kind of a pollution
in heavy ^{human} populated areas, but what, I
don't know. Kahala is very heavy in ~~arsenic~~ ^{arsenic}.

I have been sending this string cancer
growth to Germany, England, France, to my
friend Tok Couston, the Smithsonian Inst. etc.
I sent many samples to the Smithsonian
Institute and under ~~see~~ see War Fair, for
both were conserved. I did not fish
turtles except for our religious rights, to
eat from 1956 to 1965 -

In 1965 or 1966 I had a mullet study
for Oceanic Institute, also the ^{state} shark contract
for four years - a Rockefeller Foundation
shark contract at Kaula also.

Dr John Henrickson, Director of
Oceanic Institute, heard from cousin Gilbert
that I knew about turtles. John spent
a lot of ^{time} with me working on turtles.
It was ^{obvious} ~~obvious~~ that the turtle problem had
to be addressed in...

We wrote a good project to catch and tag turtles in all the 8 main Hawaiian Islands, in the summer work the leeward islands, mainly French Frigate Shoals - Due to the increase of the string cancer, we both felt this was good timing.

The main thing, with my past records and our five year tagging program, we could come up with proper numbers to learn what the population was, was it endangered, ~~etc~~ was it stable, were was it.

You know what happened, W.M.K.S., reviewed it, we wrote our project, got alot of money to run the program, tagged 5 turtles at French Frigate Shoals and that was it. I have had several projects stolen and misused.

I had all my back records, all the equipment, the boats, skiffs, nets etc, with John being the worlds #1 authority on turtles, we would have learned if the turtle was an endangered animal in ~~how~~ the Hawaiian archipelago or not.

With the Mickey Mouse program you guys are running, who knows - what is your base line, what is your track record ??? what is your credibility - ?

In Fiji, there have been two turtles found with Hawaii tag on them.

One of the reasons I left Hawaii was due to the over number of traps,

the continuous prejudice toward my people,
to see my people be used as second
class citizens. It gets worse yearly -

Seeing W.M.F.s putting their standards
on our people - trying to take our indigenous
Rights away is ridiculous - For we have
never been included in making any
decision, never been asked, just told. You
guys say I think, if, but where is your
track record, what credibility do you have - ?

I feel if John Henrickson and I
had got funded and carried out our
trustee project, you would have a strong
base line, good credibility. But you have none.

It reminds me of the Native Hawaiian
indigenous right that ex W.M.F.s. Rob Urpion
and two other hooks put together, it is
~~prejudice~~^{prejudice}, one sided, there is no way I can
accept that negative report that is very, very
one sided. Read it, what do you think?

I just saw a ^{actual} movie called Blood
on wheels about a ~~political~~ case of a navy
officers wife, another called Hawaiian boy
mitchell, ~~about~~ - you should take the time and
see these videos - , sit back, for I'm sure none
of you realize what you are doing, maybe then
you might understand our side. This

prejudice still exist. When I was 19 years, I was
a 65.12 - Also educated, Higher Education
If you want to keep me posted on your
trustee situation, I would appreciate it.

Alalo I mi loa kulanu.

115. As I evaluate the situation, it seems that Kihue Lagoon, Kahala Harbor area, Hilo Harbor, and Kaneohe Bay are the places where the turtles are most affected.

I don't believe the Red Limu from Kaneohe Bay is the problem. For 200 years boats have come to our islands with all kind of Limu on their hulls. Haven't found any Fluke, thought might be that dredged harbor might be the key, but Kawaihau does not affect the turtles. So it is something in the large population around the above harbors.

A water testing program should be set up in all harbors to learn what is different over a long period of time between the affected harbors and the others. Testing should be taken at 10⁺ different locations and depths - where the turtles feed and sleep during the day, outlets of water into the harbors, etc.

I did all the water testing for years for Kennedy Engineering out of S.F. for the water pollution of all the mills and stream run of for the HSPA study, starting from about 1966 to 1968 or so. This was a Confidential Report, paid for by the H.S.P.A., so I'm not sure if you can get a copy. I have a copy, but since I left Hawaii my kids probably disposed of it. I think it was called water quality studies of the Sugar Industry in Hawaii ~~for~~ HSPA - by Kennedy Engineering - San Francisco - Calif.

We did all the harbors, including
Kihue Lagoon - Hilo Harbor - Kahala Harbor - Kaneohe Bay

is turtle lagoon.

Yelps

There were some places very high in arsenic. Kalia harbor, Hilo harbor, ~~half way between Lahaina~~ Olowalu half way to Lahaina on main - we tested every stream, every out let of water, for years, up to 100 fathom of shore from Hawaii.

The sugar plantations used a arsenic base spray to control weeds and grass in the sugar cane fields up to the early 1960 - over 100 years - it was called Denite a herbicide, that was ~~used~~ ^{discontinued} in the early 60s - arsenic is a base that does not break down, it remains in the soil and eventually ~~ends~~ ^{ends} up in the ocean there is also natural arsenic in the soil. The crabs ^{lobster} seems to have a higher % of arsenic than fish, this is why we arsenic count is high, like Kalia and Hilo, many people get hives - when eating crab, lobster etc. the squid is high in arsenic - also.

I don't believe arsenic is a problem with the turtle, I think population. Chemicals might be a part of it, what types are questionable -

I have never caught a turtle with the string ~~and~~ cancer on Mokuai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, from Puna to Waipio on Hawaii - the leeward islands

Internal sicknesses later I will address - we as Hawaiians use everything of the turtle except the head. Alika

W. L. L.

Mr. Rene Sylva
P. O. Box 218
Paia, Maui 96779

Sept 24, 1974
Paia, Maui

Dear Mr. Balazs,

In response to your questions about nesting sights here on Maui, I know of no nesting sights any where on Maui. On your second question about the metal tags of captured sea turtles by me, in all the years of almost a thousand turtles that I was involved with ~~tags~~, none were ever captured with tags. However my last turtle caught was in 1970, when I caught five. Since then I have voluntarily stopped catching turtles and have destroyed my nets. Your third question about the hawksbill turtle. I am positive I've caught some in the past, but because there are lots of different people involved with the catching and slaughtering, I cannot recall the details. Your fourth question on tumors. Yes, I do recall catching several over the years, especially one that I caught in 1964 or 65. I remember this particular turtle because of the bad state of deterioration. We had three or four turtles that day, and I recall this huge male turtle in our net. As we brought the turtle on board our boat, it was in such a poor state, with tumors about the size of golf balls around the edges of his eyes mouth and around the edges of his shell and wings. The bottom shell was partially collapsed and badly concaved. Some of the tumors were bleeding. The turtle was still alive and I ordered the turtle thrown over board. However an old time turtle fishermen, who was also aboard and who was catching turtles since the early 1920's requested that I give him the turtle, that there was nothing wrong with it. He and his family did eat the turtle and he is still in good health today. On your last question about jigging. I'm not familiar with this technique, and do not believe it was used in our area. I'm very interested in learning about further protection on Green Sea Turtles. I agree with you that the green sea turtle should become an endangered species. Please provide me with information on who and where to write and I will send testimony in favor of putting the green sea turtle on the endangered list. Thank you for all your efforts to preserve the green sea turtle.

Aloha
Rene Sylva.

Rene

Class - Gelid
Genus - Gelidium
Species -

May 6, 1974

Dear Mr. Balazs,

Thank you for your letter of April 20 and especially for all your effort in preserving marine turtles in Hawaiian waters.

I was a turtle fisherman for over thirty years with an approx. catch of one thousand turtles, and all was used for home consumption. Despite the fact that my family and I are heavy users of turtle meat, we favor regulation 36 with reservations. I believe that regulation 36 has not gone far enough in guaranteeing the protection of the turtles. However it will help, as the regulation is headed in the right direction. I did make some of my objections known in my testimony at both public hearings. Because regulation 36 has already passed, I will not go into detail.

I have heard from various people that you are an expert on turtles, here in Hawaii. I am enclosing a piece of sea weed that I know turtles especially favor.

I know this for a fact ^{and} have cleaned many a turtle ^{and} have also cleaned ~~many~~ intestines and have noticed an abundance of this ^{red} seaweed in its gut. I have also noticed that all ~~the~~ ^{the} eggs ^{do not} appear to develop at the same time. I notice in the years of slaughtering turtles, especially in the months of Aug. and September, four or five eggs are ping pong ball size or nearly so, and the rest of the eggs taper down to about one eighth inch in diameter, which shows that the eggs appear to develop one or two at a time. I have also noticed that when the female has eggs there is an abundance of green fat, about one inch thick on the upper shell. While I catch turtles in my area (Paia-Kahului) and I do fish clear around Maui, I notice all large turtles are found ~~near~~ only near sandy beaches. It appears that the higher the cliffs on the shoreline, the smaller the turtles.

In the years that I've caught turtles I have learned a lot about their habits and ways. If I can be of any assistance, write me and I'll be glad to help. Aloha
Rene Sylva

Rene Sylva

P.O. Box 218

Paia, Maui 96779

Mamuwai

Waiwai eok

> MAX

I know this for a fact
 have observed many a
 have also observed
 and have noticed an abundance
 of this species in its
 also noticed that all
 appear to be large at the
 I notice in the years of
 turtles, especially in the
 of Chap. and Septembar,
 eggs are being found
 nearly so, and the rest of the
 eggs larger than about one
 inch in diameter, which
 the egg appear to be large
 but at a time. I have also
 that when the female has
 there is an abundance of
 fat about one inch thick
 appear still. While I catch
 in my area (Paia-Kahului) and
 the fact I have observed
 notice all large turtles are
 no only near sandy beaches
 appears that the higher the
 in the abundance of the
 turtles.
 In the year that I've caught
 turtles I have learned a lot about
 their habits and ways. If I can be
 of any assistance, write me and
 be glad to help. Rene Sylva



12-10-7

Dear Mr Balazs,

I want to thank you so very much for sending the information to me on turtles. It was very interesting to read. I agree so very much with you and will write Mr. Sakata and Chairman of the Board of Land and Natural Resources ^{right} write away!

Mahalo and Best Wishes,

Diana Carty

Diana Carty
1440 Kalaniki St.
Honolulu, Hawaii
96821

DAVID R. SEARS, M.D.
RT. 1, BOX 214-D
KAPAA, KAUAI, HI. 96746
PHONE 822-3045

Mar 26, 1973

Wan Si,

Many thanks for the reprint of the article on the sea turtles. It is most interesting and informative. Dr. Sears will plan to circulate the information to other Sierra Club members and I will take the information to my science classes at school, hoping that the more people aware and concerned the more protection the turtles may have.

Aloha,
Wiona Sears



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

APR 4 1973

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

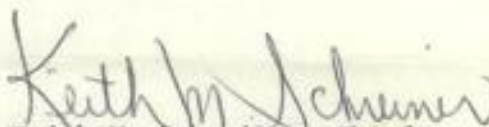
Dear Mr. Balazs:

This is in reply to your request for support of a research project on the green sea turtle on the Hawaiian Islands Refuge, as submitted through your letter of March 14 to the Director of this Bureau. We note that you already sent copies of the proposal to Regional Director Findlay in Portland and Mr. Kridler.

As perhaps you realize, Mr. Kridler's office has already carried out an extensive turtle marking program throughout the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. This work was initiated by the Hawaii Division of Fish and Game a number of years ago in cooperation with this Bureau. Before we endorse a new proposal, we want to assess the work which has already been done.

We will, therefore, have to delay providing you with a definite answer until we hear from Messrs. Findlay and Kridler.

Sincerely,


Keith M. Schreiner, Chief,
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities

L. J. Lewis

P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
December 21, 1972

National Audubon Society
950 Third Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Sirs:

I would like to obtain permission to reproduce 200 copies of the article "Great Reptiles, Great Enigmas" by Archie Carr which appeared in the March, 1972 edition of Audubon.

I am currently involved in an effort to obtain legislation which will restrict the taking of green turtles in Hawaiian waters. At present there are no laws protecting marine turtles around the major Hawaiian Islands. For 1971 the reported catch was just under 20,000 lbs., the largest ever since records were established in 1948.

It is my belief that increases in tourism and a greater demand for turtle steak is the major factor involved.

Copies of this article would be distributed to legislators, local conservation organizations and other groups that could aid our efforts.

Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
with the Hawaii Institute
of Marine Biology

GHB:md

January 4, 1973

Dear Mr. Balazs,

Permission granted--no charge. Please carry the following credit: Reprinted from AUDUBON, the magazine of the National Audubon Society; Copyright (c) 1972.

Thank you for your letter of request and your interest in Dr. Carr's article.

Yours truly,

Kathy Fitzpatrick



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

SEP 20 1973

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

Dear Dr. Balazs:

Thank you very much for your letter concerning the Green sea turtle, Chelonia mydas. We are currently reviewing the status of all sea turtles, both foreign and native, and as yet have made no final decision to add any species or subspecies to the Department of the Interior's List of Native Endangered Species.

One difficulty we have encountered in our review of the Green sea turtle is the lack of rigorous, up-to-date data on the Hawaiian and Pacific populations. We understand from Frank Lund that you have been conducting extensive studies on this species in Hawaii. We would be most appreciative if you could prepare a summary of the situation in Hawaii. Copies of your publications and reports would be welcome. This data would help us to complete our review and make a decision as to the status of this species.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Keith M. Schreiner, Chief,
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities

NEHEMIAH AMES
PO Box 274
GIBRALTAR (EUROPE)
18 April '74
Ref: 645-B

Dear Mr. Balazs,

I hope you rec'd my letter of Sept 9, 1973 O.K. in which I enclosed replies from 2 people re: your request. and I also enc. then a copy of my article with your request so you could see how it looked in print.

A third reply has since come to hand & I am enclosing it today & a copy of a more recent "Zoo Island" item you may appreciate.

I do treasure the covers (envelope) you sent to me from Whale-Skate & if your travels take you to ANT island or any other islands with animal names I would really be deeply grateful to have a similar envelope sent from them. (of course, you don't have to go to such an island for any letter from you to be welcomed!)

P.S. I enclose 3 recent clippings on new Turtle stamps.

Best wishes & thanks again,
Nehemiah

1330 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

Feb. 7, 1974

Dear Professor Balazs:

Jeff Stansbury and I write an environmental column distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate. We are most interested in the plight of the green sea turtle and would appreciate any information that you could send us on the situation. In addition to pertinent data you might have, we would like a phone number where we could contact you if further questions arose.

Please send the material ~~addressed~~ to me at the above address. I hope that we can do a strong column in behalf of the turtles.

Sincerely,

Edward Flattau

Edward Flattau

2/20/74

Send -

- 1) El Paso article ✓
- 2) ^{my} news article - cut ✓
- 3) French Frigate article SB ✓
- 4) Ehenfeld article ✓
- 5) My Testimony - odd ending ✓

sent 2/22/74

Edward Flattau
1330 New Hampshire Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20036



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

AEROGRAMME • VIA AIR MAIL • PAR AVION

② Second fold



Nehemiah Ames
PO Box 274
Gibraltar (Europe)
9 Sept. 1973

George H. Balass
Coconut Island
PO Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balass,

I really appreciated your letter of June 18th with the specially autographed envelope to show it had come from Whales-Skate. I hope you enjoyed an interesting time on that and the other unusual places you visited. Thank you for taking the time to share that bit of your travels with me.

In appreciation of your help in my project, I'm happy to enclose a copy of the published article for you. (If you'd like one or two extra copies, just let me know and I'll send to you free of charge.)

Mention of your search in my article has brought the enclosed two replies, which contain some points in common and some supplementary material. The return addresses are given on both in case you wish to reply to them personally.

If you care to write again from ANY place in the world, your letters would be delightfully received. Thank you again for your letter from Whales-Skate. It is a treasured item in my collection of envelopes from islands named after wild life.

With all best wishes and kindest regards,

Nehemiah Ames

4.
is enforcement. A joke here.
That covers commercial.

Today the underwater population explosion by new scuba divers presents a problem. We need a way to educate them. Perhaps besides merely passing a Diving Test knowledge were required of at least laws. Of course much more could be done but this involves the integrity of those giving the classes.

A good book. Anyhow, thanks

P.S. any info on those
wished looking Chinese Tortles
that live in our streams & ditches?
Nick Beel

NCB

Phone

826-6267

Hanalei

96714

Dear George

Thank you for sending me your report on the Status of Marine Turtles in the Hawaiian Islands.

I found it most interesting.

I seem to be inclined to agree with you that the over all turtle population is in decline. However, I still see a fair share of them while diving, sailing or

3.

This is why I'm interested in stocking a pond here or my own property with turtles etc.

I have seen areas here much more abundant with turtles than others. I have seen what I believe to be the same turtles in the same area over a period of time. I've also seen turtles nesting here on the island which is probably extremely rare now a days.

Regulations are a must, on each island reef preserves are a must. One big problem

2.

swamping in this area on Hawaii. As I told you I have stocked turtle in a fish pond - slightly brackish water - here in

Hawaii. The turtles seemed to thrive on what ever algae etc. & Talo pie, mullet that was in the pond which is about $1/2 - 3/4$ acre in size. I an average of 3-4' deep.

The problems come only recently to Hawaii & that is. People - demand for \$. easy poaching is = stolen turtles.

May 29, 1973

Dear George,

Thank you for all the articles on sea turtles. They were very enlightening and interesting. I have made a hundred copies of both the "Turtle Identification" and the "Status of Marine Turtles in the Hawaiian Islands" and I am presently distributing them among students and community members. I truly hope that you will eventually be receiving tags and information from Kohala.

You've got a very exciting project ahead of you. I wish you much luck on your trip to the French Frigate Shoals. How long will you be there tagging and studying the turtles? I imagine that you must have gone through a lot of 'red tape' to gain entrance into the Wildlife Preserve.

I received a copy of your letter to Mr. Sine last Friday. Thank you for taking the time to write to him on my behalf - I realize how busy you are in preparing for your upcoming trip. I'll be looking forward to his reply.

This year has been one of great

sitement and achievement for me. I've met
so many fantastic people and learned so many
things through the Marine Option Program.

MOP has been an important factor in helping
me plan my future. I am very grateful
for all the help that I have received from
you, Jim, Doug and everyone from MOP.

After returning from Tahiti I will attend
the University of Hawaii at Manoa. I plan to
major in a biological science and eventually
I hope to get a master's degree in marine
biology as this is where my main interest
lies. I am very eager to begin my studies
at the University.

Again, thank you for the information and
good luck on your trip.

Always,
Mae

Atlantic Commodities Limited

BROKERS - DISTRIBUTORS - FORWARDERS

KEITH HALL MEWS

P.O. BOX 153

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

B3J 2M4

March 11, 1975

Dr. Balaz
Hawaiian Institute of Marine Biology
Honolulu
HAWAII

Dear Dr. Balaz:

Your name was given to us by the local fisheries as a possible commercial source of frozen turtle meat.

We would appreciate your advising if there are any commercial freezing plants in your area, pack quantities of this material, together with a full description of species, pack, and if possible a price CIF San Francisco or Vancouver.

Awaiting your reply with much interest, I remain

Yours very truly,

ATLANTIC COMMODITIES LIMITED



W. D. VAN SCOYK
General Manager

WDVS:mjc

April 7, 1975

Mr. W. D. Van Scoyk
General Manager
Atlantic Commodities Ltd
Brokers-Distributors-Forwarders
Keith Hall MEWS, Box 153
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2M4

Dear Mr. Van Scoyk:

With reference to your inquiry of March 11, please be advised that no commercial supply of frozen turtle meat exists in Hawaii. Our indigenous green turtle (Chelonia sp.) population has been reduced substantially due to commercial exploitation and, fortunately, such activity was legally halted last year. As you are undoubtedly aware, similar destructive trends have occurred in most other sea turtle populations around the world. By the content of your letter, I must assume that your company represents a negative conservation factor, in that such inquiries and purchases can only serve to hasten the animal down the road to extinction. Perhaps the enclosed article by Dr. Carr will give you a greater insight into the problem and, hopefully, cause you to phase out your line of turtle products.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

mk

Enclosure

cc: Dr. A. Carr
Dr. W. King

DAVID R. SEARS. M. D.
RT. 1, BOX 214-D
KAPAA, KAUAI, HI. 96746
PHONE 822-3045

December 17, 1973

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:

In response to your letter of December 1, 1973, we have sent letters to the two addresses you mentioned, lending our support for the preservation of the turtles of our islands.

We have also asked other people to give this matter their attention in the hope of gaining more support for this most important endeavor. We wish you much success.

Sincerely yours,



David R. Sears M.D.

Jan. 13, 1973

To: George Balazs
From : Ronald Lau
Subject: Turtle manuscript

Dear Mr. Balazs;

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your study on Hawaii's turtles. I have taken the liberty to show them to some friends of mine. One of these persons was formerly a turtle fisherman but since a few years ago he has directed his energies to conserving them. His comments are worth mentioning to you:

- 1) Turtles are usually caught in the early morning when they seem to feed more than other parts of the day.
- 2) Ten to fifteen years ago there were numerous turtles to be seen along the windward coastline of Maui from Baldwin Park to Hookipa park which is no longer true.
- 3) There are many fishermen who do not report turtle catches because of their non-commercial status which accounts for a huge amount of turtle taken from the ocean.
- 4) The outlaw methods used to take turtles is more widespread than the authorities probably realize. Reason is that legal methods is not worth the effort in terms of dollars.

I do not profess to be an expert on turtles nor have the experience to comment adequately on the turtle's habits. However, I am more than convinced that turtles do need saving not for men alone but for nature's plans. Hence, if I can help in any way please feel free to count on me. The fishermen mentioned above may be sending you something of his own experience and feelings on the turtle's plight as he does have your address. I hope he does as he has a lot to offer in both knowledge and experience.

Aloha;

Ronald Lau

P.S.

KEEP UP THE
GOOD WORK YOU'RE DOING!

December 8, 1972

To: Dr. Alan Zeigler
From: Ronald M.K. Lau
Subject: Sea Turtles

Dear Dr. Zeigler, the sea turtles roaming the coasts of the Hawaiian chain are on the decline. I have come to this conclusion through conversations with some old time fishermen who have spent a great many years by the sea and have observed the reduction in the sightings of these creatures over the years. One of these fishermen no longer will kill or capture any and has burned his turtle net because of his feelings for these reptiles.

Some of the local people along the Keane - Hana coast hunt them by shooting them with .22 rifles from the shore and then diving after them. The so called "commercial" fishermen hunt them with scuba tanks and shoot the head of the turtle off with shark guns (shot gun cartridge at the end of a stick). And since this is illegal (to shoot them), they get around the law by cutting off the evidence (the turtle's head) before bringing it to shore. Turtles bring good money because it is scarce and, hence, greed breeds the worse in man.

Finally, I would like to add that there may not be time for a study while turtles are continued to be slaughtered. A more sensible approach would be to stop the slaughtering through fines and penalties and making the selling of the meat illegal. Then a study can be carried out and maybe if numbers of the turtles do increase the crop may be thinned. But as of present the crop is already much too thin.....

Aloha;

Ronald Lau
Ronald M.K. Lau

P.O. Box 50

Kahului, Hawaii 96732



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
GREENBELT, MARYLAND 20771

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: 202

August 21, 1973

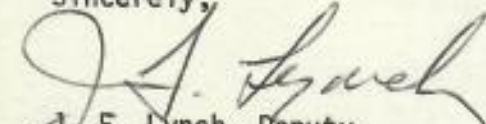
Mr. George H. Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Your letter requesting information on animal tracking has been forwarded to Mr. Charles Cote's office here at Goddard. Mr. Cote is in charge of satellite/animal tracking.

You should be hearing from him in the near future.

Sincerely,


J. F. Lynch, Deputy
Office of Public Affairs



University of Hawaii at Manoa

School of Medicine • Department of Physiology
Biomedical Sciences Building T-608 • 1960 East West Road • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Cable Address UNIHAW
February 12, 1974

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

Dear George,

Many thanks for the reprint of Archie Carr's article. Very interesting. I find myself becoming more and more interested in marine turtles. I hope to do some work on them when I go on sabbatical in Malaya in a few months time, and also here in Hawaii. They seem to have some fascinating physiological ecological problems. If only we can keep them off the menus!

Kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Causey

G. Causey Whittow, Ph.D.
Professor of Physiology

GCW:mm

George!

Noted this in the Federal Register this AM -
So thrilled I had to call you - caught the
better half at home & told her the news. Don't
know how much you became involved in getting the
G.S. turtle on this proposal however I suspect you did
more than your fair share.

You certainly now have the opportunity to
"make all of your convictions known". I am sure
there will be many with opposing views.

Sorry I haven't gotten around to answering
your letter. Been thinking about you - Palmer etc.

Do
3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

(1) Age	(2) R-factors, male (R _x -0.5M _x)	(3) D-factors, male (D _x)
71	5518, 8923	1084, 657
72	4542, 1654	922, 1802
73	4006, 1800	802, 7850
74	3694, 1580	818, 8010
75	3537, 1478	738, 6824
76	3092, 4521	663, 6522
77	2801, 7746	503, 3308
78	2584, 7947	527, 1433
79	1901, 0042	625, 1232
80	1500, 1001	407, 0361
81	1341, 8208	802, 7169
82	1005, 2881	802, 3235
83	880, 3084	256, 9973
84	712, 0350	214, 0291
85	561, 1134	173, 4500
86	484, 3267	145, 7754
87	380, 8003	116, 8797
88	245, 4010	94, 86137
89	178, 7170	76, 63000
90	127, 2705	63, 00290
91	88, 87159	38, 84958
92	69, 27709	27, 75119
93	40, 02735	19, 80232
94	26, 01474	13, 07191
95	16, 53384	8, 64637
96	10, 93674	6, 39826
97	6, 27818	3, 34173
98	3, 72010	2, 19013
99	2, 15036	1, 52014
100	1, 23977	.7780149
101	.8774749	.4456857
102	.3836341	.2488516
103	.1943537	.1367542
104	.0657119	.0538722
105	.0420173	.0361281
106	.0162313	.0174314
107	.0030422	.00821407
108	.00035867	.00331304
109	.000085549	.00130317
110	-0-	-0-

based upon evidence on file with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington, D.C., which shows these animals are threatened with extinction due to one or more of the following conditions: (1) The destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment, or the threatened destruction, drastic modification, or severe curtailment, of its habitat, or (2) its overutilization for commercial or sporting purposes, or (3) the effect on it of disease or predation, or (4) other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

REPTILES

Common name:	Scientific name
Green sea turtle.....	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> .
Loggerhead turtle.....	<i>Caretta caretta</i> .

The Secretary of the Interior is not foreclosed, at the conclusion of the notice period below stated, from publishing a list which omits one or more of the species herein proposed for listing.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections concerning this proposed amendment, to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Comments received by March 1, 1974 will be considered.

LYNN A. GREENWALT,
Director, Bureau of
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

DECEMBER 28, 1973.
[PR Doc.73-27257 Filed 12-27-73;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation
Service
[7 CFR Part 726]
BURLEY TOBACCO

Determinations on Marketing Quotas for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 Marketing Years

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended ((7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.), hereinafter referred to as the Act), consideration is being given to the proclamation of national marketing quotas for burley tobacco for the 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 marketing years and to the determination and announcement for the 1974-75 marketing year, the amount of the national marketing quota, the national reserve, and the national factor. A marketing quota referendum will be held within 30 days after the proclamation.

Section 319(b) requires marketing quotas on a poundage basis be proclaimed and the amount of the national marketing quota for the 1974-75 marketing year be determined and announced not later than February 1, 1974.

Section 319(c) provides that the national marketing quota determined under this section for burley tobacco for any marketing year shall be the amount produced in the United States which the Secretary estimates will be utilized in the United States and will be exported during such marketing year, adjusted upward or downward in such amount as

the Secretary, in his discretion, deems desirable for the purpose of maintaining an adequate supply of burley tobacco for the domestic market and for effecting an orderly reduction of such downward adjustment shall not exceed 5 per centum of such estimate of utilization and exports. For each marketing year for which marketing quotas are in effect under this section, the Secretary in his discretion may establish a national reserve (hereinafter referred to as the "national reserve") from the national marketing quota in an amount not in excess of 1 per centum of the national marketing quota to be available for making corrections and adjusting inequities in farm marketing quotas, and for establishing marketing quotas for farms (that is, farms for which marketing quotas are not otherwise established).

Section 319(e) provides, in part, that the farm marketing quota shall be determined by multiplying the previous year's farm marketing quota by a national factor obtained by dividing the national marketing quota determined under section (c) of this section (less the national reserve) by the sum of the farm marketing quotas for the immediate preceding year for all farms for which burley tobacco marketing quotas were determined: Provided, That such national factor shall not be less than 1 per centum: Provided further, That the marketing years beginning October 1, 1973, and October 1, 1973, the farm marketing quota for any farm shall not be less than the smaller of (1) one-half acre times the farm yield times one-half the sum of the figure one and the national factor for the current year, (2) the farm marketing quota for the immediately preceding marketing year times one-half the sum of the figure one and the national factor for the current year. The farm marketing quota so computed for any farm for any year shall be increased by the number of pounds by which marketings from the farm during the immediately preceding year were less than the farm marketing quota (after adjustments): Provided, That such increase shall not exceed 1 per centum of the farm marketing quota (including leased pounds) for the immediately preceding marketing year: Provided, That if there is a net increase or decrease for overmarketings, the farm marketing quota so computed for each farm for any year shall be reduced by the number of pounds by which marketings from the farm during the immediately preceding year exceeded the farm marketing quota (after adjustments): Provided, That if, on account of excess marketings in the preceding year, the farm marketing quota is reduced to zero pounds without reflecting the entire reduction required, the additional reduction required shall be made in subsequent marketing years.

Section 319(e) provides also, that the farm marketing quota for a new farm shall be the number of pounds determined by the county committee with approval of the State committee to be fair and reasonable for the farm on the basis

PART 20—ESTATE TAX; ESTATES OF DECEDENTS DYING AFTER AUGUST 16, 1954

§ 20.2031-11 [Deleted]

Par. 3, Section 20.2031-11, of which the title only appears, is deleted.

PART 25—GIFT TAX; GIFTS MADE AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1954

§ 25.2512-10 [Deleted]

Par. 3, Section 25.2512-10, of which the title only appears, is deleted.

[PR Doc.73-27046 Filed 12-27-73;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
[50 CFR Part 17]

CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND OTHER FISH OR WILDLIFE

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the authority contained in the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, 80 Stat. 926 (16 U.S.C. 668aa-668cc), as amended by 83 Stat. 275 (16 U.S.C. 668cc-1 to 668cc-6), that the Secretary of the Interior proposes to amend Title 50, Part 17, Appendix A, "The U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife," of the Code of Federal Regulations.

This proposed amendment would add the following animals to Appendix A, "The U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife." This proposal is

666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019

January 28, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:


Thank you for your letter of January 10, concerning your interest in our book entitled **GREEN TURTLE MYSTERIES** by John Waters. For your information, as you categorize this title as a booklet, This is a standard Juvenile book, originally published in hardcover.

You have asked permission to reproduce 50 copies of our book, for free distribution to elementary school teachers and other educators. I wish that I could oblige you in this matter, however, for every book that is not sold, our author does not receive any royalty payments. Fifty copies would produce, though not a tremendous amount of royalties, something. Juvenile authors, as a matter of record, have to be quite prolific. They have to be able to have the ability to write many books in a year, because the money that they receive for their work is marginal, and that being the case, I cannot give you permission to reproduce 50 copies. May I suggest that your school write to our Juvenile sales department, and ask for the usual discount for these books? I'm sure they would be only too happy to oblige you in this matter.

While I realize that our book would be, as you say, of significant help in educating children on the precarious position of these reptiles, our primary purpose is to be of significant help to our authors, who are also in a precarious position in regards to their bread and butter.

I hope you will understand our position in this matter.)

Yours sincerely,


(Mrs.) Bobbe Siegel, Director
Foreign Rights, Contracts
and Permissions

BS/lw

January 10, 1974

Thomas Y. Crowell Company
666 5th Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

I have read with great interest your booklet entitled Green Turtle Mysteries by John Waters (a part of the series "Let's read and find out"). The information was presented in an excellent manner for children. Such reading material will greatly aid the efforts to conserve and protect the world's exploited sea turtle resources.

As a portion of my work deals with conserving the Hawaiian green turtle, I would like to request permission to reproduce 50 copies of your booklet for free distribution to elementary school teachers and other educators. I have received funds to photocopy this type of literature from several organizations within the State. Several fine articles by Dr. Archie Carr have already been sent out to over 100 concerned individuals as part of a public awareness program on sea turtles. Your booklet would be of significant help in educating children on the precarious position of these reptiles.

Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

CHB:ah

LEONARD CARMICHAEL
CHAIRMAN
ALEXANDER WETHORE
VICE CHAIRMAN
HELVIN M. PAYNE
VICE CHAIRMAN
EDWIN W. SNIDER
SECRETARY

National Geographic Society
COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH AND EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

October 17, 1973

Mr. George H. Balazs
Junior Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Post Office Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter of October 9th describing the project you would like to have our Committee for Research and Exploration consider for a financial grant.

I am enclosing two copies of our grant application blanks. Only one of these need be filled in and returned to me; the other is for your files. I am also sending you a copy of our Research Grant Information Sheet.

I am sure you realize that we are not able to make grants even for all projects that seem to our Committee to have great scientific significance. Factors such as our research budget and the balance between projects in various fields must be considered in approving or disapproving requests.

Sincerely,

Edwin W. Snider

Edwin W. Snider
Secretary, Committee for
Research and Exploration

Enclosures

The Fund for Animals

1765 P STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036

LEWIS REGENSTEIN
Executive Vice-President

TELEPHONE
(202) 234-4002

November 16, 1973

Mr. Michael R. Goodier
Managing Director
Mariculture Ltd.
Box 654
Grand Cayman Island
British West Indies

Dear Mr. Goodier:

I have just read Mariculture's latest brochure "New Hope for the Green Sea Turtle". Your enterprize appears to be the first major effort to convert the Green sea turtle into a farm animal. Your organization's arguments for the mariculture of this species can be summarized as follows:

1. Mariculture is expected to reduce exploitation of wild populations by putting fishermen out of business by supplying very high quality products.
2. Mariculture will provide large quantities of protein for starving peoples.
3. Mariculture will eventually become independent of wild populations and will compensate losses to wild stocks as it grows by returning yearlings to the sea.
4. Research related to mariculture will aid conservation efforts.

While these arguments in favor of turtle farming are laudable, I can't help but wonder if they are realistic. Since it would require a lengthy discussion to cover all the arguments for and against these points, I will summarize my analysis.

1. Relief for wild stocks of Green turtles should not be expected from a mariculture operation unless methodology, followed by elaborate regulations and strict enforcement, is obtained to differentiate between farm-raised and wild-caught turtles. Naturally, the expense of such efforts must be calculated into the cost side of your cost-benefit analysis. Have you considered doing this?

Also, I find it difficult to believe that a mariculture operation will eventually supplant turtling since such activity is generally incidental to commercial fishing operations. I think it is only honest to admit that your mariculture operation, at best, is a separate activity, unrelated to sea turtle conservation, but perhaps ultimately independent of and no threat to wild stocks. Of course, it is possible - some scientists feel probable - that your mariculture operation may continue to impact wild populations by stimulating the market and providing an outlet for products derived from wild turtles. Also, it is quite likely that such an operation will continue to be a drain on wild eggs for some years to come.

2. It is highly doubtful that mariculture will serve as a source of protein for starving peoples if for no other reason than it will always be far cheaper for indigenous populations to take turtles or dig up eggs than for you to raise them. Native fishermen are heavy exploiters of wild populations, but in the absence of commercial exploitation, this mortality could probably be withstood.

Additionally, enforcement of laws to permit mariculture operations without allowing turtling will decrease the income of native fishermen and quite probably also deny them this source of protein. I am afraid that turtle farming will only supply products for the bon vivants of New York, Paris and Rome. It is conceivable, however, that a government-subsidized program may work.

3. I doubt that your operation can become independent of wild populations in time to benefit them. It is my understanding that Mariculture, Ltd., is now some three to four years behind in accomplishing real captive breeding. Your success last year is interesting to scientists, but not really encouraging since it most likely will take years to become self-sustaining; and meanwhile the remaining turtle beaches are being exploited with such rapacity that we are about to lose, for all time, numerous population segments.

Returning yearlings to the wild is a good gesture, but it has not been proven to be effective in compensating for deprivations on the eggs. How long will it take before we can be sure these efforts are working? One estimate I have heard is a dozen or more years - far too long in my opinion.

Also, I am somewhat perplexed by the statement in your brochure that Mariculture collects its eggs from inhospitable environments where "hatching would be most improbable". I would like to see the supporting data. Has anything been published on this? It seems absurd to assume that turtles lay eggs on beaches where hatching is an impossibility. If indeed some populations do, then I would think they would eventually disappear.

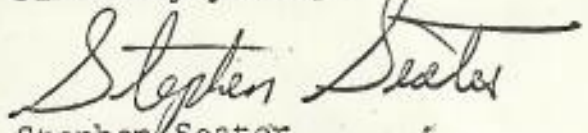
4. I think you are correct in assuming that research through mariculture will contribute to conservation efforts. There are two problems, however. No. 1, will your research support for wild populations continue after in-house technical problems have been solved? No. 2, to what extent will commercial secrecy hamper the dissemination of your findings?

The Green and other sea turtles are unique, awe-inspiring creatures of great esthetic and scientific value to mankind. As the great whales have been ruthlessly hunted by greedy exploiters, so have the sea turtles. Today, their numbers much reduced, these ancient reptiles should receive the maximum protection until such time as their stocks have recovered.

The Fund for Animals believes that a moratorium on the exploitation of sea turtles is the only rational means of saving these creatures. Moreover, we are advocating that the U.S. Department of the Interior list the Green turtle as an endangered species.

I would appreciate hearing from you regarding the points I have raised in this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Stephen Seater
Field Director

cc:

Peter Pritchard
Deputy Director
Florida Audubon Society
Drawer 7
Maitland, Florida 32751

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Bronx Park

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx, N. Y. 10460

25 July 1974

To: G. Balazs, H. Campbell, A. Carr, D. Ehrenfeld, F. Lund
P. Pritchard

From: F. Wayne King

Subject: Proposed listing of Chelonia mydas on the
Federal Endangered Species List and Caretta
caretta and Lepidochelys olivacea on the
Threatened Species List.

On 23 April 1974 I petitioned the USDI to list Chelonia mydas on the Endangered Species List and Caretta caretta and Lepidochelys olivacea on the Threatened Species List. The USDI notified me that my petition was legally acceptable under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act and that this would require them to consider listing these species. Since the Endangered Species Act of 1973 divides the responsibility for animals between the Department of Commerce's NOAA and USDI's Office of Endangered Species, that latter office held meetings with NOAA to discuss the listing. My petition consisted of an anecdotal narrative of the plight of these turtles and references to some supportive data which I had supplied earlier to the USDI. This was enough data, when coupled with their own file materials, to satisfy the USDI that the turtles should be listed. However, NOAA was not satisfied. When this was pointed out to me I sent a 75 page bibliography on sea turtles to the USDI. The bibliography contained the vast majority of references that document the decline of sea turtles around the world. To date the Department of Commerce's NOAA response has been that there may be enough data in the bibliography but since I have not analysed it for them they are unwilling to propose listing the species at the present time. Under federal regulations a petitioner does not have to supply complete data but only needs to supply sufficient data to indicate that a listing or delisting may be warranted. At that point the federal biologists are supposed to conduct

an analysis of the data available. In other words the data I supplied, combined with the data in the USDI files, and the data in the 75 page bibliography that I sent in supplies the information which the NOAA biologists should be analysing. Their statements that I have not done the work for them is simply begging the question.

In any event, I have contacted people in Washington on numerous occasions recently concerning this proposed listing. A compromise seems to be in the works. In the next few weeks the USDI and NOAA are going to publish a review of the status of these turtles calling for comments from interested parties during a 30-day period following publication. This notice of review is not a proposed listing. It simply consists of a statement that they might propose listing it if there is enough data. I am writing you to ask each of you to comment on the proposed review when it appears (I will send you copies at that time) and to supply whatever data you have on the decline in numbers of turtles, eggs, hides, calipee, scutes or anything else that might be appropriated indicators of the status of the wild populations of these animals. Without hard data to reveal trends in the populations I do not think that NOAA will permit listing of these turtles. I am afraid that their mother agency, the Department of Commerce, has a parochial view towards listing of commercial species.

Wayne K.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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

Bronx Park
Bronx, N. Y. 10460

9 August 1974

The Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Interior Building
C Street between 18th and
19th Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This letter is written to supply further pertinent information to my petition for listing Chelonia mydas on the Endangered Species List and Caretta caretta and Lepidochelys olivacea on the Threatened Species List (see my petition of 23 April 1974; the Fish and Wildlife Service Acting Associate Director's request for more information of 5 June 1974 (FSF/SE-16076); and my reply of 20 June 1974).

Since neither the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service nor the National Marine Fisheries Service has yet published a Proposed Listing of the petitioned species in the FEDERAL REGISTER, I can only conclude that the Departments of the Interior and Commerce do not intend to abide by the legal requirements of Subsection 553 (e) of Title 5, U.S.C., and Section 4 (c) (2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and Section 17.13 (c) of Title 50, Chapter 1, Subchapter B, C. F. R. which dictate a governmental review of any listed or unlisted species upon petition of an interested party with substantial evidence to warrant the review. Under the federal regulations the evidence supplied in the petition does not have to be definitive. It needs only to be substantial enough to indicate the need for review by government zoologists. The data I supplied (in the petition, in separate talks with USDI Office of Endangered Species biologists, and in the 75 page bibliography of sea turtle population biology and ecology supplied to the Acting Associate Director of Fish and Wildlife) satisfied the legal denotation of the word "substantial" in every sense.

I am, however, here supplying even more evidence of the need to list one of the petitioned species, the green sea turtle, Chelonia mydas, on the Endangered Species List.

The green turtle, in addition to being listed as an Endangered Species because of its own critically low population levels resulting from over-exploitation by man, should be listed as Endangered because of the similarity of appearance of the scutes of its shell to those of the already listed hawksbill turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata. The hawksbill cannot be adequately protected unless the green turtle is also listed. Such listing of "look-alike" species is permitted under Section 4 (e) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

This need to protect the hawksbill turtle by listing the green turtle is documented in the import records of the USDI and Justice Department case records of violations of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969.

In May 1973, the New York Zoological Society and the National Audubon Society notified the USDI Special Agents assigned to import inspection at J.F. Kennedy Airport that several New York City retail merchants were selling tortoise shell (= hawksbill turtle) jewelry in apparent violation of the Endangered Species law. Those reports led to federal cases being made against several merchants and suppliers not only in New York City but also in other parts of the United States. The result was that by September \$250,000 worth of hawksbill jewelry had been confiscated by the government, and the merchants (Cartier, B. Altman & Company, Henri Bendel, and Bonwit Teller) and the designer/suppliers (Les Bernard, Lucien L. Stern, Celia P. Sebiri, Zaharoff Industries, and Aldo Cipullo) had signed consent decrees agreeing not to import any endangered species products in the future. These cases are relative to the listing of the green turtle, Chelonia mydas, on the Endangered Species List because the jewelry was falsely imported as Chelonia. The jewelry was imported from manufacturers in Italy who obtained the hawksbill turtle scutes from southern India. The original export documents from India only indicated that "tortoise back shells" were exported. The Italian manufacturers, however, claimed that the scutes came from the green turtle, Chelonia mydas, and provided a letter from an employee of the Naples Aquarium which stated that Chelonia mydas was the most abundant turtle in the waters of southern India. Aside from the fact that the employee was wrong about the relative abundance of the Indian turtles, the letter did not specifically identify the hawksbill jewelry items in

Note that under Section 4 (e) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 the following conditions must be met in order to justify the listing of a Similarity of Appearance species:

"(A) such species so closely resembles in appearance, at the point in question, a species which has been listed pursuant to such section that enforcement personnel would have substantial difficulty in attempting to differentiate between the listed and unlisted species,

"(B) the effect of this substantial difficulty is an additional threat to an endangered or threatened species; and

"(C) such treatment of an unlisted species will substantially facilitate the enforcement and further the policy of this Act."

The proposed listing of Chelonia mydas as an Endangered Species similar in appearance to the already listed and critically endangered Eretmochelys imbricata fully satisfies all these conditions.

The case for a Similarity of Appearance listing of Chelonia mydas on the Endangered Species List, coupled with my previous petition for listing the species because of the endangered status of its wild populations, clearly warrants the immediate publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of a Proposed Listing of this species on the Endangered Species List.

Publication of a Review of Status, rather than a Proposed Listing, will be viewed as an attempt at further delay, since I know the USDI has already reviewed the status of this species and found it to be endangered -- the species was Proposed for Listing under the 1969 Act (see the FEDERAL REGISTER of 28 December 1973) on the very day that Act was repealed by the 1973 Act. Failure to immediately publish the Proposed Listing under

question. These imports were a clear attempt to import the prohibited Eretmochelys by declaring it to be the unlisted look-alike Chelonia.

Then on 1 August 1974, another shipment of tortoise shell products was imported through J. F. Kennedy Airport. The shipment was imported from Fa. Usaha Wanita of Djakarta, Indonesia, and contained approximately 48 separate items, ranging from jewelry boxes, to powder compacts, to belts, to small spoons. The import declaration again declared the items to have been manufactured from Chelonia mydas scutes. Examination of the items by knowledgeable herpetologists reveals that all the products are made from hawksbill, Eretmochelys, scutes, except for the belts which were indeed made from Chelonia.

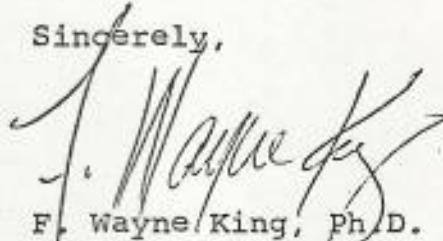
The scutes of these two species, the already listed Eretmochelys and the yet to be listed Chelonia, are similar in appearance and cannot at the present time be separated by any of the USDI Special Agents assigned to import inspection duty in the United States. In fact, most professional herpetologists would be unable to distinguish between the two when they are seen in manufactured (product) form rather than as raw scutes. The total number of individuals competent to identify the species of the manufactured scutes probably does not exceed 8-10 people in the entire United States.

The vast majority of the tortoise shell products moving in international commerce are made from Eretmochelys scutes -- in fact, the belts from Indonesia are only the second time the staff of the New York Zoological Society has ever seen such items made from Chelonia scutes. But the fact that some Chelonia items are manufactured will be an inviting "loophole" in the prohibition on importing Eretmochelys.

There can be little question that unscrupulous importers will attempt to thwart the ban on the importation of hawksbill shell products by declaring them as Chelonia mydas on the USDI 3-177 import declaration forms. The cases cited here document the potential. Such violations are certain to increase when the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora comes into effect -- Eretmochelys is an Appendix I species while Chelonia is an Appendix II species under the Convention.

the 1973 Act may warrant legal action against the Department.

Sincerely,



F. Wayne King, Ph.D.
Director, Conservation and
Environmental Education

cc: Hon. James L. Buckley
Hon. Jacobs K. Javits
Hon. Henry M. Jackson
Hon. John V. Tunney
Hon. Mario Biaggi
Hon. John D. Dingell
Hon. James R. Grover, Jr.
Hon. J. M. Murphy
Hon. Leonor K. Sullivan
Hon. G. William Whitehurst

Hon. Frederick Dent
Hon. Henry Kissinger
Hon. Russell Peterson

C. Bohlen
W. Conway
L. Greenwalt
G. Balazs ✓
H. Campbell
A. Carr
D. Ehrenfeld
J. Grandy
T. Garrett
R. Hughes
R. Inger
F. Lund
J. Oliver
R. Plunkett
P. Pritchard



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

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

August 30, 1974

Dr. George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1047
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

The enclosed item from our market news report calls attention to a notice that appeared in the Federal Register of August 16, 1974 concerning sea turtles.

The Department of Commerce and Department of Interior are conducting a joint status review of the green turtle, loggerhead turtle and Pacific ridley to determine whether they should be listed as endangered or threatened species.

Interested parties have until September 16 to submit their comments.

Very truly yours,

Robert T. B. Iversen
Regional Representative

Enclosure

cc: FSW, Gerald V. Howard

A Coastal Management Program includes studies of engineering problems related to movement of coastal sand and a group of economics and social science projects to develop understanding related to coastal zone management issues. Several of these later are specifically designed to anticipate the needs of the Oregon Coastal Commission and Development Council. The Estuaries Management Program studies the hydraulics of important estuaries and the engineering problems associated with structures in them.

Professional and Technical Education includes the training of marine and fisheries technicians and training in Ocean Law and Marine Resource Management.

The Marine Advisory Program features a system of field agents interfacing directly with the marine community and backed up by specialized personnel and projects in areas of particular concern. Finally the Public Policy Analysis Program conducts research in Ocean Law and into the economic and sociological impact of political actions.

SOURCE: Commerce News, August 5, 1974.

FEDERAL REGISTER ITEMS

Aug. 16, 1974 (pp. 29605-06)-A notice appeared in the Federal Register to the effect that the Department of the Interior and the Dept. of Commerce will conduct a joint status review of the Green Sea Turtle, the Loggerhead Sea Turtle, and the Pacific Ridley Sea Turtle to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant listing these species as endangered or threatened. Interested parties may submit any factual information which is germane to the review. Submissions must be made within 30 days to: Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Dept. of the Interior, Wash., D.C. 20240, and to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Wash., D.C. 20235.

SJS

Report P-103, Tuesday, August 27, 1974

For additional information, contact
Director, Gulf and Caribbean Fish
4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami

IMPORTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN
WATER FISH FROM CANADA, JUNE

Species	JUN		JAN
	1973	1974	1973
Round, drawn or dressed:			1,000
Whitefish	573	518	3,923
Pike, incl. yellow pike	384	302	2,128
Lake trout	2	1	81
Other trout	575	7	585
Other	1,534	1,310	4,163
Total	3,069	2,138	10,880

Filletts:

Yellow perch	430	125	1,861
Pike, incl. yellow pike	269	36	1,796
Other	86	49	1,250
Total	785	210	4,907
Grand total	3,853		15,787

Note: Figures may not add because of rounding.
Source: Bureau of the Census.

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN FRESH FISH
PRODUCTS, JUNE 1974

Commodity & Country	JUN		JAN
	1973	1974	1973
Cod fillets (1):			1,000 LB
Canada	456	247	4,598
Other	-	5	71
Flounder fillets:			
Canada	102	50	571
Other	-	16	116
Haddock, hake, pollock, cusk fillets (1):			
Canada	285	160	2,607
Other	14	14	167

(1) Does not include quantities in excess of 100 lbs per quota.

Source: Bureau of the Census.