

HIMB
SEA TURTLES-CORRESPONDENCE

1970, G.H. BALAZS

3 of 3

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

3 October 1974

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

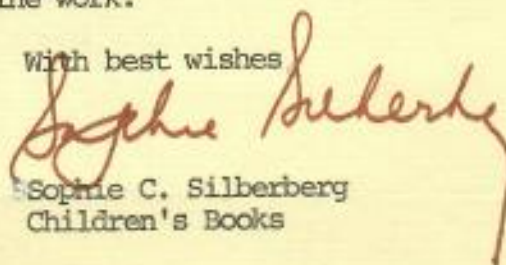
Dear Mr. Balazs,

Mr. Robert Crowell has just forwarded your recent correspondence to this office. We certainly are distressed to learn that it has taken so long to satisfy your request. Eight copies of GREEN TURTLE MYSTERIES are on their way to you under separate cover.

We are pleased indeed, to cooperate in this worthwhile conservation project. Thank you for your interest in our publishing program. A brochure describing all of the titles in the LET'S-READ-AND-FIND-OUT Science Book series is enclosed for your use.

Feel free to call on us for any further help in your fine work.

With best wishes



Sophie C. Silberberg
Children's Books


SCS:mw
Encl/

3202 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11229
Oct. 9, 1974

Dear George,

I don't know if you remember who I am; I was a graduate student in the Zoology Department. The reason I am writing to you concerns an article on turtle farming, (Oceans Magazine, Vol.7, No.5, 1974, pages 34-35). I am sure that you are aware of this article but just in case you are not familiar with it I thought I would bring it to your attention. The article is about Mariculture Ltd. and tells of all the wonderful things they have done to protect the green turtle. You once explained to me how you felt about this group on Grand Cayman; If you have not done so already I would like to encourage you to write a rebuttal to Oceans, explaining what Mariculture Ltd. is really doing.

Sincerely yours,


Steven B. Syrop

TRANSCRIPT OF AN UNSIGNED LETTER RECEIVED FROM KAUAI ON FEBRUARY 13, 1974

February 11, 1974

Illegal methods of catching green sea turtles— There is reliable information as to an explosive device called powerhead being used by a few fishermen on Kauai—names not mentioned—but they know who they are. Turtles killed by this method are butchered at sea and the meat portions are brought back on the boats. The reason for this is that the said turtles were taken illegally and contrary to the Hawaiian Statute Laws which prohibit taking any fish or turtles with the use of firearms—and the powerhead is considered a firearm. Would be impossible for these few fishermen to go out and kill approximately 15 to 20 turtles in one day without employing the use of powerhead. They have been seen to come in with just the meat portion.

In a recent public hearing on Kauai in the presence of a large number of people several fishermen boasted how many turtles they had caught last year (one said 200 another 100) which clearly revealed that they were falsifying their fish catch reports which were sent in to the Honolulu Fish and Game office for compiling. These reports came to a total of only 200 lbs. This was done to evade taxes and is also done with fish taken and sold by them. If the turtles were taken legally by non-firearm methods there would be no reason for conservation measures. By using legal methods it would be impossible to catch 15 turtles in one day. If the meat were examined on being brought to shore it would be discovered that there are puncture marks on the turtle meat.

The turtle population on Kauai has been depleted to a point where something has to be done to curb the greed of these few fishermen who fish by using only illegal methods.

March 27, 1973

Dear Mr. Balazs,

Through the grape-vine, I've heard of your research into the turtle population of Hawaii. For your benefit, I would like to relate a personal incident where I was witness to the killing of light sea turtles for the sole purpose of obtaining its shell. During the year 1970-71, while diving with friends off Portlock Point, the southeast coast of Oahu, numerous sea turtles were discovered sleeping on the ocean floor in approximately ten feet of water. Each turtle was speared through the neck and raised to the surface. When I questioned my friend as to his reasons for killing these turtles, he simply answered that he wanted the shells. The eight turtles ranged in weight from approximately 35 lb to approximately 120 lb.

I have related my story to you in hopes that you can possibly do something about the slaughter of these sea turtles. Although guilty of killing turtles myself, I have never been able to rid myself of the guilt surrounding this killing.

Sincerely,

Nathan H.K. Pang

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM

P. O. Box 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818 • Telephone 847-3511

September 27, 1974

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

Dear George:

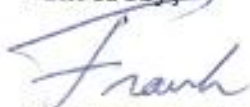
I just received copy of your letter of September 11 to Director, Fish and Wildlife Service. You have my appreciation and respect for your continuing efforts on the part of turtle conservation.

Obviously the work of effective protection of the Green Sea Turtle is not yet done. I am especially concerned about the loophole in current regulation that allows import of turtle meat, particularly since this interferes with enforcement - how do you distinguish imported turtle meat from that taken and illegally sold by poachers here.

We were told on one occasion, I believe, that office of AG was going to examine possibility of prohibiting import. This should be followed up by ASAC, and I intend to raise the point at next meeting.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,



Frank J. Radovsky
Chairman
Department of Entomology

FJR:cnh

Victor I. Becker

610 No. Oakhurst Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210

Thursday
November 14, 1974

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

Dear George,

This ^{beated} letter is in response to your letter dated October 16, 1974, mailed October 18, and received by me between October 22 to 24. (I was out of town).

It so happens that we had plans for a 31 day cruise on the Royal Viking Sky, through the Panama Canal and onto the Caribbean, and then return again through the Canal. (Although my wife and I have been through it several times, we never fail to marvel about it). We have taken several cruises in the past few years, and we always wondered whatever did happen to that bottle we threw overboard.

*we
Sail
Nov 17*

And when we received your letter, it really gave us a thrill. HOW SMALL the WORLD IS!

I read your letter to some friends of mine at a little gathering for conversation. And, needless to say, we had a most pleasant evening, and most interesting.

Now, to fill you in on just exactly what happened:

We were on a South Pacific Cruise on the S.S. Monterey. It is a customary ceremony to have a party on deck as the ship crosses the EQUATOR. They have quite a number of empty clean beer bottles which the passengers are asked to write notes, enclose and cork tightly. They are then all thrown overboard at the same time to float to wherever the tides and ocean currents drive them. I don't remember the details, but I gathered from a ship paper that many of these bottles in the past were found in the New Hebrides Islands about 2 years later.

Now what happened to my bottle was somewhat different. When we were in Auckland, New Zealand, I bought a bottle of Martell VSOP brandy, duty free. If I remember correctly, about \$5. That was a bargain. I nursed its contents, a little each day, but when we crossed the Equator on November 1, I still had some left, and I didn't want to guzzle what was left. So, After a few more snorts, it lasted until Nov. 7. Evidently the ship was sailing from Honolulu enroute to San Francisco (that's what the memo says), and at 11:20 AM I threw it overboard, with the note you found. The

Victor I. Becker

1968 610 No. Oakhurst Drive

November 7, 1974 Beverly Hills, California 90210

(2)

11:20AM LATITUDE was 28° 40' West
LONGITUDE 145° 25' North

November 1

LATITUDE 0.079° North
LONGITUDE 165° 31' West.

Just to be a little funny, I wrote the note you found telling about the wonderful aroma of the brandy, and that I hope that the recipient would still be able to appreciate the vapor that remained.

Little did I realize that the alcohol ATE through the paper. ~~Box~~ Man! that really was a powerful brandy! Just imagine what it could have done to my innards if I had really guzzled it fast!

What is so bizarre is what remained as readable gave you sufficient information so as to send it to me and be received by me.

I note that you recovered the bottle at approx. 23° 45' North Latitud
166° 10' West longitude.

Considering that the drift wasn't that really great, I am amazed that it took as long as it did - 6 years! - to reach its final landing point. And considering that, as you wrote, the bottle had just been washed up as you had been present on the island for several weeks and had not noticed it, I wonder if the tide didn't float it back and forth for a while. Anyway, we'll have something to talk about for many years.

It so happens that I have always been interested in "Nature". Subscribe to National Wildlife. Always watch TV ~~xxxxxx~~ Jacques Cousteau adventures. It so happens that tonight a new season of Adventures begins tonight. "Life at the End of the World - The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau. Many other programs, too.

Well, my friend, I hope that this letter gives you a mutual sense of appreciation of how small the world really is.

I am afraid Polly Bergen, the actress, who is also a businesswoman, isn't going to do too much for your turtles. From all indications, she is helping to kill them off. I suppose you are aware that she spends a lot of money advertising TURTLE oils for ~~xxx~~ her cosmetics.

Best wishes to you, and Aloha,

Victor
Victor I. Becker

If I had the time, I am sure I could have done a much better job writing and composing this letter into a better literary effort. It would have been interesting reading as a good tale of the South Pacific.

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Office of the Chancellor

May 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: ~~Dean Howard McKaughan~~ *John Bardach Forwarded by Hos*

FROM: Keith S. Snyder, Vice Chancellor for Administration *Keith S. Snyder*

SUBJECT: Requesting Release of Funds for Supplemental Appropriations for FY 1975-76 -- Hawaiian Green Turtle Study (\$50,000)

As in prior years, a separate request for release of funds for each supplemental appropriation must be prepared and transmitted to the Governor for approval. A sample format provided by the Systemwide Budget Office is attached for your guidance. The narrative should cover the following points:

1. A brief historical statement of the program.
2. Program objectives and purposes.
3. The target group(s) of the program.
4. Levels of program effectiveness being sought.
5. Kinds and levels of activities which will be undertaken.
6. The need for the program at this particular time and the benefits to be derived.
7. Personnel and financial requirements.
8. Summary statement.

Please submit six copies of your request for release of funds to the UHM Budget Office, Hawaii Hall Room 120, by May 23, 1975. Expenditure plans will not be required until funds are released. Should there be any questions, please call the appropriate analyst assigned to your program at the UHM Budget Office.

Attachment

cc UHM Budget Office
Dr. John Bardach

College Opportunities

"A Summer and First Year Program for the Disadvantaged"

UH Manoa - UOH 101

- A.** Brief Historical Statement of the Program *(Project Problem)*
- This program began in 1970 as a demonstration project financed by HUD through Model Cities and was limited to two target model neighborhoods of Kalihi-Palama and Waianae-Nanakuli. The current demonstration program funded by HUD through Model Cities ends on June 30, 1973.

B. Program Objectives and Purposes

1. Overall objective. To screen, select and prepare high-risk young adults (ages 17-30) coming from multiple problem families for University admission and enable them to maintain themselves in a full-time University program. Participants will be with or without high school diplomas, who are normally inadmissible to a four-year degree program.

2. Specific objectives.

- a. To conduct an intensive 9-week residential summer orientation program to prepare the student for a regular freshman program through (1) using diagnostic instruments to assess areas of academic weakness and planning remedial assistance; (2) to inform and acquaint the students with the academic community, its services and demands.
- b. To provide during the freshman year, supportive services to maximize the learning experience of developing students through (1) individual and group counseling to overcome problems and to enhance personal growth; (2) preparing students to seek and utilize the other existing campus resources and services;

- c. Acculturation of the students to University life by providing a comprehensive co-curricular program.
- d. Establish an on-going research and evaluation process to measure effectiveness of support services.

C. Target Group(s)*local (fall U.S. - humanity)*

1973-74

80 students from communities which has "disadvantaged" students including but, not limited to Kalihi-Palama, Waianae-Nanakuli, Kahuku, Waimanalo and the three Counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai.

The target group is drawn from young adults in communities meeting the criteria of "disadvantaged" because of:

1. Under-representation on the Manoa campus due to cultural or ethnic background and geographic barriers;
2. Persistent pattern of school drop-outs and other educationally linked problems;
3. Evidence of over-representation of public assistance rolls and high rates of unemployment.

D. Levels of Program Effectiveness Being Sought *(How to manage what is being - per separate local entities)*

1. Grade-point average of participants at the end of the year to meet minimum requirements for freshman students.
2. Retention rate for group. Number eligible for second year of college in good standing to be at least 75% of entering group.

E. Kinds and Levels of Activities which will be Undertaken

1. Summer orientation. Intensive workshops and seminars to prepare the participant to function as a full-time University student. Classes to strengthen necessary academic skills will be designed and implemented.
2. Freshman year. Academic advisement to enroll students in a full-time program (minimum of 12 credits) of regular freshman courses. Individual and Group counseling to enable the students to function and compete as a regular student. Focus will be the individual student and his acquisition of skills to seek and utilize existing campus services.

F. Need for the Program and the Benefits to be Derived

The current demonstration program funded by HUD through Model Cities ends on June 30, 1973. This request is to continue those aspects of the program deemed to be effective and appropriate for assumption by the University.

1. Contemporary Hawaii with its complex and technological society requires its citizens to possess skills which can only be acquired through education if they are to function as a productive member of society. Education, particularly higher education provides the skills so that options and alternatives to life choices can be made.
2. The demonstration period of the College Opportunities Program has tested a counseling and supportive "delivery system" which is relevant and effective in reaching Hawaii's disadvantaged youths. This is the only residential collegiate program which provides access to higher education for youths normally inadmissible to the University because of ethnic, cultural, economic, or educational disadvantages.

B. Beneficiary Groups

- a. Young adults (ages 17-30) from communities currently under-represented on the Manoa campus who normally would not have received the option of access to a four-year degree granting institution.
- b. Indirectly, the neighborhoods and communities and the entire State will receive the impact of productive, educated citizens.

G. Personnel and Financial Requirements ^{3 years}

- ^{Prime Project Leader}
 1 Coordinator, 2 counselors, 1 graduate assistant, and 1 secretary.

Student help to be divided as follows: 1 to assist in the office, and 10 upperclassmen to be trained and utilized as para-professionals.

Other needs including tutorial help, will be available from existing services. Student counseling for the residential aspect of the program will be made available by Housing staff response to this need. The full appropriation is required to continue the program.

H. Summary Statement

The College Opportunities Program on the Manoa campus of the University of Hawaii began in June, 1970 as a demonstration project funded by HUD/Model Cities. The project titled, "A Summer and First Year College Opportunities Program" was designed to provide a residential collegiate experience for selected students from the Model Neighborhood Areas (Kalihi-Palama; Waianae-Nanakuli) who normally would be inadmissible to the University.

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Office of the Chancellor

July 21, 1975

Belasz

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. John E. Bardach
Director, HIMB

FROM: *JM* Douglas S. Yamamura
Acting Chancellor *Douglas S. Yamamura*

SUBJECT: Hawaiian Green Turtle Management Study

This is in response to your memorandum dated July 9, 1975, concerning the Hawaiian Green Turtle Management Study.

Attached is a copy of President Matsuda's memorandum to Mr. Christopher Cobb, which is self-explanatory. We intend to make an appeal for additional funds within the next thirty days, and funds for this study may very well be included in our appeal. I might add, however, that unless our appeal is successful, we will not be able to proceed with the project.

cc UHM Budget Office



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

THE PRESIDENT

May 15, 1975

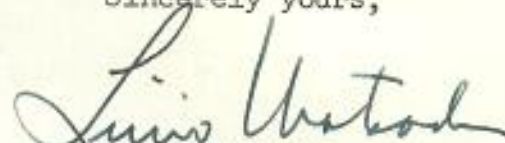
Mr. George H. Balazs
Junior Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter of May 13 with information about the supplemental appropriation relating to a Green Sea Turtle Resource Management Study.

Your proposal is certainly an interesting one, but the original request for the release of this supplemental appropriation will have to come from the Chancellor's office. Thus I am referring your letter to Chancellor Yamamura for his consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Fujio Matsuda

cc: Chancellor Douglas S. Yamamura

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

MEMORANDUM

May 16, 1975

To: George Balazs

From: John E. Bardach *JEB*

It's been very gratifying to learn that the legislature of the State of Hawaii has recommended for release \$50,000 for the study of Hawaiian turtle populations to be assigned to the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology. It is understood that when this money becomes available, your salary will be derived to 50% from these funds inasmuch as you are the proper expert to execute this study.

I presume that the release of the money will coincide with the beginning of the fiscal year, that is July 1st. I am therefore assuming that the above-mentioned division in your salary will take place as of this date and that Sea Grant will be paying only half of your salary from then on until such time as the Hawaii turtle study fund is expended or other as yet unforeseen events occur.

Please follow up the release of these funds at your earliest opportunity to enable us to make the proper changes in your fiscal status. If I can be of any assistance in expediting the assignment of funds to this laboratory, please let me know, and also let me know what steps you have taken and with whom you have broached the matter. I trust you had an agreeable trip and a profitable one.

JEB:ec

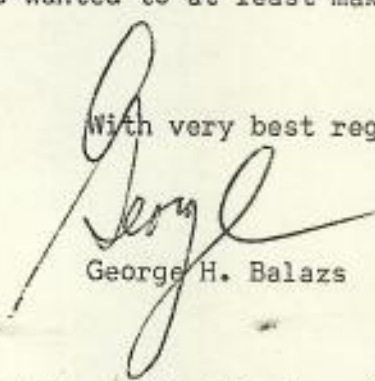
July 11, 1975
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

The Honorable Jean King
The Senate
State Capitol Building
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Jean:

A major problem has arisen in funding of the HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE MANAGEMENT STUDY which you so kindly guided through the legislature this past session. To make a long story short, the Budget and Finance Office at the Manoa Campus has informed the Institute that "funding will not be forthcoming for the project due to a lack of funds". The enclosed article from the campus paper seems to provide further information on the subject. After all of the efforts to get this successfully through the legislature, it is of course quite discouraging to have blockage at the final step. I wonder if there is any way that you can help in this matter? Perhaps it is no longer under your control, however I nevertheless wanted to at least make you aware of the situation.

With very best regards,



George H. Balazs

Please call me at 247-6631 or 946-1760 (home) if I can provide you with any other details.

July 9, 1975

To: Chancellor Douglas S. Yamamura
From: John E. Bardach, Director
Concerns: INQUIRY OF GEORGE BALAZS

This concerns the inquiry which Mr. Balazs, Jr. Marine Biologist at the Institute, made to you anent the non-support of the Hawaiian Green Turtle Resource Management Study, which was supposed to be done at, by and through HIMB under supplemental appropriation, etc. The purpose of my note is to inquire of you whether the decision of the University budget office not to support this study is irrevocable and final for this year or whether by any chance the study may be funded at a later date. It is important for me to know this because previous circumstances had suggested to me very little doubt about the funding of this study. I had therefore budgeted for half of Mr. Balazs' salary to come from it. If the study does not materialize anytime during the year, I will have to seek funds to cover Mr. Balazs' salary. This is the most pressing matter in this context. There are other considerations such as the endorsement of the study by Christopher Cobb which suggests that, perhaps, a reconsideration of the decision may be in order as well as the general desirability and public relations value of such a study.

I would appreciate having the opportunity of discussing this in more detail with you or your designate if you believe that such a discussion is warranted. Thank you for your attention and assistance.

mk

cc: G. Balazs ✓

Jan 29, 76 S-B

Legislators Criticize UH Handling of 1975-76 Budget

By Grace Feliciano
Star-Bulletin Writer

Legislators expressed disapproval with the University of Hawaii's execution of its 1975-76 budget at a House Higher Education Committee hearing Tuesday.

Rep. Neil Abercrombie, D-13th Dist. (Manoa-Makiki), criticized the University's maintenance program and the lack of upkeep of certain UH buildings.

"What justification can there be for putting \$9.7 million into a new gym if the old gym is not even properly maintained," Abercrombie said to Fujio Matsuda, UH president, referring to the UH's upcoming request for a new athletic facility.

OTHER COMMITTEE members cited various UH programs for which

last year's Legislature appropriated funds, but the University allocated no funds or a fraction of the appropriation.

The marine technician program at Leeward Community College, appropriated \$70,000, re-

ceived no funding. The Kona branch experiment station, appropriated \$100,000, received \$54,280. The labor studies program, appropriated \$194,000, received \$72,000.

"It seems even after we appropriate the money, different decisions are made by 47 other people. Maybe we should give you a lump sum budget and be done with it," said Rep. Russell Blair, D-14th Dist. (Kakaako-Punchbowl).

Rep. Tony Kunimura, D-27th Dist. (Kauai-Niihau), said a lump sum budget had been tried and put aside in the past.

"Even when we eliminated sidelines and end zones, some started to make touchdowns in New York. When legislators define the parameters, they still shift the sidelines," Kunimura said.

MATSUDA SAID economic pressures, caused by the withholding of \$4.9 million in appropriated funds, increased costs for the same goods and services and a higher enrollment total than expected, forced the establishment of priorities.

"Decisions had to be made on which programs are funded and which could not," Matsuda said.

The University "purchased progress" in areas such as the expansion of the medical school program, the starting of West Oahu College, and the addition of the third year of law school, Matsuda said.

But it was "at the expense of deferring improvement and strengthening other continuing programs. We do have to live within our means," Matsuda said.

Kaneohe Jolts No Mystery

Residents of Kaneohe reported feeling earth tremors yesterday but, unlike those felt on Oahu in the past two weeks, the source of the shakes was not a mystery.

Jolts felt along Kaneohe Bay were caused by blasting work being done on the Mokapu sewage outfall construction project under way offshore, according to a spokesman at the Honolulu Observatory.



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:

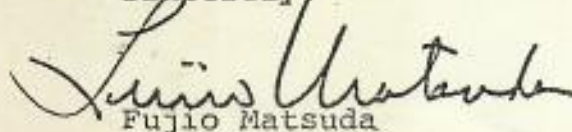
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1. Makahiki Kai (Marine Affairs Coordinator) \$38,500*
 2. Green Turtle Study (Department of Land & Natural Resources) (.50)
\$16,650
 3. Research on Forage & Reproductive Problems (4.50)
of Dairy Cattle (Department of Agriculture) \$250,000

*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

By not coming
me in this matter
you have in essence
indirectly way but
we possibly center

Take object not coming

Have you
ever
modified
account:

Post LNR
would be
to him out of
from most likely
A. H. B.
If you want
to discuss
H. H. B.
you are certainly

JOHN T. USHIMA
PRESIDENT

DUKE T. KAWASAKI
VICE PRESIDENT

DONALD D. 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 TAKIANI
MAMORU YAMASAKI

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

FOURTH DISTRICT
DONALD D. H. CHING
JOSEPH T. KURDIA
FRANCIS A. WONG
PATSY K. YOUNG

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

SIXTH DISTRICT
ANSON CHONG
JEAN SUZANE KING
JOHN LEOPOLD
WASSWAATH YEE

SEVENTH DISTRICT
DONALD S. NISHIMURA
DENNIS O'CONNOR
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
PATRICIA SAKI
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



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

JOHN T. USHJIMA
PRESIDENT

DUKE T. KAWASAKI
VICE PRESIDENT

DONALD D. H. CHING
MAJORITY LEADER

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STANLEY I. HARA
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MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

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

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DENNIS O'CONNOR
PATRICIA SAKI
W. BUDDY SOARES

EIGHTH DISTRICT
GEORGE H. TOYOFUKU

SEIICHI WRAI
CLERK

Dear George:

We've just received this
and thought you'd like
to have a copy.

As always,

Joan

4/1/76

June 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor
State of Hawaii

Honorable Dr. Fujio Matsuda, President
University of Hawaii

From: Christopher Cobb, Chairman of the Board
Department of Land and Natural Resources

Subject: Endorsement of the HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE MANAGEMENT STUDY by
Mr. George Balazs, Jr. Marine Biologist, Hawaii Institute of
Marine Biology.

In reference to the request for the release of supplemental appropriation for the HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE MANAGEMENT STUDY by Mr. George Balazs, we wish to provide the following comments.

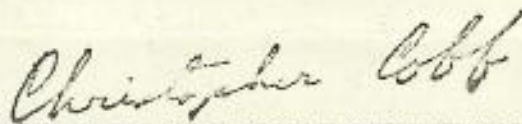
The green sea turtle is the most familiar and numerous of the marine turtles throughout the world, and has been historically utilized as food in many countries. However, due to increasing harvest, scientists are concerned about its apparent decline and have recently suggested that the green sea turtle be placed on the endangered species list. Here in Hawaii, the Board of Land and Natural Resources, cognizant of the increasing need for protection of this species, recently adopted a regulation to provide for the protection of the population of marine turtles in Hawaiian waters.

Although the green sea turtle is one of the world's most important reptiles from an economic standpoint, there is a great lack of scientific knowledge about this species throughout its range which includes the waters of the State. One of the reasons for this dearth of knowledge is that the turtle is difficult to study because of its migratory behavior that involves extensive trips across the open ocean, apparently for reproduction and feeding. Based on the best information available, very little nesting occurs at present on the beaches of the main Hawaiian Islands and most of the nesting takes place in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, particularly within the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge that is administered by the United States Department of the Interior. Here, turtles and their eggs are legally protected and unauthorized entry is prohibited. Through evidence from tagging studies and surveys, it is the general consensus of turtle authorities here, that the Northwestern Islands, principally French Frigate Shoals, are used as nesting sites and the waters surrounding the main Hawaiian Islands are used as feeding grounds.

Honorable George R. Ariyoshi
Honorable Dr. Fujio Matsuda
Page 2
June 12, 1975

With the exception of the University of Hawaii's limited studies on reproduction and other biological aspects of the green sea turtle conducted on French Frigate Shoals with the support of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, there has been no specialized effort to obtain biological data on the Hawaiian population of the green sea turtle. Inasmuch as scientific knowledge is lacking concerning the biology, movements, habits and population dynamics of the Hawaiian green sea turtle population, there is a definite need for a management study of our geographically unique Hawaiian green sea turtle population.

This Department, therefore, endorses the proposed HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE MANAGEMENT STUDY.



CHRISTOPHER COBB, Chairman of the Board
Department of Land and Natural Resources

cc: George Balazs

Copy To George

February 24, 1976

To: Fujio Matsuda, President
University of Hawaii

From: John E. Bardach, Director
HIMB

Concerns: Your letter of February 4 to Senator Takitani, Chairman, Senate Committee on Higher Education and specifically your advice on the green turtle study, to be executed by the Department of Land and Natural Resources instead of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology.

I have come to this information by the courtesy of Senator Anson Chong. He, along with Senator King, as you may remember, were two of the strongest proponents of the original proposal, including funding, that the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology execute this study for the State of Hawaii. Please be advised that the legislators have done their homework pretty thoroughly and have ascertained that expertise in turtle biology indeed resides at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology. In fact, we have in the person of George Balazs, Jr. Marine Biologist, one of the acknowledged experts in this field. His expertise is acknowledged by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as well as by the outstanding turtle biologists in the United States. (I can furnish you evidence to this effect if you so desire). It is my considered opinion that if the Department of Land and Natural Resources were to execute that study - (it was intended to be a scientific background assessment, later enabling better management) - they would have to do a good deal more preparatory work than we would have to do because Mr. Balazs has already spent considerable time (his own, by the way) on the background of this study. He has also excellent relations with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service which has to cooperate in such a study. On numerous occasions, he has provided assistance to the State Division of Fish and Game. In short then, it is fairly evident that HIMB is better suited and better prepared than the Department of Land and Natural Resources to execute a green turtle study for the State of Hawaii, and the proponents of this measure in the legislature were well aware of this. In fact, the latter may well seek out assistance (contract the study to us) if and when they obtain the funds you seem to be recommending they should get.

I do regret that this measure was taken without me being consulted because I feel that this is one of those cases where I might have assisted you had you only asked me. Perhaps, it did not seem of sufficient importance to you and

February 24, 1976

you were pressed for time. However, if one were more suspicious than I am, one could certainly see in this administrative action less than the full commitment to the welfare of this research facility that would be implicit in having marine sciences and marine affairs an area of excellence and preferential support. I hope that this is not so and I trust that there were other overriding reasons to which I could not possibly be privy that made you cut the University out of doing something it could have done well. Again, I am sorry I was not consulted.

JEB:ec

cc: Douglas S. Yamamura
Howard P. McKaughan
John P. Craven



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

THE PRESIDENT

March 4, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: John E. Bardach, Director
HIMB

SUBJECT: Green Turtle Study

This is in response to your letter of February 24, 1976, in which you express concern regarding the University's recommendation that the Green Turtle Study would be more appropriately categorized and funded under some other non-higher education program or department--in this particular case, the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Data in our files indicate that management studies of Hawaii's green turtle were started at HIMB in 1973, but have thus far been limited to the adult migratory nesting colony which seasonally utilizes the French Frigate Shoals. As I understand it, the overall objective of this particular supplemental request was to conduct comprehensive life history studies which encompass all size categories of green turtles as they naturally occur throughout the Archipelago and that HIMB would develop and make available to the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service information necessary for the establishment of an optimum green turtle management program. While the University would obviously benefit from this study, it appears to me that the direct beneficiaries of such a study would be the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Since the Dingle-Johnson and Pitman-Robertson Acts preclude federal aid grants for sea turtles, that leaves the Department of Land and Natural Resources to fund the project. This action would not preclude that Department from entering into an agreement with the University to conduct the study. I am confident that this University, and in particular HIMB, can compete with any university in the marine sciences and that the Department of Land and Natural Resources would rely on our expertise to do the study.

As a result of the State's fiscal condition, the University has not been allocated its full appropriation since FY 1971-72. This fact, coupled with the increased demands and unmet needs of our higher education programs, poses some serious policy questions with regard to allocating limited higher education dollars to new programs and studies that directly benefit non-higher education programs and activities.

John E. Bardach, Director
Page Two
March 4, 1976

In FY 1976-77 the green turtle supplemental request, S.B. 548, if appropriated to the University, will not only have to compete for resources with the University's regular programs but also with continuing supplemental appropriations and with new enactments to be made by this session of the Legislature. Since the Chairman of the Board of the Department of Land and Natural Resources strongly endorsed the study this past year, I would assume that an appropriation made by the 1976 Legislature would result in the allocation of funds by that Department for this purpose since it directly benefits their program.

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


Fujio Matsuda

C
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P
Y

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

December 29, 1975

To: Chancellor D. Yamamura and Staff (Haw. 105)

From: John E. Bardach, Director

CONCERNS THESE LOVELY HAWAIIAN GREEN SEA TURTLES

In the process of dealing with loose ends left on my desk before the year ends, a matter has come to my attention which necessitates the following comments to you.

On December 18, Jr. Marine Biologist George Balazs, our turtle expert, received from your office a telephone call inquiring about progress in the research on Hawaiian Green Turtles (see attached letter of Anson Chong to President Matsuda).

The only thing we could report was substantial progress in your office in preventing disbursement of funds appropriated for research on turtle management. In consequence I can report no progress at this end.

I find the incident both amusing and disturbing with a tendency to veer towards the latter view. Is it, perhaps, that President Matsuda's office has sent to you a copy of Anson Chong's letter - the dates would just about fit - and your office without further checking phoned HIMB? This would be a rather logical sequence of events but one which doesn't help anyone very much.

Nor for that matter does, perhaps, under the circumstances the writing of memos such as this. I therefore join the several others who have urged various persons at the University to reconsider this matter so that we may sometime next year give you and certain legislators a real progress report on research with turtles. It might just be good politics for the University to do that.

mk

Attachment

cc: Dean Howard P. McKaughan
Dean John P. Craven

bcc: (2) G. Balazs



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

December 26, 1975

THE PRESIDENT

*rec'd 1/1/76
no resp. necessary*

The Honorable Anson Chong
The Senate, State of Hawaii
The Eighth Legislature
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Chong:

Thank you for your letter of December 7, 1975, concerning the release of funds for a management study of the Hawaiian Green Sea Turtle.

We are presently reviewing the financial requirements of the Manoa Campus for the remainder of the fiscal year, based on an appeal made by Chancellor Yamamura for release of additional funds. I should like to state candidly that, so far, the prospect of allocating funds for this purpose is not optimistic. This is because the Manoa Campus has indicated a great many items of higher priority for which funds are still being sought.

I would like to assure you that our position is based on financial considerations and not on any disagreement with you on the merits of conducting such a study. I will be glad to let you know if the situation changes later in the fiscal year.

Sincerely yours,

Fujio Matsuda
Fujio Matsuda

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

Office of the President

2444 Dole Street - Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

An Equal Opportunity Employer

The Senate
The Eighth Legislature



ANSON CHONG

Assistant Majority Leader
Chairperson, Health
Vice-Chairperson, Government Operations
& Efficiency
Member, Ecology, Environment & Recreation
Member, Higher Education
Member, Human Resources
Member, Judiciary
Phone 548-4183

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

December 7, 1975

Fujio Matsuda
President
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822

Dear President Matsuda:

The Senate Ways & Means Committee has received word that the University of Hawaii has not yet made plans for the disposition of the \$50,000 appropriated for a three year management study of the Hawaiian Green Sea Turtle (UOH 102, page 610 of Act 195, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1975).

This issue has been hanging fire for several years now. In view of the possibility of the extinction of this unique species from our waters, I am wondering if you might re-assess your financial plan to get the funds released during the current fiscal year.

It is a three-year program, and further delay may have longer term adverse significance.

Best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincere aloha,

ANSON CHONG

bcc: Balazs

July 11, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Christopher Cobb
Chairman of the Board
Department of Land and Natural Resources

SUBJECT: Hawaiian Green Turtle Management Study

Thank you for your memorandum of June 12, 1975, endorsing the Hawaiian Green Turtle Management Study.

We are not in disagreement with your view that the proposed study of the Hawaiian Green Turtle is needed. However, the University's allocation for Fiscal Year 1975-76 is \$5.8 million less than the amount appropriated by the Legislature; consequently, many programs and projects cannot be funded or will be funded at very reduced levels. As of now, the Hawaiian Green Turtle Study falls into the former category.

Should the University's reduced allocations be substantially restored in the coming months, we will be happy to consider the release of funds for the project.



Fujio Matsuda

cc: The Hon. George R. Ariyoshi

bc: Chancellor Douglas S. Yamamura
Dr. George H. Balazs ✓

TI: jy

cc: DSY
G. Balera

1975 JUL 5 14 3 39

July 23, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Christopher Cobb, Chairman
Department of Land and Natural Resources

SUBJECT: Memorandum Dated June 12, 1975, Endorsing the Green
Turtle Management Study

Your memorandum of June 12, 1975, endorsing the Hawaiian Green Turtle Management Study has been received and reviewed.

The points raised in your memorandum are well taken. I understand, however, that the University of Hawaii considered this study in relation to all other worthy programs and projects under its purview, but because of reduced allocations for FY 1975-76, it is unable to fund the project at this time.

May I suggest that you continue to make your concerns known to the University in the event reduced allocations are sufficiently restored to permit consideration for future funding of the project.


George Ariyoshi, Governor

cc: Honorable Eileen R. Anderson
✓ Honorable Fujio Matsuda

TESTIMONY BY GEORGE H. BALAZS, HAWAII INSTITUTE OF MARINE BIOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, CONCERNING HB 1635 WHICH RELATES TO RESEARCH
AND MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SEA TURTLES IN HAWAIIAN
WATERS.

March 28, 1973

4

In a recent issue of Audubon , the magazine of the National Audubon Society, Dr. Archie Carr, the world's foremost authority on sea turtles, states that:

"Today the plight of sea turtles is widely known, and efforts to learn more about them and slow their decline are in progress almost wherever they occur."

Unfortunately for Hawaii, it appears as though the plight of our sea turtles has not been widely known, and at present only limited effort is underway to learn more about them so that we may slow their decline. Although no definitive data exists on population size, subjective observations by numerous local residents seem to indicate that the number of sea turtles in our waters has decreased noticeably in recent years. Hawaii State Fish and Game Division records show that the commercial exploitation of these salt water reptiles has increased drastically over the past nine years. A low of 380 lbs of sea turtle was reported taken in 1963 while a record high of 25,583 lbs was reported for 1972. A large portion of this commercial catch now enters the tourist industry to be sold as turtle steak, thus increases in exploitation can be expected to continue so long as our visitors create a demand. Since turtles that are captured but not sold for profit need not be reported to the Fish and Game Division, it is unknown how many animals are taken each year just for home use. It is also unknown how many commercial turtle sales go completely unreported to the Fish and Game.

Can our population of sea turtles continue to sustain such seemingly large harvests and still remain viable? Will sea turtles gradually vanish from our Islands' waters as they have in many other areas of the world? Although turtles in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are completely protected by the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, virtually no protection is afforded by the Hawaii State Government to the same sea turtles while they are around our major islands¹. Any number of turtles may be taken for any purpose, at any size and at any time of the year. During the 1971 legislative session, the Department of Land and Natural Resources urged that funds be provided for a research management study of sea turtles in Hawaiian waters because scientific knowledge is lacking about these valuable animals⁷. Clearly intensive research is urgently needed if Hawaii is to prevent from having one of her unique creatures sent down the road to extinction.

In 1969 Dr. John Hendrickson, marine turtle specialist and former Director of Oceanic Institute, stated⁵ that preliminary data on Hawaii's turtles gave the:

"subjective impression that Hawaiian turtle populations are over-exploited, under-protected, and declining at a significant rate."

Further, he urged that research be set up as soon as possible to determine the size and range of our population. In 1971 Dr. Harold Hirth, marine turtle consultant for the United Nations, issued a report⁶ which recommended that the commercialization of turtles in Hawaii be stopped and that intensive research be initiated so that valuable information could be obtained on our little studied turtle colony. In 1973 Dr. Archie Carr indicated³ that he would like to:

"see a complete moratorium on the taking of all sea turtles throughout the Hawaiian Islands until a careful survey of breeding, feeding and basking populations could be made."

I have submitted copies of pertinent material to the committee along with my testimony which I hope can help to further clarify the endangered state of sea turtles throughout the world and to illustrate why it is essential that research on turtle populations be carried out. Only through adequate and comprehensive research studies can effective programs for protection, perpetuation and management be formulated.

References

1. *Balazs, G. H., Status of Marine Turtles in the Hawaiian Islands. Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, Kaneohe, Hawaii. January, 1973.
2. *Balazs, G. H., Proposed Research Study of Marine Turtle Populations in the Hawaiian Islands.
3. Carr, A. F., Personal Communications, 1973.
4. *Carr, A. F., Great Reptiles, Great Enigmas. Audubon, Vol. 74, No. 2. 1972.
5. Hendrickson, J. R., Report on Hawaiian Marine Turtle Populations. in IUCN N. S. 20:89-95. Morges, Switzerland. 1969.
6. Hirth, H. F., South Pacific Islands - Marine Turtle Resources. Report for the Fisheries Development Agency Project. 102:2, F.A.O. Rome, 1971.
7. Testimony to the Honorable Richard A. Kawakami, Chairman House Committee on Lands from Mr. Sunao Kido, Chairman, Board of Land and Natural Resources, relating to HB 1218 (Preservation of the Green Sea Turtle). 1971 Legislative Session, April 1, 1971.

* Material submitted to the committee along with this testimony.

TESTIMONY BY GEORGE H. BALAZS, HAWAII INSTITUTE OF MARINE BIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, CONCERNING HOUSE BILL 1635 WHICH RELATES TO RESEARCH MANAGEMENT STUDIES OF THE HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE.

February 26, 1974

The green turtle (Chelonia sp.) colony found in the Hawaiian Islands is of a unique nature because it is the last remaining intact green turtle colony in the United States as well as the only one in the world that can be managed and protected under a single government's jurisdiction at both the feeding and breeding grounds. These points alone should be of paramount importance to the State of Hawaii. From a scientific point of view, this colony is also unique because it presents many special problems in population dynamics, ecology and behavior.

Past turtle research in Hawaii has thus far been restricted to limited tagging studies in the Northwestern Islands by U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife personnel, and to a preliminary intensive survey of nesting and basking populations at French Frigate Shoals (the last nesting site in the Hawaiian Archipelago) which I conducted during 1973. In addition, the State Fish and Game Division has collected data on commercially captured turtles that have been reported since 1948.

Tagging by Bureau personnel has shown in no uncertain terms that turtles present at French Frigate Shoals during the nesting season subsequently migrate to feeding areas around each of our major inhabited islands. No protection from exploitation exists around these islands. Results of my own investigations have revealed that fewer than 150 females were present at French Frigate Shoals during the 1973 nesting season, a low number by any means of evaluation. State Fish and Game statistics have shown that commercial

exploitation of turtles has drastically increased over the past ten years, undoubtedly as a result of tourism growth and the accompanying demand for exotic foods such as turtle steak. All available information derived from the research that has thus far been conducted gives cause for serious concern for the continued survival of the Hawaiian green turtle. Further intensive investigations need to be conducted in both the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and around the major inhabited islands at the earliest possible time. Baseline research is clearly necessary if the State expects to wisely manage, on a long term basis, and utilize, to the best advantage, her unique green turtle colony.

Research on Hawaii's turtles has long been urged by concerned scientists and government agencies. In 1973 Dr. Archie Carr, the world's foremost authority on the green turtle, stated in correspondence to me that he would like to "see a complete moratorium on the taking of all sea turtles throughout the Hawaiian Islands until a careful survey of breeding, feeding and basking populations could be made."

In 1971 a United Nations' report on marine turtle resources in the Pacific urged that intensive research be initiated so that valuable information could be obtained on the little studied Hawaiian turtle colony. During the 1971 Legislative Session the Department of Land and Natural Resources recommended that funds be provided for a research management study of our green turtle colony. In 1956 a Honolulu Star-Bulletin newspaper article quoted Fish and Game officials and local scientists as stating that information was needed on our marine turtles so that they might be protected and perpetuated. Research studies were recommended.

Total agreement seems to exist on the need for comprehensive turtle research. The absence of necessary financial support for this work has been, and continues to be, the major inhibiting factor. Budget restrictions and limited personnel in the State Fish and Game Division have restricted turtle research through this agency. The Federal Aid to Sport Fisheries Restoration Act (commonly called the Dingell-Johnson Act) specifically excludes turtles, therefore, funds presently being received by the State cannot be used for turtle research. Representative Dingell has only recently reconfirmed this point for me with the Secretary of the Interior. The U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is only capable of providing a limited amount of assistance to turtle research studies, chiefly in the form of equipment usage and logistics support. The University of Hawaii, including the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, is financially unable to support the type of turtle management studies that are needed. Only through a special Legislative appropriation such as provided for in House Bill 1635 can the funds for green turtle research be obtained. It seems highly appropriate to use State funds to study a State resource that has been commercially exploited to the benefit of the State's economy. I therefore strongly concur with those sections of House Bill 1635 which would provide general revenues of the State for research management studies. I am not, however, in agreement at this time with Section 4 which would provide funds for encouraging the commercial culture of green turtles. The present state of the turtle culture art is such that premature commercial ventures only represent an adverse factor to the conservation of the species. Among other important economic and

biological factors, no expertise presently exists for completing the green turtle's life cycle in captivity. Eggs or young must be removed from natural nesting beaches or obtained in part from adults captured from the wild. Until the basic biological problems inherent to the species have been resolved, premature commercial farms will only further weaken the green turtle's already precarious survival position. I suggest that the proposed funds in Section 4 be transferred for use in Sections 2 and 3 which deal with the immediate problem of a resource management investigation.

I have submitted copies of pertinent background literature on the status of the green turtle in order to assist members of the committee in their understanding of this valuable marine reptile. Thank you for the opportunity to present information on this matter.

References submitted to committee along with testimony:

1. Balazs, G. H., Protecting Hawaiian Sea Turtles. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, December 18, 1973.
2. Balazs, G. H., Status of Marine Turtles in the Hawaiian Islands. Elepaio, Journal of the Hawaii Audubon Society. June, 1973.
3. Carr, A. F., Great Reptile, Great Enigmas. Audubon, Vol. 74, No. 2, 1972.
4. Ehrenfeld, D. W., Conserving the Edible Sea Turtle: Can Mariculture Help? American Scientist, Vol. 62, 1974.

TESTIMONY BY GEORGE H. BALAZS, HAWAII INSTITUTE OF MARINE BIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, CONCERNING SENATE BILL 1530 WHICH RELATES TO THE PROTECTION OF THE HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE.

February 26, 1974

U Under the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (public law 93-205) an animal may be considered "endangered" due to any of five different factors. Not less than three of these factors are directly applicable to the present status of the Hawaiian green turtle. These include 1.) present or threatened destruction, modification or curtailment of habitat or range; 2.) overutilization for commercial sporting, scientific or educational purposes; and 3.) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.

The green turtle has now been reduced to a single nesting site in the Archipelago, that being French Frigate Shoals in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. In the 1920's and 30's green turtles nested in relatively large numbers on the north shore of Lanai and in lesser but still significant numbers in at least four specific locations throughout the major inhabited islands. Today no nesting occurs at any of these sites. Nesting habitat has been both modified and destroyed and the green turtles' range has been curtailed.

State Fish and Game records show that the reported commercial catch has increased in recent years with only a small portion of the actual catch being legally reported. Exploitation for turtle steaks continues to increase due to the dollar incentive provided by restaurants serving this exotic item. If this situation is left unchecked, the only possible outcome can be the complete and irreversible decimation of the Hawaiian green turtle colony. During the 1973 nesting season intensive investigations at French Frigate

Shoals revealed that fewer than 150 females were present. Population estimates made in 1968 placed the size at two to four times the present level. Fewer than 150 females at the only nesting site in the Hawaiian Archipelago is ample reason to wonder if long term survival can continue without the immediate implementation of special measures. All information available indicates that overutilization for commercial purposes has occurred in the past and continues to occur today.

No specific Hawaii State regulations or statutes have ever existed to ensure adequate management of the Hawaiian green turtle colony. No laws presently exist to help protect or perpetuate these marine reptiles around our inhabited islands. For the past year the State Fish and Game Division has supported a regulation that would provide partial protection for marine turtles. Overwhelming public support has also been displayed for this measure, however, enactment has not been obtained. Whether it ever will be now seems questionable. Without doubt, there is an inadequacy in existing regulatory mechanisms in Hawaii to ensure green turtle survival.

Destruction, modification and curtailment of habitat; overutilization for commercial purposes; and the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms were some of the same major factors cited by the U.S. Department of the Interior when it recently nominated the green turtle for inclusion to the Endangered Species List.

It would therefore behoove the State of Hawaii to at long last take the initiative and afford complete protection to her green turtles. This total protection should continue until such a time that a research management study indicates what level of utilization can take place without adversely affecting the colony. To permit uncontrolled exploitation to take place until a research

management study has been completed would surely be resource mismanagement of the poorest form. In view of recent events and the fact that our green turtle colony is the last in the U.S., it appears highly likely that if the State does not take immediate decisive action, the Federal government most certainly will be justified in doing so. I therefore concur with Senate Bill 1530 and urge its rapid passage along with a slightly modified version of House Bill 1635.

TESTIMONY BY GEORGE H. BALAZS, HAWAII INSTITUTE OF MARINE BIOLOGY, CONCERNING HOUSE BILL 191 WHICH RELATES TO A GREEN SEA TURTLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STUDY

Although two kinds of turtles are native to Hawaiian waters, the green sea turtle is the only one which still occurs in any number. The hawksbill sea turtle is now an exceptionally rare species and its continued survival is questionable. Early Hawaiian people were well acquainted with both of these air-breathing reptiles. The green or "honu" as it is called, provided a valuable source of nutritious high-protein food that was utilized in a non-wasteful manner. The hawksbill or "'ea" was captured primarily for the thick plates which cover its upper shell. This material was fashioned into such essential items as fishhooks and tools used for the preparation of fish nets. In addition, the plates were also made into a medicine believed to be capable of curing certain diseases called "'ea." Both of these turtles, which are represented in petroglyphs and referred to in mythology, have always been an integral part of Hawaiian and other native Pacific island cultures.

With the introduction of outside values and technology, economic patterns were gradually altered from a subsistence level to a cash-based market. Human populations increased, remote areas became more accessible and land development flourished. All of these factors acted in unison to produce ecological imbalances resulting in the decline of the Hawaiian green turtle population. This undesirable situation is, however, by no means unique to Hawaii or the Pacific as the same uncontrolled forces have been allowed to decimate turtle populations throughout the tropics. At an international meeting of marine turtle biologists which I recently attended in Miami, it was concluded that the majority of the world's green turtle populations are either extinct, threatened with extinction, or rapidly declining. Unfortunately, the ones who will suffer most from this decline are those who can least afford it. That is, the indigenous peoples who have been traditionally dependent on the turtle as a supplemental source of food.

For all practical purposes, no restrictions existed on the exploitation of turtles in waters surrounding the major Hawaiian Islands before June of last year. Due to an increasing commercial demand in recent years, most of which could be traced directly to the tourist industry, the killing of turtles had been proceeding at a record rate. Based on numerous testimonies presented at public hearings by divers, fishermen, and other knowledgeable long-time residents, the pertinent aspects of the situation came into focus. Concerning the population's status and exploitation, it was agreed that many areas once relatively abundant with turtles now contained only a small fraction of their previous numbers. Further, the alarmingly large commercial increases reflected in voluntary reports submitted to the Division of Fish and Game were found to represent only a portion of what was actually being taken for the restaurant trade. In regard to reproduction, it was shown that there remains only one site (French Frigate Shoals) in the entire Archipelago where green turtles still emerge from the sea to lay eggs. Although productive nesting sites existed at several key locations in the major Islands as recent as 30 years ago, none were shown to remain today. In summary, not only was the honu being openly sold down the final road to extinction in the name of exotic dishes for tourists, but in a more subtle manner a large portion of essential nesting habitat had

TESTIMONY BY GEORGE H. BALAZS, HAWAII INSTITUTE OF MARINE BIOLOGY, CONCERNING
SENATE BILL 548 WHICH RELATES TO A GREEN SEA TURTLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STUDY

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My own interests in the ecology, conservation, and wise utilization of the green turtle have caused me to take an active role in furthering the understanding

of this native Hawaiian resource. With the assistance of a small grant from the New York Zoological Society and with the cooperation of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, I have conducted studies at French Frigate Shoals during peak nesting periods over the past two years. In combination with occasional tagging previously carried out by Federal and State personnel during visits to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, this effort represents a positive start in assessing the present survival status and potential of the breeding population. In addition, working with very limited financial resources, I have initiated several small voluntary tagging programs around the major Islands in order to gain preliminary population data on this important phase of the turtle's migratory range. As a part of the Sea Grant funded Aquaculture Project at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, a sizable portion of my work over the past 28 months has involved investigations into the feasibility and potential of growing green turtles in captivity. The results of this research, as well as information made available from studies conducted elsewhere, have forced us to reject this animal for husbandry purposes. Reasons why turtle culture is not a realistic proposition at the present include the inability of large numbers of young to be produced in captivity (necessitating the removal of eggs or baby turtles from the natural environment); the relatively high levels of dietary protein needed in artificial diets in order to produce acceptable growth; and the ramifications of large scale commercial turtle husbandry as it applies to the conservation of wild turtle populations.

Although our green turtle has suffered significant declines over the years, I am nevertheless convinced that the remaining wild population has the potential for providing a renewable source of supplemental food to the people of Hawaii. However, in order to successfully utilize this resource, and at the same time ensure its continued existence for future generations, sufficient basic biological information must be available for management purposes. The need for a comprehensive study to obtain this information has long been recognized by both State and Federal officials in Hawaii who are familiar with the situation. Unfortunately, the absence of financial support has thus far prevented such a worthy endeavor from becoming a reality. No funds are presently available through any Hawaii State Department or Agency, including the University of Hawaii. Severe fiscal restraints as well as the inflexibility of ongoing specific task projects that require matching State funds prevent the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology (a part of the University system) from being able to directly support green turtle ecology studies. In addition, Federal aid grants to States for fish and wildlife restoration projects (Dingle-Johnson and Pitman-Robertson Acts) do not permit funds to be expended on sea turtle studies. I have personally confirmed this point with Representative Dingle, who regrettably informed me that turtles, under the definitions used in the Acts, are not classified as being either "fish" or "wildlife." In the absence of this outside support, a reasonable source of assistance for this pressing research effort is the Legislative appropriation of specific funds, such as set forth in Senate Bill 548. Because the principal responsibility for native resources rests with the State, and because the people of Hawaii are the beneficiaries if these resources are managed wisely, it seems both necessary and proper that the Legislature act with favor on this measure. I therefore respectfully urge members of this committee to enthusiastically endorse Senate Bill 548.

Along with this testimony I have included an outline of the six-point program that would be involved in a comprehensive green turtle study in Hawaii. A list is also presented of the types of essential management-oriented biological information that could be expected to result. In order to give you an idea of how appropriations would be spent, I have prepared a tentative list of expenditures for your inspection. I greatly appreciate being afforded the opportunity to bring the specifics of this subject to your attention.

TESTIMONY BY GEORGE H. BALAZS, HAWAII INSTITUTE OF MARINE BIOLOGY,
CONCERNING SENATE BILL 195 WHICH RELATES TO THE PROTECTION OF
ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES

A need presently exists in the State of Hawaii for measures that will aid in the survival of wild animals that are faced with extinction. The provisions set forth in Senate Bill 195 fulfill this need, therefore, I strongly urge that you act favorably and expeditiously on this essential and worthy piece of legislation.

The importance of protecting the earth's vanishing wildlife populations has already been fully recognized by the Federal government. With the passage of the Lacey Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (which replaced and strengthened the previous Act of 1969), Congress accepted, as a national responsibility, the task of aiding in the survival of the world's wildlife resources. Some of the important findings and declarations made by Congress in relation to these Acts were that:

1. Various species have been rendered extinct as a consequence of economic growth and development because of inadequate concern and conservation;
2. other species have been so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of or threatened with extinction;
3. species of wildlife are of ecological, educational, historical, recreational, aesthetic and/or scientific value to man; and
4. that the United States has pledged itself in the international community to help conserve the various species facing extinction.

Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, animals that are considered to be in danger of extinction may not be legally imported into the country or transported across state boundaries in (interstate) commerce. Under the Lacey Act, wildlife that is taken in violation of any existing foreign law is also prohibited from being imported or transported between states. Both of these protective measures are designed to help safeguard depleted wildlife populations in the United States as well as in other countries. The present List of Endangered Fauna compiled by the Department of the Interior contains 109 animals which now receive this protection. Considering that this list is in the process of being updated, and that the Red Book Data of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (a highly respected conservation organization based in Switzerland) presently consider more than 1,000 species to be faced with extinction, it would appear that many other members of the animal kingdom deserve, indeed require for survival, the protective laws available through our Federal government.

Although Federal laws ban the importation and sale across state boundaries of endangered species and their derived products, no provisions exist which deal with intrastate commerce, that is, commerce that apparently takes place only within the boundaries of a single state. Each individual state government must therefore assume the responsibility for assuring the survival of endangered animals by prohibiting sale within their respective jurisdictions. Some states (New York, Illinois, Delaware, Connecticut and California) have already taken this initiative by passing laws which complement and strengthen the Federal Acts. By passage of a similar measure such as the one now under consideration, Hawaii can also take an active and vital part in this conservation effort. Such action, when taken, will provide most welcomed assistance to Federal agents here in Honolulu who have the responsibility of enforcing wildlife importation restrictions.

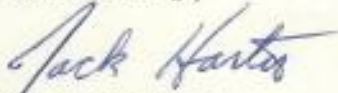
Of considerable related interest to Senate Bill 195 is the cover-story of the January 6, 1975 Newsweek magazine. In this article, which focused the nation's attention on the timely subject of vanishing wildlife, a narration is given of man's seemingly unending "war" against the creatures of the wild. Commercial exploitation was again pointed to as being one of the most significant factors responsible for the destruction and decline of wild animal populations. Some of the products mentioned include tourists' curios carved from elephant tusks, garmets fashioned from newborn seal skins, jewelry made from tiger claws and teeth, stuffed sea turtles and crocodile shoes. A wide range of similar exotic luxury items are being offered for sale in Hawaii at this very time. For those committee members who have not had the opportunity to read this excellent Newsweek article, I have reproduced a limited number of copies for your information.

Thank you very much for allowing me the opportunity to discuss this important subject with you today.

Hunters should be the first to support a program of careful harvesting. They are going to lose a source of income if the breeding population declines too far.

Thanks for the material. I will be interested in any further information.

Sincerely,


Jack Harter
Operations

JH:adm



HAWAII HELICOPTERS, INTERNATIONAL

P. O. BOX 1401, LIHUE, HAWAII 96766
PHONE 245-2371 - 245-2131

March 13, 1974

Mr. George H. Balazs
HAWAII INSTITUTE OF MARINE BIOLOGY
P.O. Box 1346 - Cocoanut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Your interest in preserving the Pacific Sea Turtles is truly gratifying. Please expect all the support I can provide.

My ten year observation of the Kauai turtle population probably covers the period of greatest hunting pressure. As tourism grew, so did the demand and price for meat.

During 1966, I became involved in a study that included the decline of turtles. It was conducted as a masters thesis by a Berkeley graduate student. Since that time, I've made careful note of sighting frequency and size. I could sum up a ten year, almost daily observation of Na Pali, with one statement.....the population of Sea Turtles, has declined by at least 90%.

There are some who say that such observations are not meaningful because the turtles migrate in cycles. They suggest that there is really an abundance of turtles at sea or outside the area I usually fly. That is debateable since no one really knows or can find out.


However, Na Pali does provide an excellent measure of decline through hunting. There are no resorts or noteworthy human activity there. Actually, the turtles should be congregating there from other parts of the island.

Ten years ago, it was not uncommon to count 50 turtles between Haena and Nualolo Aina. These were the big ones that could be seen from 1000 feet. Now, we see a few turtles and seldom any big ones.

Hunters should be the first to support a program of careful harvesting. They are going to lose a source of income if the breeding population declines too far.

Thanks for the material. I will be interested in any further information.

Sincerely,


Jack Harter
Operations

JH:adm

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, 32601

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF Zoology

March 4, 1970

Mr. Donald L. Hillhouse
P. O. Box 880
Apia, Western Samoa
South Pacific

Dear Mr. Hillhouse:

I was interested to hear of your turtle project. Knowing as little as I do about the turtle situation there, it is hard for me to offer you any very practical advice. Some time ago I decided there must not be any mass nesting ground anywhere thereabouts, but have not been able to get any idea how much separate nesting does go on, if any, or what species might be involved.

Perhaps the enclosed reprints will suggest courses your investigation might take. In beginning such a program as you plan, it seems to me that the most useful thing to do is to tag as many turtles as you can, using a tag that offers a reward for its return. In most cases the only way to tag turtles in numbers is either to go where the females come ashore to nest, or to rear young in captivity to about three-pound size and then mark them with calf-ear tags that will stay in place for a couple of years or more. If you find yourself able to do tagging of either kind we'll be glad to furnish you with tags and applicators, and for a couple of years, at least, to pay any recovery rewards. Data that come in would of course go directly back to you.

I'm sorry I can't give you more specific suggestions for developing your program, and I hope the publications help.

Sincerely yours,

Archie Carr
Archie Carr
Graduate Research Professor

AC;es
Enclosures

LEONOR K. (MRS. JOHN B.) SULLIVAN, MO., CHAIRMAN

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U.S. House of Representatives
 Committee on
 Merchant Marine and Fisheries
 Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20515

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February 8, 1974

FRANCES STILL, CHIEF CLERK

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

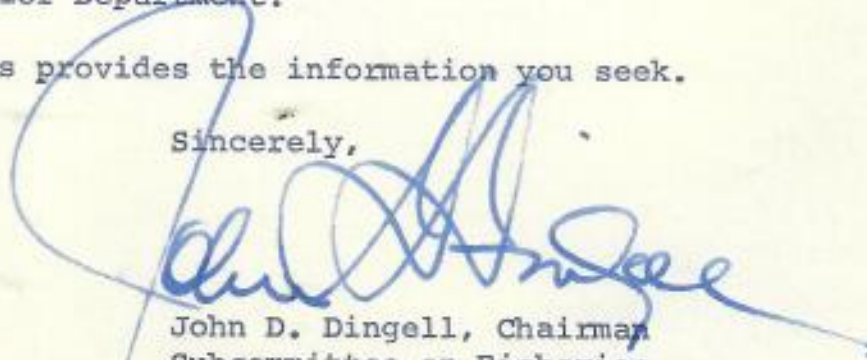
Dear Mr. Balazs:

This is in further reference to your inquiry concerning possible funding for green turtle research.

Enclosed herewith is a letter which I have received from the Department of the Interior in response to my inquiry in your behalf on this subject. You will note that these turtles are, in fact, excluded from both the Dingell-Johnson and the Pittman-Robertson Acts by definition. However, as the Department notes, it is possible that financial assistance for this purpose may be possible under the recently enacted Endangered Species Act. You may wish to investigate this vehicle through your State agency after the appropriate procedures have been worked out by the Interior Department.

I trust this provides the information you seek.

Sincerely,



John D. Dingell, Chairman
 Subcommittee on Fisheries
 and Wildlife Conservation
 and the Environment

Enclosures

TABLE C(1)—TABLE, SINGLE LIFE, MALE, 6 PERCENT, SHOWING COMPUTATION FACTORS FOR REDUCING ASSURANCES

(1) Age	(2) R-factors, male (R _x -0.55E _x)	(3) D-factors, male (D _x)
21	4518.8008	1066.657
22	4247.1654	992.1408
23	4001.5392	923.7550
24	3800.1531	863.3449
25	3637.1458	809.8374
26	3502.4521	763.0212
27	3401.7795	722.2022
28	3324.2447	687.1455
29	3268.0042	656.1852
30	3229.1051	628.0201
31	3194.5205	602.7109
32	3163.2583	579.2206
33	3134.3034	557.4968
34	3107.6580	537.4791
35	3083.3198	519.2090
36	3060.2897	502.7351
37	3038.5683	488.0077
38	3018.1563	474.9877
39	3000.0544	463.6360
40	2983.2623	453.9137
41	2967.7800	445.7819
42	2953.6074	439.2018
43	2940.7445	434.1450
44	2929.1913	430.4837
45	2918.9488	428.1900
46	2909.9171	427.2280
47	2902.0973	427.5617
48	2895.4905	429.1567
49	2890.1078	431.9817
50	2885.9503	435.9110
51	2882.9290	440.9200
52	2880.9551	446.9850
53	2879.9397	454.0830
54	2879.8840	462.2920
55	2879.7891	471.5900
56	2879.6551	481.9650
57	2879.4821	493.4050
58	2879.2701	505.9000
59	2879.0201	519.4400
60	2878.7331	534.0150
61	2878.4101	549.6200
62	2878.0531	566.2500
63	2877.6631	583.9000
64	2877.2411	602.5700
65	2876.7881	622.2700
66	2876.3051	643.0000
67	2875.7931	664.7700
68	2875.2531	687.6000
69	2874.6871	711.5000
70	2874.0971	736.4900
71	2873.4851	762.5900
72	2872.8531	789.8300
73	2872.2031	818.2400
74	2871.5371	847.8500
75	2870.8571	878.6900
76	2870.1651	910.7900
77	2869.4631	944.1800
78	2868.7531	978.8900
79	2868.0371	1014.9500
80	2867.3171	1052.4000
81	2866.5951	1091.2700
82	2865.8731	1131.6000
83	2865.1531	1173.4300
84	2864.4371	1216.8000
85	2863.7271	1261.7500
86	2863.0251	1308.3200
87	2862.3331	1356.5500
88	2861.6431	1406.4900
89	2860.9571	1458.1800
90	2860.2771	1511.6700
91	2859.6051	1566.9900
92	2858.9431	1624.1800
93	2858.2931	1683.2700
94	2857.6571	1744.3000
95	2857.0371	1807.3200
96	2856.4351	1872.3700
97	2855.8531	1939.5000
98	2855.2931	2008.7500
99	2854.7571	2080.1700
100	2854.2471	2153.8000

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.

RESERVES

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 26, 1973.

[FR Doc. 73-27357 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 Mar-
keting Years

Pursuant to the Agricultural Adjust-
ment Act of 1939, as amended ((7 U.S.C.
1281 et seq.), hereinafter referred to as
the Act), consideration is being given to
the proclamation of national market-
ing quotas for burley tobacco for the
1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 marketing
years and to the determination and an-
nouncement for the 1974-75 marketing
year, the amount of the national market-
ing quota, the national reserve, and the
national factor. A marketing quota refer-
endum 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 market-
ing quota for the 1974-75 marketing year
be determined and announced not later
than February 1, 1974.

Section 319(c) provides that the na-
tional marketing quota determined under
this section for burley tobacco for any
marketing year shall be the amount pro-
duced 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, de-
termines is desirable for the purpose
maintaining an adequate supply or
effecting an orderly reduction of
pounds to the reserve supply level.
Such downward adjustment shall not
exceed 5 per centum of such estimate
utilization and exports. For each mar-
keting year for which marketing quo-
tas are in effect under this section, the
Secretary in his discretion may establish
a reserve (hereinafter referred to as
"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 mak-
ing corrections and adjusting inequal-
ities in farm marketing quotas, and for
establishing marketing quotas for new
farms (that is, farms for which no
marketing quotas are not otherwise
established).

Section 319(c) provides, in part, that
the farm marketing quota shall be deter-
mined by multiplying the previous year's
farm marketing quota by a national
factor obtained by dividing the national
marketing quota determined under a
section (e) of this section (less the na-
tional reserve) by the sum of the farm
marketing quotas for the immediate
preceding year for all farms for which
burley tobacco marketing quotas will
be determined; Provided, That such a
national factor shall not be less than
100 per centum; Provided further, That
the marketing years beginning October
1, 1973, and October 1, 1973, the farm mar-
keting 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 na-
tional 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 com-
puted for any farm for any year shall
be increased by the number of pounds
by which marketings from the farm dur-
ing the immediately preceding year were
less than the farm marketing quota
(after adjustments); Provided, That a
such increase shall not exceed the
amount of the farm marketing quota
(including leased pounds) for the im-
mediately preceding marketing year
prior to any increase for undermarket-
ings 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 mar-
keting from the farm during the imme-
diately 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 re-
duction required, the additional reduc-
tion required shall be made in subsequent
marketing years.

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

PART 20—ESTATE TAX; ESTATES OF DE-
CEDENTS DYING AFTER AUGUST 16, 1954

§ 20.2031-11 [Deleted]

PAR. 2. 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.

[FR 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. 669aa-669cc), as amended
by 83 Stat. 275 (16 U.S.C. 669cc-1 to
669cc-8), that the Secretary of the In-
terior proposes to amend Title 50, Part
17, Appendix A, "The U.S. List of En-
dangered 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

February 15, 1974

The Honorable John D. Dingell
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Room 1334, Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Representative Dingell:

Many thanks for your recent information on the status of the green sea turtle in relation to the Dingell-Johnson act. Your assistance in this matter has been greatly appreciated.

As you are aware the green as well as the loggerhead turtle have been proposed for inclusion on the endangered species list. I have enclosed a copy of testimony on this matter which I submitted to the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Perhaps you will find portions of this information useful.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

mk

Enclosure

Monday, Feb. 25, 1974

Dear George,

Here's the latest Ka Molokai with the brief notice of the turtle hearing. Two weeks ago the Feb. 7 issue carried a similar notice:-

"Division of Fish & Game will hold a hearing by request of Molokai residents on proposed regulations banning the taking of sea turtles for commercial purposes or for home consumption without a permit. Molokai District Courthouse, Thursday, February 28, at 7:00 PM."

Thanks for sending on the ^{the separate from the Open Scientist} reports of your testimony, ^{Very helpful!!!} the Elepas article & the Star-Bulletin article; I distributed all those ArchiCarz reprints to interested parties on Saturday, including Sid Kest & Phil Estermann. Will get to work now on passing out the Star Bull. papers. For your future reference, Phil Estermann's (two Ns) address is PO Box 806, Kaurakakai, HI 96748. As you remember, he's our Life of the Lord guy. One of the people I gave literature to, Dorothe Curtis, will no doubt be contacting you. She now wants a T-shirt.

Keep up the good work

Yours truly,
Joze Aidem

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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

Bronx Park
Bronx, N. Y. 10460

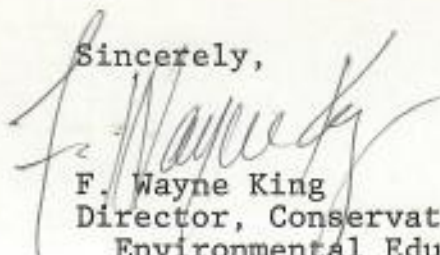
5 March 1974

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:

I was happy to receive your letter of 16 February 1974 in which you outlined your hopes of obtaining protection for the green turtle in Hawaii. While I have not worked directly with sea turtles for a number of years, the New York Zoological Society supports a number of projects involving sea turtles. Some of these projects have involved purchase of boats and other equipment for patrolling in Tortuguero, Costa Rica; and supporting an attempt to establish a resident breeding population of green turtles in Great Inagua, Bahamas. In addition, we cooperate with other biologists and their efforts to get the species protected in critical areas. Most recently, most of our attention has been paid to the drain on the wild populations that attends their exploitation as a source of leather as well as luxury foodstuffs. We are quite concerned about the number of ridleys, greens, and loggerheads that are being turned into leather in Mexico. Reports we have received indicate that upwards of 100,000 were shipped to Japan during the last year. If we can assist your efforts in any way please let us know.

Sincerely,



F. Wayne King
Director, Conservation and
Environmental Education

/db
cc: H. Campbell
A. Carr

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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

Bronx Park
Bronx, N. Y. 10460

25 March 1974

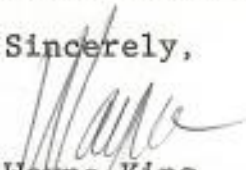
George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

Thank you for the advertisement listing the sea turtle and alligator (= crocodile) shoes from the Navarro Brothers. I have passed the advertisement on to federal authorities who will check to see if the turtle hides were imported legally from Mexico and that the French alligator shoes are not in fact Nile crocodile which is prohibited under our endangered species act, and which is the main species used by the French manufacturers.

Thank you also for the copy of your proposed investigation of the green turtle populations of French Frigate Shoals. If we can be of any assistance in helping you find funds for your study please let me know.

Sincerely,


Wayne King
Director, Conservation and
Environmental Education

/db



K E O L A I K E K A I

March 4, 1974

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

Dear George:

Thanks for your recent note. It came at a very opportune time. We have nearly completed the large Kaupo Falls project and as a final stage we would like to make the necessary modifications on the turtle pool. I am very interested in your ideas.

Perhaps the best bet would be for you to come out for lunch and we'll design an appropriate turtle area. As you know, I'm here almost every day so give me a call any time you're free.

Aloha,
SEA LIFE, INCORPORATED

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

EWS:jw

March 27, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Balazs,

I read the letter you sent to Chick Durbin. I, too, am very interested in the Pacific Green Sea turtles. A couple years ago I did some studying on Pacific Green Sea turtle *Chelona mydas*. If you plan on coming here I would be happy to help you in any work related to the turtles. If there is some locating work to be done, it would be best that you plan on at least a few weeks. As far as the Kawaihae location (3 miles north), as I haven't personally dived there, I don't know the size of the turtle population. Too bad those fishermen tracked your locations when you were over here on the University of Hawaii ship. The problem can be alleviated by telling people you're looking for Alaskan abalone or African krill. Once some of the fishermen know what you're doing and, worst of all, if it's with turtles - forget it - they're going to poach. I know; I was a fisherman too. The only difference is that I am concerned over the turtles' future. Much is to be learned from our Hawaiian Pacific Green Sea turtle. Let me know what your plans are concerning the turtles and I will see how I could help you.

Aloha,

Chuck Freitas
P. O. Box 1236
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

The Fund for Animals

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

LEWIS REGENSTEIN
Executive Vice-President

TELEPHONE
(202) 234-4002

7 April, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:

I read your letter to Mr. Amory with a great deal of interest, and I want you to know that our organization shares your concern for the survival of sea turtles.

Our staff biologist, Mr. Steve Seater, has been deeply involved in this problem, and he is in the process of answering your letter. In the meantime, I thought that the enclosed information might be of interest to you, which indicates that our stand on this situation appears to be substantially the same as yours.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely yours,



Lewis Regenstein

encls: as indicated.

The Fund for Animals

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

LEWIS REGENSTEIN
Executive Vice-President

TELEPHONE
(202) 234-4002

14 January 1974

Mr. Lynn A. Greenwalt
Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Greenwalt:

The Fund for Animals fully supports your proposal of 28 December 1973 to add the green sea turtle and the loggerhead to the list of endangered foreign fish and wildlife.

We feel that this action, while long overdue, is necessary if we are to save these turtles from extinction. As your 4 January 1974 news release pointed out, stocks of these turtles in the Caribbean, once believed to have numbered at least 50 million, are now estimated at less than 10,000. It is thus clear, that time has almost run out on these turtles, and any undue delay in listing could have tragic and irreparable consequences.

We hope that your proposed action will be finalized as soon as possible after the expiration of the comment period, and that the inevitable pressures from the cosmetics industry and other vested commercial interest groups, to delay or cancel the listing, will be resisted.

Thank you for considering our views on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

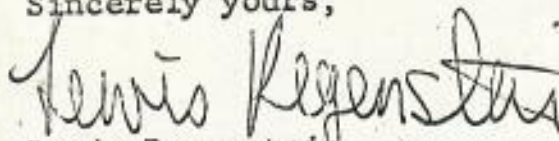

Lewis Regenstein

TABLE C(1)—TABLE, SINGLE LIFE, MALE, 6 PERCENT, SHOWING COMMUTATION FACTORS FOR REDUCING ANNUANCES

(1) Age	(2) R-factors, male (R _x =0.5M _x)	(3) D-factors, male (D _x)
71	5518, 8000	1056, 657
72	4917, 1654	162, 1492
73	4401, 5896	162, 7650
74	3995, 1599	818, 3010
75	3457, 1458	788, 6334
76	3007, 4021	693, 9112
77	2601, 7796	676, 2892
78	2294, 7647	627, 1455
79	1901, 9942	473, 1212
80	1691, 1031	407, 6384
81	1331, 8528	372, 7169
82	1045, 2887	302, 3326
83	891, 3084	256, 2600
84	719, 9190	254, 3030
85	565, 1128	178, 4800
86	434, 3257	145, 2751
87	329, 8663	116, 8707
88	245, 40106	91, 50197
89	178, 7178	70, 65995
90	127, 27025	58, 67593
91	88, 67159	38, 87063
92	60, 22793	27, 76519
93	40, 62735	19, 39423
94	24, 66274	13, 67981
95	16, 55384	8, 64867
96	10, 368276	5, 598276
97	6, 278516	3, 441730
98	3, 736400	2, 190168
99	2, 176099	1, 320016
100	1, 3201074	7790149
101	6770749	440087
102	3639914	219899
103	1813537	1317549
104	9557119	6787322
105	6169173	6913861
106	6216283	6178435
107	19733122	696521467
108	63352860	693931504
109	699830860	666781247
110	—	—

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. GREENWALD,
Director, Bureau of
Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

DECEMBER 26, 1973.

[FR Doc.73-27257 Filed 12-27-73;8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

[7 CFR Part 725]

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, determines is desirable for the purpose of maintaining an adequate supply or for effecting an orderly reduction of supplies to the reserve supply level. Any such downward adjustment shall not exceed 5 per centum of such estimated 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 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 new farms (that is, farms for which farm 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 subsection (c) of this section (less the national reserve) by the sum of the farm marketing quotas for the immediately preceding year for all farms for which burley tobacco marketing quotas will be determined: Provided, That such national factor shall not be less than 96 per centum: Provided further, That for the marketing years beginning October 1, 1972, 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, or (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 any such increase shall not exceed the amount of the farm marketing quota (including leased pounds) for the immediately preceding marketing year prior to any increase for undermarketings 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 marketing 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. 2. 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.

[FR 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

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

For Release January 4, 1974

Carroll 202/343-5634

GREEN AND LOGGERHEAD TURTLES PROPOSED FOR FOREIGN ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST

The Department of the Interior announced today it is proposing to add loggerhead and green turtles, two species increasingly victimized by man and his activities, to its list of foreign endangered fish and wildlife.

A listing as "endangered" would prohibit the importation of these turtles and their products into the United States for commercial purposes.

Although it is difficult to determine the worldwide population of loggerhead and green turtles since these species exist in many of the world's more remote islands, strong evidence exists that serious declines in their numbers are occurring in many places.

Green turtles are found worldwide in tropical seas and occasionally stray into more temperate waters. Most recorded nesting is along the Mexican coast. In the United States, they occur in Florida waters.

Stocks in the Caribbean, once believed to have numbered at least 50 million, now are estimated at less than 10,000. Reproductive potential may be destroyed in the near future if present harvest levels are maintained.

Of all marine turtles, the green turtle is the most valuable to man. Its flesh and eggs have been eaten for centuries and the cartilage is used in soup. In recent years, the oil and skin have found increasing favor in the cosmetic and leather industries.

(over)

The major nesting areas for loggerhead turtles are along the east coast of the United States from North Carolina to Florida and to a lesser extent on scattered islands off the Gulf States. Populations here are estimated between 25,000 and 50,000.

Loggerheads are protected in the United States from those who would take them for meat, but the eggs and meat of this species are found in many markets in Central America. With few exceptions, turtle nests are unprotected in the Caribbean.

Some poaching still occurs in the United States, and loggerheads are subjected to several inadvertent perils, not the least of which are incompatible oceanfront developments. Large numbers probably are drowned by shrimp trawlers off the Atlantic and Gulf States. Smaller numbers also are killed for "sport" by skin divers or when struck by boats in estuarine regions. Some are lost to predators such as sharks, sand crabs, raccoons, and gulls.

Interior's proposal, developed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, was published in the Federal Register on December 28 and allows the public 60 days to comment before a final decision is reached.

x x x



The Fund for Animals

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

STEVE SEATER
Field Director

19 April 1974

TELEPHONE
(202) 234-4002
HOME TELEPHONE
(301) 593-0376

Maryland

Dr. George H. Balazs
U.S. Hawaii
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii

Dear Dr. Balazs:

Many Thanks for all the fine material you sent us regarding marine turtles. I want to assure you that getting these unique and vanishing reptiles placed on the U.S. List of Endangered Species is one of our top priority projects.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which Duke Campbell helped me draft to Mr. Michael Goodier of Mariculture Ltd. Several months later I received a reply from one of Mariculture's consultants saying that he disagreed with everything I said and that he wouldn't be associated with the company if he thought what they were doing had an unfavorable impact on wild stocks of sea turtles. As I expected, he did not attempt to answer any of my questions or refute one single charge I made.

There is presently a hold up on listing marine turtles because of a feud between the Departments of Commerce and Interior about who is going to have jurisdiction. The bureaucratic squabbles can go on for months, so we are doing what we can to help resolve the problem.

Thank you for your interest in the Fund.

Sincerely yours

Steve Seater.

ncc/ss



For the Better Protection of Wildlife in Hawaii

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY

P. O. Box 5032
HONOLULU 14, HAWAII

96814

Dear ~~Bob~~ George

Enclosed is my belated payment for the turtle shirt I received. Your efforts for the sea turtle are effective and inspiring.

If ever you are on Maui, go to Paia and meet Rene Sylva of Ae St. ^{PO Box 218 26777} ~~asky~~ Hawaiian ~~man~~ who is a strong advocate for a total moratorium on turtle fishing.

At a Denver Conference, I met Dalphine ~~Atley~~, a free lance writer who is researching a story on ~~the~~ turtles in Georgia, and urged her to come to the Sept. 17-15 F. & G. Commissioners Conf. here and do stories on our turtle and other wildlife. She is a former editor of Pacific Search.

Best wishes for continued progress,

Steve
Montgomery

You're the closest to the
scene of any of us. Can
you help this fellow?
David Ehrenfeld

Gregory E. Brower
Peace Corps Volunteer
P.O. Box 2702
Manila Philippines

September 21, 1974

Dr. David M. Ehrenfeld
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

I am a Peace Corps Volunteer trained in wildlife management at Michigan State University and presently working with the Parks and Wildlife Division of the Bureau of Forest Development in the Republic of the Philippines. My assignment has been the formulation of censusing techniques for the wildlife of this country. This task has been made difficult by many factors which seem to plague all developing countries, namely overpopulation and overexploitation of natural resources.

I was recently appalled to learn that the people concerned with the management of wildlife in this country, who have no formal education in wildlife management, were preparing to issue fifty (50) permits for the trapping, sale, and export of Green Sea Turtles, Chelonia mydas. Each permit is to allow the taking of 500 turtles, male or female, and 150 eggs per adult turtle trapped. This would be almost 4 million eggs.

When I questioned them as to their motives, they answered that since they had no research to refer to as to numbers and since they had received reports of a great abundance of turtles from travelers, they could see no reason to limit trapping. I told them of status reports of IUCN and others which placed them on an endangered state. They again countered with lack of research to support any policy on their part and lack of enforcement of game laws which would make a ban on turtle collection an unenforceable law.

It was not until several days later when I came upon your article in American Scientist, Volume 62, on Mariculture and the Green Sea Turtle, that I was able to shake them enough to think about doing some serious research; particularly your population estimates of as low as 100,000 (our permits could reduce the population by a quarter) and the locations of the last great populations (which placed us right in the middle of it).

The breeding area under Philippine political jurisdiction is actually in the Sulu archipelago, a region very near Borneo and actually considered closer, biogeographically to Malaysia than the Philippines. Until this time it has been considered unfeasible to start a research project there mostly because of inaccessibility and extreme cost. The Philippines has started two very worthwhile projects on other endangered species, however

with the encouragement and partial financing of IUCN and World Wildlife Fund. To provide the necessary technical assistance, they have used U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers. With this kind of precedence, I am hoping to initiate a program of research on the Green Sea Turtle.

As journals in the field and technical experts are lacking in the Philippines, I am writing mainly to ask for any assistance you and your colleagues can give me, both in the way of technical information on current research and methods and in encouraging the local personnel of the Parks and Wildlife Division to initiate this research. I am continuing to encourage research but until I have more information I can not propose a specific program of research.

I am enclosing the name of the head of the Parks and Wildlife Division and the head of the Wildlife Management Section in hopes that any correspondence you can send their way to encourage this research will be possible.

JESUS B. ALVAREZ, JR.
Assistant Officer-In-Charge
(Research, Parks, Range and Wildlife)
Parks, Range and Wildlife Division
Bureau of Forest Development
Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

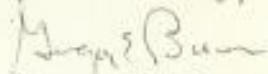


LUZ P. CASTRO
Head
Wildlife Management Section
Parks, Range and Wildlife Division
Bureau of Forest Development
Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines



I will also add that Luz Castro is familiar with both the work of J.R. Hendrickson in Sarawak and A. Carr although she has never been able to obtain the results of their research. She does, however, respect these two mens credentials for the study of Green Sea Turtles and any works by them or encouragement from them would be particularly helpful.

The status of wildlife worldwide is often appalling and I find myself struggling to be optimistic in the face of so many injustices to the wildlife. I will be eternally grateful to you for anything you can do to help. Thank you.

Most sincerely,

Gregory E. Brewer

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

October 3, 1974

Mr. Gregory E. Brower
Peace Corps Volunteer
P.O. Box 2702
Manilla, Philippines

Dear Mr. Brower:

You were right to be appalled at the idea of issuing permits for the trapping and export of 25,000 green turtles. No population in the world can stand this kind of pressure for very long. Our experience in Costa Rica (the Caribbean side) indicates that even very large populations of Chelonia mydas can be depleted in a decade by the sort of over-fishing that is now about to begin in the Philippines. Even worse, once the populations have been seriously reduced in size it is virtually impossible to restore them because of a constant low level of poaching that is impossible to prevent in remote areas. In other words, if there is to be conservation of the valuable green turtle resources of the Philippines, it must begin while the populations are still fairly high. No permits should be issued until an ecological study has determined the amount of fishing that the population can sustain, and until there is a working program for protecting the nesting grounds, which are the most vulnerable point for the species. This is an elementary principle of game resource and fisheries management -- with proper care there is no reason why the green turtle cannot be fished on a sustained yield basis, providing a permanent benefit to the Philippines.

I have circulated your letter to the five people who are in the best position to provide you with information and assistance. I hope that you will be hearing from all of them soon. Please keep me in touch with further developments.

Sincerely,

David W. Ehrenfeld
David W. Ehrenfeld
Professor of Biology

cc: Jesus B. Alvarez, Jr.
Luz P. Castro
Archie Carr
Peter C.H. Pritchard
Wayne King
Harold Hirth
George Balazs

14-23 11th Street
Fair Lawn, New Jersey
07410
April 1, 1974

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

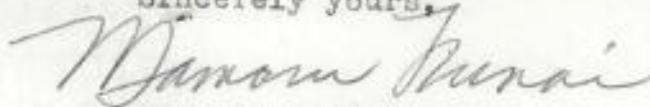
Dear Mr. Balazs:

I was very pleased to learn that the GREEN TURTLE MYSTERIES book has been so well-received by your department. I was especially happy to learn that the letter came from Hawaii, but was sorry to hear that your request to photocopy the book has been denied by the publishing company.

Unfortunately, as an artist, I do not have too much to say after the contract has been signed. However, I inquired about the discount rate for the artist which is forty percent (40 %) of the list price compared to the twenty-eight percent (28%) discount rate for schools.

If you are interested in obtaining copies of the GREEN TURTLE MYSTERIES books at this artist's discount rate, I will be happy to discuss it further with you.

Sincerely yours,



Mamoru R. Funai

THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY, INC. PUBLISHERS / ESTABLISHED 1834

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

June 11, 1974

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

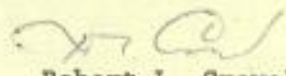
Dear Dr. Balazs:

Returning to the office I found your letter of May 26 with check for \$50 for copies of GREEN TURTLE MYSTERIES.

I shall pass this along at once to the Department of Children's Books.

I am glad that this Crowell book can have a role in a much-needed conservation endeavor.

Sincerely,


Robert L. Crowell
Chairman

RLC:ed

holiday mart

HAWAII'S LEADING SUPER DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT STORES

345 HAHANI STREET
KAILUA, HAWAII 96734

801 KAHEKA STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814

850 KAM HIGHWAY
PEARL CITY, HAWAII 96782

TELEPHONE 946-1646

April 9, 1974

Mr. George H. Balazs
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96844

Dear Mr. Balazs:

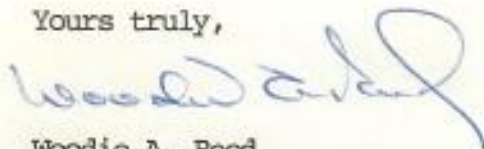
We would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your group of concerned citizens who took the time to write and call us of their concern of the future of sea turtles.

We at Holiday Mart were not aware of the movement to save sea turtles and would like you to know we will support your well presented ideals by not ordering any more fresh or frozen sea turtle products. We will sell out our present stock of 25-30 pounds, but will not advertise this remaining stock as planned in recognition of your work.

We would like you to know that we are sensitive to our customers requests and people who are concerned about Hawaii's future.

Mahalo.

Yours truly,



Woodie A. Reed
General Manager
Holiday Superfoods



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

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

☎ (021) 7144 01

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

Dr. John E. Bardach
Director, Hawaii Institute of
Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
U.S.A.

31 May 1974

Dear John,

Thanks for your letter and the information on turtle research. Frankly, I do not know what the prospects for funding are for this kind of study. The project will have to circulate through and receive approval from our Marine Turtle group, and this will be a slow process. Furthermore we have a large number of turtle projects, whereas only a limited amount of money can be budgeted for this group of species. Projects which will be approved for funding during 1975 will be reviewed over the next three months, since the 1974 project list is filled and was approved last year.

Considering all this, you may wish to take a chance and send in the project. It should be sent to Mr. A.J. Mence, Survival Service Commission, IUCN, Morges. I hope you will be successful in keeping the study going.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Ray

Raymond F. Dasmann
Senior Ecologist

cc: Mr. G. Balazs

CONTENT OF IUCN/WWF PROJECT OUTLINE

1. Title: - To be descriptive of the Project but to be as short as possible; an amplification by added sub-title may be used if necessary.
2. Originator: Name, title and address of the persons(s) or the association originating the project.
3. Amount of grant requested: Total cost of the project in U.S. dollars.
4. Project description: Provide information under the following sub-headings:

Scope - Define the general ambit of the Project as currently perceived. Describe briefly the topic covered by the Project and indicate the extent to which this will be dealt with. Information on how the Project will be accomplished should not appear here but under "Project Details".

Objective - Define the objective of the Project, that is the basic purpose to be achieved by the Project. In general, this should indicate the expected conservation goal served by the Project.

Justification - Provide the supporting reasons for undertaking the Project, including follow-up action and benefits to be derived. Reasons for IUCN/WWF involvement should also be included, and reference to any pertinent IUCN/WWF resolutions.

Background - Give the current state of knowledge on the topic (including references to pertinent literature) and the history of matters affecting the Project. The current status of related projects (please cite IUCN/WWF numbers), including those of FAO, UNESCO and others, is pertinent here. The relationship of the Project to the work of IUCN Commissions and other groups should also be included. In many cases it will be appropriate to assign details to appendices.

Project Details - Particularly in the case of a complex Project, this may start with a brief statement of the coverage of the Project (give more detail than under "Scope" and set it out in terms of the work to be done).

Indicate the stages into which the Project will be divided or the various phases in which it will be carried out. Separate tasks to be undertaken might also be described here.

The duration of the Project (perhaps with a timetable for accomplishing the several phases, stages or tasks) should be stated, and indicate where it will be carried out, and how it will be done. Pertinent methodology should be outlined.

The personnel required should also be outlined. Brief personal histories of the professional staff involved should be given in appendices. If personnel has to be found for the work, draft job descriptions giving data on required qualifications and experience should be appended.

Execution - Give name, title and institution affiliation, together with the qualifications of the person(s) who will carry out the Project; also details on collaborating groups and facilities that will be made available.

5. Estimated costs: Estimate Project costs under the headings of salaries, travel, equipment, supplies, and other costs for each calendar year. Provide reasons for adoption of specific cost items.

6. References and responsibilities:

References - Give names and addresses of knowledgeable people known to IUCN/WWF who endorse the Project.

Technical responsibility: Name, title and address of the person or organization responsible for the technical aspects of the Project.

Administrative responsibility: Name, title and address of the person or organization responsible for the administrative aspects of the Project.

7. Timing of financial requirements:

Period - Period during which Project will be carried out.

Timing of financial disbursements - Indicate by quarters of year amount of funds required each quarters.

Bank account for payment - Give name and address of bank, name of individual account, and account number.

Estimates of further applications - Mention should be made of any projects which might be prepared as follow up of the present Project.

8. Other funds available: Give details on existing or potential other funding of the project.
9. Remarks: Anything pertinent to financing not included elsewhere.
10. Project Officer: To be filled in by IUCN/WWF.

Date of original application:

Date of issue of IUCN/WWF Project: to be filled in by IUCN/WWF.

January 27th
Moana Pease
Ann Karnowski
Kailua 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)

Secretaria de Industria y Comercio
Correspondencia Particular del C. Director
General del Instituto Nacional de Pesca

January 29, 1973
INP/C/73/99

MR. GEORGE H. BALAZS
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
Coconut Island, Oahu
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Mr. Balazs:

I am addressing you these brief lines in order to express you my sincere pleasure for the opportunity I had of meeting you during the Fourth Annual Mariculture Meeting held in Monterrey, N. L., last week.

Back in Mexico City, I am engaged in the preparation of the programmes we will be carrying out this year, and I hope that in the course of 1973 we will have the opportunity of meeting you again, and have exchange of ideas between the biologists of our Institutes.

If the National Fisheries Institute can be of any help to you or your research programmes, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us, and we will do everything in our hand to give you the assistance required.

With my best personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



ING. LUIS KASUGA OSAKA

LKO/prs.

April 25, 1973

To: Dean John Craven
From: Philip Helfrich
Subject: Reimbursement for expenses incurred on a reconnaissance of
Canton Island

In January we discussed a program whereby the University of Hawaii might develop a facility and support for marine research at Canton Island in the Phoenix Islands similar to the program we now administer at Eniwetok in the Marshall Islands. We discussed Jack Toosky's involvement in this activity, but due to his untimely departure I suggested that Hank Banner direct this effort, and aided by Steve Smith, George Balasa, Jerry Key and Rick Guinther, that they develop a proposal in response to the AirForce's environmental concerns in the Phoenix Islands. The proposal is attached, and it has received an almost immediate positive response from the Air Force. This could provide an important adjunct to the University's marine programs, offering additional opportunities for our staff and students to perform research in an atoll environment. (To date, in a comparable situation, the Eniwetok laboratory has supported more than 700 scientists with funding in excess of \$500,000).

Some of the initial reconnaissance and ground work has been performed by Paul Jokiel and George Balasa of HDS. In January you indicated you would provide seed money to this project in the form of air fare and per diem to send George Balasa to Canton for one week. The total charges for this trip were \$142.25. It is hereby requested that \$102.00 (air fare on MAC), and \$40.25 (\$5.75 per day) per diem expenses be reimbursed. The travel charge can be paid directly to the BML account at Holmes & Narver, Inc. and \$40.25 be reimbursed directly to George Balasa.

Enclosure

cc: G. Balasa
A. H. Banner



**UNIVERSITY &
KING ST. R.R.**

Rent	\$ 25.
If 2 R.R.'s are owned	50.
If 3 " " "	100.
If 4 " " "	200.
Mortgage Value	\$100.

ART'S

Answering & Secretarial Service

1019 University Avenue, Room 4

in Puck's Alley

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

..... 947-4311

5 Dec 73

George Balazs
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Enclosed is \$3 for a SAVE SEA TURTLES T-shirt (either medium or large, any color). There is obviously no compelling need to kill such turtles in Hawaii (or anywhere else).

If you need any mimeographing done I will offer a 25% discount on the enclosed mimeographing price list (actually, the offer applies to any non-profit group).

If I can be of any assistance, please let me know. Thank you.

Art Becker

My office is on the second floor above Mama Mia's and across from the Varsity Theater.

Balazs - info
Aquaculture - file



CENTRAL SOYA Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

July 2, 1973

Dr. Philip Helfrich
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1067
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Helfrich:

I want to thank you very much for taking the time to visit with Mr. Payne and me several weeks ago when we were in Honolulu. I enjoyed our conversation very much and found the brief tour of the Institute very interesting.

I was finally able to contact Mr. Robert Cordover by phone the evening that he departed for California. We talked at some length on the telephone but I did not have the opportunity to meet him. He had tentative plans to be in Manila on the 14th which was the same time that I was in Manila. However, his plans evidently did not work out since he did not contact me at the hotel as he said he would.

The confinement rearing of marine animals for purposes of food production is of great importance today. Central Soya is very interested in this potential feed business. If we can be of any service to you please do not hesitate to contact me.

Once again, thank you very much for the opportunity to meet you and to visit the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology.

Sincerely,

R. L. Schoelkopf, D.V.M.
Director of Technical Services

RLS/cb

cc: Rod Payne - Hong Kong

The Foodpower People

TEXAS
PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT



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AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

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TEMPLE

JOE K. FULTON
LUBBOCK

December 21, 1972

Mr. George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
Coconut Island
P. O. Box 1067
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

In reply to your recent form letter requesting additional information on sea turtles, I suggest you review publications by Archie Carr who describes the activities of sea turtles in the Gulf of Mexico.

For more detailed information you may wish to contact:

Dr. Henry Hildebrand
Department of Biology
University of Corpus Christi
Corpus Christi, Texas 78411

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terrance R. Leary".
Terrance R. Leary
Chief, Coastal Fisheries

TRL:ga



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HAWAII-UNIVERSITY

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

August 16, 1972

"OUR 70th YEAR"

Attn: George H. Balozs

Dear Mr. Balozs:

Thank you for your letter of July 19, requesting a catalogue listing tags suitable for sea turtles.

We are enclosing our 4A72/73-1762 circular for your reference. Our Style 4-1005 is currently being used for identification on sea turtles, by the British Antarctic Survey Society. These tags are resistant to rust and corrosion, and hold up extremely well in salt water.

I am enclosing a couple of samples for your reference.

If I can be of further service, please advise.

Yours truly,

NATIONAL BAND & TAG COMPANY

Jean D. Farrar
Jean D. Farrar

JDP/cak/2

14 December 1972

Dr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island
P.O. Box 1067
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

Your letter of 31 October 1972 arrived when I was away on a trip, and I am just now getting back to my correspondence. My apologies!

We are also just getting started in our turtle studies. During the past couple of years we have concentrated on developing a suitable tag for hatchlings. We use europium (151-153) in a citrate complex injected into the heart and later sample bone (shell) to identify marked animals. Using neutron activation analysis we can identify minute amounts of Eu (.0001 ~~mg~~/mg, dry ~~wt.~~) in growing turtles. We estimate that we could detect marked animals up to 2400 days and probably much longer. We'll try field studies before long. Meanwhile, we are about to begin finding out just what europium does to the tissues of turtles, with the aid of our pathologist.

One of my students will be working on behavioral aspects of the hatchlings (sensitivity to magnetic fields). I hope to start some studies of comparative growth rates in Costa Rican and Ascension Island hatchlings this spring.


We feed our animals chopped fish, squid, clams, trout chow, and various sorts of greens and obtain good growth rates. I suspect the Ascension turtles grow faster (10+ lbs. the first year), but we have not really controlled food intake.

I am planning a trip to Grand Cayman Island and Grand Inagua in February to see just what is going on and see what problems they are having.

There is a meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica this summer (Am. Soc. Ichthyologists and Herpetologists). Perhaps we might encourage the turtle people to be there and sort out some of the problems.

Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,



C. Robert Shoop
Associate Professor

CRS:lw



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

MARINE RESOURCES DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

P. O. Box 1000

Koror, Palau, Western Caroline Islands, 96940

May 9, 1972

Mr. George Balazs
Marine Biologist
HIMB
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear George:

Good to hear from you. If I am not mistaken you may be the same George that has the Labrador. Have you still got your boat and if so how is the old Ala Wai.

I have already answered Ernest's letter and I have told him that we could probably supply you with some young Hawksbill Turtles from Palau. I am particularly interested in formulating a good juvenile diet and in controlling the infections they sometimes get. I have used gentian violet but I think the answer may be in a preventative bath from time to time.

Keep in touch on your progress.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim".

James P. McVey, Ph.D.
Fishery Biologist

JPM/at



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29208

Department of Geography

November 8, 1972

Dear Dr. Balazs,

Thank you for your letter of October 26, 1972. I have included a copy of the article about your work which appeared in the Columbia Record on September 16, 1972.

I have learned about the green sea turtle some years ago while living in the West Indies. I have studied (this summer for two months) some commercial turtle farming enterprises and I had hoped that my thesis would have dealt with this interest. Unfortunately the professors in my department are not very receptive to this idea.

Basically I am a geographer, but recently I have become interested in the biological aspects of sea turtles. I would like very much the opportunity to do more research concerning the green sea turtle.

I am contemplating applying to the East-West Center of Food Studies at the University of Hawaii. I have corresponded with Dr. Bustard of Australia and am interested in the work you are doing in the Pacific region. Perhaps, there is a possibility that I may be able to obtain a research assistantship of some kind from the East-West Center to study green sea turtles. Would you know of any possibilities for me at Hawaii?

If your project produces any printed information I would be most grateful if you would send me whatever is produced. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Jim L. Considine
Jim L. Considine



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29208

Department of Geography

September 28, 1972

Dear Dr. Balazas,

I am a graduate student in the Department of Geography at the University of South Carolina. Currently I am doing research regarding the green sea turtle. I have recently read about your green turtle feeding experiments in one of our local newspapers and I would like to know if you might have any printed materials concerning your experiments or any similar ones. I am most interested in learning what research is being done at Hawaii relating to the green sea turtle.

I will appreciate any information you can send me. Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Jim L. Considine
Jim L. Considine



South Carolina
WILDLIFE and MARINE RESOURCES DEPARTMENT



JAMES W. WEBB, Executive Director

DR. JAMES A. TIMMERMAN, JR.
DIRECTOR, MARINE
RESOURCES DIVISION

CHARLES M. BEARDEN
CHIEF OF MARINE CONSERVATION,
MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES

January 2, 1973

Mr. George H. Balazo, Jr.
Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1067
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazo:

Thank you for your letter of 15 December, 1973 to Dr. Timmerman requesting specific information on sea turtles in South Carolina. Please accept my personal apologies for the delay in answering your letter.

The major nesting beaches along the South Carolina coastline are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Cape Island | 5. Kiawah Island |
| 2. Bull Island | 6. Seabrook Island |
| 3. Capers Island | 7. Hunting Island |
| 4. Dewees Island | 8. Hilton Head Island |

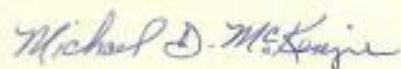
Of course, there is some nesting along the entire coastline but the majority does occur along these relatively isolated sea islands and barrier beaches.

The most common species occurring along our coast is the Loggerhead turtle, (*Caretta caretta*) which usually begins to nest during the period of late May to early September. As far as the approximate size of the nesting colonies, I have no information. I suggest you contact Mr. Burk Neely, Refuge Manager, Cape Romain National Refuge, McClellanville, S. C. for additional information.

Mr. George H. Balazo
January 2, 1973'
Page 2

If I can be of further help, please contact me at your
convenience.

Sincerely,



Michael D. McKenzie
Assistant Chief

MDM/pgr



THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY 84112

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

January 3, 1973

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:

As my plans stand right now I will be in Salt Lake during
the last week of January.

Office (801) 581-7644
Home (801) 277-1585

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Harold F. Hirth', is written above the typed name.

Harold F. Hirth
Professor

HFH:hs



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

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

Code 752

FILE 5740

OCT 18 1973

Dr. 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:

By your letter of September 24th, I assume that you did not receive my response to your inquiry through Mr. Lynch last August. Therefore, I am attaching a copy of my earlier letter and the necessary information you require. Please do not hesitate to call or write again if you require further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Charles E. Cote", is written over the typed name.

Charles E. Cote, Acting Head
Navigation & Data Collection Branch
Communications & Navigation Division

Enclosures (3)



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

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

Code 752

FILE 5740
OCT 18 1973

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

Dear Dr. Balaza:

By your letter of September 24th, I assume that you did not receive my response to your inquiry through Mr. Lynch last August. Therefore, I am attaching a copy of my earlier letter and the necessary information you require. Please do not hesitate to call or write again if you require further assistance.

Sincerely,

Charles E. Cote, Acting Head
Navigation & Data Collection Branch
Communications & Navigation Division

Enclosures (3)



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

0 0 also will need
an HIMB
Contribution NO.

Department of Zoology

October 4, 1973

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

The enclosed page charges are for grant or institutional funds only. If none are available there is no charge.

Your paper is scheduled for Copeia 1974 #2.

Sincerely yours,

Clark Hubbs
Managing Editor, Copeia

CH/mel



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

October 31, 1973

Mr. William Vitarelli
Office of Research Development
and Special Projects
University of Guam
P. O. Box EK
Agana, Guam 96910

Dear Vit,

Thanks for your letter of October 25th. I was pleased that our policy and guideline statement on aquarium development was useful to you. By all means, use it verbatim if it will be of benefit to you! We have no copyrights, nor are we the least bit sensitive about Guam developing an even better aquarium than Hawaii. I am certain that we would both like to see Hawaii and Guam with outstanding aquaria, and anything that I might do to help that along would please me greatly. I would like to hear how your project develops, and if there is anything else I can do to further the cause, please don't hesitate to call on me.

The turtle culture program is going along quite well. As I indicated to you, turtles aren't hard to keep providing you have good water circulation and it's really just a matter of getting enclosures to keep them in and developing a local market. Of course, the real crux of the situation is where you get your eggs or hatchlings, and what you must pay for food. There are a number of nesting areas in the Caroline Islands, and one in particular was being further studied by one of Peter Wilson's people. A turtle culture operation really should be done in conjunction with a nesting area or good communications have to be established between the nesting area and the growing area in order to make the thing succeed. I am sure you realize that careful management of the populations on nesting beaches must be exercised. George Balazs is in charge of our turtle culture project here at HIMB, and he has expressed a willingness to communicate directly with you should you have further questions on the matter.

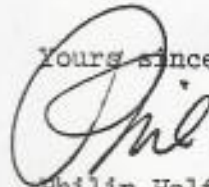
We have a few publications on some aspects of turtle culture, and I'll arrange to have them sent to you under separate cover.

Mr. William Vitarelli
October 31, 1973

Page 2

It was really good to see you again, and I hope it won't be too long before we can get together again on Guam or here in Hawaii. Best regards to all of your family.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Phil".

Philip Helfrich
Associate Director

PH:md

cc: George Balazs

HERMAN E. TALMADGE
GEORGIA
202/225-3643

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

COMMITTEES:

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NUTRITION AND HUMAN NEEDS
DEMOCRATIC POLICY

November 8, 1973

Honorable George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA
P. O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear friend Balazs:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your recent correspondence.

It was good to hear from you and I am more than happy to enclose the materials which you have requested.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Herman E. Talmadge

HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 25, 1973

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Post Office Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your recent letter in which you express your interest in S. 1983, the Endangered Species Conservation Act.

This bill was reported out of the Senate Commerce Committee on July 6. It has been passed by the Senate and the House and was sent to Conference on September 24.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Herman E. Talmadge

11.22.73

MR. GEORGE H. BALAZS

This article about you and your turtles caught my attention. Would turtles hatched in south east Florida and released at a reasonable size have a survival rate great enough to warrant the risk of the eggs needed for such an experiment, if indeed there are any available? Would this idea interest you?

These questions may not be worthy of an answer, but what is important is how your article was presented in the Detroit (Michigan) News. I thought you might like to see it.

Sincerely

Ron

Box 2

River Rouge

MI 48218

December 5, 1973

Mr. Ron
Box 2
River Rouge, Mi. 48218

Dear Mr. Ron:

Thank you for your letter of 11-22 with enclosed news clipping which I received today. I am sending you an excellent article by Archie Carr, the world's foremost authority on the green turtle, which you may find interesting. In particular, I would like to call your attention to the section on page 34 which discusses commercial sea turtle farms.

In answer to your question concerning the survival of captive reared sea turtles that are subsequently released into the wild, there is evidence which indicates that they are able to adjust to natural environmental conditions. However, it is not known what influences such practices will have on normal maturation processes. As you may be aware, the green turtle has a very complex life history involving long range migrations.

I am pleased to learn of your interest in sea turtles and hope that you do everything possible to aid in this world wide conservation effort.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Encl.

December 5, 1973

Mr. Ron
Box 2
River Rouge, Mi. 48218

Dear Mr. Ron:

Thank you for your letter of 11-22 with enclosed news clipping which I received today. I am sending you an excellent article by Archie Carr, the world's foremost authority on the green turtle, which you may find interesting. In particular, I would like to call your attention to the section on page 34 which discusses commercial sea turtle farms.

In answer to your question concerning the survival of captive reared sea turtles that are subsequently released into the wild, there is evidence which indicates that they are able to adjust to natural environmental conditions. However, it is not known what influences such practices will have on normal maturation processes. As you may be aware, the green turtle has a very complex life history involving long range migrations.

I am pleased to learn of your interest in sea turtles and hope that you do everything possible to aid in this world wide conservation effort.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Encl.



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Thank you again for your interest and support of the Society.

Yours truly,

L. B. Dickson
Treasurer



1974