

BALAZS

1970s - 1990s

April 6, 1982

Dr. William Kikuchi
Kauai Community College
3-1901 Kaunualii Hwy.
Lihue, Kauai 96766

Dear Dr. Kikuchi:

I am sure you will recall that we corresponded during past years concerning petroglyphs, place names, holding pens, and other Hawaiian aspects relating to sea turtles. Once again, I would like to ask for your assistance and advice.

I have recently read some material written by Mr. Alike Cooper, a commercial fisherman from the Big Island, which states that his "aboriginal rights" include the "traditional Hawaiian practice" of keeping turtles in fish ponds to 1) control seaweed, 2) fertilize the pond, and 3) stir up the bottom, as an aid to fish culture. Do you have any information along these lines that could confirm, or reject, these notions? I have not previously heard of turtles being used for such purposes and as near as I can tell, they are not mentioned in your various publications or thesis. Of course new information can always become available, but in this instance I am admittedly skeptical. Any insight or thoughts that you can offer on this subject will be greatly appreciated.

I recently had the opportunity to look through your thesis, in conjunction with the above question. I was interested to see that the definition of Hawaiian aquaculture that you set forth included "turtles" in the full context of controlled culture. This same definition was also contained in the 1975 report which you coauthored with Mr. Apple. Do you still feel that turtles rightfully belong in this definition? I am also curious about the mention in your thesis that turtles are "occasionally" caught and kept in ponds, while in the 1975 report the wording is changed to "often" caught and kept in ponds (p. 47). Did Mr. Apple come across additional information to warrant this change?

Once again, let me say that I will greatly appreciate your help on these questions. I hope that at some time in ~~the~~ not-too-distant future

Dr. William Kikuchi
April 6, 1982
Page 2

we will have the opportunity to meet in person and talk about our common areas of interest.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SE

POST OFFICE BOX 1306
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

August 10, 1982

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

Dear George:

Thanks for the copies of correspondence you sent with your letter of July 25.

Please don't put too much hope in our efforts to form a Pacific sea turtle recovery team. We will be hard pressed to justify such a team because no sea turtles, to my knowledge, nest on the west coast of the U.S. Also, as you know, the west coast and Hawaii are not part of this Region but part of Region 1, and I haven't figured out how to persuade Mexico, Honduras, Costa Rica, etc., to participate on a U.S.-sponsored team that will tell them how to conserve their sea turtles. Realistically, I think the best we can hope for is that Region 1 will be "encouraged" to form a recovery team as a result of our memo and that we, in Region 2, will be able to participate as a team member or (unlikely) as team leader.

However, we will continue to do everything we can to promote formation of a Pacific sea turtle recovery team, and I would like to request your help. Please send me your reasons and supportive data (turtle nesting locations, feeding areas, strandings, harvest estimates, etc.) for wanting an east (and west) Pacific sea turtle recovery team, especially information that might show ties between sea turtles in U.S. waters and beaches and sea turtles in Latin American and greater Pacific waters. I have to be able to show a continuous thread of reasoning that connects Region 2's Mexico-Costa Rica involvement with sea turtles on the west coast of the U.S. with sea turtles in Hawaiian waters with sea turtles in the western Pacific. I would appreciate any help you can provide.

Sincerely yours,

Jack B. Woody
Acting Assistant Regional Director (AFA)

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME
1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

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

Sept. 13, 1982

George,

Only one turtle tagged on 9/10 at Pukoo.

curved length = 52 cm
curved width = 46 cm

tag right flipper = 6527
tag left flipper = 6526

Exact location = far out on reef breakers between Pukoo Harbor and Kupeke fishpond.

On 9/9 Mederios and crew went out to the nets and did not bag the fish as he did not think there was enough to merit the effort. However, he did notice that the nets contained four turtles of various sizes and left them in. The next day when we got out there the nets were laying down in parts/sections as the current and waves were very strong. We tried bagging but found it next to impossible because of the conditions. We did not catch any fish but I managed to secure one turtle swimming within the confine of the net. I think Mederios will be hanging up his operation for a while as it has been very unproductive. Furthermore, his nets were ripped pretty badly this last trip when we picked it up. He's now talking of gearing up for bottom fishing on his larger boat. I'll keep you in touch.

In regards to the last trip to Palaau, Mederios told me that there were nine more turtles in the nets following the day we tagged the sixteen. He simply let them go.

All for now.

Bee

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
Region 2, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

TO : Director, FWS, Washington, D.C. (AFA)

DATE: July 19, 1982

FROM : Regional Director, Region 2 (AFA)

SUBJECT: Recovery Team for Eastern Pacific Sea Turtles

As you are aware, the Service has a major role in the conservation of sea turtles through recovery actions, research, and particularly the Southeast Region Sea Turtle Recovery Team. Similarly, Region 2 participates in these activities and also has the lead in Service activities related to sea turtles that occur on the Pacific coast of Mexico and Costa Rica.

Relatively recently, we have noted an increased interest in sea turtle conservation by the private sector in Mexico and by the governments of Central America, particularly Honduras. Efforts are underway to organize a conference in Costa Rica of representatives from Latin American countries dealing with Pacific sea turtles in national and international waters.

In the context of the above background information, we suggest that an East Pacific Sea Turtle Recovery Team (EPSTRT) should be formed by the Service. This team should address all species of sea turtles in the eastern half of the Pacific Ocean. By virtue of this region's ongoing involvement with Pacific sea turtle projects and associated American and foreign biologists, Region 2 would be willing to assume the lead in forming and administering such a recovery team, with the obvious need for involvement by and cooperation with Region 1 and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

We believe the timing for this recovery team is propitious. The Mexican Departamento de la Pesca is moving its sea turtle program headquarters from Mexico City to Manzanillo, Colima, on the Pacific coast and appears ready to give additional support to its sea turtle programs following the approaching change in presidential administration. Also, Pesca is interacting positively with private conservation groups. Multi-year data gathered by Service contractors are available on the Pacific ridley nesting population in Costa Rica and on the green sea turtles of the Hawaiian Islands, French Frigate Shoals, and Mexico. Major nesting beaches of the leatherback sea turtle have been identified recently on the Pacific coast of Mexico and limited investigations are underway. Service-funded research has greatly expanded our understanding of sea turtle nesting beach ecology. All of these developments should coalesce into a regional sea turtle recovery plan.

Please give this proposal your consideration and advise us of your thoughts or decision.

cc: Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon
Director, FWS, Washington, D.C. (OES)

By Michael J. Smeag



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

AFA-SE/date

✓ SPW
7/26
7/26
7/26
7/26

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/OES

JUL 19 1982

MEMORANDUM

To: Regional Director, Region 1 (AFA-FA)
From: Deputy Associate Director - Federal Assistance
Subject: Status of the Green Turtle in the Pacific Trust Territories

cc: PIA

DC 7-29-82

ES
cc: NMFS -
D. GATES
RWR

This memorandum responds to your memorandum of July 7, 1982. OES has not conducted a recent formal status review of the green turtle, Chelonia mydas, inasmuch as a review of the status of the green turtle is already called for in 1983 as part of the Service's 5-year review requirements under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Dr. Dodd has never informed personnel of NMFS that such a status review has been completed. However, in keeping up on the literature on green turtles and in contacts with scientists familiar with the status of the species, Dr. Dodd notes that there has been no published or to his knowledge, unpublished, information which would indicate that the species was either incorrectly listed or that all parties were not given the opportunity to present commercial or scientific data which would alter the listing and special regulations already in effect in the Trust Territory. Inasmuch as no new data are available and a 5-year review is already required in 1983, we recommend not proceeding with a formal status review at this time. There are no biological or commercial reasons to do so.

Clyde Jones

May 11, 1982

Mr. Ron Walker
Division of Forestry & Wildlife
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Ron:

I thought that you would be interested in the enclosed "review comments" covering recent correspondence on sea turtles. I have also sent a copy of this to Henry Sakuda. Presumably you are aware of some of the background material that is involved.

Now that Hawaiian sea turtles are legally and officially protected under your Division's Wildlife Rules, do you anticipate being more involved in policy statements and study activities? I am convinced that the most appropriate, efficient and effective manner of handling problems involving Hawaiian and Pacific turtles is through a Recovery Team/Recovery Plan approach. Steps should be taken now to get all of this into motion. Would you support such a step? If and when a Team/Plan gets going, you should definitely be involved as a member.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

George Balazs



GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES
1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
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SUSUMU ONO, CHAIRMAN
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CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

April 14, 1982

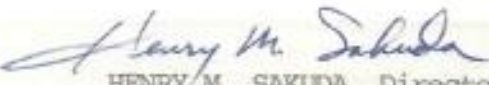
Mr. George Balazs
c/o Honolulu Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries
Service
P. O. Box 38030
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Dear George:

Thank you for providing us with a copy of your recent paper, Sea Turtles and Their Traditional Usage in Tokelau. It sounds as though your trip to Tokelau was interesting, pleasant, and productive. We were particularly intrigued by the parallels you drew between Tokelauan turtle lore and the corresponding language and traditions of Hawaii and other Polynesian cultures. As you may know, the recent spirit of "Hawaiian Renaissance" has apparently contributed in certain quarters to renewed interest in traditional uses of sea turtles in Hawaii.

Again, thank you for keeping us informed.

Yours truly,


HENRY M. SAKUDA, Director
Division of Aquatic Resources

MICRONESIAN MARITIME AUTHORITY
P.O. BOX D; KOLONIA, PONAPE
EASTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS, 96941

May 24, 1982

George Balazs
c/o National Marine Fisheries Service
P O Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii
96812

Dear George:

Your note of April 30 has been received, along with the other information. Its not that I don't want to write, but things have been extremely busy, and I have been travelling constantly. I was off-island until just a few days ago; Solomon Islands, Australia, and US W. Coast had the pleasure of my company for a total of about a month. I've been off Ponape more than I've been here in the past 7 or 8 months, and that has hurt my ability to keep current with correspondence.

So much for the excuses. Please do not take my silence as any indication of the drop in my level of concern for turtles out here. I met with Alan Ford while I was in Terminal Island on "tuna business" earlier this month, and he mentioned something obliquely about turtles and traditional subsistence. Not knowing his inclinations, I offered to provide him with my thoughts, ideas and any information that might be available from this end. The discussion sort of tailed off and I caught a plane back to Ponape. Please keep me informed as to what is required from here.

One thing ancillary to your letter was the information about the leather-backs and drifting gill-nets used by the Japanese for squid. If you haven't found out already, that fishery has also produced a relatively large amount of smaller albacore. Indications are that the fishery in Japan will be expanding, rather than contracting. NMFS in Honolulu should have information on that fishery as it develops.

Sincerely,



Mike A. McCoy
Executive Director, MMA

nt to the Governor requesting that action be taken to establish a decompression chamber on Oahu to treat civilian diving casualties.

In August of 1980, the Diving Medical Review Board advised the Governor of the urgent need to earmark funds in the upcoming biannual budget for design and construction of a hyperbaric treatment facility on Oahu.

During this time frame, the state became aware of a research hyperbaric facility on the mainland owned by Westinghouse Corporation who no longer had a need for it. In November of 1980, the Governor requested the donation of this unit for use on Oahu. The State of Hawaii seems to have the inside track on obtaining this facility since it is the only interested party who wishes to use it for medical purposes.

At the present time there are bills in the House and Senate to budget for initial monies to remove the facility from Westinghouse property and transport it to a nearby shipyard where design changes and subsequent modifications would be made. Following this action, additional monies would have to be budgeted for moving the facility to Oahu, setting it up—hope-fully at a local hospital) and training local technicians to operate it, etc. An added benefit is that the facility would be able to treat medical patients suffering from snake bites, gas gangrene infections, and other afflictions. The entire dive community is lobbying for these bills. To date, the House has responded favorably to testimony at a well attended hearing and it is hoped that the Senate will also respond favorably.

Divers who read **Hawaii Fishing News** and are in support of this project are encouraged to contact your legislative representatives and express your opinion on this vital project.



DIVING TIP

To prevent fin or mask straps from slipping out of adjustment, as they may do over a period of time with prolonged use, secure straps into their adjusted positions with duct tape or electrician's tape.

When storing masks and fins, remove straps from all masks. Tension retained in the rubber could cause cracking, particularly if the rubber has received frequent use.

If the lens in your mask becomes cracked or shattered, you usually don't have to throw away the entire mask. Replacement lenses can be purchased or ordered through a dive shop.

BOATING SAFETY

Joel Kern reported that their club invited the U.S. Coast Guard Boating Safety Division to provide a boating safety presentation to their divers. The presentation was excellent and included 35 mm slides and a lecture on safety and the latest U.S. Coast Guard safety requirements. If your club is interested in such a presentation contact the Coast Guard Boating Safety Division located in the Gold Bond Building at 677 Ala Moana Blvd.

HEARING ON FISH AND GAME REGULATION CHANGES

by Bob Reed, Aqualine Editor

On the evening of March 9th there was a public hearing on Oahu held by the Division of Fish and Game, Department of Land and Natural Resources. There will be similar hearings on the neighbor islands. The subject matter involved changes in Fish & Game Regulations. **The Hawaii Council of Diving Clubs** was represented by Frank Farm and Scotty Bowman from whom I gathered this information.

First off regulations will hereafter be called "administrative rules." There will be six parts to marine fishing administrative rules and I will only cover those that are of interest to the fisherman diver.

Part I concerns Marine Life Conservation Districts which are Hanauma Bay-Oahu, Kealahou Bay-Hawaii, Manele Hulopoe-Lanai, Molokini Shoals-Maui, Honouliuli Bay-Maui, and Lopakahi-Hawaii. The boundaries are defined, for instance, for Hanauma Bay it is the high water mark along the shoreline.

The rules allow for possession of certain diving safety devices. They also allow the Division of Fish and Game to revoke the permit.

Part II concerns Marine Fisheries Management Areas and does not affect enough of our divers to comment upon it at this time.

Part V concerns Protected Marine Fisheries Resources. The pertinent parts involve size and bag limits, and affect the neighbor islands mainly. Formerly they were not bound by size limits on certain species of fish. The change results in standardized, state-wide size limits.

Frank Farm asked if the diver safety devices could be identified. Fish and Game replied that it varies by **MLCD** and is in the booklet. Frank and Scotty will follow this and the permit mentioned above and we'll report their findings in the next issue.

HAWAII FISHING NEWS

APRIL 1981

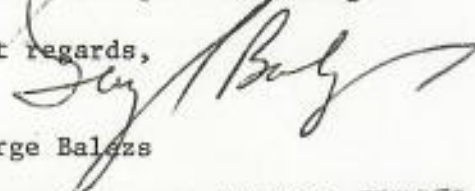
23 April 1982

Mr. Jim Leckey
NMFS Southwest Region
Terminal Island

Dear Jim:

It was good to talk with you yesterday by telephone. In the next day or two I will be writing a longer letter to you, but for now I want to send a copy of the enclosed report dealing with Tokelauan usage of sea turtles. You may also want to make this available to Mr. Ford for his background reading.

Best regards,


George Balazs

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
HONOLULU LABORATORY
P. O. BOX 3830
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96812

NO KOU 'IKENA

newsletter by the HAWAIIAN STUDIES PROGRAM · UH-MANOA

VOLUME 5, Number 9

PORTEUS 432

April 15, 1981

NOTES FROM THE DIRECTOR:

THE HAWAIIAN STUDIES PROGRAM is one of the youngest programs participating in the 75th Anniversary events at the University of Hawaii Mānoa campus. On Friday and Saturday, March 19 and 20, the Program's office was open for visitation by persons interested in Hawaiian Studies. So many activities were available on Friday that hardly anyone stopped by at our office, but on Saturday people did drop in and had a chance to chat with the Program's director on whatever their interests were.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE DINNER held on Thursday, March 25, at the Ilikai Pacific Ballroom, was an affair attended by about 1,200 persons. For this memorable occasion, the Director of Hawaiian Studies Program served on the planning committee headed by Dean Wesley T. Park of the College of Continuing Education and Community Service. Students of Hawaiian Studies contributed to the evening's enjoyment as follows: "Na Mele Aloha", a trio under the leadership of Paul Nahoia Lucas, provided Hawaiian music during dinner singing songs of old and of modern Hawai'i. Just as dinner was nearly over, the University of Hawaii Hawaiian Dance Ensemble under the leadership of Ho'oulu Cambra presented a set of Hula dances of the Kalākaua era attesting to the scholarship of King Kalākaua, befitting the 75th Anniversary of the University of Hawaii.

A SERIES OF FREE PUBLIC EVENTS sponsored by the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii under the heading "The University of Hawaii at 75 Years: A Legacy of Service....A Promise of Vision..." saw the same "Na Mele Aloha" trio and the University of Hawaii Hawaiian Dance Ensemble representing the Hawaiian Studies Program and the UH Mānoa Music Department, respectively, join with the Drama and Theatre Department in a presentation entitled "Creative Expressions" at noon, Thursday, April 1, at the Campus Center Courtyard. Also participating in this series of free public events was the Director of Hawaiian Studies who, with Patsy T. Mink (former U.S. Congresswoman) and Ah Quon McElrath (former ILWU Social Worker) were respondents to Dean Deane E. Neubauer's keynote address: "The Future is Now". The latter event took place on Tuesday evening, March 30, at Kuykendall Auditorium.

OUTSTANDING HAWAIIAN WOMEN

In celebration of National Women's History week from March 7-13, 1982, Alu Like, Inc. presented a reception for OUTSTANDING HAWAIIAN WOMEN in such fields as Business, Communications, Culture & Arts, Community Services, Education, Entertainment, Government, Human Services, Law, Medicine, Modern Issues, Politics, Preservation Restoration, Religion, Travel and Unions. This event was held on March 10th at the Atherton Halau, Bishop Museum from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. The Program included a concert by the Royal Hawaiian Band with Aaron Mahi, the conductor, a welcome speech by Piilani C. Desha, President of Alu Like, Inc., Hula Kahiko and Hula Auana by Kuhai Halau Kawaikapu-okalani Pa'Olapa Kahiko and the Music of Olomana. There were over 200 Hawaiian women honored.

DEADLINES

April	30	(F)	Last day for instructors to submit credit by examination results for Fall semester to records office.
May	3	(M)	Foreign student application deadline for Fall admission as undergraduate, unclassified and professional diploma (Education) students (new and returning).
May	4	(T)	Last day of instruction.
May	5-8	(W-S)	Study Period.
May	10-15	(M-S)	Final Examinations.
May	14-15	(F-S)	Student-faculty consultations.
May	16	(Su)	Commencement: Spring semester ends.

NEWS FROM HILO

March 6, 1982 marked the third annual Lā Kūkahekahe (Hawaiian language conference) held at the University of Hawai'i-Hilo. The Hilo Lā Kūkahekahe is an annual event attended by native speakers, teachers, high school and college students, graduates, and interested speakers of the Hawaiian language.

This year approximately 130 people attended the Lā Kūkahekahe in Hilo.

There were students from Konawaena, Parker, Hilo, Honoka'a and Waiākea high schools, University of Hawai'i-Hilo and Mānoa, and Ke Aloha Nā Kūpuna—a group of kūpuna from Kona. There were special Honolulu guests from the Dept. of Education, Hawaiian Studies Program, the Hawai'i State Historic Preservation Office as well as instructors from the Mānoa campus. (Kauanoë Kamana
Instructor, Hawaiian
Studies, UH-Hilo)

NOTE: For those who were not able to attend Hilo's Lā Kūkahekahe, there will be one held at Spalding Auditorium on May 1, 1982 from 7:30 a.m. - 4 p.m. Registration is \$4.00, including lunch. The deadline for pre-registration is April 16th. Call No'eau Warner at 948-7049 for further information.

KŪKĀ MANA'O

(IDEAS FOR DISCUSSION) ...

The recent article by Lokomaika'iokalani Snakenburg expresses the 'growing pains' of implementing the DOE Hawaiian Studies Program. As stated in his article, many of the problems in hiring and implementing the program are being resolved through experience. With such a large and important task covering such a widespread system, Mr. Snakenburg and his staff are doing a good job.

However, there is confusion in regards to what particular group of people Mr. Snakenburg is referring to in his article. On one hand he refers to the kūpuna that have been hired as instructors for the DOE program; on the other hand he mentions academically trained graduates to the University Hawaiian Studies Program.

Mr. Snakenburg goes on to elaborate on his feelings regarding undergraduates who desire to enter the field of education. I know we can all agree with the emphasis and recommendations being made. Certainly his suggestions are not new as undergraduates who have selected Hawaiian studies as an area of study have (in the past and present) been asked to consider a second area of study. It is too well known that the job market is not great for those who have a B.A. in Liberal Studies - emphasis on Hawaiian Studies, or a B.A. in Hawaiian Studies.

I do not see attrition occurring in the teacher ranks at the elementary level. There have been decreases in school populations in areas, but this certainly does not mean that there will be new jobs available at the elementary level.

Clarification of the criteria for hiring kūpuna and the role they play in the DOE program is not clear. Though not mentioned, age (even though unconstitutional for hiring) no doubt is one of the criteria for being hired as a kupuna. What qualifications are required to be hired and what training is necessary for them to effectively work within the school environment? I (for one) do not visualize the image presented in the article and this is not due to miscommunication or cultural misunderstanding.

Mr. Snakenburg's comments on 'why UH graduates are not being used' drew response by the editor. There are opposing thoughts regarding the declaration made in the article.

Interesting to note, I have always been led to understand that only kūpuna would be hired for the DOE program. Why not a mixture of kūpuna and young graduates? The experiences that can be shared with the young graduate is just as valuable as it is to the student in the classroom. Just as important is the fact that the young, talented, and interested graduate can be nurtured along at his or her early stages.

The 'building wave' is a large wave and one finds the young Hawaiian in the Hawaiian Studies Program interested in pursuing areas other than that of education. Hopefully, there is room for the young graduate who is interested in education before the wave breaks. There should be as Hawaiian language is just the first of 10 strands that are supposed to be implemented in the DOE program.

Gordon Pi'ianai'a
Director
Hawaiian Studies Institute
Extension Education Division
Kamehameha Schools

Editor's Note: Because of the interest in Hawaiian Studies Education, we would like to feature a new column entitled, "Kūkā Mana'o", "Ideas for discussion". Your contributions will be gratefully appreciated. Please send your written comments to:

The Editor
No Kou 'Ikena
Hawaiian Studies Program
Porteus 432, University of Hawai'i Mānoa
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822

Contributions should be received no later than the 27th of each month.

COPY DEADLINE

Contributors are reminded that material for the May 17th issue must be in our office by 12 noon Friday, May 7th. Mahalo to those of you who have contributed thus far...

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE:

Ruth Horie, East-West Communication Institute
Kiyoshi Ikeda
Kauanoē Kamanā, UH-Hilo
Abraham Pi'ianai'a
Gordon Pi'ianai'a, Kamehameha Schools
Rona Rodenhurst

100 YEARS AGO IN HAWAIIAN HISTORY

On April 29, 1882, the first chapter of "Laksmana: the Great Hero of the Malays, a Romance" by Walter Murray Gibson, was published in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. This was the English language version of "Ke Kaa o Lakamana, Ke Koa Nui o Ka Poe Malae", which first appeared in 26 segments in Gibson's bilingual newspaper Ka Nuhou Hawaii between November 4, 1873 and April 28, 1874. A revised version was serialized in another of Gibson's newspapers, Ka Elele Poakolu beginning in 1880. The

story, written on the island of Lanai, was based on the author's experiences in Indonesia. It illustrates native manners and customs, retelling legends heard in Java, where he was imprisoned by the Dutch government from February 1852 until he escaped in April 1853. The demi-god Laksmana, in Hindu mythology the half-brother of Rama and son of Dasartha and Sumatra, is a hero of the epic poem "Ramayana" and the Javanese "Brata-yuda". In Gibson's own words, this romantic tale was "...designed for the instruction and entertainment of native Hawaiians..."

(R.Horie)

Note: The seed for this article was planted by Prof. Rubellite K. Johnson, in whose class this research had its beginnings.

Sources: Bailey, Paul. Hawaii's Royal Prime Minister: The Life and Times of Walter Murray Gibson. 1980.

Ka Elele Poakolu. Nov. 10., 1880.

Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of Folklore Mythology Mythology and Legend. 1972.

Gibson, Walter Murray The Prison of Weltevreden. 1855.

Kuykendall, Ralph S. The Hawaiian Kingdom: 1874-1893. 1967.

Pacific Commercial Advertiser. Apr. 29, 1882 - Jan. 6, 1883.

NATURAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP

The Hawaii Audubon Society is accepting applications for the Rose Schuster Taylor Scholarship, a one year undergraduate tuition scholarship at the UH Hilo or Manoa campus. Its purpose is to lend financial assistance to deserving undergraduates majoring in natural science, especially those interested in Hawaiian natural history. For further information and application forms write to Dr. Sheila Conant, Scholarship Committee, Department of General Science, 2450 Campus Road, Honolulu, HI 96822, or call 948-8241. Deadline for completed application is April 30.

PUBLICATIONS

Apo, Peter	No Ka Heihei Wa'a: Some Thoughts & Ideas About Hawaiian Outrigger Canoe Racing. Hui Wa'a & Surfing Association	\$6.00
Jonassen, Jon	Cook Island Legends. Institute of Pacific Studies. Univ. of the South Pacific	1.70
Kozuki, Russell	Land, People & Government: Public Land Policy in the South Pacific. Institute of Pacific Studies, Univ. of the South Pacific	3.35
Yardley, Paul T.	Millstones & Milestones. Univ. Press of Hawai'i	17.50

UPCOMING EVENTS

April 20	KE KUMULIPO: THE HAWAIIAN HYMN OF CREATION, lecture by Rubellite Kawena Johnson, 7:00 p.m., St. John's Auditorium, Plant Science Building, UH-Manoa. Free. 948-8672.
April 22	HAWAIIAN MUSIC COMPOSITION AND THEIR INTERPRETATION, lecture by Frank Hewett, Kumu Hula, 7:30 p.m., Kane'ohe Community and Senior Center. Free. 235-0133.
April 22	HISTORY OF LAND USE AND LAND TENURE, by Marion Kelly, Anthropologist, 7:45 p.m., Bishop Museum, Atherton Hālau.
April 29	MY TRAINING IN A HĀLAU, lecture by E. Kau'i Zuttermeister, Kumu Hula, 7:00 p.m., Waianae Intermediate School Cafetorium. Free. 455-0230.
Late April- Early May	BEING HAWAIIAN AND CHRISTIAN, forum series to occur on Maui, Kaua'i, Moloka'i, the Big Island and in central Honolulu. Free. For dates and locations, watch the newspaper or call 948-8199.
May 13	HAWAIIAN ORAL TRADITIONS, by Eleanor Williamson, Anthropologist, 7:45 p.m., Bishop Museum, Atherton Hālau.
Summer	ETHNOSUMMER HAWAI'I '82, focusses upon Korea and traditional Hawai'i. Courses are in the three-week intensive modules, beginning on May 24, June 14, July 5 and July 26. Kumu Hula Hoakalei Kama'u will teach the advanced class. For complete summer session information, write to: Summer Sessions Office, University of Hawai'i, Hon., HI. 96822.

NO KOU 'IKENA

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Hawaiian Studies Program
Porteus 432, 2424 Maile Way
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822
Ph: 948-6825

George H. Balazs
HIMB:
Coconut Island



Gilmartin

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Fisheries Center
Honolulu Laboratory
P. O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

March 31, 1982

F/SWC2:WGG

TO: Alan Ford, Regional Director, SWR

THRU: (1) Richard S. Shomura, Director, Honolulu Laboratory
(2) Izadore Barrett, Center Director

FROM: William G. Gilmartin, Leader, Marine Mammal and Endangered Species
Investigation, Honolulu Laboratory

SUBJECT: Southwest Region's planned status review of Pacific sea turtles and
attached memorandum from George Balazs to Bill Gilmartin dated 21
March 1982

It appears that your office is making plans to review the status of Pacific sea turtles with consideration to be given to a subsistence take (your letter to Myshak dated February 12, 1982). In this regard I asked George Balazs to research the matter and bring any pertinent information to my attention.

The attached memorandum raises many questions with regard to why this is being done at this time when there does not appear to be reasonable justification for it. I have thoroughly discussed this memorandum with George Balazs and I believe this is an accurate description of the present situation.

Accordingly, I do not think it inappropriate to ask your office to comment on each of the points raised, especially items 3 and 7: Is the requestor a potential subsistence user and/or does he represent such a group or groups, and, what new information has been presented to the Region to justify the proposed status review?

Enclosure

U
P
Y



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

August 22, 1978

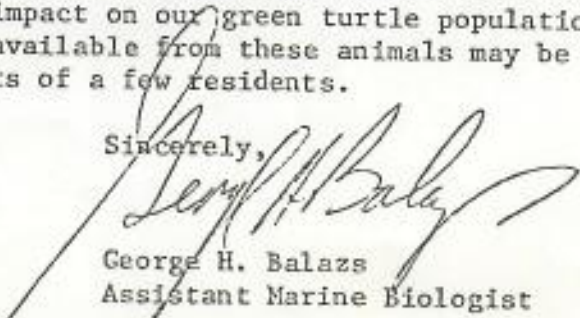
Mr. Richard B. Roe
Acting Chief, Marine Mammals and
Endangered Species Division
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
3300 Whitehaven Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20235

Dear Mr. Roe:

I have had the opportunity to review the Final Rules and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the listing of sea turtles which was originally proposed in December 1973 and April 1974. Although federal action on this matter is long overdue, I believe that the NMFS and FWS should be commended for their efforts in the preparation of these final documents. The goal of protecting sea turtles without unduly restraining shrimp and other commercial fisheries can hopefully now be achieved in the near future.

There is one point concerning the subsistence use of green turtles that I would like to bring to your attention before the final rules go into effect. Under the State of Hawaii's sea turtle regulation that became effective in May of 1974, green turtles 36 inches and larger may be taken for home consumption with a free permit issued by the Division of Fish and Game. The records indicate that the following numbers of turtles have been legally taken under this provision: May - December, 1974 - 9; 1975 - 6; 1976 - 21; January - June, 1977 (my most recent data) - 16. Although not stated in the records, food preference and recreation/sport are undoubtedly the major reasons that these turtles were taken. Several of the turtles, however, may indeed have been taken for true subsistence purposes. In view of such a small number (perhaps less than 5 per year), you may want to give further consideration to allowing subsistence fishing in Hawaii in the same manner that will be permitted in the Trust Territory. The estimated five turtles per year that would be legally taken under such a provision could not be expected to have a significant adverse impact on our green turtle population. At the same time, the protein available from these animals may be nutritionally important to diets of a few residents.

Sincerely,



George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

November 27, 1978

Mr. Richard B. Roe, Acting Director
Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D. C. 20235

Dear Dick:

I acknowledge with many thanks your letter of October 2, 1978 concerning the recent listing of sea turtles, the problems relating to Cayman Turtle Farm, and the question of subsistence turtle fishing in Hawaii.

I have not seen a copy of the official comments submitted by the State of Hawaii on the listing, if indeed such comments were ever formalized and communicated to your office. On August 21, 1978 an informal meeting was held in Honolulu concerning this subject. Certain State officials in attendance voiced strong opposition to the Threatened listing for Hawaiian Chelonia. The principal reason for taking this position seemed to be a matter of pre-emption of state's rights by the federal government. The biology and conservation status of the turtle appeared to be a secondary consideration.

I have been troubled for some time now over the issue of subsistence turtle fishing in Hawaii. I interpret "subsistence" to be "the use of endangered or threatened wildlife for food, clothing, shelter, heating, transportation and other uses necessary (my emphasis) to maintain the life of the taker of the wildlife, or those who depend upon the taker to provide them with such subsistence" (FEDERAL REGISTER, 44416, 26 September 1975). There is reason to believe that several of Hawaii's residents (not necessarily all native Hawaiians) utilize green turtles in a true subsistence manner. The problem of any legal exception, however, would of course be the enforcement officers' and courts' ability to distinguish true subsistence from food preferences, sport and trophy hunting. In my opinion, there would be no practical solution to the problem. The question is then: do we make several of Hawaii's residents law-breakers in the eyes of the federal government, or do we make a legal exception for subsistence that in practice destroys the law's effectiveness? I do not know the answer. However, I do know that enforcement is the key to any law relating to turtle protection. It is my understanding that our Division of Fish and Game may not enforce the federal regulations now in effect. Furthermore, there are presently only two NMFS enforcement officers in Hawaii, both of which are based in Honolulu.

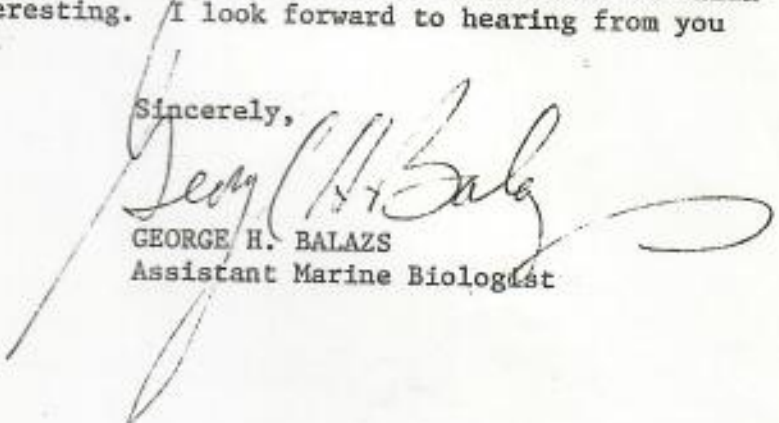
Mr. Richard B. Roe
Acting Director

November 27, 1978
Page -2-

I appreciate your kind words of acknowledgement concerning my involvement in the NSTL, Mississippi meeting. Since six months have now passed, I am, of course, wondering what results may have been achieved with respect to sea turtle research, management and recovery in the Pacific. Has any action been taken to incorporate the 14 areas under U.S. jurisdiction in the Pacific into the NMFS national turtle program? Have sea turtle funds now been budgeted for the NMFS Southwest Region? These are important questions to my own efforts in planning a Hawaiian sea turtle research program with a stable funding base and some degree of continuity.

Under separate cover I am sending you a recently published article on Hawaiian wildlife which you may find interesting. I look forward to hearing from you when your busy schedule permits.

Sincerely,



GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

F6:JCT

FEB 13 1979

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

Dear George,

This is in response to your letter of November 27, 1978, commenting on the prohibitions against the subsistence take of sea turtles in Hawaii. I appreciate the concern you express that the Hawaiian subsistence take is normally for home consumption only and that the regulations against this are difficult to enforce.

It is our feeling that the sea turtle populations of Hawaii are sufficiently threatened that even the subsistence take by natives (a difficult to define category if an exemption for them were allowed) has an adverse effect on our efforts to conserve and restore their numbers. While we realize that enforcement is a real problem, we are acting in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in order to augment our own agency's efforts along these lines.

A number of people other than Hawaiian natives are variously impacted by our sea turtle conservation efforts, such as the shrimping industry and mariculture interests, not to mention beach development enterprises, but we hope to achieve understanding from all of these groups that we must attempt to eliminate any further reductions in sea turtle population strengths.

In regard to what you might expect in sea turtle research activities in our Southwest Region, including Hawaii, you are probably well aware of the recent severe funding and personnel constraints that have forced us so far to restrict our sea turtle conservation efforts mainly to our Southeast Region where most of our problems occur. Please be assured that just as soon as funds and personnel can be made available, we do plan to initiate a sea turtle Recovery Team in the Southwest Region, charged with proposing a Recovery Plan that will include suggestions of appropriate avenues of research leading to the type of status and structure of stocks data we require for our management regimes.

I look forward to your continued cooperation on Hawaiian sea turtle matters.

Best regards,

Richard B. Roe
Acting Deputy Director
Office of Marine Mammals
and Endangered Species





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Fisheries Center
P.O. Box 271
La Jolla, California 92038

April 8, 1982

F/SWC:IB

TO: F/SWR - Alan W. Ford
FROM: F/SWC - ~~Izadore Barrett~~
SUBJECT: Status review of Pacific Sea Turtles

Enclosed is a memorandum to you from Bill Gilmartin (through Richard Shomura and myself) which conveys several concerns from George Balazs on the Region's plans to review the status of Pacific sea turtles, and to include in that review the issue of subsistence take.

In view of these concerns, perhaps it would be useful to convene a small informal group to discuss the data and evidence as to the need for re-opening the subsistence question. The results of such a meeting can be documented for later evidence should your office decide to go ahead with the formal review. Possible participants could include Regional Office personnel, State people, specialists (Bishop Museum staff), industry persons (Buz Agard, Alike Cooper, ??), FWS personnel, and Honolulu Laboratory staff.

Let me know if I can help in any way.

Enclosure

cc: F/SWC2 - Richard S. Shomura



U
P
Y



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

August 22, 1978

Mr. Richard B. Roe
Acting Chief, Marine Mammals and
Endangered Species Division
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
3300 Whitehaven Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20235

Dear Mr. Roe:

I have had the opportunity to review the Final Rules and Final Environmental Impact Statement for the listing of sea turtles which was originally proposed in December 1973 and April 1974. Although federal action on this matter is long overdue, I believe that the NMFS and FWS should be commended for their efforts in the preparation of these final documents. The goal of protecting sea turtles without unduly restraining shrimp and other commercial fisheries can hopefully now be achieved in the near future.

There is one point concerning the subsistence use of green turtles that I would like to bring to your attention before the final rules go into effect. Under the State of Hawaii's sea turtle regulation that became effective in May of 1974, green turtles 36 inches and larger may be taken for home consumption with a free permit issued by the Division of Fish and Game. The records indicate that the following numbers of turtles have been legally taken under this provision: May - December, 1974 - 9; 1975 - 6; 1976 - 21; January - June, 1977 (my most recent data) - 16. Although not stated in the records, food preference and recreation/sport are undoubtedly the major reasons that these turtles were taken. Several of the turtles, however, may indeed have been taken for true subsistence purposes. In view of such a small number (perhaps less than 5 per year), you may want to give further consideration to allowing subsistence fishing in Hawaii in the same manner that will be permitted in the Trust Territory. The estimated five turtles per year that would be legally taken under such a provision could not be expected to have a significant adverse impact on our green turtle population. At the same time, the protein available from these animals may be nutritionally important to diets of a few residents.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

November 27, 1978

Mr. Richard B. Roe, Acting Director
Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D. C. 20235

Dear Dick:

I acknowledge with many thanks your letter of October 2, 1978 concerning the recent listing of sea turtles, the problems relating to Cayman Turtle Farm, and the question of subsistence turtle fishing in Hawaii.

I have not seen a copy of the official comments submitted by the State of Hawaii on the listing, if indeed such comments were ever formalized and communicated to your office. On August 21, 1978 an informal meeting was held in Honolulu concerning this subject. Certain State officials in attendance voiced strong opposition to the Threatened listing for Hawaiian Chelonia. The principal reason for taking this position seemed to be a matter of pre-emption of state's rights by the federal government. The biology and conservation status of the turtle appeared to be a secondary consideration.

I have been troubled for some time now over the issue of subsistence turtle fishing in Hawaii. I interpret "subsistence" to be "the use of endangered or threatened wildlife for food, clothing, shelter, heating, transportation and other uses necessary (my emphasis) to maintain the life of the taker of the wildlife, or those who depend upon the taker to provide them with such subsistence" (FEDERAL REGISTER, 44416, 26 September 1975). There is reason to believe that several of Hawaii's residents (not necessarily all native Hawaiians) utilize green turtles in a true subsistence manner. The problem of any legal exception, however, would of course be the enforcement officers' and courts' ability to distinguish true subsistence from food preferences, sport and trophy hunting. In my opinion, there would be no practical solution to the problem. The question is then: do we make several of Hawaii's residents law-breakers in the eyes of the federal government, or do we make a legal exception for subsistence that in practice destroys the law's effectiveness? I do not know the answer. However, I do know that enforcement is the key to any law relating to turtle protection. It is my understanding that our Division of Fish and Game may not enforce the federal regulations now in effect. Furthermore, there are presently only two NMFS enforcement officers in Hawaii, both of which are based in Honolulu.

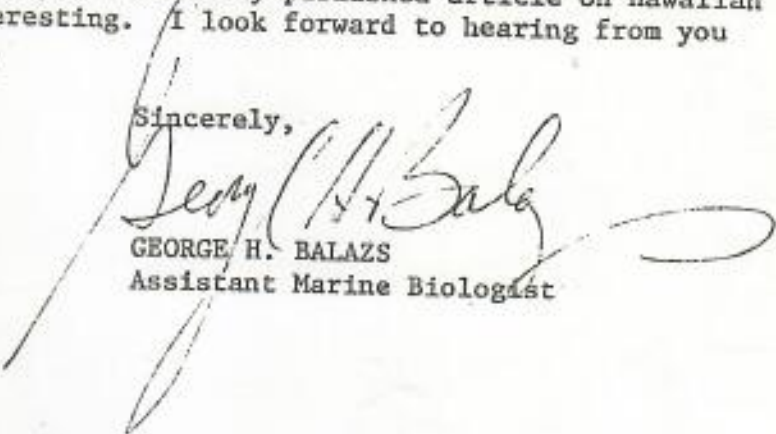
Mr. Richard B. Roe
Acting Director

November 27, 1978
Page -2-

I appreciate your kind words of acknowledgement concerning my involvement in the NSTL, Mississippi meeting. Since six months have now passed, I am, of course, wondering what results may have been achieved with respect to sea turtle research, management and recovery in the Pacific. Has any action been taken to incorporate the 14 areas under U.S. jurisdiction in the Pacific into the NMFS national turtle program? Have sea turtle funds now been budgeted for the NMFS Southwest Region? These are important questions to my own efforts in planning a Hawaiian sea turtle research program with a stable funding base and some degree of continuity.

Under separate cover I am sending you a recently published article on Hawaiian wildlife which you may find interesting. I look forward to hearing from you when your busy schedule permits.

Sincerely,



GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

P6:JCT

FEB 13 1979

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

Dear George,

This is in response to your letter of November 27, 1978, commenting on the prohibitions against the subsistence take of sea turtles in Hawaii. I appreciate the concern you express that the Hawaiian subsistence take is normally for home consumption only and that the regulations against this are difficult to enforce.

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I look forward to your continued cooperation on Hawaiian sea turtle matters.

Best regards,

Richard B. Roe
Acting Deputy Director
Office of Marine Mammals
and Endangered Species





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
 Southwest Region
 300 South Ferry Street
 Terminal Island, California 90731

Handwritten initials

February 12, 1982 F/SWR31:JHL/
 F/SWR3:JGS
 1514-07.1r

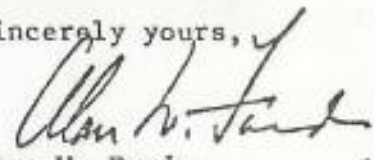
Mr. Richard J. Myshak
 Regional Director
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 500 N.E. Multnomah Street, Room 1600
 Portland, OR 97232

Dear Mr. Myshak:

We have received the enclosed correspondence from Guam and Hawaii requesting a review of endangered species regulations which limit the subsistence take of green sea turtles to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). Since the National Marine Fisheries Service and Fish and Wildlife Service share the responsibility for endangered sea turtles, I am requesting that we advise the appropriate agencies in Hawaii, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and the TTPI of our intent to undertake a review of the status of sea turtle populations and the subsistence uses of sea turtles throughout the Pacific area.

With your concurrence, I will ask our Western Pacific Program Office Administrator, Mr. Doyle Gates to contact his counterpart on your staff to formulate a plan for our approval on how best to undertake the review. I consider this review as an opportunity to facilitate satisfying the requirement for a 5-year review of the status of listed species which must be completed for sea turtles in 1983. By beginning this effort now, we should be able to obtain the full cooperation of the various island entities, coordinate meetings and information gathering with other scheduled travel in the area and complete the status review in a cost effective and responsive manner in early 1983.

We would appreciate your concurrence and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

 Alan W. Ford
 Regional Director

Enclosures

cc:(w/o encl)
 F/SWR1, D. Gates





University of Hawaii at Manoa

Sea Grant College Program

Richardson Ocean Center • 2349 Kalaniana'ole Street • Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Telephone (808) 935-3830

Advisory Service

April 21, 1982

Mr. George H. Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service
Honolulu Laboratory
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu, HI 96812

Dear George:

The Sea Turtles of the World poster is beautiful! Thank you very much. The Richardson Ocean Center is still under renovation. We'll put the poster up as soon as the work is completed.

I just discovered another Keaukaha resident with 3 sea turtles in his pond. They enjoy sunning on the exposed lava rocks. I'll take you over on your next trip to Hilo.

Mahalo again for the poster.

Aloha,

Howard A. Takata
East Hawaii Agent

ALIKA COOPER & SONS, INCORPORATED

163 Kaiulani Street

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

November 1, 1982

NOV 3 1982

Telephone: (808) 935-8871

Gilman

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Alan W. Ford, Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Region
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, CA 90731

Dear Alan:

I'm sending you copies of some responses I have received from others who are getting involved in the turtle issue. It is unfortunate that your people here in Hawaii are not knowledgeable in our culture, heritage and rights as aboriginal native Americans, or this matter would have never surfaced. Now, I hope we can settle this once and for all without going through the Courts. But if we have to, we will.

During the Hawaii State Fisheries Council Meeting, of which I am a voting member, the Council took up the turtle issue and will pursue it further. At the meeting, Sus Ono, Director of D.L.N.R., gave me your letter dated September 7, 1982, which I am replying to. It is really a mystery to me that two of your letters you sent to me I never received, but D.L.N.R. gave me copies.

The five or more turtles in the Kalahuipuaa fishpond complex are managed, maintained, and cared for by Alika Cooper & Sons, Inc., a Hawaiian Corporation, owned totally by Hawaiians. The complex has four main fishponds with two pua ponds (baby mullet stocking ponds), and three lakes which we stock with mullet and awa. These are ancient fishponds, two bordering the ocean.

Ever since I can remember, these ponds have had turtles, from before World War II, to now. They are used to control the Limu (seaweed) that the ducks have brought in from some other place. Several varieties are very hard and hardy (seaweed) which the fish can not control, but the turtles control it nicely.

In our 200 plus acres of fishponds in Pearl Harbor, prior to being condemned by the navy at the beginning of World War II, we also had turtles in our ocean fishponds for control of seaweed, grass, etc.

Alan W. Ford, Regional Director
November 1, 1982
Page 2

Alan, traditionally our people, the Hawaiians, used turtles in our fishponds to graze the coarse vegetation which fish can't eat. If this limu is not controlled, the limu will take over the entire pond, as it has done at Kiholo and Anaehoomalu fishponds, just a few miles from our ponds. The fecal wastes from the turtle helps in fertilizing the fishpond, stirring of the pond increases the diatom production which the mullet eat. A working Hawaiian fishpond must have several types of fish in proper percentages, shrimp and turtles to balance the pond. If a pond is not balanced properly, production will be limited and much additional maintenance is required.

In my lifetime, I have known and spoken to many fishpond caretakers, all of them dead now, all having basically the same theory of fishpond culture, and turtles in the ocean fishponds being an intricate part in the fishponds, this is a well known fact.

We have been experiencing several good blooms in the Kalahuipuaa fishpond complex, so are moving the turtles from pond to pond.

Alika Cooper & Sons, Inc. took over managing the Kalahuipuaa fishpond complex in early 1981. Although we thought we saw turtles in the pond, we did not really know how many were in the complex until we dragged the ponds. We have caught five turtles in the complex, there might be more, and moved them to our target areas to control the seaweed growth.

The turtles have been in the ponds for years and years, I'm sure prior to your Act of 1978.

Also, at rough sea times, turtles can come in over the walls. I notice at extra high tides some turtles move from pond to pond, and I assume they can come in from the ocean and leave at these high tides and during stormy weather, which prevails in the winter months. Turtles are very slow growers in captivity and in fishponds.

I think this basically answers the questions you have asked.

Alan W. Ford, Regional Director
November 1, 1982
Page 3

When a working group is put together, the Governor, George Ariyoshi, Sus Ono, D.L.N.R., Hawaii Fishing Council, Office of Hawaiian affairs, United Fishing Agency, W.P.F.M.C., Alika Cooper & Sons, Inc. and Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation should be notified for we would like to be represented as a functional body to help resolve this issue at the earliest time possible.

See you at our next W.P.F.M.C. meeting.

ALOHA A NUI LOA KAKOU,

Alika

ALIKA COOPER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
 Southwest Region
 300 South Ferry Street
 Terminal Island, California 90731

September 7, 1982

9/13/82

WPM
DEO
F/SWR:AWF
SLA
MCS
GCH

13

Mr. Alika Cooper
 163 Kaiulani
 Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Alika,

At the recent meeting of the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WPFMC) in Kona-Kailua, I responded orally to most of the points raised in your letter of August 15 addressed to the WPFMC. I will not repeat what I said then, but I do wish to comment on one statement that I did not address at the Council meeting.

In your letter, you state that "we have about five turtles in the fishponds (they have been there for years). . ." In the context of all our discussions (including the one at the recent Kona Council meeting), I must assume that the turtles referred to are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Under the terms of that Act, it is illegal to take or import such turtles after the date on which they were listed as threatened or endangered. It is also illegal to possess turtles taken or imported in violation of the Act.

If the "about five" turtles in your possession were taken before the time of listing, then it would be appropriate for you to document that fact in order to avoid any future law enforcement problems. Accordingly I would appreciate it if you would inform us of the number and species of the turtles, the dates and places of taking, where they have been since they were taken, and where they are currently maintained.

Sincerely yours,

for *Floyd L. Andrews, Jr.*
 Alan W. Ford
 Regional Director

cc:
 F/SWR1, D. Gates





EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS
HONOLULU

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI
GOVERNOR

September 22, 1982

Mr. Alika Cooper
Alika Cooper & Sons, Incorporated
163 Kaiulani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Alikas:

Thank you for your letter of August 19, 1982, regarding your request to the Federal National Marine Fisheries Service to take sea turtles for subsistence purposes.

I am well aware of your request and share with you a sense of disappointment in the delay of the federal response.

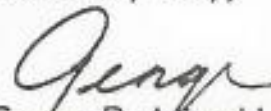
We had hoped that a working group, as suggested by Mr. Alan Ford (Regional Director, Southwest Region) in his January 21, 1982 letter to you, would have been established and functional by this time to resolve this problem. However, such a group has yet to be formed. As you know, the state has indicated a willingness to participate in a working group to review the issue of subsistence taking of honu in Hawaiian waters.

Your suggestion of presenting this problem to the Hawaii Fisheries Coordinating Council is appropriate, as it may be able to provide the necessary assistance in finding a solution to this problem.

I appreciate your keeping me informed on this matter. We agree with you that controlled subsistence taking of honu should be allowed, and this traditional activity is compatible with the protection and management of a valuable Hawaiian marine resource.

With warm personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,


George R. Ariyoshi

United States Senate

September 2, 1982

Mr. Alika Cooper
Vice President
Alika Cooper & Sons,
Incorporated
163 Kaiulani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Alika:

Thank you for your letter of 19 August 1982 to Senator Inouye, received 1 September 1982, expressing appreciation for his interest in your meeting of the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council in Kailua.

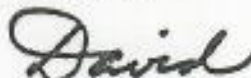
Thank you also for providing to Senator Inouye a copy of your file on turtles and their importance to your subsistence.

It is noted from the National Marine Fisheries Service letter of 21 January 1982 that Mr. Alan W. Ford, its Regional Director, is proposing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that the record on turtles be reopened to consider the issue of subsistence taking of sea turtles in Hawaii, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Senator Inouye, who is presently away from this office, will inquire of the Regional Director regarding his response from USFWS and his progress in forming a working group regarding appropriate action to take on this aboriginal rights issue.

You will be informed as soon as a response is received.

Aloha,



DAVID M. PETERS
Executive Assistant
Honolulu Office

DMP:cko

United States Senate

September 21, 1982

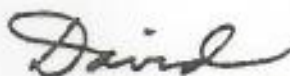
Mr. Alika Cooper
Vice President
Alika Cooper and Sons, Incorporated
163 Kaiulani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Alika:

According to the letter of 15 September 1982 from Mr. Alan W. Ford, Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, copy attached, progress is being made by both his agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service in reviewing the issue of taking sea turtles for subsistence in Hawaii and Guam.

Senator Inouye, who is presently in Washington, D.C., will continue to keep you informed regarding this important matter.

Aloha,



DAVID M. PETERS
Executive Assistant
Honolulu Office

DMP:cko
Enc.



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

Southwest Region
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, California 90731

SEP 20 REC'D

September 15, 1982

F/SWR31:RM
1514-07.1r

Mr. David M. Peters
Executive Assistant
Honolulu Office
United States Senate
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
Room 6104
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Room 6104
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96850

Dear Mr. Peters:

This responds to your inquiry of September 2, 1982, concerning our progress in reviewing the issue of taking sea turtles for subsistence in Hawaii.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) contacted the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regarding the potential for a joint review of this issue and the status of sea turtle populations. The FWS has been considering our suggestion and we expect their response within the next two or three weeks. Since the NMFS and FWS share responsibility for sea turtles under the Endangered Species Act, a coordinated review is the most effective approach to pursue.

Concurrent with the status review, we already have initiated an analysis of the legal issues surrounding subsistence taking of sea turtles under the Act in response to requests from Hawaii and Guam.

I will be pleased to keep you apprised of the progress in these various reviews.

Sincerely yours,

Alan W. Ford
Regional Director

cc:
F. W. Gordon



SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

SENATOR

WASHINGTON OFFICE
727 Dirksen Building
Washington, D.C. 20540

OFFICE PHONE
202/692-2000
FACSIMILE 202/692-2000

CHIEF DEPUTY
DEMOCRATIC WHIP

MEMBER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

COMMITTEE ON
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

September 10, 1982

Mr. Alike C. Cooper
Alike Cooper & Sons, Incorporated
163 Kaulani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Re: BIL 4234

This is just to acknowledge receipt
of your recent communication addressed to
Senator Spark Matsunaga.

Please be assured that the Senator
will be responding to you as the earliest
possible moment.

Sincerely truly,



Charles Matthews
Administrative Assistant
to Senator Matsunaga

COMMITTEE:
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 SUBCOMMITTEES:
 AGRICULTURE,
 RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
 AND RELATED AGENCIES
 TREASURY,
 POSTAL SERVICE,
 GENERAL GOVERNMENT
 TOURISM CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
 Washington, D.C. 20515
 September 27, 1982

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
 1810 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE
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 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
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 8104 PRINCE JONAH KUNA
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 TELEPHONE: (808) 548-8952

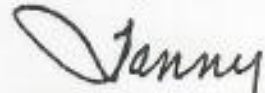
Mr. Alike Cooper
 163 Kaiulani Street
 Hilo, HI 96720

Dear Alike:

After returning to Washington, D.C., I found your letter waiting for me. Thank you for including copies of the correspondence you have exchanged with various officials on the green turtle status as an endangered species. I can understand why you are so frustrated with the process.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Alan Ford for your information. As soon as I receive a response, I will be in touch with you. In the interim, if I may be of further assistance, please let me know.

Aloha pumehana,



DANIEL K. AKAKA
 Member of Congress

Enclosure

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

September 27, 1982

APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE,
RURAL DEVELOPMENT,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
TREASURY,
POSTAL SERVICE,
GENERAL GOVERNMENT
TOURISM CAUCUS

WASHINGTON OFFICE
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5104 PRINCE JONAH KAHU
KALANANOLU FEDERAL BUILDING
P.O. Box 80144
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96280
TELEPHONE (808) 546-6003

Mr. Alan W. Ford
Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, CA 90731

Dear Mr. Ford:

This is in reference to the request of Mr. Alike Cooper to review the status of the sea turtle. I have copies of the correspondence between yourself and Mr. Cooper regarding his request.

The last letter you wrote to Mr. Cooper was dated January 21, 1982. Fully recognizing the rather lengthy process for consideration of a listing as an endangered species, I believe that NMFS has had sufficient time to at least begin a review. I would be interested in knowing the status of your investigation.

Thank you for your assistance. Please do not hesitate to call upon me if I may be of any assistance.

Aloha pumehana,

DANIEL K. AKAKA
Member of Congress

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

1164 BISHOP STREET, SUITE 1102, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 TELEPHONE (808) 521-2302

September 16, 1982

Alika Cooper & Sons, Inc.
163 Kaiulani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Alika:

I have reviewed the correspondence you sent me. It appears from examination of said correspondence that the Federal Government in enacting the prohibition of taking sea turtles for any purpose did so without examining all of the information available to determine the true merits of the case. There are 3 areas of use of the sea turtles which must be examined individually:

1. Use of live sea turtles to help aquaculture in commercial fish ponds.
2. Subsistence taking of sea turtles for use in individual Hawaiian diet.
3. Taking of sea turtles for commercial re-sale.

Let us examine each of the 3 areas in sequence.

Area 1: Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation has not had time to investigate the merits of your claim that use of live sea turtles would in fact help aquaculture for the various reasons that you stated. We also have not had time to determine whether or not this was the use which was employed by ancient Hawaiian societies. However, we can definitely say that if your assertions prove to be true, then we will support any efforts on your part to attempt to employ live sea turtles for aquaculture purposes.

Area 2: It is clear that sea turtles were in fact captured and eaten as part of the ancient Hawaiian diet. However, in order to establish a position on whether or not Native Hawaiians should be allowed to take sea turtles for their individual diet supplement, NHLC needs additional data. It needs information to substantiate the proposition that if Hawaiian divers and fishermen start taking sea turtles for subsistence use, it will not endanger the existing

Alika Cooper
Page Two
September 16, 1982

sea turtle population in the Hawaiian archipelago. It is necessary that we receive information with respect to this point. Assuming that there is a plentiful population of sea turtles large enough to support a subsistence use for native Hawaiian diets, it still must be established that there are regulatory administrative procedures available that will be able to protect the sea turtle population from an abusive taking by the general population.

Area 3: This area concerns the taking of sea turtles for commercial re-sale. NHLC does not support this type of use of sea turtles for profit. We will support the type of ancient Hawaiian uses of the sea. We do not support the expanding of that type of use for commercial profit.

Therefore, the only area which needs to be explored in depth is Area No. 2 whether or not NHLC will support a subsistence taking of sea turtles for use in the native Hawaiian diet.

If you have any questions concerning the contents of this letter please feel free to call me at my office. I remain,

Me ka'oi'a'i'o


Gary M. Pakele

GMP/sm

KAHANAHOU HAWAIIAN FOUNDATION
A NON-PROFIT HAWAIIAN CULTURAL CORPORATION
KEALAKEKUA, HAWAII 96750
TELEPHONE (808) 322-2901

15 October 1982

Mr. Alan W. Ford, Regional Director
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, CA 90731

Aloha Mr. Ford!

This is a letter of support for the urgent, and oft-repeated, pleas of Mr. Alike Cooper of Alike Cooper & Sons, Inc., 163 Kaiulani Street, Hilo, Hawaii—that your agency immediately act to remove the exceedingly unfair prohibition NMFS has imposed upon our native Hawaiian people, enjoining us against the taking of green sea turtles (Honu Mama'o) for subsistence, and for ritual use.

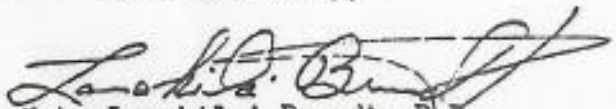
I wholeheartedly and authoritatively endorse Mr. Cooper's assertion that the green sea turtle is one of our people's traditional staples. And also his contention that, due to the depressed financial circumstances in which the majority of native Hawaiians have labored ever since the abrogation of our land and konohiki rights by the United States Government—the real need of our (basically) fisher people to take the green sea turtle for subsistence is urgent!

Also, as prelate of the statewide Hawaiian Rite Church, Hale o Lono, and cultural director of Kahanahou Hawaiian Foundation, with units on three islands, I must also lend support to Mr. Cooper's assertion that many islanders do indeed employ the Honu Mama'o in certain aspects of our ancient worship. And, of course, these traditional usages are guaranteed us under provision of Public Law 95-341, 95th Congress, 11 August 1978.

Further, Mr. Ford—although I see absolutely no reason why we Hawaiians should be compelled to present any sort of rationalization for our historic claims, yet, on December 22, 1981, Mr. Kenji Ego, Director (Ret), Division of Aquatic Resources, State of Hawaii, did supply such substantive evidence of the testimony of Governor George Ariyoshi supporting the lifting of restrictions, as relating to native Hawaiians.

Lastly, sir, that which is fair for natives of the Trust Territory, Guam, and the Northern Marianas, is equally fair for native Hawaiians. We urge you to have your agency lift the stricture, and grant our people their legal rights, immediately.

Most sincerely,


Kahu Lanakila Brandt, D.D.
KAHANAHOU HAWAIIAN FOUNDATION (and)
Hale o Lono

LB/kl

ccs
Mr. Sus Ono, Director, DLNR,
Division of Aquatic Resources
Mr. Alike Cooper, Alike Cooper & Sons
Mr. Doyle Gates, Director, NMFS, Honolulu
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Governor George Ariyoshi

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October 21, 1982

Mr. Alika Cooper
163 Kaiulani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

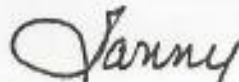
Dear Alika:

I recently received a response from Mr. Alan W. Ford to my inquiry on your behalf regarding the catching of green sea turtles. Enclosed is a copy of the letter.

While the letter is not particularly encouraging, the fact that there will be a joint agency decision on the listing of the sea turtle is a good sign. As soon as I have received more information on the matter, I will be in touch with you.

Please do not hesitate to contact me again when I may be of assistance to you.

Aloha pumehana,



DANIEL K. AKAKA
Member of Congress

Enclosure



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southwest Region
300 South Ferry Street
Terminal Island, California 90745

October 8, 1982

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Honorable Daniel K. Akaka
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Akaka:

This responds to your letter of September 27, 1982, concerning our progress in conducting a status review of the green sea turtle population in the central and western Pacific.

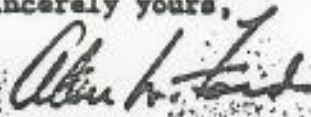
The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) contacted the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regarding their participation in the status review, and a review of the regulation which restricts subsistence taking of green sea turtles to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The FWS has been considering our request and we expect their response in the next week or two. Since the FWS and NMFS share responsibility for management of sea turtles, we believe a coordinated approach is the most effective approach to pursue.

Pending a response from the FWS, we have initiated an analysis of the legal issues surrounding subsistence taking of sea turtles and a review of the administrative record for listing the central and western Pacific population of green sea turtles as threatened.

Mr. Cooper and I (and members of my staff) have had several discussions about turtles since last January, most recently during the August 1982, meeting of the Western Pacific Management Council.

I will be pleased to keep you appraised of our progress in these reviews.

Sincerely yours,


Alan W. Ford
Regional Director

