

C. S. O.

(Formerly)

NAT/SEA/5 # 6

0 9 5 8

0
9
5
8

SUBJECT :

SEALS.

CONNECTED FILES.

NUMBER AND YEAR.

0958/A

0958/B

Seals - Fur Seals

" Leopard Seals.

C 958

1



No.

MEMORANDUM.

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and the date may be quoted.

7th. February 19 50

Hon. Colonial Secretary,

O.i/c. Education Dept.

Stanley.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

SUBJECT :- I have the honour to forward communication received from Mr. H. Skillington regarding licence for Seal Skins.

H

8 FEB 1950

D. H. Honeyman

O.i/c. Education Department.

2
6th. February 1950

Hon. Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

Sir,

I wish to apply to take two skins each from the following animals:

- (a) Leopard Seal
- (b) Elephant Seal
- (c) Hair Seal
- (d) Fur Seal

for educational purposes as part of a skin collection.

That if the licence is granted Mr. C. Bertrand or other agent may kill animals on my behalf.

I remain,

Yours faithfully.

H. Skillington

acs
as this is Govt. OK in this file

Reply at 3.

ACS.

Approved. 2 only of each of the four animals specified. No fee in this case.

1

9 FEB 1950

Office
So inform Mr. S.
10/2

Other receipt applications, pl
10/2

11th February, 50.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 6th of February, 1950, I am directed to inform you that you may take two skins only from each of the following animals:-

- (a) Leopard Seal
- (b) Elephant Seal
- (c) Hair Seal
- (d) Fur Seal.

2. I am to add that there will be no charge in this connection.

I am,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Michael R. Raymer

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. H. Skillington,
STANLEY.

4

ao.
S. y. i. pe.
L. J. C.
15/2/50

H. C. S.

Seen thank you.

John P. Collins.

D.O. 16/2/50

John P. Collins
16/2/50

No. 0497/III.

It is requested that, in any reference to this memorandum the above number and the date may be quoted.



MEMORANDUM.

6th June, 19 50.

From The Collector of Customs,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

1922 Gazette. SUBJECT:- The Seal Fishery (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1921.

I raised this point before the Governor. With reference to Section 7 of the above named Ordinance; I have the honour to ask whether there are any particular areas which Government would like specified as "Seal reserves", within the meaning of Ordinance. In South Georgia, there are several tracts of shore that the sealers may only kill seal on with the permission of the resident Magistrate. There is something to be said for reserves of this nature, in that the animals may remain unmolested throughout the year.

2. Can you say whether the Legal Secretary amended Section 10 (6) to read "The Customs Ordinance, 1943" please? The Customs Ordinance 1903 is automatically repealed by the former.

Registration for comments on para 2

B. B. Bagg
Collector of Customs.

B. B. Bagg

6 JUN 1950

6

Hon. Col. Sec.,

1. May I refer to para 1. The following were declared Seal Reserves under the provisions of Section 7 of the Ordinance, on 22nd Feb. 1922:

The territorial waters of the Colony

Elephant Gazon Island.

X Bird Island.

Volunteer Rocks.

Beauchene Island.

Sections 4 and 5 stipulates that no person shall kill seal, unless duly licenced, and the licence is granted upon such terms and conditions as approved by His Excellency. These two sections would appear to adequately cover 1 at Red 5.

2. Section 10(6) of the Ordinance has not been amended to my knowledge.

J.R.B.

Registrar

13.6.50.

C.H.C.

How for your information, w.r.t. p.5.

||

[14 JUN 1950

(6) Noted thank you.

2. Could Mr. Tilbury be written officially informing him of the Reserves as stated please, in view of the fact that they are not generally known. I presume that killing will not be permitted on these reserves without specific Government approval?

3. At the same time, I should be glad if some mutual arrangement could be arrived at between the Government and the S.A.S.Co, whereby 10% of the bulls were left alive on each beach. In South Georgia 10% of the bulls are always left alive, which is of course in the interests of the herd and ultimately of the sealers. No clause has, however, been inserted in the Sealing Licence to this effect. (170-0497/II).

4. In accordance with the conditions of the Licence referred to, returns of production etc are required to be rendered to the Company. With this in mind, I have drawn up two specimen forms which I attach. These are to be submitted monthly, with an annual or seasonal summary. Do you require additional or more frequent information?

5. I consider that the Seal Fishery Ordinance of 1921 Section 10 (6) ¹⁹⁴³ be amended to read "The Customs Ordinance 1943" as recommended at 5.

[Signature]
C. of C.
19.6.50.

Attach 0497/II
[Signature]
23/6

Y.E.

From page 5. I agree with C of C that it would be as well to write to Tilbury and remind him of the Reserves. Should we allow him to take seal in any of them? The exclusion of the whole of the territorial waters of the Colony might hamper him a bit. Perhaps permission to seal in the territorial waters of the Colony, with a proviso such as is suggested by C of C in ~~xx~~ para 3 of his minute above, might meet the case.

2. I suppose we had better amend the Seal Fishery Ordinance, 1921, as recommended. ? Autumn Leg:Co:

3. Reference Tilbury's lease, page 168 in 0497/II attached. Section 3 of the lease says "sea lions and sea elephants only". I presume this is a mistake for "Sea lions". I don't know whether the matter is one of vital importance, but if we are writing to him we might perhaps point it out. Again Section 8 refers to "seals", which presumably means the sea lions and sea elephants mentioned in the earlier sections of the lease, but ought this to be more exactly defined.?

[Signature]
27.6.50.

Q8.

The licence certainly needs tidying up and I note that the point I made in margin of (Sec 152)

155/has not been dealt with in 168 —

it must be made of and less than 108"

72" referred to sea Crows only. (see 137)

para 6 in 168 should be read after

"be killed" "and no sea elephant less

than 108" in length. L.S. should have

seen to this

2. I think that the limitation on

number and size should prevent

indiscriminate killing; but the prohibition

in X of 6 herein should stand.

3. I agreed to certain qualifications

proposed by CDC at 174 and such

acceptance, where pertinent, should be

embodied. We have also amended the life of the licence.

4. I gather that Mr. Tulbany is not pursuing the South Orkneys project?

MC 27/vi.

9
Y.E.

Page 8 and preceding minutes. Y.E. spoke this morning. I submit draft letter to Sir E. Wood at cover, copy of which should be sent to Mr. Tilbury.



28.6.50.

CS.

If we accept this definition of "territorial waters" that would eliminate all sealing; the few places defined in the Order were clearly specified because they are known Fur Seal Reserves, "Territorial Waters" I think must mean that the animals must not be hunted in the water, on humanitarian grounds i.e. the only certain way of killing a seal is if it is on land. Otherwise one might wound it only. All these prohibitions must stand I think. Please amend para 2 ~~as~~ as the line indicated.

MC. 29/vi

If we do not hear from "Gin & Buttons" this month their licence should be cancelled.

offer

Final Draft it over as amended

11

25/6

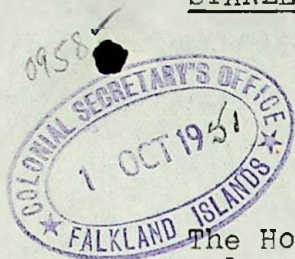
Pages 10 & 11 removed to 0.497/m

PA

22/9/50

SOUTH ATLANTIC SEALING COMPANY LIMITED,
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

10



Albemarle,

27.9.51.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colonial Secretariat,
Stanley.

Sir,

Prior to his departure to the U.K. on leave, Dr. Slessor requested me to obtain for him one sealion skull from the male of the species, and one from the female.

The male skull I have already obtained, but we are not, under the terms of our licence, permitted to take the females.

This letter accordingly serves to enquire whether permission can be granted to take one female towards the end of this season.

Yours faithfully,

Reply at 11.

K. Earley.
K. Earley.
Asst. Manager.

Reply. Yes. Approval is given to take one.
Copy of letter to be sent to Sealing Office.
1/10/51.

0958

^y
Copies to: Sealing Officer u.f.s. C.C.

11
4 October, 51.

Sir,

10 I am directed to refer to your letter of the 27th of September, 1951, and ~~to say that~~ approval is given to take one female seal on behalf of Dr. R. S. Slessor.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Michael R. Raymer

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Asst. Manager,
South Atlantic Sealing Company,
ALBEMARLE.

12
54

Wild life Protection

P.2.

Mammals

There are no native land mammals except possibly a mouse.

i. Hares should have a close season as indeed they had until some years since. A suggestion is mid October to ~~mid January~~ January.

I have notes on two females, one killed in late November which contained 3 foetuses about 2 1/2 inches in length and the other was killed in late December and contained 3 foetuses almost 6 inches in length.

ii. There seems no reason for not protecting the Leopard Seal, as was the case until quite lately. Presumably the penguins etc. have always had to endure its depredations and there are those who believe that carnivores are frequently beneficial to the species on which they prey since sickly or otherwise inefficient ~~xxxx~~ individuals are removed. One might properly ask how the hare got his legs if not in endeavour to escape carnivores. This species is not a danger to man.

Not to protect them invites persecution and cruelty. Man has done far more damage to penguins than all their natural enemies put together.

iii. It would be interesting to know what is going on in the Dependencies as regards wild life, and this applies to the avifauna as well. So far as seals are concerned it might be asked what effects appear from the killing of seals for dog-meat for nearly ten years.

Species killed? Numbers? Wastage of pregnant females? (Seals produce one only pup annually). Any apparent diminution? (The Weddell Seal for example is a shore loving species, probably non-migratory and on the face of it one might conclude that this seal could be easily exterminated in accessible localities. The suggestion that any encouragement should be given to commercial exploitation in the Antarctic is regarded with the gravest ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ misgivings.

Extracted to
0437/13 - Hares -
protection of.

Extracted to
0958/13 - Leopard
Seal.

X

↓
Reply at 15.

ACS
Memo: submit this to me
by Memo Hamilton - Cambridge.
See extract + Bv
on relevant files.

28/9

ACS.
Above. I In "Hares" file
II "Leopard seals" file
III Appropriately filed herein?

No - on a sealing file.
30/9

29/9

13

sf

X/ on (12). Have we
any information about seals?
4/10

H.C.S.

11 [The number of seals killed by
 FIDS is less than 250 per annum, and of which
 about 200 are Crabeaters. Seals are generally
 difficult to obtain and are killed by FIDS
 regardless of age, sex or condition.
 However this small annual quota can have
 little or no effect on the large seal
 populations.] To quote from a recent
 Fortnightly Report from Admiralty Bay -
 "Up to 100 Crabeater Seals in rough proportion
 of two males to one female observed on
 9th September, two shot and sledged back
 for food." From this you will see that we
 only kill enough for our needs. [Crabeaters
 seem to spend most of their time on the
 edge of the pack-ice and are rarely seen
 in numbers near to a Base. Weddells are
 even more scarce..

We have no check of course on
 the numbers taken by the Argentines but I
 should estimate at well under 100 per annum.]

Shk.
 11/10/54

.....

15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12th October, 1954.

12 Dear Dr. Hamilton,

With regard to your recent enquiry regarding sealing in the Dependencies the Secretary, Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, has supplied the following information:-

"The number of seals killed by FIDS is less than 250 per annum, and of which about 200 are Crabeaters. Seals are generally difficult to obtain and are killed by FIDS regardless of age, sex or condition. However this small annual quota can have little or no effect on the large seal populations".

"Crabeaters seem to spend most of their time on the edge of the pack-ice and are rarely seen in numbers near to a Base. Weddells are even more scarce."

"We have no check of course on the numbers taken by the Argentines but I should estimate at well under 100 per annum".

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) C. Campbell

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Dr. J.E. Hamilton, I.S.O. J.P ,
STANLEY.

CC/VP

TELEGRAMS
INLAND & FOREIGN, "SALVESEN, LEITH, TELEX"
TELEX, LEITH 72-222

ESTABLISHED 1846

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GRIMSBY
MARSHALL'S WHARF,
VICTORIA STREET

G.P.O. BOX 217
29 BERNARD STREET,

YOUR REF.
OUR REF. GHE/EW.

LEITH, 18th May, 1956.

His Excellency,
The Governor of the Falkland Islands,
Port Stanley,
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Dear Mr. Arthur,

17
One of our catchers made a reconnaissance trip around
the Orkney Islands at the end of last season. I enclose a copy
of the Master's report which we think you may find of interest.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

G. H. Elliot

Encl:

reply at 19.

11/21
196

"SOUTHERN MAIN".REPORT ON THE PREVALENCE OF SEALS AT SOUTH ORKNEY.

Our first harbour was Sandefjord Bay, but we were unfortunate there because due to the breakers the risk of going sufficiently close in was too great.

We then continued on to Signy Island, the old Tonsberg whaling station, and anchored in the morning. Four Britishers came on board from shore to visit us. We were asked to go ashore with them and did so immediately in their rowing boat. We were shown all round and were told everything of interest. There was little or nothing left of the old station. (It was interesting to see that outside the large barrack they had built, there was a big sign above the door with "TØNSBERG HUS" in red letters). There were two old unserviceable boilers lying on the shore, three sad remains of some old cookers which had at one time stood there, also some planks which marked where the plan had been. All that remained of the buildings was a small shed out on the point - the powder house. It was now used for some purpose or other and was very nicely painted. Where the old buildings had stood there had now been built a nice big barrack which had about 14 rooms on the ground floor (a passage down the centre and rooms on either side). The barrack had been built by the 8 men who lived there and was very well constructed. Another little house had also been started, but this was not yet quite ready. It is to serve as a tool shed. The old water pipes on the other side of the bay were still there and I understood that the pumping arrangement was also in order. They said that they turned the system over once in a while. They did not need it because they had sufficient water where they were. The expedition had 15 Labrador dogs and 4 pups. They used 20 small seals each year to feed the dogs. There were mostly large seals but it was too difficult to handle them because of the scarcity of equipment for this purpose. Three weeks ago a large elephant came right up to their barrack. It was taken but most of it was still lying there and we saw it. The blubber was a good 3 inches thick. They told us that it was mostly large elephants around there. It was more seldom that small ones were seen. Personally I saw 8 elephants on the shore there; huge ones. According to what they told us seals came out of the water more rarely just now. At this time they keep out more, but they estimated there would be about 1000 seals in the harbours round Signy Island when they came up. There were 6 places round Signy Island where the seals came, on the east side, and they had themselves observed them. North Point, Berry Head, Quins Bay, Paal Harbour and 2 places on Gourlay Point - all on Signy Island.

The next place was URUGUAY COVE where the Argentines had a base. We had the men from Signy Island with us and one of them could speak Spanish. We found out what we wanted to know. There were 8 men from the Argentine living there. The base belonged to the navy. There were two large barracks there and three smaller houses. Everything was very nicely painted. There were four large radio masts, rails for waggons, a grave yard with 6 crosses, and there was also a very large cross placed on a fine plinth which was erected in the middle of the station (Catholics). The harbour was very poor. There were no seals. Nor were there any on Scotia Bay, but at Wilton Bay, on the other hand, there were masses of seals. They had also seen many small seals (seals which would be taken for their pelts).

On Monday a very thick fog closed in and further investigation was impossible. Furthermore it is impossible to take a whale catcher close enough in to the harbours to find seal. One must almost step on a seal before one can see it. Stone and seal look alike when seen from the sea.

"SOUTHERN MAIN" 12/3/56.

(Signed) ARNE KRISTIANSEN, Master.

RL/ML.
Crew Dept.
7/5/56.

J.H.

16 was addressed to Mr & I assume he had seen?

DLur
19/7/56

yes.

18

~~11~~ 21
19

24th July 1956

D/c

17 I am writing in the Governor's absence to thank you very much for your letter reference GHE/M 16 of the 16th May with which you forwarded a copy of the report made on a reconnaissance carried out by one of your catchers around the Orinoy Islands at the end of last season.

We read your report with considerable interest and should be very glad to see any similar reports that may be made in the future.

A47

G. H. Elliott, Esq.,
Messrs. Chr. Selvesen & Company,
G.P.O. Box 217,
29 Bernard Street,
LEITH,
Scotland.

20

B.G. when H.E. return. He has not ticked on initialled f. 16 on 17. and may not have seen.

B.G.

24.7.56

Recd. 30/9/56

S.A.S.

~~20~~ 21

Disc Rec. acc. pl

1/x.

J.E/

22

I am not certain whether you have seen

f 16 & 17.

G.H.T/

3. x. 56.

23

Yes. They're not very helpful!

Red

4

P.D.
S. x. 56

~~mail sent 19.~~

Port Stanley
Falkland Islands
South Atlantic.



Report on Notes and Observations on Seal species made during journey from Stanley to the Jason Island group.

Figures given in the following report for numbers of seal should be taken as approximate. Except in a few cases all observations were carried out from boats at distances between one hundred and five hundred yards. Observations were carried out with the aid of binoculars in favourable visibility.

Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus australis*)

It had been hoped to carry out observations on this species found in the Volunteer Rock group, from the M.V. Phillomel during her voyage to the West Falkland ports. Unfortunately on the day of our approach to the Volunteers, heavy seas were breaking over the rocks, and obscuring $\frac{3}{4}$ of the main rock on which the fur seal are found. A few seal could be seen on the higher parts of the rock but because of spray no count was made.

It was noted, that in such heavy seas at this period of the year, a percentage of young pups would perish by drowning after being swept off the rock by breakers. Young pup seal at this period are not yet at an age when they can swim.

No signs of fur seal were seen in the Macbride Head, Cape Dolphin, and Byron Sound areas, where other species are to be found.

On the 6th March 62, en route for the Grand and Steeple Jason Islands aboard the M.V. Penelopy, a large group of fur seal estimated to be in the region of 200 odd animals of different ages, were seen swimming north in the direction of the Elephant Jason some 4 to 5 miles distant.

No seal of any species could be seen on the South Jason, South Fur, or Flat Jason islands because of the heavy growth of tussock grass.

No fur seal were observed on the numerous other voyages to and from the Jason Island group.

Sea Lion (*Otaria byronia*)

First observations were made on the above species in the Macbride Head area. 24th February 62.

September 1930, Hamilton reports having counted 1,573 sea lion on the Macbride Head rookery. A very careful study was therefore made of this area for signs of seal, but results proved negative.

Cape Dolphin 25th February 62. An approach was made to within 400 yds of the Cape, on the NE side. The description given by Hamilton in his report (Sealing investigations 1930) of the coastal terrain was accurate, and the positions of seal rookeries mentioned in the reports were found.

The numbers of seal (Sea lion) observed were very low on the numbers given by Hamilton, although it must be born in mind that only one side of the Cape was visible from our position. Of those rookeries visible all were breeding groups, 400 seal both adult and pups being counted altogether.

The rookery was situated approximately half a mile from the point of Cape Dolphin. I consider the only satisfactory method of preparing a census for this area, would be observations made from the land or from the air.

Tamar Pass 25th February 62. In the shelter of Pebble Island, and the West Falkland mainland, lies a very small island of no name. This island is approximately 100 by 50 yards in dimension, and completely devoid of any vegetation.

This small island appears to be a breeding rookery of some size. The total number of seal visible estimated at 400, with a good percentage of pups. No seal were observed in the neighbouring waters.

Dunbar Island. Information was received from a reliable source, that this island is the breeding ground for approximately 400 Sea lion. I was informed that between 50 and 60 pups were counted on this rookery this season.

Low Island, another island in the outer waters of Byron Sound, is estimated to hold a rookery of 300 Sea lion. It is understood that a higher percentage of pups are recorded from this island, than on the neighbouring Dunbar Island where the rookery is larger.

Split Island. This island which lies to the SE of West Point Island, is rarely visited. The last recorded visit when details of seal were noted was in 1949, when a total of 400 non breeding Sea lion was estimated.

Lying half a mile approximately to the W of West Point Island is a small island known as the Slipper or Giberalter Rock. Because of very strong tides and the formation of this island, it is practically inaccessible, an accurate count therefore being impossible. Observations made from West Point Island show that this island is very likely a strong breeding ground for the Sea lion. On a very still night the sounds of many seal could be heard from some distance away, suggesting several hundred seal.

Jason Island group. Because of the course taken out to the Grand and Steeple Jasons it was not possible to make any observations of seal on South, Flat or Elephant Jasons.

A small island to the NW of the Grand Jason was noted as a breeding area for Sea lion. Due to the rough terrain and very dark colouring of this island it was not possible to carry out an accurate count of the seal. The number estimated from the calling which could be heard coming from the area on a still day was in the region of 300.

Two other hauling grounds were found on the Grand Jason Island. One on the E point had a count of 60 seal of different ages, the second was situated on a point to the SE with a count of between 30 and 40 seal. There were no signs of breeding in these two areas.

A small island lying between the Grand and Steeple Jason islands was discovered to be a large Sea lion rookery, and very likely breeding. Again it was not possible to give any accurate numbers of the seal on the island because of the dense growth of tussock. Considerable calling was heard from the island which could represent several hundred seal.

Notes on Elephant Seal (Mirounga leonina)

Macbride Head, East Falklands. This area is reported by reliable observers to be the largest hauling up areas for this species in the North East Falklands.

Small groups of this species were to be seen in the numerous sand bays along the Macbride Head coastline. 30 Elephant Seal were counted in this area.

Carcase Island. It is reported that on the West point of Carcase island the above species is found in numbers reaching several hundreds. This species also breeds in the same area.

The Twins, islands to the NW of Carcase Island are also reported to be large breeding grounds for the Elephant seal.

Except for single specimens found on sand beaches on West Point and Grand Jason Islands no further breeding areas were reported.

Discussion

It would appear from the reports by Hamilton (Sealing investigations 1930) and my observations during the Jason trip that the Sea Lion (*Otaria byronia*) is perhaps spreading in smaller numbers over a much wider area in these days, instead of the relatively few but much larger rookeries reported by Hamilton in the very early 1930's.

Hamilton makes no comment in the sealing reports 1930-31 of the numerous rookeries in the 400 to 500 size. These rookeries could hardly be overlooked during his journeys round the Falklands. In the area covered by this report Hamilton mentions and covers the Macbride Head and Cape Dolphin rookeries only. These later two rookeries now appear to have diminished in size considerably.

More information is required ^{to} ascertain whether or not these smaller rookeries have in fact appeared since the time Hamilton made his report. If it is found they have, what is the reason for the dispersal of the large numbers of seal into smaller breeding groups.

One might attribute this distribution to the following causes. The shortage of feed in one area. Intensive sealing operations on the larger rookeries. The most likely theory; Rookeries having reached a stage of overcrowding, the younger non breeding seal are forced to haul up in other areas. The remaining adults breeding for some years, would result in the distribution for the same period, or perhaps longer. This would possibly result in smaller breeding grounds being formed by the overflow.

The actual decrease in size of the original large rookeries, might possibly be attributed to poor fertility in the younger males taking over, or higher mortality in young pups over a number of years through disease.

Footnote

While investigating the shores of the Grand Jason Island on the 12th March to the NE of the shanty. The semi decomposed body of a bull sea lion was discovered lying above the high water mark. Considerable interest was taken in this seal, as I have reason to believe this animal was shot. The body was intact except for a $\frac{1}{2}$ " diam hole in the base of the neck. Staining from the region of the hole suggested bleeding under considerable pressure. Because of the large size and weight of the seal, it was not possible for me to turn the seal and inspect for other injuries.

The main interest in the finding of this body is as follows. First, I would estimate from the condition of the body that it was approximately 14 days old from the time of death. Second, the Jason Islands are visited once a year by persons from the Falkland Islands, and I was as far as it is known the first person to land on this island for nearly a year.

The likely-hood of the seal having been shot in the region of the Falkland Islands mainland, and then having swam to the Grand Jason island some thirty odd miles is extremely unlikely.

The above journey covered a very small portion of the seal breeding areas to be found in the Falkland Islands. It is hoped through time to cover all areas, with the object of mapping breeding areas. The question of a census presents many problems, if it is to be correct, all areas would have to be visited during the breeding season, (December, January) the same year. Considerable work may perhaps be possible by aerial photographs of rookeries, with equipment on hand.

Acknowledgements

To the master and crew of M.V. Phillomel for information and assistance. R. Napier Esq, West Point Island, A. Monk Esq, Pebble Island, also, for information and a great deal of help.

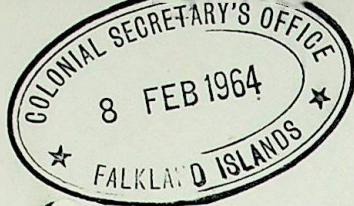
I. J. Strange.

Port Stanley
Falkland Islands.

February/ March 62.

Pa. 8
12.

13.9.62.



28

Villiers Street,
STANLEY.

4th February, 1964.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
STANLEY.

Dear Sir,

I wish to apply for a licence
to take and kill three elephant seal.

Should my application be granted
I propose to send the pelts of these animals
to Norway with a view to ascertaining the
demand for these items and to assess the
possibility of establishing a trade between
the Falklands and Europe.

Yours faithfully,

C. Bundes

(C. BUNDES)

Reply at 29.

*Ackd
JH
8.2.64*

12th February, 64.

Dear Sir,

28 Permission is granted to take and kill three elephant seal for the purpose of exporting pelts to Norway.

2. This permission does not mean that you will be allowed to make any exploitation of elephant seals in future but should the reports from Norway be favourable every consideration will be given to any future request you may make.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) W.H. Thompson.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. C. Bundes,
STANLEY.

WHT/EH

12. 2. 64.



30
Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands,

Monday 18th May 1964.

The Officer Administrating.
The Secretariat,
Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

Dear Sir,

In connection with studies being made of the Otariid seal to be found in the Falkland Islands, a request is made for permission to take a number of these seal to aid investigations.

Studies being made of the two Otariid seal, the Falkland Island Sea Lion (*Otaria byronia*) and Southern Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus australis aust*) are being carried out with a view to producing a general paper for publication to aid any future conservation, or any possible exploitation of the species.

It is considered that 15 specimens of each species would be required for these investigations.

Further, subject to your approval, it is hoped to establish small observation huts on Couchon Island and Volunteer Rocks to assist in the study of the above species.

Yours faithfully,

I. J. Strange.

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Ack'd.

21.5.64.

Copy at SI

22nd May,

Dear Sir,

30 I refer to your letter of the 18th May, 1954.

Your request to take fifteen specimens each of Falkland Island Sea Lion and Southern Fur Seal is approved.

There is no objection to the construction of huts on Cocken and the Volunteer Rocks, but I would like to discuss the matter with you first.

Yours faithfully,

(W.H. THOMPSON)
OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. I.J. Strange,
STANLEY.

WHT/IM.

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22.5.54