

KAHALA HILTON

G.H. BALAZS

1970s - 1990s FILE

MEMORANDUM

Date: January 28, 1988
To: Ingrid Shallenberger
From: Steve Kaiser
Subject: Kahala Hilton Turtles

The final autopsy report has not been released yet. However, some of the gross findings would definitely show that the turtle died from obesity. It was just jammed with fat which probably caused great pressure to be exerted on its internal organs. She also had about 600 eggs of thumbnail size and smaller which in combination probably caused so much internal pressure that the turtle expired. This condition of obesity has been seen before; here at Sea Life Park and at the Maunalani Hotel on the "Big Island".

I would recommend that the turtles be put on an immediate diet. A turtles metabolism is very, very slow. Here at Sea Life Park the turtles each get roughly about 3/4 lb. of fish and squid each day along with a multi-vitamin and a calcium gluconate tablet. This may seem like a very small amount but in fact is probably almost too much for these turtles even with a bigger pool to exercise in than Kahala. In such a small enclosure no more than 1/2 pound should be fed and probably for the next six months this amount should be reduced to every other day. If the turtles look as if they are about to eat the cement pool, feed the difference in lettuce. In fact, lettuce should be fed every day as this would approach a more natural herbivorous diet.

As far as I know no turtle has ever starved to death in captivity. These animals are cold blooded and so their metabolism is so much slower than mammals. We sometimes forget this, imposing a feeding regiment structured for mammals and end up with grossly obese animals.

I realize that I have not of late taken the time I should concerning Kahala's turtles. I would like to schedule a meeting as soon as possible with your staff who are caring for these animals and go over some of their health care needs.

At this meeting I'd also like to discuss the possibility of moving some of the female turtles which could also have eggs to S.L.P. and exchange these for some smaller male or juvenile turtles.

cc: T.Guild



Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation

Charles Royer, Mayor
Walter R. Hundley, Superintendent
Y. Sherry Sheng, Aquarium Director

January 25, 1988

Steve Kaiser
Curator of Fishes
Sea Life Park
Makapuu Point
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

Dear Steve:

Our animal health coordinator Bill Bruin, biologists Gary Ballew and Marcia Kamin, Operations Manager Robert Anderson, and Veterinarian Dr. William Karesh, have carefully reviewed your November 25 letter and advised me of the following:

1. We very much want to continue the program with Sea Life Park.
2. We find the conditions you outlined in the November 25 letter acceptable, with the exception of diet.
3. We believe marine turtles, while kept in areas devoid of sunlight, develop soft shell syndrome. Our diet offers a calcium vs phosphorus ratio of 1.5:1. Therefore we prefer to continue such a formula.
4. We are willing to adhere to the diet you proposed; however, if and when the soft shell syndrome develops, we would like to change the diet or send the turtle back to you so that the syndrome could be reversed.

Those issues surrounding the most recent loss of a green sea turtle disturbs me. I believe our staff took proper steps in regards to our operating procedure. It is unfortunate that they were not able to reach you in time for consultation prior to implementing our standard procedure. Your guideline for communication and protocol is helpful and should facilitate a smoother working relationship between us. I have asked the staff to keep you informed of progress of the loan specimens on a bimonthly basis (once every other month). Of course, you will be notified immediately if any health problem occurs.

We are eager to receive two turtles for display in the 23,000 gallon reef community tank and a small gallery tank. I believe the staff has discussed this with you and

Steve Kaiser
January 25, 1988
Page Two

hope you endorse the plan. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Y. Sherry Sheng
Director

YSS:s

P.S. When my family and I visited Sea Life Park in November, we saw the renovated reef tank and the new wave/surge exhibit. Very impressive!



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW
June 25, 1981

Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager
Kahala Hilton
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

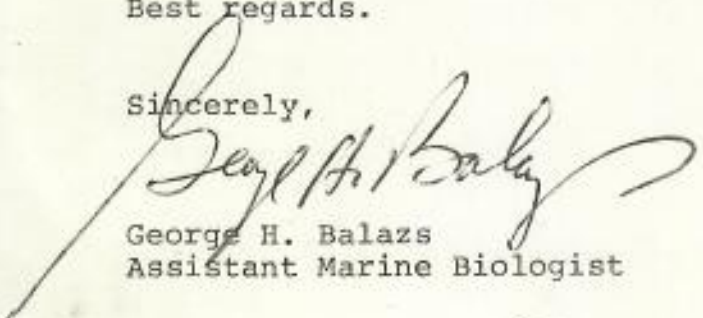
Dear Mr. Hepburn:

I have just recently returned from my field research at French Frigate Shoals and, at your convenience, am now ready to proceed with the exchange of my small turtles for your large turtles as previously planned. What date, and time of the day, would be best suited for this activity? I have two options for handling the large turtles; they could be transported out by truck, or a small boat from the Waikiki Aquarium could be brought up to the beach. When you have the opportunity, please telephone me at 247-6631 or 395-6409 (home evenings) and we can work out these details.

The enclosed write-up which I drafted may be useful in explaining this exchange to others, or for possible use as a public relations press release.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:lb

GREEN SEA TURTLES SCHEDULED FOR
EXCHANGE AT THE KAHALA HILTON

Eight large and healthy Hawaiian green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) at the Kahala Hilton are scheduled to be released back into the ocean as part of a conservation effort and revitalization of the hotel's marine animal display. An agreement has been worked out to have eight smaller green turtles transferred to the Kahala Hilton from the University of Hawaii to serve as permanent replacements. These younger turtles have been raised in captivity since hatchlings for the purpose of studying growth rates, food requirements and tagging techniques. The turtles' growth will continue to be periodically measured at their new and more spacious home.

The large turtles that are to be released consist of four adult females and four adult males that have been at the Kahala Hilton for many years. Their return to the wild is expected to contribute to the breeding stock of the Hawaiian green turtle, which is now fully protected under both the U. S. Endangered Species Act and wildlife regulations of the State of Hawaii.

The principal breeding site of Hawaiian green turtles is French Frigate Shoals, a part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands located 500 miles from Honolulu. Each summer approximately 350 mature males and females from all parts of the Hawaiian Archipelago swim to French Frigate Shoals to mate in the shallow protected waters. During the night the females crawl out onto the small sand islets where they dig nests and lay eggs.

Several green turtles previously released from the Waikiki Aquarium and Sea Life Park after lengthy periods in captivity have been seen successfully breeding at French Frigate Shoals.

30 KAHACA
FILE

REMAINING - 5 from HIMB
THAT HAD TAGS

KAHACA - MEASURED IN POND I MALE, left
eye blind, from
previous KAHACA
STOCK

1/20/84
female

79.0 - "light shell"
78.5 notch

6 TOTAL
REMAINING

2498
male

77.8

untagged 71.6
male

NOTE:
This turtle is very
likely the last remnant of
original kahala turtles -
left eye blind - sunken

2496 same 72.5
Turtle

2052 72.6 } bitten neck female

5. ASSUMED
2051-2495 78.3 female

(85% offspring) should have drill hole 11th marg. R

LE NOT, IT
WOULD BE 2056-2378-2500

Scutes
peeled on
12-12-81

(Need to check above)
AT KAHACA

Kahala Hilton

Call from bartender - late June?

Eggs subsequently picked up
from John Fairfax by
Alan Ham - ~80-100;

Reported 3rd batch of season.

Fairfax tried incubating group of
10 by burying them (shallow)
in beach.

My eggs were incubated in styrofoam
box in lab at HEMB -

Eggs checked late August ¹⁹⁸¹ -

Black, insects, dehydrated -

All cut open - none showed
blood signs.

12 MAY 82
MSB



Kahala Concerns

The validity of your Feb. 25 statement — under the argument for Queen's Beach as a resort area, that the Kahala Hilton's location "is well accepted" after former opposition for reasons like those raised currently against Queen's Beach — is open to question.

The pedestrian and vehicular safety hazards, noise, and air pollution from vehicular traffic through a single-family residential area brought about by location of the hotel, along with expansion of the Kahala Mall and H-1 Freeway construction, do not appear to have been "well accepted." (This is not to denigrate the hotel, the shopping center, or the freeway.)

Concern relative to the wording of the proposed revision to the Oahu General Plan was expressed at Planning Commission Public Hearing March 31. Under the proposed revision of the General Plan, expansion of the resort-hotel area would seem to be permitted, as has previously been suggested, from Waikiki around Diamond Head, Kaalawai Bay, Black Point, and Waialae Beach within the designated "Primary Urban Center."

Long-term residents have been the recipients of advice to the effect that they could sell out at a profit and move out if changes were not acceptable, indicating that additional speculation and absentee ownership is preferable to what was, and hopefully will remain, a relatively stable residential area, with a high percentage of kamaainas.

Honored guest speakers at the Kahala Community Association's annual meeting will be Mayor Eileen Anderson and Roy Parker, director of Transportation Services, at 7:30 p.m. on May 13 at Kahala Elementary School Cafetorium.

Adeline Schutz
Kahala Community Association

Tata convicted of raping prostitute

5-21-82 Honolulu Advertiser

A circuit court jury yesterday convicted a 42-year-old man of kidnapping, sodomizing and raping a Waikiki prostitute at Kahala Beach on the early morning of Dec. 15, 1980.

Peni Tata, a dishwasher at the Kahala Hilton, faces a mandatory 20-year maximum prison term when he is sentenced July 13 by Circuit Judge Simeon Acoba.

The jurors deliberated a total of about 11½ hours yesterday and Monday deciding whether to believe the 25-year-old woman who said she was abducted or the defendant who said she consented to having sex.

The jury convicted Tata of kidnapping, first-degree rape and two counts of first-degree sodomy.

The woman testified that Tata abducted her from Waikiki and used a pocket-knife to threaten and cut her. At one point on the beach, she said, she tried to escape, but the defendant caught up with her and threatened, "I'll kill you."

The woman denied the defense suggestion that she had propositioned the defendant.

Tata, however, testified through a Samoan interpreter that the woman flagged him down as he was driving in Waikiki and that she later made sexual advances. His testimony was that the woman consented to having sex.

During closing arguments, deputy



oahu news

prosecutor Reinette Cooper supported the woman's testimony. "Can you get consent when someone is holding a knife on you?" she asked.

But defense attorney Jack Schweigert argued that the woman did not have the wounds to back up her testimony that Tata slashed her.

"She's acting out a stage play," said Schweigert. "She's making fools out of us all."



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

July 19, 1981

Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
Kahala Hilton

Dear Mr. Hepburn:

I believe that the attached "letter of documentation" should adequately answer the concerns and questions raised in your letter of July 1st. Since the Fish and Wildlife Service has no legal control over these turtles, the agency can not formally "authorize" the exchange.

I think it would be to your benefit to leave the small and barely observable numbered tags on the turtles. However, if you prefer not to do so, I will of course have them removed prior to the exchange.

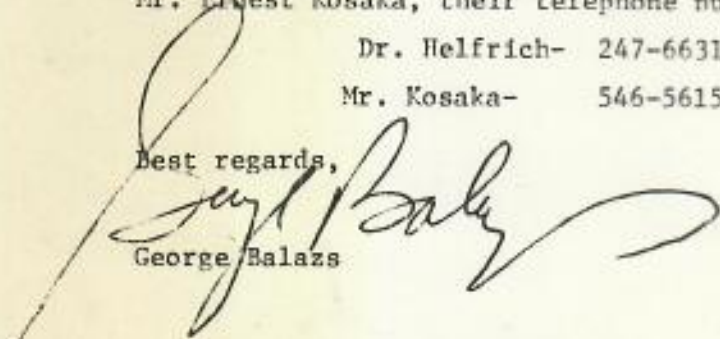
I can undertake the exchange early in the morning using a small truck on any date from the 29th of July to the 3rd of August, or between August 17-31st.

If you would like to have more information from either Dr. Philip Helfrich or Mr. Ernest Kosaka, their telephone numbers are as follows:

Dr. Helfrich- 247-6631

Mr. Kosaka- 546-5615

Best regards,


George Balazs



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

July 14, 1981

Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager
Kahala Hilton
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Hepburn:

The purpose of this letter is to provide formal documentation for the Kahala Hilton's records as to the species, individual identification and authorization for four subadult green turtles from the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology to be permanently exchanged for four adult green turtles currently at the Kahala Hilton.

The green turtles at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology were legally obtained in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to the listing of this species (*Chelonia mydas*) in 1978 under provisions of the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Consequently, they are not subject to the permit requirements of the Act. It is my understanding that the green turtles at the Kahala Hilton were also obtained prior to the species listing under the Act.

The four green turtles at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology to be exchanged are individually identified by small alloy tags with the following inscribed numbers:

2051
2053
2054
2056

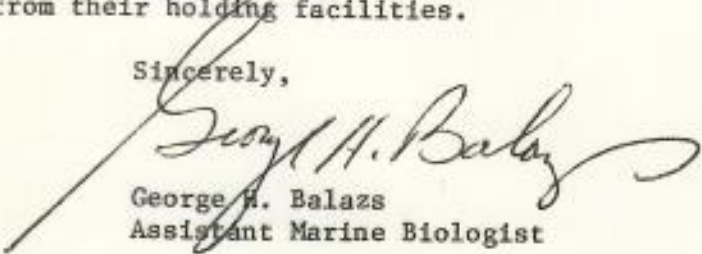
For future legal documentation, it may be valuable to the Kahala Hilton for these tags to remain on the turtles.

Approximately once each year, at a date and time entirely convenient to the Kahala Hilton, permission will be granted to measure the shell length of each turtle for use in compiling growth data on green turtles of the Hawaiian

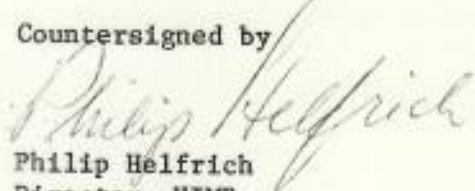
Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
July 14, 1981
Page 2

population. This procedure will take approximately 30 minutes and will not require removing the turtles from their holding facilities.


Sincerely,


George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

Countersigned by


Philip Helfrich
Director, HIMB

Acknowledgement of copy
received for U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service
records


Ernest Kosaka
Project Leader
Office of Environmental Services

Kahala Hilton

July 1, 1981

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1356
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for your letter of June 25, 1981, advising that you are now in a position to make an exchange with our turtles. There are a couple of questions to which I must have answers before we proceed.

1. We must have a letter of authorization for this exchange from the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service.
2. I need assurance that the turtles you are exchanging will be green sea turtles.

I think it would be wise to make only a partial exchange at this time. I take it from your letter that the turtles you will be giving to us would not be tagged. Please advise me if this is correct.

If we go ahead with the exchange, we do not want to issue a press release and I would suggest that the exchange be done very early in the morning and transport done by road.

Please advise your position on the above.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager

ANH:sf

Kahala

Hilton

TO
Balaz

April 30, 1981

Dr. Leighton Taylor
Director
Waikiki Aquarium
2777 Kalakaua Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96815

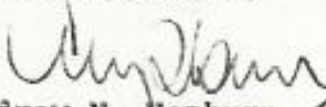
Dear Dr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of April 27, 1981
and the concern shown towards the turtles
at the Kahala.

I am certainly interested in your recent
observations of the turtles and will certainly
keep this in mind.

As mentioned in my letter to Mr. Balaz, we
will be reviewing his suggestion at a later
date.

Sincerely yours,


Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager

ANH:sf

cc: Mr. Jan A. Oudendijk

Kahala Hilton

May 11, 1981

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI 96744

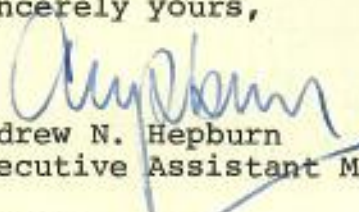
Dear Mr. Balazs:

Further to my letter of April 22, 1981, my colleagues and I have given more thought to your proposal with regard to the exchange of some of our larger turtles for smaller ones.

I realize you are presently away but upon your return perhaps you would like to contact me so that we could discuss this exchange.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,


Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager

ANH:sf

cc: Dr. Leighton Taylor
Mr. Jan A. Oudendijk
Ms. Kay Ahearn

Kahala Hilton

April 22, 1981

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

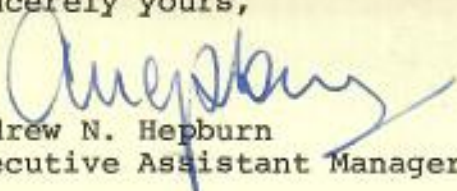
It was a pleasure meeting you the other day
and thank you for your letter of April 20,
1981.

I have discussed with my people at length the
proposal you made with regard to our turtles
and at the moment we are of the consensus
that we would not like to make any immediate
changes.

As you explained, you will be away for the
next couple of months anyway, so perhaps you
would like to contact us later in the year
when we can re-evaluate your proposal.

Thank you for your interest and support in the
Kahala Hilton.

Sincerely yours,


Andrew N. Heppburn
Executive Assistant Manager

ANH:sf

Dave Donnelly's

YET another appropriate name: One of the people who sell homes for the real estate firm of Lawson & Worrall is named Zell Helmes . . . Meanwhile, Helen Skov of the same firm is still chuckling over one client's response when she informed her that a California Monsignor and three priests wanted to rent her beach house for a month. "I don't know," the woman replied, "I've never rented to singles before." . . . Egg Fu Yung in Face Department: When 14 visitors from China lunched at the Protea restaurant in the Prince Kuhio Hotel, g.m. Charlie Bogdhan took aside photog Mun Wong and the hotel's Miss Chinatown contestant, Jocelyn Tam, and asked if they'd welcome the group in Chinese. Jocelyn appeared stricken and Wong said that though he'd studied for 12 years in Chinese language school, he could remember not a word. Even the group's chaperone from Cornell spoke no Chinese. Talk about quiet lunches! . . .

CBS won its war with Universal and "Magnum P.I." will be shot in Hawaii after all. The pilot was filmed here but Universal, once it got the 13-week go-ahead from the network, wanted to shoot it on the back lot in Hollywood. No way, said CBS, which began to look at other pilots. Universal has now backed down and filming is due to begin—in Hawaii, mind you—on July 22 with Tom Selleck in the starring role . . . Connie Stevens took in the Don Ho

show the other night, but didn't take the stage as Tommy Smothers did the night before. Smothers



Weishaupt

also popped into the Hula Hut to see ex-Las Vegas co-worker Dick Jensen . . . Here's the perfect job for someone: The all-female crew of the Ruffian, known as the Ruffian Wahines, is looking for a male cook to sail with them during the Pan Am Clipper Club Yacht Series Aug. 1-17. If you'd like to take to sea with Susan Bacon, Nancy Broadwell, Susan Dannals, Jonelle Gillette, Kimberly Greenhow and Linda Young,

contact them through Graphics II, 250 S. Hotel St.

Here's your scoop for the day: Hans Weishaupt has resigned as g.m. of the Kahala Hilton Hotel effective July 25 to go to his native Switzerland and head the new hotel division of Swissair. He was selected for the job over 80 applicants. No word on who'll succeed him at the Kahala . . .

MERRILL Lynch stockbroker Mike Ihara must be bullish on the Philippines—he and wife Emme Tomimbang, the newscaster, are enjoying a month there . . . The Korean Community Council of Hawaii tossed a welcoming party for newly arrived Korean Consul General Ho-Eul Whang Friday at the Queen

Hawaii

Kapiolani. Gov. George Ariyoshi was the featured speaker . . . Noel came early for members of the Kalani High French Exchange Program. Members had been diligently raising funds for a trip to visit with French families but came up short. What put them over the top was a \$1,000 gift from Alliance Francaise . . . Crew members from the NBC show "Real People" visited the office of "disco dentist" Dr. Rodney Chang to film both the dancing and drilling at what has to be one of the more unusual dentist's offices in the country . . .

AFTER a Star-Bulletin feature story on attorney David Larsen's new book, "Who Gets It When You Go?", there was a run on the book—all about wills and probate—at local bookstores. The University Press managed to get 2,000 copies re-stocked in one day and they're still scrambling, but can't get over the demand the story created . . . Former UH president Harlan Cleveland, who's off to run the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, wrote a good-bye note to his friends and colleagues in which he revealed that the six years he spent as director of the Aspen Institute in Princeton was "a lifetime record for length of tenure in one position." . . . When Teddy & Nanci Tanaka recorded their Okinawan salute for Tuesday's "Pau Hana Years" show, the entire audience consisted of senior citizens. Teddy complimented one man for managing to stay awake throughout the

filming. "I'm a youngster," the man replied. "I'm only 70—my father here is 94." . . .

MANAGING partner Manny Sylvester of Coopers & Lybrand is sporting a T-shirt presented to him by staffers of the accounting firm: "No Bloopers at Coopers." . . . Localite Nanele Caraway is writing and producing for KPIX in San Francisco this summer as part of a mass media fellowship she won through the American Association for Advancement of Science . . .



Tom

Stunning duo at Nick's Fishmarket the other night: Keone Cook, Miss Hawaii 1980, and Denise Tom, Playboy's 1978 Miss April . . . The flashes of light seen in the Kailua sky the other night were the work of the pyrotechnics department of Attco, Inc. They were throwing a surprise going away party for longtime secretary Myrtle Paulk, and the sparkling and flaming arrows that lit up the sky were to show her the way to her new home, Alaska . . . If you see a lot of sunburned sales execs about this week, it's because a group called Sales & Marketing Executives spent a weekend outing at the Hyatt Kuilima and spent their time participating in golf, tennis, horseback riding and dune cycling, to name but a few

Dave Donne

TAKING over as new general manager of the Kahala Hilton will be the former food and beverage manager there, Jan Oudendijk. He'll be replacing Hans Weishaupt, who's returning to his



native Switzerland to head up the new hotel division of Swissair. Oudendijk, who'll arrive here Saturday, has been working in a major resort in Puerto Rico . . . There was an unusual theater party last night. It was hosted by Marilyn Whiting, whose husband, Bob,

played a very small part in the film, "Last Flight of Noah's Ark," which opened last night at the King Theater downtown. Marilyn hosted a party for some 20 friends at the Merchant Square Oyster Bar, and at 7:45 p.m. a limo began taking the lazier guests to the theater—about two blocks away. At 8 p.m. they all entered the theater to see the last four minutes of the film, and Whiting's sterling portrayal of a priest marrying the two stars, Elliot Gould and Genevieve Bujold. Then, beginning at 8:04, they repaired back to the Oyster Bar for more partying, having seen all of the film they wanted to see . . .

BACK from vacation is Channel 9's Sandy Kaiser,

who spent some time houseguesting in L.A. with old friend Donna Summer in her 26-room house. Sandy reports that the disco queen is now four months pregnant and about to be married to her boyfriend, Bruce Sudano, in three or four weeks. No hurry these days . . . Kaiser also visited with Johany Carson, for whom she worked as an assistant 12 years ago and hadn't seen since . . . Creating almost as



Leopold

much attention at the Republican Convention in Detroit as candidate Ronald Reagan is Hawaii delegate John Leopold, who's obviously basking in the limelight. He was interviewed by the BBC, and told by the correspondent that his sister, who lives in London, would be called and alerted to the broadcast, scheduled for today. In addition, following his meeting with Reagan, he was interviewed by numerous correspondents including former Isle newscaster Ken Kashiwahara, covering the convention for ABC. Leopold is also pictured in the July 21 issue of Time magazine. Following the convention, Leopold heads for Denver where he'll be married for the third time . . .

HORITA Realty's Kay McMahon figured she'd struck out after trying to sell a condo to a tourist she chatted with in Waikiki recently, but she must have done something right. A few days after the fruitless

Kahala Hilton

April 22, 1981

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

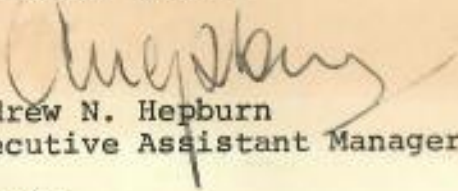
It was a pleasure meeting you the other day and thank you for your letter of April 20, 1981.

I have discussed with my people at length the proposal you made with regard to our turtles and at the moment we are of the consensus that we would not like to make any immediate changes.

As you explained, you will be away for the next couple of months anyway, so perhaps you would like to contact us later in the year when we can re-evaluate your proposal.

Thank you for your interest and support in the Kahala Hilton.

Sincerely yours,


Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager

ANH:sf

Kahala Hilton

November 12, 1977

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


Dear George:

Your letter regarding your interest in the green sea turtles at the Kahala Hilton has been discussed with General Manager Hans Weishaupt.

As expressed to you in our telephone conversation, we welcome visitors with scientific interests to view the turtles, dolphins, penguins, and fish at the Kahala Hilton. Please call me in advance when you plan to accompany these visitors to the hotel so that I can arrange to greet them and escort them around our facilities.

When you do have specific research projects in mind that would not conflict with the recreational purposes of the turtle display, we would be glad to discuss them with you.

Aloha,


Kay Ahearn
Public Relations

KA:mb



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

December 22, 1977

Ms. Kay Ahearn
Public Relations
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Ms. Ahearn:

Thank you for your letter of 12 November 1977 relating to our telephone conversation of 9 November, as well as to my earlier letter to Mr. William Weinberg dated 14 September.

As I briefly outlined over the telephone, my specific interest at this time in the Kahala Hilton's captive green turtles would be to record body measures and permanently identify each animal. The objective of these activities would be to gather information on rates of growth and longevity under captive conditions. Individual identification would be achieved by affixing a small corrosion-resistant tag to the trailing edge of the front flippers. The entire procedure, including recording measurements, would probably not take over two hours. Thereafter it would be desirable to remeasure the animals at approximately six month intervals. It would also be beneficial if I could look over any records which exist for the animals on the lengths of time in captivity, locations of original capture, or other significant information.

It would be of value to my research program, and I would be most appreciative to the Kahala Hilton, if the tagging and measuring I have described would be permitted. However, the conduction of these activities would not be representative of an endorsement or approval of the Hotel's display facility by either myself or the University of Hawaii. I am sure you can understand the need for such a condition.

Thank you in advance for your continuing consideration of this matter.

Best regards for the Holidays.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

Kahala  *Hilton*

January 6, 1978

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Miss Kay Ahearn is presently on vacation and it is therefore my pleasure to give you an interim report at this time in response to your good letter of December 22, 1977.

I have discussed, together with Miss Ahearn, your turtle-tagging project with our Curator, Mr. David Alices. Mr. Alices is not all that happy about what you propose and we therefore need somewhat more time to talk it over and think it through from our side.

Recently I also had the pleasure of getting together with my friend, Leighton Taylor, in regard to our Kahala turtles and the pond in which we keep them. Dr. Taylor conveyed to us concerns from the Humane Society about our turtle pond.

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As soon as we have our priorities sorted out, either Miss Ahearn or I will be in contact with you again.



KAHALA HILTON, HONOLULU

Mr. George H. Balazs
Page 2
January 6, 1978

In the meantime I send you my every best wish
for a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Hans Weishaupt
General Manager

HW:mpc

cc: Miss Kay Ahearn
Public Relations Manager

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island • P. O. Box 1346 • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96721

February 13, 1980

Mr. Han Weishaupt
General Manager
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Weishaupt:

Recently while going through my files I came across the attached correspondence which we exchanged during December of 1977 and January of 1978. At that time, you indicated that further consideration would be given to my modest request to tag and measure the green sea turtles on display at your facility. A considerable period has now passed and I am, of course, wondering if you ever arrived at a decision. At your earliest convenience, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Enclosure

Kahala Hilton

April 9, 1980

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

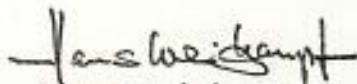
Dear Dr. Balazs:

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Our curator of the mammals and fishes on display on our hotel premises feels that they are not ready to participate in your project. I naturally abide by his expert judgement and advice.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,


Hans Weishaupt
General Manager

HW:mpc

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Kahala Hilton

5000 KAHALA AVENUE
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

April 23, 1980

Mr. Hans Weishaupt
General Manager
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Weishaupt:

I was, of course, disappointed to read your letter of April 9, 1980 denying my request to measure the Kahala Hilton's five Green Turtles once or twice a year to record growth rates in captivity. As I previously described, both Sea Life Park and the Waikiki Aquarium have willingly cooperated with the University of Hawaii in such a program since 1973. I must confess that I was especially surprised by your letter, in that during my telephone conversation on March 14th with your Public Relations Manager, Ms. Kay Ahearn, I sensed a genuine interest in this research as well as some mild enthusiasm.

Most institutions and businesses now recognize that the holding of endangered wildlife in captivity for extended periods carries with it some responsibility for the enhancement of the species, either through conservation education, captive breeding, or management-oriented research. The Green Turtles at the Kahala Hilton have considerable potential for contributing to all three of these areas. I hope that at some point in the future the Hilton chain will take steps to allow at least part of this potential to be realized.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

cc: Dr. Taylor, Waikiki Aquarium
Dr. Shallenberger, Sea Life Park

Kahala Hilton

December 14, 1981

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at
Manoa
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

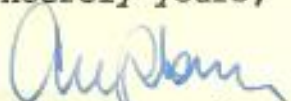
Thank you very much for your letter of
December 8, 1981 and your interest in our
turtles.

We would at this time like to make an
exchange with one of our large turtles for
one of your smaller ones while they are
now temporarily being held at Sea Life Park.

I certainly appreciate your assistance in
this matter.

With the Season's Greetings.

Sincerely yours,



Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager

ANH:sf

cc: Jan A. Oudendijk
Steve Kaiser



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cable Address: UNIHAW

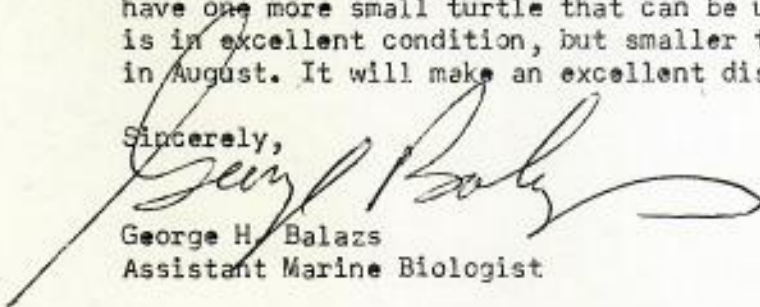
December 8, 1981

Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager
Kahala Hilton
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96816

Dear Mr. Hepburn:

Mr. Steve Kaiser recently mentioned to me that Sea Life Park is temporarily holding the Kahala's 8 turtles while some grounds refurbishing is taking place. I wonder if you have given any further thought as to what you would like to do with the 4 large males? If you would like to transfer one or more of them to me, now would be a convenient time to do so. I have one more small turtle that can be used in an exchange. The turtle is in excellent condition, but smaller than the 4 others that I gave you in August. It will make an excellent display animal.

Sincerely,



George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

cc

Steve Kaiser, Sea Life Park

Kahala Hilton

July 21, 1981

Mr. George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1356
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 19, 1981 and the attached "letter of documentation" addressed to Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn who is presently away on vacation.

As per our conversation of this morning, I will advise Mr. Hepburn that we have tentatively set aside Tuesday, August 18, 1981 in the early morning hours (possibly just before sunrise) for the exchange of the turtles.

Upon Mr. Hepburn's return from vacation on August 13, 1981, I will have him contact you regarding the details of this exchange.

Sincerely,

Sharon Fujimoto

Sharon Fujimoto
Secretary to
Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager

sf/



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

August 20, 1981

Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager
Kahala Hilton
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96816

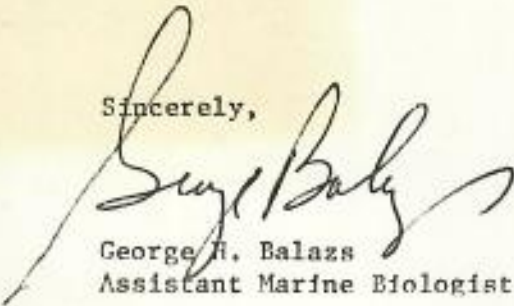
Dear Mr. Hepburn:

As John Fairfax has undoubtedly told you, the exchange of the four sea turtles went exceptionally well on Tuesday morning. The task was completed by 7:10 am and no great difficulties were encountered. Your four new and much smaller turtles (approx. 60lbs vs 250lbs) appeared to be adapting very well to their pond.

When you feel ready to undertake the transfer of the remaining four large turtles, please notify me so we can work out the details.

Best regards and Aloha.

Sincerely,



George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

December 22, 1977

Ms. Kay Ahearn
Public Relations
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Ms. Ahearn:

Thank you for your letter of 12 November 1977 relating to our telephone conversation of 9 November, as well as to my earlier letter to Mr. William Weinberg dated 14 September.

As I briefly outlined over the telephone, my specific interest at this time in the Kahala Hilton's captive green turtles would be to record body measures and permanently identify each animal. The objective of these activities would be to gather information on rates of growth and longevity under captive conditions. Individual identification would be achieved by affixing a small corrosion-resistant tag to the trailing edge of the front flippers. The entire procedure, including recording measurements, would probably not take over two hours. Thereafter it would be desirable to remeasure the animals at approximately six month intervals. It would also be beneficial if I could look over any records which exist for the animals on the lengths of time in captivity, locations of original capture, or other significant information.

It would be of value to my research program, and I would be most appreciative to the Kahala Hilton, if the tagging and measuring I have described would be permitted. However, the conduction of these activities would not be representative of an endorsement or approval of the Hotel's display facility by either myself or the University of Hawaii. I am sure you can understand the need for such a condition.

Thank you in advance for your continuing consideration of this matter.

Best regards for the Holidays.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHb:ec

Kahala Hilton

January 6, 1978

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Miss Kay Ahearn is presently on vacation and it is therefore my pleasure to give you an interim report at this time in response to your good letter of December 22, 1977.

I have discussed, together with Miss Ahearn, your turtle-tagging project with our Curator, Mr. David Alices. Mr. Alices is not all that happy about what you propose and we therefore need somewhat more time to talk it over and think it through from our side.

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KAHALA HILTON, HONOLULU

Mr. George H. Balazs
Page 2
January 6, 1978

In the meantime I send you my every best wish
for a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Hans Weishaupt
General Manager

HW:mpc

cc: Miss Kay Ahearn
Public Relations Manager

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island • P. O. Box 1346 • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96713

February 13, 1980

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General Manager
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Weishaupt:

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GHB:md

Enclosure

Kahala Hilton

April 9, 1980

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University of Hawaii at Manoa
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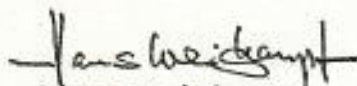
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With kind regards.

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Most institutions and businesses now recognize that the holding of endangered wildlife in captivity for extended periods carries with it some responsibility for the enhancement of the species, either through conservation education, captive breeding, or management-oriented research. The Green Turtles at the Kahala Hilton have considerable potential for contributing to all three of these areas. I hope that at some point in the future the Hilton chain will take steps to allow at least part of this potential to be realized.

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Dr. Shallenberger, Sea Life Park



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Assistant Marine Biologist

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Kahala  *Hilton*

January 6, 1978

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Hawaii Institute of
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KAHALA HILTON, HONOLULU

Mr. George H. Balazs
Page 2
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GULB:md

Enclosure

Kahala Hilton

April 9, 1980

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University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
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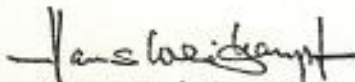
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General Manager

HW:mpc

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Kahala Hilton

5000 KAHALA AVENUE
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816

HONOLULU, HAWAII, EXECUTIVE OFFICES (808) 734-2211 CABLE KAHILTON



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

April 23, 1980

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Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
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Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

cc: Dr. Taylor, Waikiki Aquarium
Dr. Shallenberger, Sea Life Park

Inspector will check pipe on Kahala Hilton's beach

4-25-90 HSB

QUESTION: We enjoy taking our son to the beach in front of the Kahala Hilton Hotel on Sundays. During low tide, we have noticed a water pipe gurgling away on the beach. On several occasions, we also saw food, in particular lettuce, percolating up through the pipe.

We have mentioned these incidents to the hotel personnel but have not noticed any change in the situation. Is this a safe and sanitary condition? Thank you for checking into this.

ANSWER: Water from the hotel's dolphin lagoon drains into the ocean through that pipe with the approval of the state Health Department's clean water branch. There is no law that prohibits owners of hotel and private swimming pools from draining chlorinated pool water into storm drains and the ocean, said branch chief Dennis Lau.

However, there must be a filter at the drainage area to catch any foreign matter such as the lettuce that is fed to green turtles in the hotel's lagoon, Lau said. He will have an inspector check the filter to see if it is working properly. All backwash in the filter must be deposited into the sewer and not in the ocean, Lau said.

The investigator also will check to see if the pipe that becomes exposed during low tide is a safety hazard, Lau said. Watch for a follow-up report.

Hotel spokeswoman Nancy Daniels said the filter screen is cleaned daily. But the animal trainer will be instructed to check it every day to be sure no slippery lettuce escapes into the ocean. She was surprised to hear you also see food coming out of the pipe because the dolphins always eat all the fish thrown their way.



KOKUA LINE

By Harriet
Gee

Avec les compliments de
With the compliments of

4/II/80



L'UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE
LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF
NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

*George -
The policy (full version enclosed)
is still not adopted. Peter Olney's
committee did not have it ready
for the Kenya SSC meeting.
(see extract Cambridge minutes)*

Regards, Bob Scott

1196 GLAND

Suisse/Switzerland

15. DEVELOPMENT OF IUCN'S POLICY ON ZOOS AND RELATED ESTABLISHMENTS

Decision
CSS 52/31

The draft paper was considered by the Commission and in view of the many comments it was agreed to form a small drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Peter Olney of the Zoological Society of London. The paper would be re-presented to the Commission

- 19 -

at its next meeting. It was reported that the IUCN Council had hoped to review it at its next meeting in November, but it was felt the subject was too complex to meet this deadline.

Principles and Recommendations for the
ex situ Keeping of Wild Animals for
Public Exhibition

Application

The following Principles and Recommendations refer to the keeping of individuals of wild animal species under conditions when they do not complete their life cycle as an integral part of a naturally occurring system; and when a purpose of such keeping is exhibition to the public.

Considerations

In the belief that the proper conservation of natural systems is essential for the long-term sustainability of their present and potential products necessary for mankind, IUCN supports initiatives and activities which promote the understanding and implementation of such conservation. IUCN recognises that some of these activities, particularly in connection with public information and education, research and the propagation of endangered species, may appropriately be carried out by establishments in which wild animal species are kept for public exhibition. Since IUCN is of the opinion that public exhibition unrelated to such activities cannot in itself justify the keeping of wild animal species in captivity, it follows that such justification rests on the effectiveness of programmes in promotion of conservation.

IUCN is aware that confinement of wild species can be inhumane through environmental, behavioural and nutritional deprivation; and that opinions are sincerely held by sections of the general public that such confinement is morally unjustified and that the use of wild animals for presentation as curiosities or for purposes of entertainment is degrading both to mankind and to the wild animals concerned.

IUCN therefore holds the view that the management authorities of establishments keeping wild animal species for public exhibition should demonstrate their recognition of such opinions by ensuring the highest standards, based on sound information and methods, of animal keeping and of communication with visitors.

Principles

1. The keeping of individuals of wild animal species for public exhibition can only be justified if related directly to their role in the wild state through properly constructed information, interpretation, research or special-purpose breeding programmes.
2. The responsibility for developing and implementing such programmes should be explicit in the policy instruments of each establishment concerned.
3. Access to scientific and technical expertise necessary for such programmes should be a mandatory provision of the policy instruments of each establishment concerned.
4. Details of such programmes and materials relating thereto should be available for independent review.
5. Such programmes, and particularly those concerning research and breeding, should be coordinated with those of other similar establishments and should relate as closely as possible to the requirements of natural system management.
6. Keeping and care of animals should conform to the standards recognised by acknowledged authorities in the disciplines involved.
7. Specimens for exhibition should be acquired from captive-bred stock as far as possible. Acquisition from elsewhere should depend upon prior confirmation that the present ownership and the transaction are legal; and that there are no adverse effects on wild stocks of the species.

Recommendations

In relation to the foregoing Principles, the following recommendations are made:

of an institutional nature:

that the statutory instrument of any establishment to which the Principles apply should include

- a) the requirement for programmes connected with information, interpretation, research or special-purpose breeding
- b) the means for providing the necessary scientific, technical and other professional expertise for selecting, developing, implementing and monitoring such programmes
- c) the administrative machinery for facilitating such programmes and ensuring their coordination

that the establishments to which these Principles apply should seek to develop and implement a system for assessing the adequacy of their activities in complying with the Principles;

of a management nature:

that the system recommended above should include a Code of Practice which would take account of

- general standards of requirement for programme selection development and coordination
- standards, control and coordination of special breeding programmes; especially those relating to endangered species
- guidelines for research activities appropriate for such establishments
- standards of keeping, care and presentation of live individuals of wild animal species
- guidelines for the acquisition and disposal of specimens
- sanctions for breach of the Code.



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
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Public Relations
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Thank you in advance for your continuing consideration of this matter.

Best regards for the Holidays.

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GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

Kahala  *Hilton*

January 6, 1978

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Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii
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Hawaii Institute of
Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
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KAHALA HILTON, HONOLULU

Mr. George H. Balazs
Page 2
January 6, 1978

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HW:mpc

cc: Miss Kay Ahearn
Public Relations Manager

Kahala  *Hilton*

April 9, 1980

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Coconut Island
Kaneohe, HI 96744

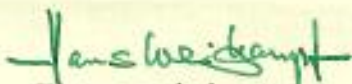
Dear Dr. Balazs:

I have given your request of February 13, 1980 in regard to measuring and tagging our green sea turtles to our people who are directly involved with keeping them.

Our curator of the mammals and fishes on display on our hotel premises feels that they are not ready to participate in your project. I naturally abide by his expert judgement and advice.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,



Hans Weishaupt
General Manager

HW:mpc

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Kahala  *Hilton*

5000 KAHALA AVENUE
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816

HONOLULU, HAWAII, EXECUTIVE OFFICES (808) 734-2211 CABLE KAHILTON



MONITOR

THE CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTAL
AND ANIMAL WELFARE CONSORTIUM

1506 19th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 234-6576

22 April 1980

Mr. Terry Leitzell
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20235

Dear Mr. Leitzell:

The following member organizations of the Monitor consortium endorse the contents of this letter:

The Humane Society of the United States
Society for Animal Protective Legislation
International Fund for Animal Welfare
The Fund for Animals
Greenpeace U.S.A.
Defenders of Wildlife
International Primate Protection League
American Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals
Friends of Wildlife
Washington Humane Society

We oppose the request by Richard Scott Borguss to take six bottlenose dolphins. In principal, we oppose the issuance of a permit to someone to take animals for use in a facility that has yet to be built. The Carousel Family Theme Park, where Mr. Borguss plans to have his dolphin show, states in their letter dated March 7, 1980, "We have contacted Richard Borguss about a dolphin show and further arrangements will be made when he has the dolphins. As of this date we have not finalized a committment" (sic) (emphasis added). This permit must be denied. Since the facility does not exist, it cannot be demonstrated that it meets the required standards.

Mr. Terry Leitzell
Page two

22 April 1980

With regard to considering this application only in terms of the Sugar Loaf Lodge facility, where the dolphins will be kept until the Carousel Park is built, not enough information was provided to make a sound judgment. For example, insufficient information was provided on the facility where the dolphins will be held. The application states, "Initial holding area in this cove will be a netted-off section 45' x 65'. After basic training and animals are calmed they will be released into the cove." The crude diagram of the Sugar Loaf facility does not indicate any holding area so we assume the "netted-off section" would only be a temporary section of the main enclosure. This is not satisfactory. U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations, "Marine Mammals; Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation," require that holding facilities be provided.

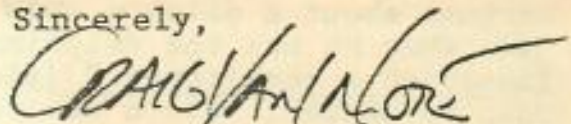
Furthermore, no information was provided regarding the marine mammals held at this facility during the preceding year and the number of mortalities.

In addition, Mr. Borguss could not be granted a public display permit for the Sugar Loaf Lodge facility, because there will be no public display. This facility is merely serving as a holding and training area.

In summary, it would be a grave mistake to issue this permit. Even if Mr. Borguss were planning to maintain the dolphins at the Sugar Loaf Lodge, which he admittedly is not, the permit should be denied because the facility is inadequate and, as there will be no public display, there will be no public benefit from this.

Since Mr. Borguss states that he plans to relocate the dolphins only if and when the Carousel Park facility is built, this permit must be denied. This Park may never be built, and even if it is, the Carousel company has not committed itself to having a dolphin display; thus, it would be irresponsible to allow these dolphins to be taken when it is quite possible they will never be needed. And, as we mentioned before, a non-existent facility cannot meet the U.S.D.A. standards.

Sincerely,



Craig Van Note
Executive Vice President

World's fare: A tale of two

Honolulu on the cheap

By Shirley Slater and Harry Basch

Hawaii has never had a reputation as a bargain paradise — even the first Polynesian settlers had to bring their own lunch — but a recent foray turned up a surprising number of free or affordable pleasures for the budget-minded traveler.

Around Oahu for 50 cents. It's only one of dozens of tours you can make on "The Bus," Oahu's public transportation system. (A free list of others is available from Hawaii Visitors Bureau.) Bus No. 52 Kaneohe/Wahiawa from the Ala Moana Center makes a four-hour trip around the island with a 15-minute rest stop along the way. You'll pass the famous surfing beaches and Banzai Pipeline, the Polynesian Cultural Center, Schofield Barracks, Kahuku Sugar Mill, the pineapple fields, Waimea Falls Park, Queen Emma Summer Palace, Chinaman's Hat and Crouching Lion offshore rock formations. If you want to get off somewhere, it'll cost another 50 cents to get back on and complete the circle.

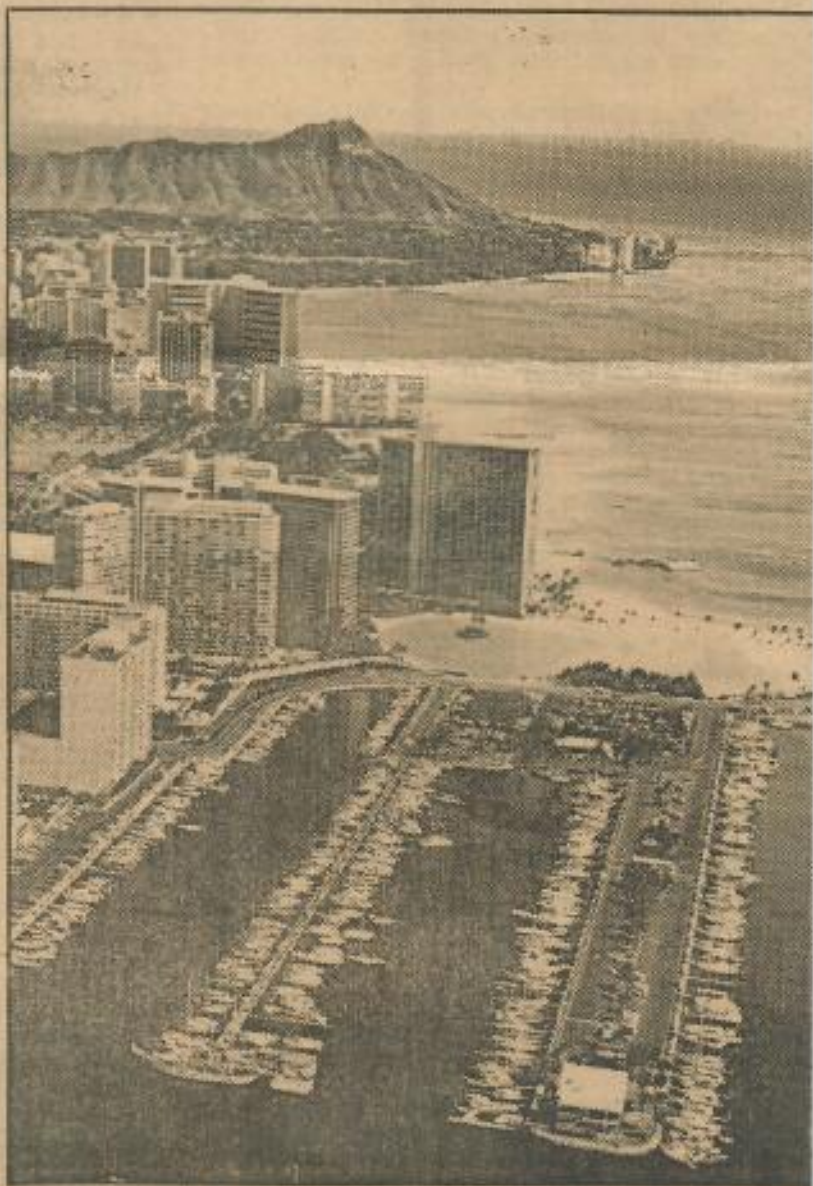
A walk on the wild side. Depending on your generation, you'll recognize a few remaining raffish sections of downtown Honolulu from "Hawaii Five-O" or "From Here to Eternity," and it's a good idea to take a nostalgic stroll through them (daylight is safest) before they're torn down.

Hotel Street was site of the New Congress Hotel and still home of Wo Fat's, great-granddaddy of all red-and-gold chop suey houses. Tattoo parlors and soul food shops, dignified lady barbers and porno movie houses alternate with boarded-up buildings slated for urban renewal.

Old Chinatown, around King and Maunakea streets, is lively in the mornings with flower lei shops (best prices in town) and noodle factories, herbalists and exotic street markets selling squid, ginger root, fresh tuna, local bananas and roast duck.

Name-dropper's special. Ride the No. 14 bus toward Koko Head to the Kahala Hilton, one of the world's most elegant hotels. Watch

World Airways President Ed Daly gave what he called "a loud raspberry in the face of inflation" last week by announcing that New York and Hawaii would go on sale for \$69.99 one way from Los Angeles (previous low fares were \$154 to New York, \$163 to Hawaii). The only restriction: Passengers must pay cash when buying the ticket. The spring bargains are for travel between April 15 and May 15. So that your wallet doesn't give a loud Bronx cheer when you reach New York City or Honolulu, we've compiled guides to see both cities on the cheap.



Waikiki Beach at Honolulu, viewed from yacht harbor to Diamond Head

(the performing dolphins (free) at 10:30 a.m., 12:30 or 2:30 p.m.; visit with the penguins or sea turtles and admire the rare tropical plants, many with name tags, that adorn the garden; stand on the golden sand beach and look from Koko Head to Diamond Head.

cal drink on the Hala Terrace pocket a package of hotel matches and, when you get back home, tell the folks how much you enjoyed your stay at the Kahala Hilton.

Good eats. There's no need for the penny-pincher in Hawaii to

cities

The Big Apple: Love at first bite

By Catherine Healy
Herald Examiner travel editor

Those who love New York say World Airways sprang its spring sale at the best of times. The mass transit workers have returned to their buses and subways — at least temporarily — and trees are budding again in Central Park. In a week or two the cherry trees will be blushing with more pink blossoms than Washington's famed orchards. New York, as New Yorkers love to say, has more of everything.

How does a tourist tackle it all? The way the natives do.

Half-price theater tickets. TKTS Booth, 47th and Broadway, sells leftover tickets at half price, plus \$1 service charge, to performances on Broadway, Off-Broadway and Lincoln Center. (Center front seats for "A Chorus Line" go for \$13.50.)

Sales begin the day of the show, at noon for 3 p.m. matinees and 3 p.m. for the evening performances at 8. (A second TKTS Booth, 100 William St., in the Wall Street area, sells ducats for the evening shows only.) TKTS accepts no phone calls.

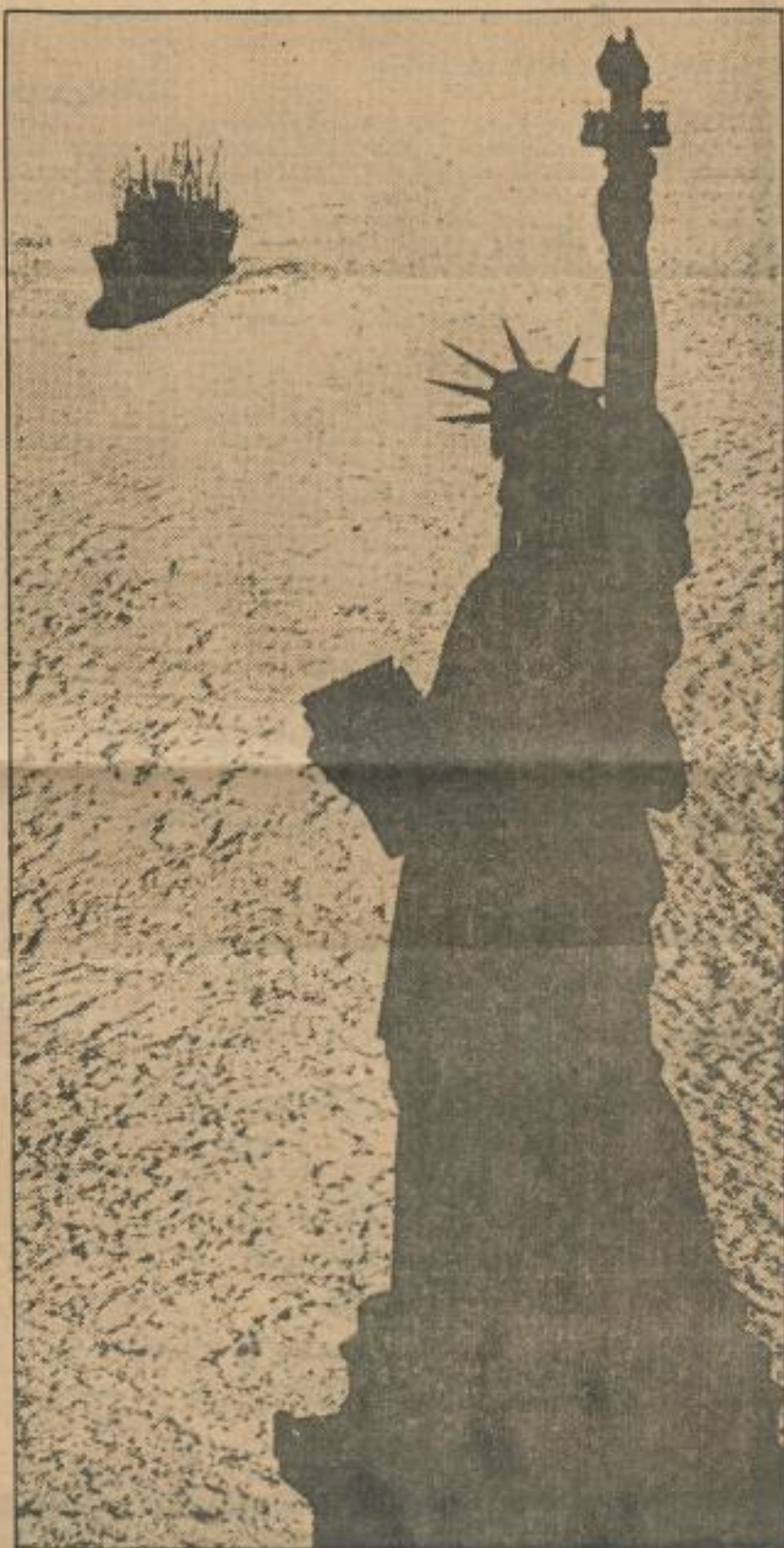
Labels for less. Seventh Avenue designer dresses, sportswear and blazers — from \$100 to \$400 on the racks in Los Angeles — sell for 40 percent less at Henry Lehr's, 1079 Third Ave. (at 65th Street).

Top shoe designs by Charles Jourdan, I. Miller and David Evins, now between \$60 and \$80 in California, are traditionally discounted 10 to 20 percent at all of the good New York stores.

Walking down the Avenue. The classic stroll is up Madison Avenue from 52nd to 88th streets; swing left, and walk back down Fifth Avenue, past the finest cluster of shops in the world.

Remember Woody Allen and Diane Keaton's all-night hike in "Manhattan," the one that ended with them sitting on the park bench watching the sun rise at the 59th Street Bridge? You won't find that park bench on 59th Street; it's on 58th Street East, and the path leads past all sorts of romantic parks and an occasional brownstone.

Best star-watching. There's none of that homes-of-the-stars nonsense



A \$7 cruise around Manhattan Island takes in the Statue of Liberty.

here. The sidewalks of New York are movie sets.

Currently, Paul Newman is filming "Fort Apache, The Bronx"; Sylvester Stallone and Lindsey Wagner are out and about for "Hawks"; and Audrey Hepburn and Ben Gazzara have just arrived to make Peter Bogdanovich's new

film, "They All Laughed." Moreover, Manhattan-booster Woody Allen has finished editing his latest, secret-name, secret-plot picture, but in the next two or three weeks he'll be sneaking up to Glen Cove on Long Island to the Arbore-



Danny Kaleikini is the spirit of Hawaii. Not just its music...its songs and dances, but its joy, and laughter, and warmth as well. He brings this spirit to the Danny Kaleikini Revue, a fresh and always exciting kaleidoscope of the Islands and all Polynesia. A Tahitian dance, a Maori song, a favorite hula, they are performed by a cast that obviously believes in having fun. If you believe in having fun you'll enjoy being entertained by the Danny Kaleikini Revue... nightly, except Sunday, on the Hala Terrace.



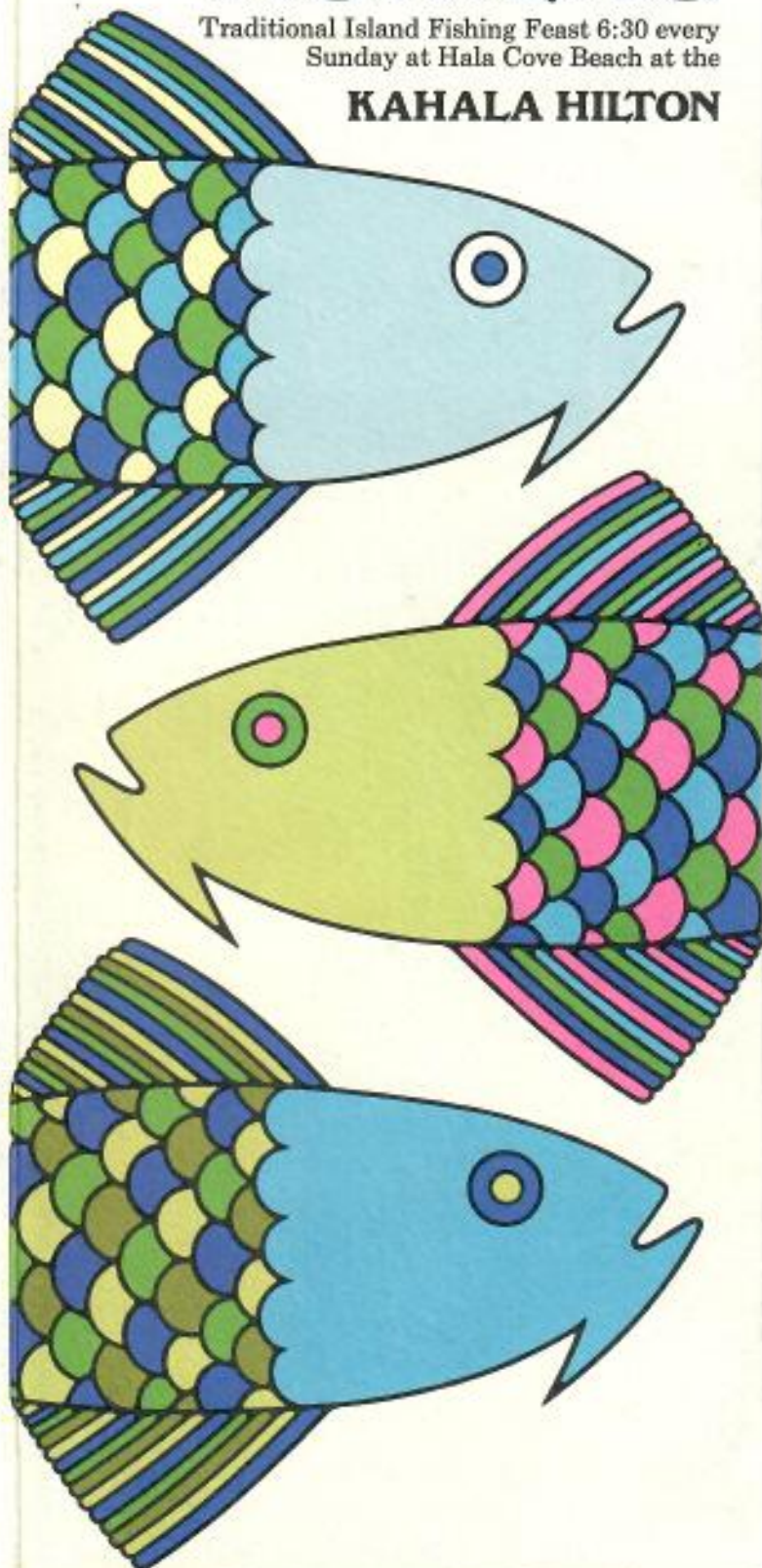
KAHALA HILTON

Call 734-2211 for reservations
or see your hotel travel desk.

HUKILAU

Traditional Island Fishing Feast 6:30 every
Sunday at Hala Cove Beach at the

KAHALA HILTON



We're going to a **HUKILAU!**



The Gathering of the Nets is a suspenseful ritual in the excitement of a *hukilau*, Old Hawaii's traditional fishing feast. You can lend a hand!

Torchlighting ceremonies and a treacherous tropical punch begin the night at Hala Cove.



Delicious Island-style dinner includes native delights like opakapaka in coconut milk.



Danny Kaleikini's revue teems with music, fun and happy Polynesian dancing.



At a hukilau, sense the heartbeat of Hawaii in a setting visitors seldom find.



* Validated parking



The Kahala Hilton is located in Honolulu's Waialae-Kahala, an area rich in legend and history. In 1793 King Kamehameha landed here to begin his conquest of Oahu. The landing site soon became a favorite watering spot for Hawaiian royalty. Today, the waters from the springs which give Waialae its name flow through the gardens of the Kahala Hilton.

Kahala may have acquired the name because it was the site of an ancient fishing village. One of the translations of Kahala is "amber-jack fish". Another story tells that hala trees grew in abundance in the area and that the demi-goddess Kahalaomapuana's hala trees stood as sentinels along the beach.

The 372-room Kahala Hilton, designed by award-winning architects Killingsworth, Brady and Sutter of Long Beach, California, opened in January 1964. The interiors, designed by David T. Williams of New York, were inspired by the great homes of Hawaii's Monarchy days.

The Kahala Hilton is operated by Hilton International Co., a subsidiary of Trans World Airlines, and owned by MEPC Hawaii Limited, a subsidiary of MEPC Australia Limited.

The flowers, trees, and shrubbery in the Kahala Hilton gardens were transplanted to the site. The driveway is lined with oleander. On the lanais (balconies), 15 varieties of bougainvillea are planted in Korean *kim chee* (pickle) jars.



A WALKING TOUR OF THE KAHALA HILTON

Many of the tropical plants on the grounds are identified with name tags.

Begin your walking tour in the dramatic lobby, which has a 30-foot high ceiling. The giant chandeliers weigh over a ton each and were fabricated with 30,000 pieces of Italian fused glass, simulating the drift glass found on Hawaii's beaches.

In the center of the lobby is a copper sculpture in which fresh orchids are displayed.

The designs in the lobby carpets, hand woven in Puerto Rico, were inspired by ancient tapa cloth. The lobby flooring is teakwood parquet from Thailand.

The paintings in the lobby area are by Hawaii artist John Young. His gallery is at the far end of the lobby, toward the mountains.

Cocktails and tea are served in the lobby in the late afternoon and evening.

If you walk to the left as you enter the lobby and turn left again just past the elevators, you'll find shops which feature Island flow-ers, gifts, and sportswear.

After you browse through the shops, walk back to the main lobby and follow the winding staircase opposite the front desk to the lagoon. The staircase is framed by a lava rock wall covered with many varieties of orchids.



To your right at the bottom of the staircase is the Holiday Award Maile Restaurant, where dinner is served nightly. The restaurant is decorated with orchids, tropical plantings, fountains, and Polynesian sculpture. There's dancing in the adjoining Maile Lounge.

A left and then right turn at the bottom of the staircase takes you to the garden and lagoon. To the right, overlooking the lagoon, is the Maile Terrace, where Sunday brunch is served.

One and three quarter million gallons of water a day flow over the waterfall to your left. The water acts as a coolant for the air-conditioning system and also keeps the lagoon waters aerated and constantly circulating so sea life can exist there. The water is pumped from a salt-water well.

Two dolphins and hundreds of reef fish live in the lagoon. You'll have a close-up view of the fish, turtles, and penguins Kane, Wahine, and Keiki at the ponds adjoining the lagoon.

Kane and Wahine are Black-footed penguins, native to South African waters. Keiki was born at the Kahala Hilton in May 1976. One of eleven species found in the temperate regions of the Southern Hemisphere, Black-footed penguins have a number of modifications that help them adapt to the climate of their environment and live comfortably.

The large blue-green fish with yellow fins are *patani*, or Hawaiian surgeon fish. The small, silvery green fish with black crosswise stripes are *manini*. You'll also see balloon fish and

continued

Flora of the Kahala Hilton

many other exotic species.

The dolphins perform daily at 10:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., and 2:30 p.m.

Nihoa, the older dolphin (around twelve years old), arrived at the Kahala Hilton in 1967 from Gulfport, Mississippi. 'Apa (about eight years old) came from Steinhatchee, Florida, in 1971.

Bottle-nosed dolphins were selected because they are hardier and easier to train. The dolphins consume 40 pounds of smelt a day.

They don't eat the fish in the lagoon because they know their trainer will feed them.

The Lagoon Terrace, the 70 guest rooms built around the lagoon, opened in 1969.

The Japanese-style cottage at the edge of the lagoon is a suite with a living room and two bedrooms. The cottage was named for the late Japanese writer Yasunari Kawabata, who won a Nobel Prize for Literature. Kawabata lived in the cottage for three months while teaching at the University of Hawaii in 1969.

After a visit to the dolphin lagoon, walk past the swimming pool and take the path in the direction of Koko Head. The Kahala Hilton is situated between Koko Head and Diamond Head, two extinct volcanic craters.

At the end of the path is a miniature putting green. Walk to your left just before the path turns for a closer look at the Kawabata Cottage.

Stroll back toward the pool and to your left you'll see multi-colored surfboards, kayaks, sailboats, and pedal boats. The boats make a good background for color snapshots.

Beyond the pool, toward Diamond Head, you'll see a miniature man-made island.

The island is in front of the beach-side Hala Terrace, where breakfast, luncheon, cocktails, and dinner are served. This is also where Danny Kaleikini presents his popular Hawaiian revue.

Stop for a refreshing tropical drink at the terrace or at the gazebo near the pool.

Just beyond the terrace is the Hala Cove, where the Sunday night Hukilau fishing party, with Island show and dinner, is held. In the cove you'll find more tropical plants which have been tagged, including heliconia, the red or gold flowering plant which is the Kahala Hilton's emblem.

Walk through the Hala Terraces and up the stairway to the lobby. At the top of the stairway, pause for a look at another waterfall and the turtle pond.

To your right is the shuffleboard court, hedged in star jasmine. There's a pretty ocean view for picture-taking here.

If you have time and would like to see a guest room, inquire at the front desk. If a room is available, an assistant manager will be happy to show you one.

You can take the Trade-Wind shuttle bus back to Waikiki if you didn't drive. Please check the schedule at the front door.

Have a pleasant visit — and come back to Kahala again. Until then,

ALOHA!

BEACH SERVICE
Crepe Gardenia
Hau Tree

GAZEBO
Bougainvillea
Hau Tree
Podocarpus
Syngonium

HALA COVE
Areca Palm
Bamboo
Banana

Bird of Paradise
Bougainvillea
Dwarf Hanging Heliconia
Hapu Fern
Heliconia
Hibiscus
Monster
Naupaka
Norfolk Pine
Papaya
Philodendron
Pofohus Vine
Shell Ginger
Tahitian Gardenia or Tiare

Torch Ginger
Traveler's Tree
White Bird of Paradise

HALA TERRACE
Hala Tree
Indian Rubber Tree
Ixora
Lau's Fern
Parsley Panax

KAWABATA COTTAGE
Bougainvillea
Bamboo
Chinese Privet
Fishtail Palm
Golden Shower Tree
Lau's Fern
Manilla Palm
Nandina
Philippine Fig Tree
Phoenix Palm
or Dwarf Date Palm
Spider Lily
Tiger's Claw Tree or
Indian Coral Tree

LAGOON WALKWAY
Indian Hawthorne
Silver Gazania

MAIL
Croton
Day Lily
Fiddle Leaf Tree
Golden Juniper
Hemigraphis
Iron Wood Tree
Ixora
Phoenix Palm
Spathiphyllum

POOL
MacArthur Palm
Tahitian Gardenia or Tiare

SHOP WALKWAY
Philippine Fig Tree
Podocarpus

SHUFFLEBOARD COURT
Chinese Star Jasmine
False Olive

TURTLE POND
Indian Hawthorne
Podocarpus

WATERFALL
Beach Heliotrope
Naupaka
Sea Grape

WATERFALL WALKWAY
Autograph Tree
Bottle Palm
Chinese Banyan
Cycad Palm
Livistonia Palm
Loulou Palm
Mondo Grass
Monstera
Naupaka
Norfolk Pine
Paperbark Tree
Pitcos Porum
Pothos Vine
Spider Lily
Umbrella Tree or
Octopus Tree
White Bird of Paradise



See and be seen by people, penguins, and porpoises at Saturday or Sunday brunch at the Kahala Hilton's Maile Terrace. The penguins do their people-watching at the lagoon, just steps away from the Maile Terrace. The buffet brunch is featured every Saturday and Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. The porpoises perform daily at 10:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., and 2:30 p.m. For brunch reservations, call the catering office at the Kahala Hilton (734-2211).

HAWAIIAN ASSOCIATES
JUNE 12, 1978

george
daacon



Monday melange

HEADLINES of the future: A local hui has put in a serious bid to buy the S.S. United States, perhaps the largest and fastest passenger liner in the world. Currently in drydock in N.Y., the ship would be used for fast (4-day) sailings between the coast and Honolulu, plus interisland cruising. And just what are the chances of seeing this come about? "On a scale of one to ten, about eight," says our optimistic source.

MALE tour guides & escorts are having a field day. There are 5,000 nurses conventioning in Waikiki — 4,000 of them single gals . . . Lady Bird Johnson coming this fall to speak to the huge (33,000) realtors convensh . . . Added tourist attraction at the Kahala Hilton yesterday: turtles mating . . . Among those watching: former Kahala mgr. Richard Handl (now with Tokyo Hilton), who's in for a relaxer with wife "Baby" . . . Another hotelman back on the scene: **John Mace** of the old Waikiki Biltmore, who'd like to resettle here . . . In a joint effort, the Army/Navy is filming **Ellison S. Onizuka's** life story on the Big Island — complete with snorkeling, luau scenes etc. Ellison will be leaving next week for Houston where he begins his astronaut training.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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Today's Fish Story: Aquarium Flounders And Capital Carps

At the Federal Institution,
Crabs Nibble on Plaster,
Fish Get Cooked Alive

By RICH JAROSLOVSKY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—Consider the poor oversized octopus.

Last year, the National Aquarium here ordered a 20-pound octopus from an outfit in Seattle that supplies such things. But when the creature arrived, he turned out to weigh 45 pounds. Aquarium staffers didn't have a big enough tank for the octopus, which already was groggy from a long plane flight, so they stuck him in a smaller one. He died five days later.

Moribund mollusks are just one of the National Aquarium's woes these days. Nearly hidden deep within the Commerce Department's basement, the aquarium is cramped for space to display its 200 or so species of fish, crabs, turtles and other sea life in sometimes unseaworthy facilities. (A recurring problem: leaky fish tanks.) David Allen, the aquarium's former director, says visitors' most frequent remark is, "This is the National Aquarium?"

At a recent House hearing, Democratic Rep. Sidney Yates of Illinois declared, "I didn't know we had a National Aquarium in Washington." Rep. Yates is chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee that oversees the institution.

Unknown Entity
The director of a major U.S. aquarium comments, "You mention the National Aquarium to a good many marine biologists and the response is to be, 'Which nation?'"

Some who do know about the aquarium contend it is floundering. The aquarium provides "substandard" care and is run with "all the imagination of a sewage treatment plant," Sue Pressman of the Humane Society of the U.S. charges. Mrs. Pressman says she recently saw one of the aquarium's crabs nibbling on a chunk of plaster that had fallen into its tank.

Several years ago, she says, an aquarium staffer accidentally left a hot-water hose running into a tank and literally cooked the fish inside. "This had to be the most cruel and expensive fish chowder in history," Mrs. Pressman angrily declares. Another time, she adds, an antiquated light fixture fell into a tank, electrocuting the fish.

There are other critics. A marine-biology student who recently visited the aquarium wrote a letter to the Washington Post denouncing the museum as "a minuscule, unattractive display filled with pallid and parasite-laden fish moving sluggishly inside filthy tanks."

Aquarium officials contend some complaints are exaggerated (they blame the stewing incident on a faulty piece of machinery rather than an employee's error, for instance). But Craig Phillips, a genial ichthyologist who became the director last year, concedes some problems exist. With only eight full-time staffers and a skimpy \$200,000 annual budget, Mr. Phillips says, "it's impossible to give tender loving care to every specimen, although we endeavor to do that."

Pending Off Forklifts

Part of the problem is the aquarium's location. Wedged next to a government cafeteria in the Commerce building basement, the display quarters are isolated, dim and noisy. Tourists sometimes are moved aside by Commerce Department forklift drivers who use the aquarium as a thoroughfare for moving office supplies.

The Commerce Department ran the aquarium when the building opened in 1932, but control later was switched to the Interior Department. Relations between the Commerce Department and the aquarium have since become strained.

The aquarium was very upset when the Commerce Department began a tight security system requiring all visitors to the building to obtain passes. Even aquarium visitors now must sign in and get a pass. But admission is free, and 300,000 or more people visit the aquarium each year.

Back in the 1960s, President Kennedy and Congress approved plans to build a new, \$10-million aquarium on the banks of the Potomac River, but the plan was ultimately scuttled because the funding was cut off.

Before Mr. Allen quit as director in frustration last year, he began talks on transferring control to the National Zoo, a Smithsonian Institution unit that is more savvy in hooking federal dollars and luring visitors.

His successor, Mr. Phillips, still hopes a new aquarium can be built. He doubts the wisdom of merging with the zoo. "An aquarium is a vastly different kettle of fish," he reasons.

Alger Hiss and the Smoking Typewriter
Joby Powell's Ordeal by Fire/John Rockwell on Linda Ronstadt
L.A.'s Lessor: Baseball's Artful Dodger by Eric Lipton

New Times

SHOULD THIS
DOLPHIN BE
SET FREE?



THE FIRST ANNUAL
LIBERTARIAN CASE
FILES IN WASHINGTON
BY JOHN LIPSON



Fishermen's News

The Voice of the Pacific Coast Fishing Industry

September 1977 — First Issue

Tunaboats issued federal citations

By Ken Hudson
Maritime-Aviation Writer
The San Diego Union

Federal citations for violations of tuna-porpoise fishing regulations have been issued to at least 30 of the nation's tunaboat captains.

All of the 30 violations allegedly occurred at least nine months ago and some of them more than 18 months ago.

Penalties already established for the violations total \$61,440. They range from \$1,000 to \$10,360.

But an industry spokesman said all of the captains are asking for hearings at which they hope to establish innocence.

Until two weeks ago there had been no warning or notice from the National Marine Fisheries Service, which regulates tuna-porpoise fishing, that any citations would be issued or were even being considered.

All of the information that led to the issuance of citations came from federal observers placed aboard U.S. tunaboats as scientific researchers assigned to gather data on porpoise as it relates to yellowfin tuna fishing in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, said Gerald Howard, western regional director for NMFS in Long Beach.

Disclosure of the unexpected federal action brought an immediate accusation from the American Tunaboat Association, an organization of tuna seiner owners, that it was designed to coincide with San Diego hearings on NMFS's proposed tuna-porpoise regulations for 1978, 1979 and 1980.

After 10 days in San Diego, the hearings were moved to Washington, D.C., where they were resumed Sept. 6.

Timing of the disclosure of the violations and citations "might be to sway the hearing officer," said August Felando, ATA general manager.

Felando said he did not know whether the actions are being taken as a result of efforts of the powerful environmental lobby in Washington "but I know they have been after the NMFS to get some citations issued."

Howard denied that the issuances had any relation to the hearings that are now under way.

"It was just coincidence," he told the San Diego Union yesterday. "One of the principal reasons for the delay was that we don't have too much help these days and the most important thing was to get the data on the porpoise population together."

"It has been terribly difficult for us. We didn't want this to come out during the hearing. Very honestly, we didn't intend for it to come out."

"I am horrified that it is coming out now," said Howard.

Although it has not yet been released, the NMFS public information staff prepared a press release dated Aug. 26 — which was the date the San Diego part of the hearings were expected to end. The hearings in San Diego concluded Aug. 30.

All of the citations were issued for violations which Felando characterized as technical.

According to the NMFS, there were a possible 4,482 violations on procedural regulations. There were actually 314 violations for which citations were issued and 73.5 percent (231) of those were for tunaboats not having two manned speedboats on duty to hold the nets open when porpoises and tuna were encircled together.

Other citations included one for improper backdown procedure, 44 for not having two crewmembers freeing porpoises from the nets, 32 for not having "continuous hand release," and six for use of sharp or pointed instruments during porpoise release.

The NMFS noted that in 93 percent of the cases all regulations were observed by the fishermen.

Felando said all of the fishermen he knows who have received the citations have asked for hearings rather than paying the NMFS-assessed penalties.

He said that having two speedboats to hold the net open at all times presents some serious safety problems for crew members.

"If these so-called violations caused serious mortality it would be something else," said Felando, "but actually some of these men have exceptionally low mortality rates."

"Each case has to be examined on the facts. Like those with sharp or pointed instruments — sometimes it is necessary to kill one porpoise to save a whole lot, several hundred. But that goes down as a violation."

"In the case of the backdown procedure, I know for a fact that in that instance the main engine of the tunaboat quit and there was nothing the captain could do," Felando said.

Felando said the action will not help the government's scientific observer program, which he said is legally questionable anyway.

He produced an NMFS legal memorandum which notes that forcing tunaboats to take federal observers who collect data for prosecution may not be legal under the Fourth Amendment, which provides for search and seizure steps to be followed.

"We have always considered it a voluntary observer program," said Felando. "We have taken them for scientific research, not for law enforcement."

"There is no other industry that takes a cop to watch over its shoulder all of the time," he said. "If we are at that point where big brother watches us every day, we're going in the wrong direction."

"We were told that the government was going out there to help us, to research, to learn about porpoise. The guys out there want the government to help but this brings out a very serious problem," Felando said.

Howard said there is one case this year in which the NMFS is seeking to revoke the certificate of one captain that now permits him to fish for tuna with porpoise, but the detailed information of the alleged violation has not been disclosed, even to the accused captain.

He said "a couple of other cases are also under investigation."

Tuna industry studies seining

Three representatives of the California tun canning industry were in India recently to study the possibility of developing tuna purse seining from that country.

It is thought that the tuna production from the Indian Ocean can easily be doubled, particularly in that vast zone which extends from Cape Comorin south to Madagascar. That sector of the world's oceans remains one of the rare under developed tuna fishing areas.

The American canners are said to believe that the Indian 200-mile zone makes it attractive now to enter into a joint Indo-American venture to exploit these important tuna resources.

2 Men, Facing Trial for Releasing Dolphins, Say They Are Too Intelligent to Be Captive

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

HONOLULU, July 4.—The message written in white chalk signaled the beginning of a controversy that appears destined to pit the scientific community here against the surfers and other freed spirits who fill the Oahu beaches.

Two men, Kenny Puka and Steve Sipman, were arrested last week for the release of two Atlantic bottlenose dolphins from their almost empty pool at the Kewala Basin Marine Research Facility of the University of Hawaii in their place a toy rubber dolphin bobbed in each pool. One was marked "Slave no more" and the other "Let my people go."

Kea and Puka, 8-foot-long, 350-pound female dolphins, had been set free by Steve Sipman and Kenny Levasseur, who lived in rent-free rooms at the research facility since 1975, providing security and cleaning the 1,800-square-foot tanks where the dolphins lived, played, and were tested.

Acted Out of Compassion

The two young men, both 26 years old, have said that they acted out of compassion for intelligent animals which they do not believe should be kept in captivity. However, both have been charged with grand theft, punishable in this state by up to five years in prison. Trial has been set for Sept. 18.

Their defense lawyer, John F. Schweigert, a specialist in environmentalist legal actions, said in a telephone interview that the defense would focus on the moral question of whether man has a right to keep up dolphins.

"They've admitted releasing the dolphins," Mr. Schweigert said of his clients. "The question is whether they had a right to do it."

The National Science Foundation has invested \$350,000 or more in Kea and Puka in research grants since the Kewala facility was opened in 1969 by Dr. Louis M. Herman, a University of Hawaii professor.

Dolphins have large, complex brains, 1,400 grams in an adult animal, as against 300 to 400 grams in a human, said Dr. Herman, and he was trying to learn what the animals could do with that brain. The dolphins did "better" than monkeys and chimpanzees on most tests, except for those involving vision and they matched



Steve Sipman, left, and Kenny Levasseur, who released two dolphins from the University of Hawaii's Kewala Basin Marine Research Facility.

human performance on memory tests, he said.

The experimenters were attempting to find a way to communicate when the animals were released into the sea.

"Kea could understand and manipulate verbs and nouns in two-word sentences, and we were on the threshold of three-word sentences," Dr. Herman said in an interview.

"She was a wonderful animal for the experiments," he said, his voice and eyes showing emotion. "She knew exactly what we wanted. She understood when there was a problem to solve and was eager to get at it."

Computers that produced specific tones in response to signals were used to make the "words" the experimenters "spoke" to the dolphins. There were 12 "words" in Kea's vocabulary and 12 keys on the computer control typewriter board were marked with these words.

Swam and Played Together.

After hours Kenny and I would play with the dolphins," Mr. Sipman said. "We would invent games. We swam with them. We played music to them through underwater speakers."

Mr. Sipman said, "We were disturbed because Dr. Herman took the Frisbee away from Puka because she played with it instead of working on the tests. It was our responsibility to take the toys away and we didn't like that."

The two men finally decided to move the dolphins overnight on May 28-29.

Mr. Sipman said the dolphins were carried on stretchers to his van, then driven to a sandy beach toward the west end of this island and released into the sea.

"Their freedom is more important than that research," Mr. Sipman said. "All the research keeps demonstrating how intelligent dolphins are. How much do we have to know before we see they have rights of their own?"

While Mr. Sipman insists that the Atlantic bottlenose dolphins, whose species does not exist in the sea here, will be able to school with other species and will be "just fine," Dr. Herman said he believed that both Puka and Kea already were dead, victims of sharks or of starvation, an inability to catch enough food alone to keep alive.



Dr. Louis M. Herman, the head of the facility, was attempting to find a way to communicate with the

10:30
12:30
2:30
↑ feed

operated by Hilton International Co. page 0

301 Park Avenue, N.Y. N.Y. 10022

owned by MEPC Hawaii Limited, Suite 2345 P.T.C.
Hono 96813. MEPC Hawaii Ltd. is a subsidiary of MEPC
Australia Ltd. a property, investment and development

7/29/76

additional notes on second review - organ.

Begin in 1969 (from SLP)

1967 purchased dolphins

"The dolphins were such an attraction for hotel guests and Honolulu residents that they became symbols of the Kahala Hilton and synonymous with it" (1960?) for the affluent

"Many visitors to Hawaii, especially families, chose the Kahala Hilton for their hotel because of the dolphins and tropical fish displays"

page 2

"The other two dolphins would be captured at a later date as required" note term of autopsy initially

page 3(V) Braniff Inter. also attach D letter (but FR says charter)

#1 question - a basic question - should hotel be allowed to keep dolphins? any others in country?

mortalities and cause of death determined from autopsys

7/29/76 my review

Page 1

Dated June 15 -

(1X1) numbered (apparently answers to questions)
Application for Public Display Permit Under the
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

David Ahies (Kahala Hilton curator)

(Goes to ^{relatively} great lengths to tell about capture
and transport.)

dolphin "Apa" arrived at Kahala Hilton in 1971.

veterinarian Dr. Ak. Takayama

page 5 - David Ahies was assistant to former curator
Karen Pryor at SeaLife Park for four and a half years before
joining the Kahala Hilton staff in 1967.

Ms. Ahies did ^{NOTE} research with dolphins for the U.S. Navy,
and in 1972 and 1973, he attended ^{NOTE} marine mammal workshops
sponsored by the U.S. Navy's Undersea Research and
Development Center in San Diego, California. In 1974
he attended a ^{marine} mammal workshop in Orlando, FL, ~~FL~~
and in 1975, one at Redondo Beach, Calif. He
makes periodic ^{NOTE} visits to oceanariums in the U.S. to
observe marine mammal care.

page 5 - "A total of four dolphins ^{note} can be maintained in the Kahala Hilton lagoon."

"Two atlantic, female, bottle-nosed dolphins are now displayed and maintained in the lagoon: Nihon, approximately 12 years, arrived at the Kahala Hilton on June 5, 1967; Afa, approximately eight ^{note} years, arrived at the Kahala Hilton on Sept 7, 1971."

page 6

"The water flows from the lagoon into the Pacific Ocean via a drainage ditch, 3-4' wide and 2-3' deep."

page 6 iii "Each dolphin would be fed 25 lbs of smelt (frozen and defrosted) daily divided between three feedings with supplements of fresh squid. The dolphins also would have access to live Pacific fish in the lagoon."

"... supplementary sand for the lagoon bottom when conditions warrant." (what is lagoon bottom?)

page 6 no 8 (v) "Please refer to page 5, section 7, P.VIII for ^{note} qualifications of Kahala Hilton Curator David Aries."

page 7 #9: "There is no charge for admission to the feeding ^{note} sessions, which are open to the general public as well as to hotel guests."

" These visitors include hotel guests, tourists staying at other hotels, and residents of Honolulu, including adults and school children ^{note}

~~These visitors include hotel guests, the~~ ^{note} general reaction of these visitors is increased admiration and respect for the dolphins as well as a desire to know more about them."

(iv) The Kahala Hilton sponsors ^{note} a continuing program for school children. Classes (preschool, elementary, handicapped, underprivileged, for example) visit the Kahala Hilton regularly ^{note} to observe and learn about the dolphins."

" David Ahies and Miss Penny Shiroma of the Kahala Hilton staff answer the children's questions about dolphins. Many of the children discuss the dolphins and do drawings of them when they return to school." Please refer to attachment #1 for a list of school groups which have visited the dolphins at the Kahala Hilton."

Page 8 #11) "There were no mortalities in 1975."

i, ii, iii, ~~iv~~ not applicable ^{note}

"Dolphins are examined monthly by the veterinarian. Periodically, the veterinarian performs a manual gastric exploration to avoid occurrence of foreign materials."

Total
Attachments

page (9) #12 signed by Hans Weiskopf
General Manager

"submitted under Marine Mammal Protection
Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407) and regulations
promulgated thereunder, .."

attachment A

Letter from Beggs, R.K.

"Based on subjective data, the dolphin population
in the southeast U.S. is not being significantly
affected by capture operations"

Letter attachment B (Beggs) \$5,000 each for (2)

attachment E (Takayama letter)

Alies - "He is one of the few people with the
greatest amount of experience in time and number
in transporting, handling, and training of
these animals that I personally know"

"The escape-proof natural lagoons and
other facilities are very adequate for the
well-being of the animals"

Takayama experience - 1964-1970 SLP

1967-present Kabala Hilton

1969-1970 UH and NUS

No
 Attachment number - ^{letter from} Wilson and Okamoto letter Jan 27, 76
 1150 S. King
 Honolulu 96814
 ... extend the lagoon drainline approx 230' into the ocean. ^{PURPOSE} ... to eliminate a dangerous condition at the existing outlet. The present outlet is submerged approximately 4 feet below the sandy beach resulting in a very hazardous "oil spill"

Attachment M starts at 12/17/69
 1975 - 90 total gross

5/4/76	Sultan Easter Seal School	26
5/5/76	Kunafou	30
5/7/76	Pali pre-school	39
5/19/76	Kalihi - Palama Children Day Residual Program	19
5/24/76	Alva Scott Elementary	67
		(\bar{x}) compute total =

Lost attachment is for permit issued by State Dept for importing two dolphins.

* Do they now have a permit? when issued for what? Previous history of all permits applied for and granted.
 Mountain view - (best expensive) - \$48.00 day for two
 Ocean view - \$70.00 start

182,500 people

"primary" is occurring first in time, sequence, or importance.

2/18/92
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 3/31/92

Top of page of business times of in front of foot for insight the business.

When business notes: 5 times a week every week of 4 hours 40 minutes of all business (including front page) - 182,500 people

ACTION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER
From 7/12/76 to 7/15/76
MONITOR MEETING: July 19, 1976

PROPOSED RULES

FWS: Proposed Modification of Endangered Status for the Bald Eagle in Conterminous 48 States

Comments are to be received by FWS by September 10, 1976

Permit Application

Henry Doorly Zoo
Omaha Zoological Society
Riverview Park
Omaha, Nebraska 68108

Permission to take (2) California sea lions for public display. The animals will be captured on the Channel Islands by Sea Lions International & transported by charter aircraft & truck. The animals will be housed in an oval concrete pool, 95' x 85' with a rock island in the center. Depth ranges from 2 1/2 feet to 8'. The pool is fenced by 42" high rail that provides a minimum of 6' separation between animals & public.

Date Pub.
7/12/76

Comments Due
8/11/76
NMFS

Permit Application

Kahala Hilton
5000 Kahala Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii
96816

Permission to take (4) Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins for public display in the lagoon of the Hotel. The lagoon averages 180' in length, 120' in width & 7-8' in depth. A holding area 100' long & 30' wide is available for observation & acclimatization. The animals perform daily at feeding times with the exception of 3 weeks per year. The dolphins would be captured by Sea - Arama Marineworld of Galveston, TX off the Texas Gulf Coast by means of a large mesh net - two captured initially & two captured at a later date. They would be transported by charter aircraft & truck.

Date Pub.
7/12/76

Comments Due
8/11/76
NMFS

*Not likely? Proprietary to hotel?
Scientific research?
Profit*

Permit Application

Dr. Kenneth S. Norris
Deputy Director,
Marine Studies Program
Univ. of Calif.
Santa Cruz, Calif.

Permission to take by radio tagging up to 30 spotted dolphins, 30 spinner dolphins, 30 whitebelly dolphins; and to take up to 500 animals of these species by tagging with dorsal fin rote tags; to conduct research on the behavior of porpoises in the yellowfin purse seine fishery; and to collect specimen materials from dead

Date Pub.
7/12/76

Comments Due
8/11/76
NMFS

Dr. Norris (cont'd)

animals. Purpose: to study the behavior of porpoise in the operations of the yellowfin tuna purse seine fishery with the aim of developing solutions to porpoise mortality. The radio tags will drop off in about 30 days; the rote tags will be permanent. The research will be done aboard a vessel chartered for this work with the aid of a helicopter & a NOAA research vessel. During the sets, acoustic gear will be attached to the nets to study the acoustic environment & attempt to direct or guide the porpoises. Viewing vehicles & divers will enter the nets to test porpoise escape gear. No intentional mortalities.

Permit Application
Southwest Fisheries Center
NMFS
P.O. Box 271
La Jolla, Calif.

Permission to take 8,349 porpoises for scientific research. Purpose: 1) to develop methods, techniques, & technology to reduce porpoise mortality incidental to yellowfin tuna purse seine fishing; 2) to determine the status of the porpoise stocks. Modifications to fishing gear & methods will be used on 16 chartered cruises involving commercial tuna purse seiners. The cruises will be conducted during 1976 & 1977 in the eastern tropical Pacific. NMFS gear technicians will observe all operations and determine the causes of mortality of porpoises killed during the project. It is estimated that the following porpoises may be killed:

Spotted dolphin	4,905
Spinner dolphin	2,909
Common dolphin	135
Striped dolphin	100
Bottlenosed dolphin	50
Risso's dolphin	50
Short-finned pilot whale	50
Rough-toothed dolphin	50
Fraser's dolphin	50
Pygmy killer whale	25
Melon-headed whale	25

(cont'd)

Date Pub. 7/12/76
Comments Due 8/11/76
NMFS

Southwest Fisheries Center
(cont'd)

Specimen materials will be collected from these dolphins for use in on-going studies of life history, population dynamics, systematics, & ecology of the involved species & population stocks.

PROPOSED RULES

FWS: Proposed Determination of Critical Habitat for the Cape Sable Sparrow

Comments are to be received by FWS by October 11, 1976

Permit Application

Beardsley Zoological Gardens
Noble Avenue
Bridgeport, Conn. 06610

Permission to take (1) California sea lion for public display. The animal will be taken by a professional collector off the Channel Islands & transported by commercial plane & truck. The animal will be displayed with another sea lion in a pool 36' x 25' and 8' in depth. There are two holding facilities each 5 1/2' x 10' x 6 1/2' in depth which connect to the pool. A viewing area surrounds the pool with a fence separating the area from the pool.

Date Pub.
7/14/76

Comments Due
8/13/76
NMFS

Permit Application

Gerald L. Kooyman
Associate Research
Physiologist
Univ. of Calif.
San Diego, Calif.

Permission to take (10) South African fur seals in South Africa. The animals are to be used in comparative behavior studies and as test subjects for a new type of at sea behavioral monitor. The fur seals will be female adult, lactating animals weighing from 150-200 lbs. The monitoring instrument, which is .5 cm in diameter, 20 cm long and weighs 650 grams is clamped to a harness on the animal. It is a battery powered, depth-time recorder that can

Date Pub.
7/14/76

Comments Due
8/13/76
NMFS

(cont'd)

Gerald L. Kooyman
(cont'd)

continuously record all diving activity for 1-3 weeks. After the experiments of 1-2 weeks duration, the harness will be removed from the animal by a radio release mechanism.

State of Maine Dept.
of Marine Resources
Augusta, Maine
04333

Permission to take for research purposes an endangered species of fish, the shortnose sturgeon, by capture and tagging of live specimens and by collection of specimens inadvertently killed in the Kennebec River estuary. Purpose: to determine the status of the shortnose sturgeon population by studying its age structure & frequency distribution. The applicant proposes to capture, collect biological data, tag, and release the sturgeon. No specimens are to be killed.

Date Pub.
7/14/76
Comments Due
8/13/76
NMFS

Theater of the Sea, Inc.
P.O. Box. 407
Islamorada, Fla.
33036

Permission to take (2) California sea lions for public display. The animals will be taken by a professional collector from San Nicolas, Santa Cruz or San Miguel Islands by means of a hoop net on land or a modified gill net in water. The animals will be transported by boat to the acclimating center & then transported to Fla. by aircraft & truck. They will be maintained in a pool 50' long x 20' wide which has an 8,000 gallon a minute turn over of fresh sea water pumped from the ocean. The sea lions will perform in shows 7 days a week. The display is for profit.

Date Pub.
7/14/76
Comments Due
8/13/76
NMFS

ISSUANCE OF PERMIT

Windsor Safari Park, Ltd.
Royal Windsor
Berkshire,
England

Issued permit on June 18, 1976 to take (2) short-finned pilot whales for public display.

numbers are causes of death -
total number at any one time
Food
water turnover



starts 1974 Jan
annual reports
who is "Holder".

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW
July 26, 1976

adequately
trained employees

see J(3) autopsy requirement

substantial
public benefit
from display
anticipated audience

Ms. Gaby Leubecker
Scientific Coordinator
MONITOR, Inc.
Suite 931
1346 Conn. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Leubecker:

The most recent MONITOR "package" sent to me contains a summary of a permit application by the Kahala Hilton (Honolulu) for four Atlantic Bottlenosed Dolphins. Although I am certainly not a marine mammal expert, I am nevertheless interested in this case because of its close proximity. Several of my associates here in Hawaii have also expressed an interest in obtaining further information. Unfortunately, a check of the July 12 Federal Register Notice revealed that very little in the way of specifics has been made available to the public. Apparently it is only possible to review the entire application if one travels to Washington, D.C., Terminal Island, California, or St. Petersburg, Florida!

One of the more important points that I would like to know is what is the previous record of survival for all animals ever held by this facility? Your assistance in this matter would be most appreciated. I suppose that I shouldn't be concerned over the application as several eminent mammalogist will undoubtedly scrutinize the material submitted. Nevertheless, I am interested in the dealings of the facility. In addition to dolphins, the Kahala Hilton maintains a small pool which contains eight medium to large green sea turtles. The adjacent restaurant regularly serves imported green turtle soup.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

conscientiousness
of public
conservation education

surprised & no history

Ivaner
Savory
Mary

- should
- question of hotels?
- garbage with dolphins
- \$700 in coins in dead dolphin
- trash in lagoons
- no other hotels in country (gimmick)
- already have two - why four more

Maritime Administration
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

Applicable Rates of Interest on
Nonqualified Withdrawals

Pursuant to authority contained in section 607(h)(4) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. 1101), as amended by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1031), we hereby determine and announce that the applicable rate of interest on the amount of additional tax attributable to any nonqualified withdrawal from a capital construction fund established under section 607 of the Act shall be, with respect to nonqualified withdrawals made in a taxable year beginning in—

	Percent
1970	8.00
1971	8.00
1972	6.46
1973	6.46
1974	7.46
1975	8.47
1976	8.44

The determination of the applicable rate of interest with respect to nonqualified withdrawals made in a taxable year beginning after 1971 was computed in accordance with the joint regulations promulgated under the Act (26 CFR Part 3, § 3.7(e)(2)(i)) by multiplying 8 percent by the ratio which (a) the average yield on 5 year Treasury securities for the calendar year immediately preceding the beginning of such taxable year, bears to (b) the average yield on 5 year Treasury securities for the calendar year 1970. The applicable rate so determined was computed to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Dated: July 1, 1976.

R. W. WHITE,
Administrator, National Oceanic
and Atmospheric Administration.

ROBERT J. BLACKWELL,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
for Maritime Affairs.

WILLIAM M. GOLDSTEIN,
Acting Assistant Secretary
of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 76-19890 Filed 7-9-76; 8:45 am]

National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration

HENRY DOORLY ZOO

Receipt of Application for Public Display
Permit

Notice is hereby given that the following Applicant has applied in due form for a permit to take marine mammals for public display as authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407), and the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals.

Henry Doorly Zoo, Omaha Zoological Society, Riverview Park, Omaha, Nebraska 68106, to take two (2) California

sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) for public display.

The requested animals will be captured by Sea Lions International who has been capturing sea lions for 18 years and has the experience and facilities for caring for and acclimating the animals prior to shipment. The capture site will be the Channel Islands, off Santa Barbara, California. The animals will be transported from the acclimating facility to Henry Doorly Zoo by charter aircraft and truck.

At the facility the animals will be housed in an oval concrete pool, 95' x 85', with a rock island in the center to provide resting places. In addition to 3 landing areas, there are also 2 hauling out places with submerged exist/entry holes through the rock. The pool holds 333,000 gallons of water with depths ranging from 2½ feet to a maximum of 8 feet. The outside circumference of the pool is fenced with a 42 inch high rail that provides a minimum of 6 feet separation between the animals and the public.

The facility is a non-profit organization, open daily to the public from April 1 to November 1, with a seasonal attendance of 300,000 visitors.

The arrangements and facilities for transporting and maintaining the marine mammals requested in the above described application have been inspected by a licensed veterinarian, who has certified that such arrangements and facilities are adequate to provide for the well-being of the marine mammals involved.

Documents submitted in connection with the above application are available for review in the following offices:

Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20235;

Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, 300 South Ferry Street, Terminal Island, California 90731; and

Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Region, Duval Building, 9450 Gandy Boulevard, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the Secretary of Commerce is forwarding copies of this application to the Marine Mammal Commission and the Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Written data or views, or requests for a public hearing on this application should be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235, on or before August 11, 1976. The holding of such a hearing is at the discretion of the Director.

All statements and opinions contained in this notice in support of this application are summaries of those of the Applicant and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Dated: July 6, 1976.

HARVEY M. HUTCHINGS,
Acting Associate Director for
Resource Management, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 76-20021 Filed 7-9-76; 8:45 am]

KAHALA HILTON

Receipt of Application for Public Display
Permit

Notice is hereby given that the following Applicant has applied in due form for a permit to take marine mammals for public display as authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407), and the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals, (50 CFR Part 216).

Kahala Hilton, 5000 Kahala Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816, to take four (4) Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) for public display.

The dolphins will be on public display in the lagoon of the Kahala Hilton Hotel.

The animals would be captured by Sea-Arama Marineworld, Galveston, Texas. Sea-Arama's training Director and Curator R. K. Beggs has 8 years' experience in marine mammal training and husbandry, and 3 years of capture experience. The dolphins would be captured off the Texas Gulf Coast at either the Copano Bay Area, or Matagorda Bay area, by means of a large mesh net. Two dolphins will be captured initially with the other two dolphins being captured at a later date as required. The animals will be transported from capture site to the Kahala Hilton facility by truck and chartered plane.

The dolphins will be maintained and displayed in a man-made lagoon within the hotel grounds. The lagoon averages 180 feet in length, 120 feet in width, and 7-8 feet in depth, with the deepest point being 12 feet. A holding area 100 feet long and 30 feet wide is available for observation and acclimatization.

The estimated 500 visitors per day visit the lagoon (at no charge of admission) with the primary purpose of observing the dolphins. The animals perform daily at feeding times with 3 weeks per year when no behaviors are performed at feeding.

The arrangements and facilities for transporting and maintaining the marine mammals requested in the above described application have been inspected by a licensed veterinarian, who has certified that such arrangements and facilities are adequate to provide for the well-being of the marine mammals involved.

Documents submitted in connection with the above application are available for review in the following offices:

Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, 300 South Ferry Street, Terminal Island, California 90731; and

Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Region, Duval Building, 9450 Gandy Boulevard, St. Petersburg, Florida 33702.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the Secretary of Commerce is forwarding copies of this application to the Marine Mammal Commission and the Committee of Scientific Advisors.

12,500 people per year

details

Kay Johnson - 734-2211
said visitors

not in - 203
500 per day
affordable
income

and
pet hospital

Written data or views, or requests for a public hearing on this application should be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235 on or before August 11, 1976. The holding of such a hearing is at the discretion of the Director.

All statements and opinions contained in this notice in support of this application are summaries of those of the Applicant and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Dated: July 7, 1976.

HARVEY M. HUTCHINGS,
Acting Associate Director for
Resource Management, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 76-20022 Filed 7-9-76; 9:45 am]

KENNETH S. NORRIS

Receipt of Application for a Scientific
Research Permit

Notice is hereby given that the following Applicant has applied in due form for a permit to take marine mammals for scientific research as authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407).

Dr. Kenneth S. Norris, Deputy Director, Marine Studies Program, University of California, Santa Cruz, California, to take by radio tagging up to 30 spotted dolphins (*Stenella attenuata*), 30 spinner dolphins (*Stenella longirostris*), 30 whitebelly dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*); and to take up to 500 animals of these species by tagging with dorsal fin roto tags; to conduct research on the behavior of porpoises in the yellowfin tuna purse seine fishery; and to collect specimen materials from dead animals.

The Applicant states that the purpose of this research is to study the behavior of porpoise in the operations of the yellowfin tuna purse seine fishery with the aim of developing solutions to porpoise mortality.

The animals to be radio tagged will have the radio packs fitted over the dorsal fin and held in place with soluble bolts which will allow the radio pack to drop off in about 30 days. The roto tags will be permanently placed.

The research will be done aboard a vessel chartered for this work and observation on porpoise behavior in the nets will be conducted from the charter vessel, its helicopter, and a NOAA research vessel. Observations on porpoise schools before they are set on will be made from the research vessel. During the sets, acoustic gear will be attached to the nets to study the acoustic environment and attempt to direct or guide the porpoises. Viewing vehicles and divers will enter into the nets to test certain porpoise escape gear. No porpoises will be intentionally killed.

Documents submitted in connection with this application are available in the following offices:

Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C.; and

Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, 300 South Ferry Street, Terminal Island, California 90731.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the Secretary of Commerce is sending copies of the application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Written views or data or requests for a public hearing on this application should be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235, on or before August 11, 1976. The holding of such hearing is at the discretion of the Director.

All statements and opinions contained in this notice in support of this application are those of the Applicant and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Dated: July 6, 1976.

HARVEY M. HUTCHINGS,
Acting Associate Director for Re-
source Management, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 76-20024; Filed 7-9-76; 8:45 am]

SOUTHWEST FISHERIES CENTER

Receipt of Application for Scientific
Research Permit

Notice is hereby given that the following Applicant has applied in due form for a permit to take marine mammals for scientific research as authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407) and the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR Part 216):

Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 271, La Jolla, California 92038, to take 8,349 porpoises for scientific research.

The proposed research is part of the Applicant's Porpoise/Tuna Interaction Program, which is directed towards (1) developing methods, techniques, and technology to reduce porpoise mortality incidental to yellowfin tuna purse seine fishing; and (2) determining the status of the porpoise stocks.

The Applicant has investigated a number of modifications to fishing gear and methods. As a result of chartered research cruises during 1975, the Applicant initiated a program, in cooperation with the tuna industry, to place experimental gear aboard commercial tuna purse seiners, in order to assess the effectiveness of various combinations of modified fishing gear and techniques, in reducing porpoise mortality incidental to commercial fishing.

The Applicant has requested to continue the research program under the authority of a scientific research permit.

Sixteen chartered cruises involving commercial tuna purse seiners equipped with experimental fishing gear are planned. These cruises will be conducted during 1976 and 1977 in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. National Marine Fisheries Service gear technicians will observe all operations and determine the causes of mortality of porpoises killed during the project.

It is estimated that the following porpoises may be killed during the proposed research:

Spotted dolphin (<i>Stenella attenuata</i>)	4,805
Spinner dolphin (<i>Stenella longirostris</i>)	2,909
Common dolphin (<i>Delphinus delphis</i>)	135
Striped dolphin (<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>)	100
Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)	50
Risso's dolphin (<i>Grampus griseus</i>)	50
Short-finned pilot whale (<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>)	50
Rough-toothed dolphin (<i>Steno bredanensis</i>)	50
Fraser's dolphin (<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>)	50
Pygmy killer whale (<i>Feresa attenuata</i>)	25
Melon-headed whale (<i>Peponocephala electra</i>)	25

Specimen materials will be collected from these dolphins for use in on-going studies of life history, population dynamics, systematics, and ecology of the involved species and population stocks.

Documents submitted in connection with the above application are available for review in the following offices:

Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW., Washington, D.C.; and

Regional Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, 300 South Ferry Street, Terminal Island, California 90731.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the Secretary of Commerce is forwarding copies of this application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors. Written data or views, or requests for a public hearing on this application should be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235, on or before August 11, 1976. Those individuals requesting a hearing should set forth the specific reasons why a hearing on this particular application would be appropriate. The holding of such a hearing is at the discretion of the Director.

Dated: July 7, 1976.

HARVEY M. HUTCHINGS,
Acting Associate Director for
Resource Management, National
Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 76-20023 Filed 7-9-76; 8:45 am]

August 1, 1976
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Ms. Gaby Leubecker
Scientific Coordinator
MONITOR, Inc.
Suite 931
1346 Conn. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Ms. Leubecker:

This letter is in further reference to the permit application by the Kahala Hilton Hotel which I wrote to you about on July 26th. After additional inquiries, it was brought to my attention that the Honolulu Regional Representative for NMFS was in possession of copies of documents relating to the application. It is unfortunate for Hawaii residents that this was not stated in the July 12th Federal Register notice. I have taken the time to read through the documents and therefore would like to supply you with additional comments and questions. Again, I must stress that I have no particular academic competency in marine mammals. However, I believe that I have the ability (and perhaps responsibility) to carefully investigate this case as a private citizen.

The documents that I examined consisted of nine pages of typewritten statements (signed by Hans Weishaupt, General Manager, Kahala Hilton) with various attachments (copied letters, etc.) labeled A through N. The nine pages of statements were numbered and undoubtedly represented responses to a series of questions. Unfortunately, I did not have access to the questions. The Regional Representative for NMFS was in Washington, D.C. and his secretary could not locate the material. The following comments are made on statements in the order that they appear in the documents, and not necessarily in the degree of importance that I attach to them.

On pages 1-2 it is stated that "The dolphins were such an attraction for hotel guests and Honolulu residents that they became symbolic of the Kahala Hilton and synonymous with it." and "Many visitors to Hawaii, especially families, choose the Kahala Hilton for their hotel because of the dolphins and tropical fish displays." It is my opinion that this is an exaggeration and somewhat misleading. The Kahala Hilton caters to the affluent, a room for two starts at \$48 a day for a mountain view and \$70 a day for an ocean (or dolphin lagoon) view. The hotel is located in an exclusive and out of the way spot that is not commonly traveled by tourists or residents.

The application is for a total of four dolphins and the hotel already has two dolphins. However, it is stated on page 5 that only four dolphins can be maintained in the hotel lagoon. On page 2 it is stated that "The other two dolphins would be captured at a later date." Is the hotel therefore anticipating two mortalities? If not, why do they need a permit for four more dolphins? In fact, if they already have two dolphins, why do they need any new additions taken from the wild?

Ms. Gaby Leubecker
MONITOR, Inc.
Page two

On page 3 it is indicated that Braniff International airlines will be used to transport the dolphins (see also Attachment D). However, the Federal Register notice states that a charter plane will be used. Do they intend to charter an entire Braniff plane?

On page 5 it seems to me that vague generalities (e.g. "assistant", "research on dolphins", "attended", "periodic visits") are used to list the qualifications of the Kahala Hilton curator. Is this usually acceptable in such an application?

On page 5, in referring to the ages and acquisition dates of the dolphins already in the hotel's possession, data reveal that one animal was obtained when it was four years old and the other when it was three years old. Were these dolphins taken from the wild and transferred to the Kahala Hilton, or were they transferred from other marine display facilities after being held for a number of years in captivity? Has the Kahala Hilton ever cared for dolphins recently taken from the wild, as they propose to do in this case?

On page 6 reference is made to providing supplementary sand on the lagoon bottom when conditions warrant. What are the conditions that would warrant such an addition and what is the substrate of the lagoon bottom (cement, plastic liner, mud, etc.)?

On page 7 it is stated that there is no admission charge to the feeding sessions. There is, however, a hotel charge to park your automobile.

The Kahala Hilton program for school children (page 7) is commendable. Figures given in Attachment M show that in 1975 90 groups visited the lagoon. Roughly 4500 children were involved. However, the Federal Register notice states that 500 people per day (or 182,500 per year) visit the lagoon "with the primary (my underscore) purpose of observing the dolphins". It is perhaps deceptive, if not erroneous, to offer such a figure as the lagoon is adjacent to the hotel, a restaurant and bar, a swimming pool, and other facilities. Five hundred people per day may in fact walk by the lagoon, but I doubt if it is for the primary purpose of observing the dolphins.

On page 8 it is stated that "There were no mortalities in 1975". Page 1 reveals that dolphins were first maintained at the Kahala Hilton beginning in 1964, and that the first purchases were made in 1967. What were the mortality rates for each of the years 1967 through 1974? Why isn't this information required in the permit application? Also, what were the causes of mortalities? Has there been a problem from the ingestion of foreign material such as vegetation surrounding the lagoon or objects that visitors throw to the dolphins? It is my understanding that an autopsy of one mortality discovered \$7.00 in coins in the stomach.

In Attachment A, note that Mr. R.K. Beggs states that "Based on subjective (my underscore) data, the dolphin population in the southeastern U.S. is not being significantly affected by capture operations."

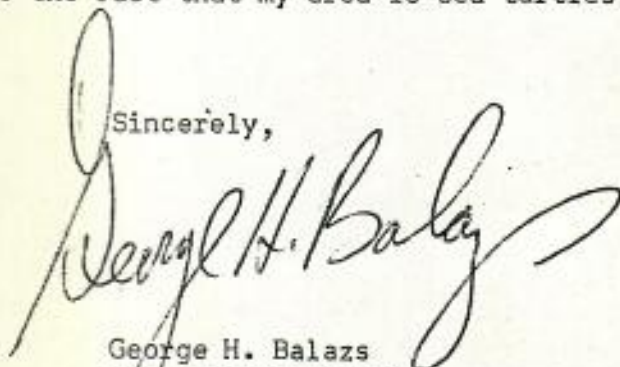
Ms. Gaby Leubecker
MONITOR, Inc.
Page three

In Attachment E, the hotel's veterinary consultant states that "The escape-proof natural (my underscore) lagoon and other facilities are very adequate for the well-being of the animals." However, in the hotel's statements and in the Federal Register notice it is stated that the lagoon is man-made. This gives me the impression that the veterinarian may not be fully knowledgeable about the nature of the lagoon facilities. Also, the veterinarian's endorsement (in Attachment E) of the curator is unclear to me. The statement reads "He is one of the few people with the greatest amount of experience in time and number in transporting, handling, and training of these animals that I personally know."

In conclusion, one general comment in the form of a question seems necessary. That is, should such hotels (or restaurants) be allowed to take dolphins from the wild and keep them as a promotional gimmick to attract customers? Wouldn't it be wiser to reserve this privilege for qualified display parks that specialize in educational attractions?

Hopefully this review will prove useful to the goals of MONITOR. If any actions or comments on this case are officially made by MONITOR, it would probably be best if you did not specifically list me as your source. This is, of course, due to the fact that my area is sea turtles and not marine mammals.

Sincerely,



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

Aug 27-29, 1976 Waikiki Beach Press

free attractions

ALOHA TOWER, Hawaii's Statue of Liberty, ocean and city views, foot of Fort Street on the water (Downtown), open daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. No admission charge.

ARCHIVES OF HAWAII houses Hawaii's historical documents on Iolani Palace grounds (Downtown), King and Richards Streets, open regular business hours. Call 548-2357. No admission charge.

GUIDED TOURS, East-West Center, 2:30 p.m. Monday through Friday (all year), begins at Jefferson Hall, 1777 East-West Road, University of Hawaii campus (Manoa Valley). Award-winning architecture, authentic Japanese garden and teak pavilion from Thailand. No admission charge.

PAGODA HOTEL, 1525 Rycroft St., feeding of valuable carp, 8 a.m., noon and 6 p.m. No admission charge.

grounds, 151 Kapahulu Ave. (Waikiki at Kapiolani Park), open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. No admission charge.

IOLANI PALACE, only palace under American flag, King and Richards Streets (Downtown), Throne Room being restored. Building may be viewed from outside.



KODAK HULA SHOW, Tuesday through Friday, next to Waikiki Shell in Kapiolani Park (Waikiki), 10 to 11:15 a.m. No admission charge.

PORPOISE feeding, Kahala Hilton Hotel (past Diamond Head), lagoon, 10:30 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m. daily. No admission charge.



FOSTER BOTANIC GARDEN, botanical park, 180 N. Vineyard Blvd. (Downtown), entrance on Vineyard Boulevard at Nuuanu Stream, open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Call 531-1939. No admission charge.

HAWAII STATE LIBRARY, Pacific area materials, Hawaiian in addition to regular collection, 478 S. King St. (Downtown). Open Mondays and Thursdays 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Tuesdays and Wednesdays and Fridays and Saturdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sunday.

KING'S ALLEY in Waikiki presents changing of guard ceremony at 6 p.m., concert by Eddie Kekaula and the King's Alley Serenaders from 5:30 to 6 and 7:30 to 8 nightly. Also free drawings for prizes donated by Alley merchants at 6:15 and 8:15 p.m. No admission charge.

HONOLULU ZOO, large collection of rare birds in addition to regular zoo animals, children's zoo, snack bar, picnic

TENNENT ART FOUNDATION GALLERY, on slopes of Punchbowl at 203 Prospect St. houses works of well-known Island artist. Madge Tennent, famous for her portrayal of the Hawaiian People. Gallery is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon, Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m. No admission charge.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL CEMETERY OF THE PACIFIC, final resting place for more than 22,000 American service men and women, open daily from 8 a.m. to sundown. No admission charge. Bring cameras for panoramic view of Honolulu.



WAHIAWA BOTANIC GARDEN, 1396 California Ave., Wahiawa, open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. No admission charge.

POLYNESIAN SHOW, girls perform Hawaiian, Maori, Tahitian, Samoan and other Island dances, King's Alley, Waikiki, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m. and Sunday at 1 p.m. Hula lessons given also. Drawing for prizes on Sunday. No admission charge.



MONITOR, INC.
Suite 931
1346 Conn. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

President:

Milton M. Kaufmann

(202) 223-1397

Mr. Robert W. Schoning
Director, NMFS
Page Building #2
3300 Whitehaven St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

August 11, 1976

Dear Bob:

The following Monitor organizations and participating members are united in their request for denial of the application by the Kahala Hilton Hotel for a public display permit involving four Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins:

Humane Society of the United States
Friends of the Earth
International Fund for Animal Welfare - USA
Environmental Policy Center
Fund for Animals
Defenders of Wildlife
American Littoral Society
Chesapeake Chapter, American Littoral Society
National Parks and Conservation Association
Sierra Club
The Wilderness Society
Society for Animal Protective Legislation

The above named organizations oppose the granting of such a permit to the Kahala Hilton on the grounds that it would set a dangerous precedent for the questionable practice of a hotel and/or restaurant to take dolphins from the wild and keep them primarily as a promotional gimmick to attract customers. Furthermore, based on a report from a Monitor staff scientist familiar with the locale, we seriously question the accuracy and validity of the impact the hotel claims its dolphin lagoon has on the general public. In two letters by representatives of the Kahala Hilton management, Mr. Hans Weishaupt, General Manager (9-page letter with attachments A through M to NMFS) and Mr. Edwin C. Heimer, Rooms Division Manager (3-page Letter to Fund for Animals), it is stated that "the dolphins were such an attraction for hotel guests and Honolulu residents that they became symbolic of the Kahala Hilton and synonymous with it" and "Many visitors to Hawaii, especially families, choose the Kahala Hilton for their hotel because of the dolphins and tropical fish displays". We feel this is an exaggeration and somewhat misleading. With prices at the Hotel for two starting at \$48 per day for a mountain view and \$70 a day for an ocean (or dolphin lagoon)

view and an exclusive, out-of-the-way location not commonly travelled by tourists or residents, the Kahala Hilton does not fit the image of a family hotel. Page 7 and attachment M to Mr. Weishaupt's letter details a commendable program for school children that involved roughly 4500 children in 1975. However, the Federal Register states that 500 people per day (182,500 per year) visit the lagoon "with the primary purpose of observing the dolphins". Since the lagoon is adjacent to the hotel, a restaurant and bar, a swimming pool and other facilities, 500 people per day may very well walk by the pool, but we seriously doubt they do so for the primary purpose of observing the animals.

The application asks for a total of four dolphins; the Hotel already has two dolphins. On page 5 of Mr. Weishaupt's letter it is stated that only four dolphins can be maintained in the lagoon. The Federal Register states that "2 dolphins will be captured initially with the other 2 dolphins being captured at a later date as required". Is the Hotel anticipating two mortalities? If not, what is the purpose of a permit for 4 more dolphins? In fact, if the Hotel already has two dolphins, why are any new additions needed from the wild?

The Kahala Hilton first started maintaining dolphins in 1964 (on loan from Sea Life Park of Hawaii). In 1967 the Hotel decided to purchase dolphins. The dolphins presently maintained have been at the Hotel since 1967 and 1971 respectively (see attached letter to Fund for Animals). Mr. Weishaupt's letter (page 8) states that there were "no mortalities in 1975". What were the mortality rates for each of the years '67 through '71 when the last dolphin was purchased? Also, what were the causes of mortality? Has there been a problem from the ingestion of foreign material such as vegetation surrounding the lagoon or objects that visitors throw to the dolphins? The report from our scientist reveals that an autopsy of one mortality discovered \$7 in coins in the stomach. Is the Hotel carrying out effective supervision of the animals to protect them from public harassment and possible injury from ingestion of foreign bodies which may be intentionally or accidentally introduced?

On page 5 of Mr. Weishaupt's letter, in referring to the ages and acquisition dates of the dolphins already in the Hotel's possession, data reveal that one animal was obtained when it was four years old and the other when it was three years old. Were these dolphins taken from the wild and transferred to the Kahala Hilton or were they transferred from other marine display facilities after being held for a number of years in captivity? Has the Kahala Hilton ever cared for dolphins recently taken from the wild, as it proposes to do in this case? What is the holding facilities data on ambient temperature, salinity, pH level, water turnover and other climatic conditions that would indicate that the Kahala Hilton intends to maintain the animals in "climatic conditions and features that approximate those from which they were removed"?

Both letters from the Kahala Hilton management (Mr. Weishaupt's on page 5 and Mr. Heimer's on page 1) use terms of nothing more than vague generality to

describe the qualifications of the curator, Mr. David Alices: "was assistant to curator at Sea Life Park", "research with dolphins for U.S. Navy" (no detail), "attended marine mammal workshops" (no detail), "makes periodic visits to U.S. oceanariums", etc. The curator's endorsement by the Hotel's veterinary consultant, Dr. A.K. Takayama, is not any more substantive: "He is one of the few people with the greatest amount of experience in time and number in transporting, handling, and training of these animals that I personally know". The responsibility of caring for marine mammals recently taken from the wild necessitates a more precise listing of the qualifications of Mr. Alices as well as of his assistant, of whom it is only known that he has been trained by Mr. Alices and that he is on duty on Saturdays and Sundays. (see the attached letter, page 2).

Reference is made on page 6 (Mr. Weishaupt's letter) to providing supplementary sand on the lagoon bottom when conditions warrant. What are the conditions that would warrant such an addition and what is the substrate of the lagoon bottom (cement, plastic liner, mud, etc.)? Also, in Attachment E to Mr. Weishaupt's letter, the Hotel's veterinary consultant states that "the escape-proof natural lagoon and other facilities are very adequate for the well-being of the animals". However, in the Hotel's statements and in the Federal Register notice the lagoon is described as man-made. How knowledgeable is the veterinarian about the nature of the lagoon facilities and how credible, therefore, is his evaluation of their adequacy?

Because of the apparent lack of precise information which would testify to the Hotel's competence in maintaining dolphins recently taken from the wild as well as the dubious merit of allowing an establishment that is not educational in nature to use dolphins as a purely promotional gimmick, we strongly urge you not to grant the subject permit to the Kahala Hilton Hotel.

Sincerely,

Milt (jrb)

Milton M. Kaufmann
President, Monitor, Inc.

Hawaii Tourist News
Sept 9-15, 76

free

★ SHOWS ★

Thousands of brilliantly colored Japanese carp, valued at more than \$70,000 are fed at 8 a.m., noon and 6 p.m. daily in one of the world's most unusual shows at the Pagoda Floating Restaurant, 1525 Rycroft Street.

Changing of the Guard Ceremony nightly at 6:15 p.m. at King's Alley with nightly musical performances by Eddie Kekaula and the King's Alley Serenaders from 5:30 to 6 p.m. and 7:30 to 8:15 p.m.

The Kodak Hula Show, Hawaiian entertainment at the Waikiki Shell grounds, presented especially for amateur photographers at 10 a.m. Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

↓ Visitors are invited to watch Nihoa, an Atlantic bottle-nosed dolphin, and her buddy as they frolic for their 15 pounds of smelt at feedings daily at 10:30, 12:30 and 2:30 in their home at the Kahala Hilton's tropical lagoon.

Outstanding local artists display their work at the Zoo Fence Sundays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Aug 23-26, 76
Kahala Hilton Hotel

Join in the hula, once called "fishing of kings," at Kahala Hilton's Hala Cove each Sunday evening at 6. A good variety of luau food and Hawaiian entertainment follow communal net fishing offshore. Everyone is encouraged to join in. Tickets are \$16 for adults; \$12.50 for children. Phone 734-2211 for reservations.

Permit Amendment Requested—

Gerald L. Kooyman, Univ. of California, La Jolla CA, on a permit originally issued 22Oct76, to take four sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) for scientific research; the applicant is appealing a condition of the current permit which requires that animals be collected from Alaskan populations (*Federal Register*, 4Feb77).

NATL. MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Permits Requested—

Mystic Marinelife Aquarium, Mystic CT, to take 10 northern fur seals (*Callorhinus ursinus*) for public display; the animals will be captured on St. Paul Island in the Pribilof Islands by NMFS personnel (*Federal Register*, 21Jan77).

Naval Undersea Sciences Dept., Naval Undersea Center, San Diego CA, to take and import six beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*); six Risso's dolphins (*Grampus griseus*); 10 common dolphins (*Delphinus delphis*); two white-beaked dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus albirostris*); six Pacific white-sided dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*); six finless porpoises (*Neophocoena phocaenoides*); three false killer whales (*Pseudorca crassidens*); two rough-toothed dolphins (*Steno bredanensis*); 37 bottlenosed dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*); 26 California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*); and eight ringed seals (*Phoca (=Pusa) hispida*), to be maintained alive. Animals requested will be used in five categories of scientific investigations: (1) whales and dolphins as noise-making animals that affect naval operations; (2) specialized sensory and physiological systems as models for manmade analogs; (3) organisms that might be used to perform underwater tasks more efficiently than human divers; (4) the health care and nutrition of animals maintained as captive laboratory animals; and (5) the ecology, behavior, movements, and migrations of these animals with emphasis on mechanisms of navigation. The work is a continuation of studies the Navy has been doing for more than 10 years (*Federal Register*, 31Jan77).

Dr. G. Causey Whittow, Kewala Marine Laboratory, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu HI, (requested under the Endangered Species Act), to conduct research on the Hawaiian monk seal (*Monachus schauinslandi*) through remote sensing and observation; the applicant currently holds a permit for this activity under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (*Federal Register*, 3Feb77).

The United Fishermen of Alaska, Juneau AK, for general permits to take marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing under Category 3, "Encircling Gear, Seining other than Yellowfin Tuna"; Category 4, "Stationary Gear"; and Category 5, "Other Gear" (*Federal Register*, 3Feb77).

Louis Scarpuzzi Enterprises Inc., Fort Myers FL, to take five California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) for public display (*Federal Register*, 10Feb77).

Permits Issued—

Fouke Co., Greenville SC, effective 10Dec76, to import 13,000 Cape fur seal skins (*Arctocephalus pusillus*) from South Africa for the purpose of processing the skins (*Federal Register*, 15Dec76).

Quinlan Marine Attractions, Lincolnton NC, effective 29Nov76, to take eight Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) for public display (*Federal Register*, 16Dec76).

NMFS Southwest Fisheries Center, La Jolla CA, effective 19Nov76, to take by killing 8,349 porpoises of 11 species as part of the center's porpoise/tuna interaction program (*Federal Register*, 16Dec76).

Theatre of the Sea, Inc., Islamorada FL, effective 6Dec76, to take two California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) for public display (*Federal Register*, 16Dec76).

Kahala Hilton, Honolulu HI, effective 15Dec76, to take two Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) for public display; applicant had requested a permit to take four animals (*Federal Register*, 21Dec76).

Louis Scarpuzzi Enterprises Inc., Fort Myers FL, effective 10Dec76, to take one Atlantic bottlenosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) for public display (*Federal Register*, 21Dec76).

Steven L. Swartz, San Diego Society of Natural History, San Diego CA, effective 14Dec76, to conduct scientific studies on gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*) in the San Ignacio Lagoon, Baja California, by means of observations from towers, motor boats and shore stations, which may involve harrassment of individual whales (*Federal Register*, 21Dec76).

Zoological Society of Buffalo, Buffalo NY, effective 14Dec76, to take two California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) for public display (*Federal Register*, 21Dec76).

Audubon Park & Zoological Gardens, New Orleans LA, effective 23Dec76, to take six California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*) for public display (*Federal Register*, 30Dec76).

Alger Hiss and the Smoking Typewriter

Powell's Ordeal by Fire/John Rockwell on Linda Ronstadt

Lasorda: Baseball's Artful Dodger by Eric Lax

OCTOBER 1, 1977 \$1.00
THE FEATURE NEWS MAGAZINE

New Times

SHOULD THIS DOLPHIN BE SET FREE?

FIRST ANIMAL
LIBERATION CASE
IN HAWAII
by Arthur Lubow

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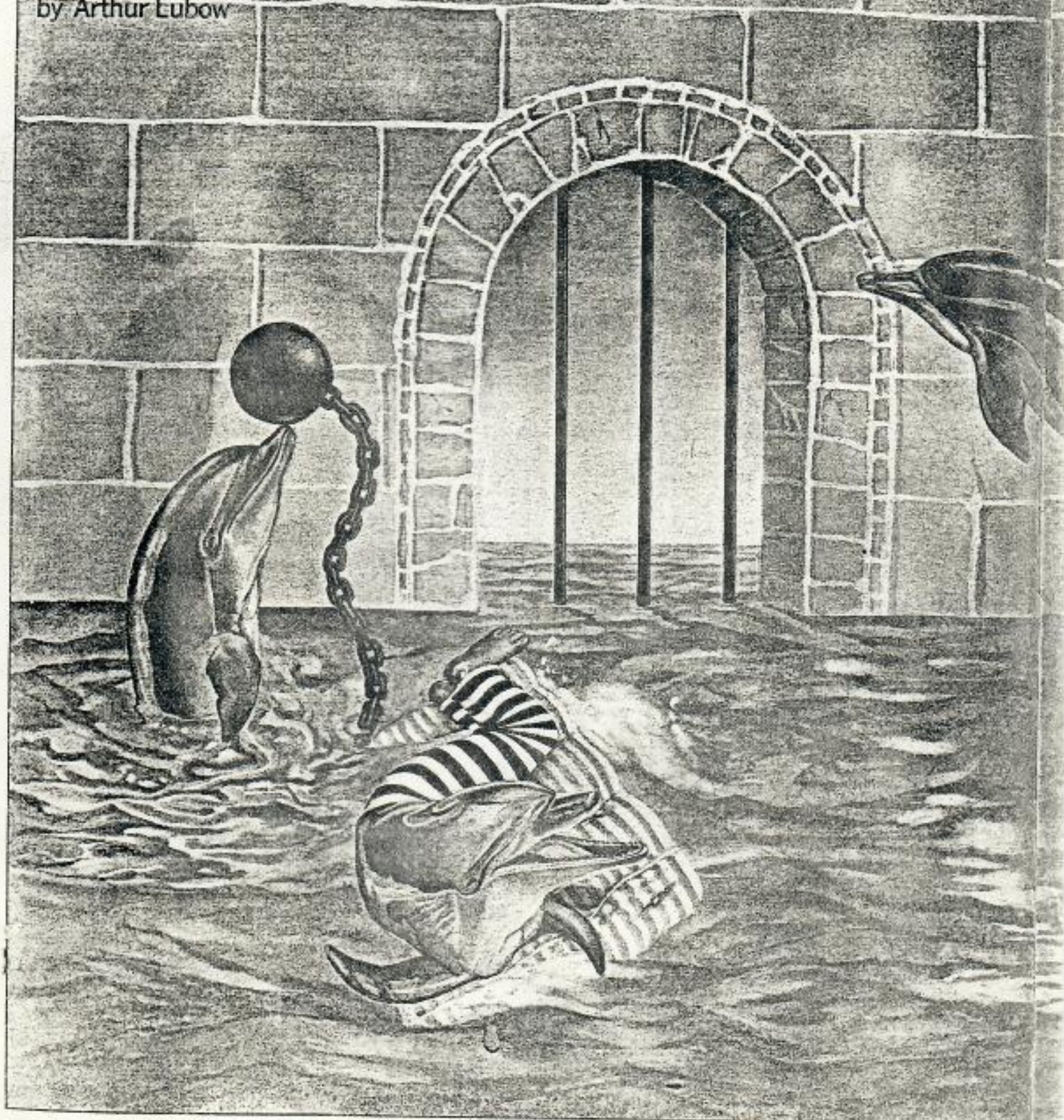
RIOT IN FISH TANK II

The abduction/liberation in Hawaii of two dolphins spotlights a tricky question for the Aquarian Age: do animals have rights?

by Arthur Lubow

By the time Ron Antinoja reached the Kewalo Basin laboratory in downtown Honolulu, television cameramen already were standing outside. "Is it true that your dolphins are missing?" one called out.

Feeling his stomach tighten, Antinoja shook his head no, then slammed the lab door behind him. But a first glance confirmed his worst fears: the

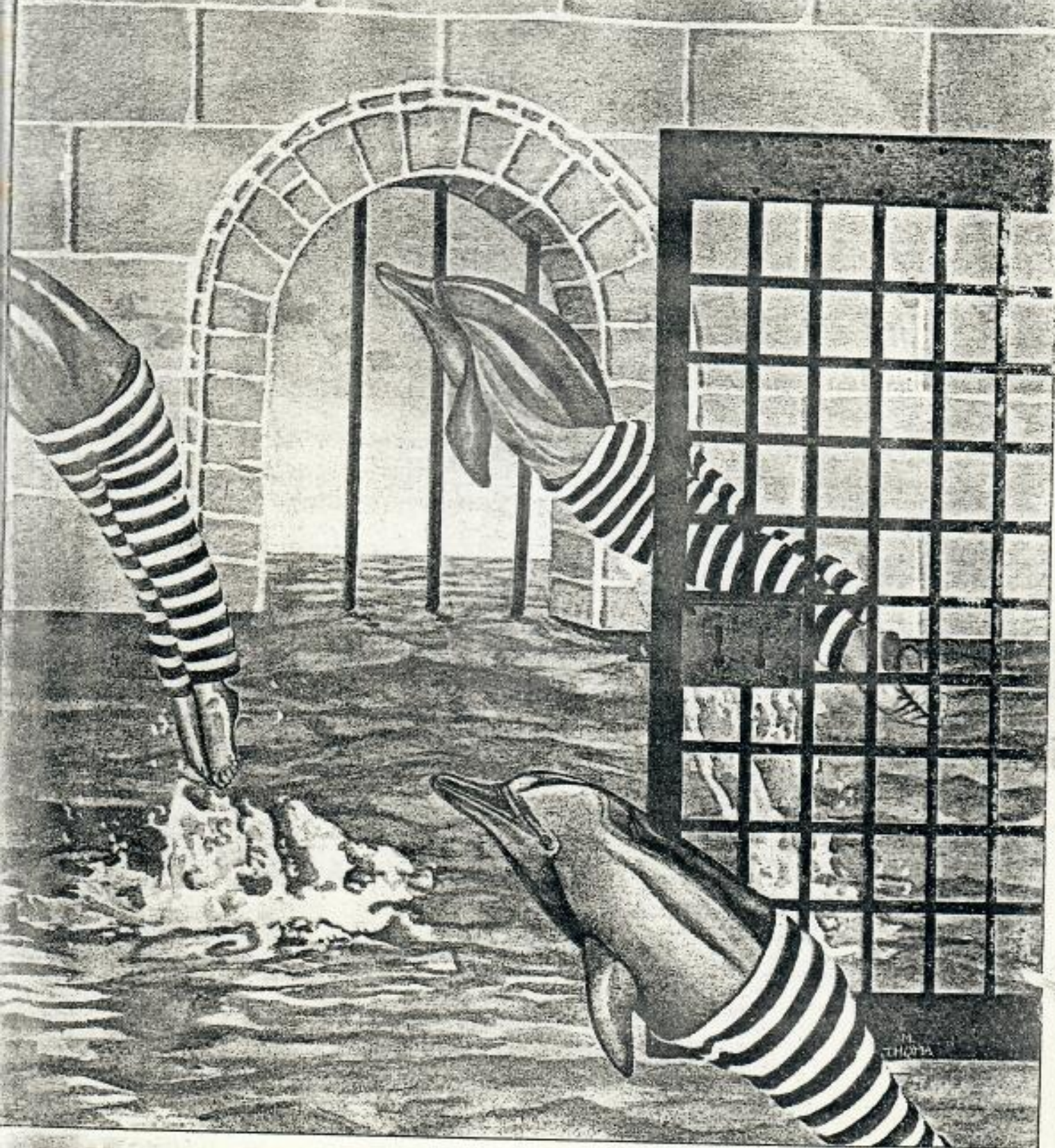


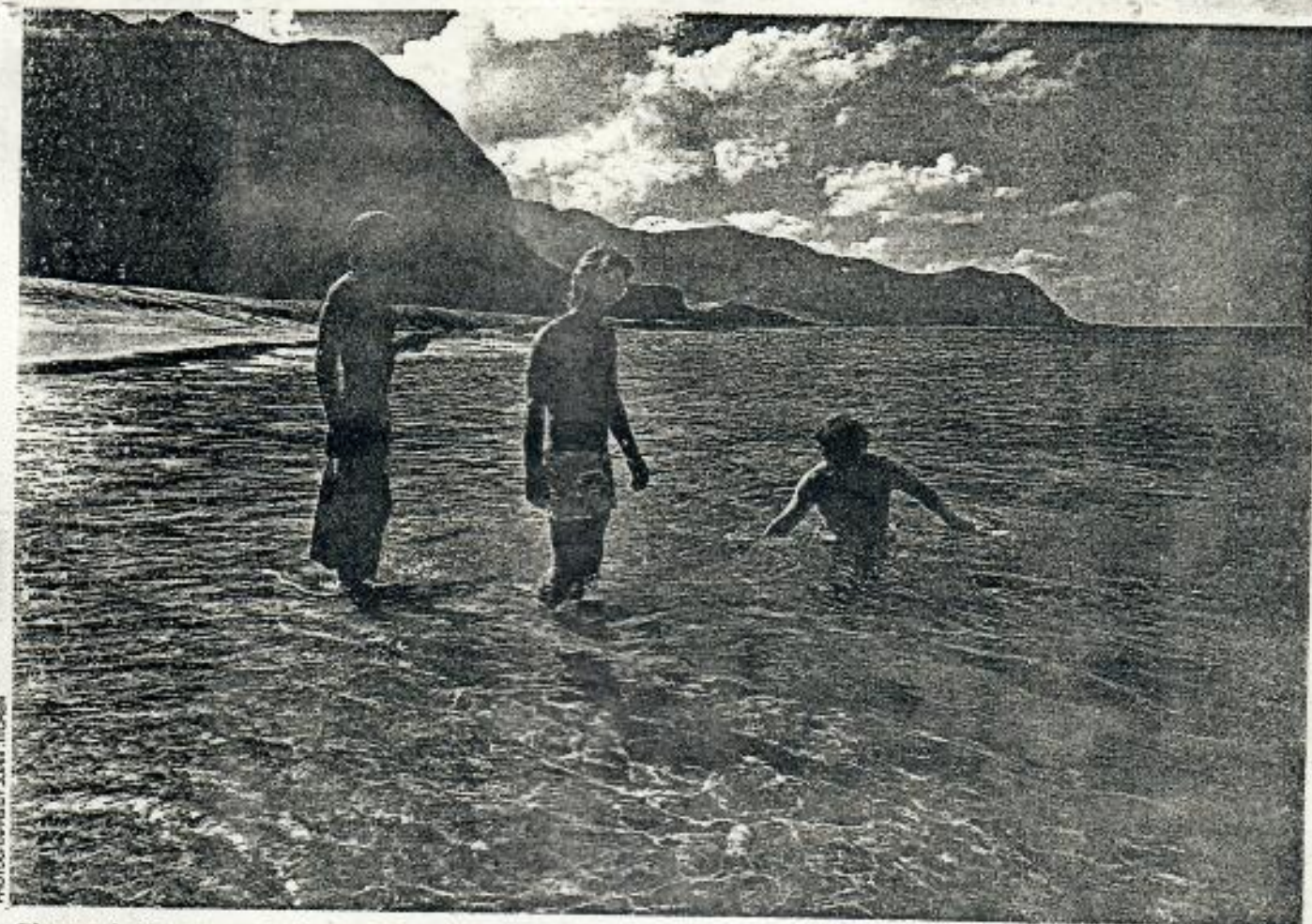
tanks were empty. Kea and Puka were gone. In their place, in each tank, bobbed a rubber porpoise. On one was scrawled the message, "Let my people go"; on the other, "Slaves no more." And on the lab blackboard was printed a note: "Went surfin'—Kenny, Puka, Steve and Kea. Aloha."

Kenny was Kenny LeVasseur; Steve, Steve Sipmaa. They were the 26-

year-old undergraduates who cared for the two dolphins at the University of Hawaii under Antinoja's supervision. It was Steve who had called an hour before: "Ron, there's something I want to tell you, but you'd better be sitting down." Sipmaa then left to "switch phones"; after he failed to call back in 20 minutes, Antinoja raced in his car to the lab.

Although Antinoja, a 28-year-old research assistant, was in charge of their day-to-day care, Kea and Puka were Lou Herman's dolphins; he had been working with them for eight years. By the time Herman, a professor of psychology at the University of Hawaii, learned of their loss, a rescue operation was already underway. Herman and his graduate students first thought that Kea and





Sipman, LeVasseur and attorney Schweigert at exact spot on Yokohama beach where Puka and Kea were released

Puka had been released near Kewalo Basin. But when they were unable to sight any dolphins there, they realized that the two missing cetaceans could be anywhere off the entire island of Oahu. A report of a dolphin playing with swimmers at remote Makua beach, located on the western side of the island some 45 minutes from Honolulu, sent Herman by helicopter to investigate.

It was Kea. There was no mistaking her. Kea and Puka were Atlantic bottlenose dolphins, physically different from their Pacific cousins. In addition, Kea bore scars on her flank from a shark attack predating her capture. Now she displayed other wounds as well. Ugly blistering cuts on her left flank suggested that she had been thrown up against a coral reef, and her eye had been bruised so badly that it was swollen shut. She was swimming close to shore, cavorting with the Memorial Day weekend bathers. There was no sign of Puka.

When Herman called the lab for help in recapturing Kea, somehow his message got garbled. What he said was that he had spotted Kea in the water. What they heard back in Honolulu was that he had secured Kea on the beach. As a result, when Ed Shallenberger, the director of Sea Life Park, arrived at Makua, he was accompanied by several graduate students and a stretcher. What

Herman needed was a net.

The rescue team almost caught Kea anyway. The next morning, as hundreds of holiday swimmers watched, they slowly closed in on the animal with a short net, the only one available. Just as they almost had her, a swimmer from the Naval Undersea Center, in water above his head, without face mask or flippers, threw his arms around the 350-pound dolphin and tried to hold her down. With a flap of her powerful flukes, Kea easily slipped out of his grasp and swam away.

She was next sighted at a beach a thousand feet up the coast, where the team again tried to capture her. They laid a net and dragged it in; but just as the opening was about to become too small for her to escape, Kea swam through to freedom. Two other attempts also failed; with the small net, she was uncatchable.

Herman, Shallenberger and the students took turns in the water, trying to calm Kea down. When the sun set and the water turned icy, they hoped to gain the assistance of local residents, but none would enter the water at night. It was shark territory. "One guy started telling me about a big shark that came into that cove every night to feed," Herman recalls. "I said, 'Let's not talk about it.'"

While the rescuers were fright-

ened, Kea was terrified. She would circle the people in the water, brushing against them and returning a few moments later. That night, the rescue group took turns hand-feeding her fish until she stopped eating. By then her eye was completely shut and she was whistling in distress. Sometime in the middle of the night, the whistling stopped. When a boat with a professional net arrived from Honolulu the next morning, it was too late. Kea, like Puka, was gone.

On the Honolulu evening news, Kenny—his dark blond hair swept back, his eyes rimmed with gold glasses—and Steve—bearded, sun-bleached, faded—were instant celebrities. They were animal liberators. While the Herman team continued to search for the missing animals, LeVasseur and Sipman gave interviews.

"We didn't steal them," LeVasseur told newsmen. "We gave them back." Their note that originally alerted the papers was signed "The Undersea Railroad." Sipman complained that the dolphins were not allowed to swim with people and were deprived of their favorite toy, a frisbee. Despite their allegations of "cruel" treatment, the pair emphasized that they were motivated by a "moral and philosophical commitment to the idea that man has no right to cap-

ture, or hold in captivity, intelligent, feeling beings."

When their trial for grand theft begins in November, the question of motivation will be especially important. It is complicated by the fact that only 36 hours before they released the dolphins, LeVasseur and Sipman had been fired by Lou Herman. "Taking the dolphins was an act of retribution," Herman says angrily. "There's lots of garbage being thrown about their motives, which were quite impure. They made it sound as if we were hanging up the dolphins by the tail and whipping them. Quite frankly, I think they're shits. These jerks are not the people to make into mini-heroes riding around on white horses freeing dolphins. That they should be glorified as some sort of spokesmen for animal rights is worse than absurd."

On the Friday before the dolphins were taken, Herman spoke separately to the two young men, who had been tending the dolphins in return for free rooms at the lab; he told them they would have to leave within a month. "It was very apparent they weren't contributing anything to the program," Herman says. "These guys are not kids. Nor are they the great dolphin experts they claim to be. They were tank cleaners. They started out as students, but they were mediocre. We thought at least they could do a good job tank cleaning. They weren't very good at that, either. Several times people suggested I get rid of them. I said, 'What harm can they do?' I kick myself in the ass for not having done it sooner."

Sipman and LeVasseur remember it differently. "He didn't fire us," says LeVasseur. "We were laid off." Adds Sipman: "I was no longer interested in the experiments going on. I was interested in studying cetaceans in the wild. On the basis of what we know about them, on the basis of their intelligence, there's something special about these dolphins that puts them above science." The last word always goes to LeVasseur: "They're aware of their being in captivity."

It is a cause for minor humor that in a case involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, years of research (and, possibly, years of imprisonment), one of the key disputes centered on a frisbee. But to Puka, the frisbee was no trivial thing. It was her favorite toy. She had learned to catch it in her mouth and, in an adroit maneuver, toss it back by spinning it off her beak. She loved carrying it around the tank or having it rubbed against her back. Before a session began, she would relinquish her other toys but jealously guard her frisbee, holding it on the bottom of the tank beneath her belly or grasping it beneath her pectoral fin. It was no easy task extricating the frisbee—once, Antioja had to drain the entire tank—and by the time it was taken away from her, Puka was often in no

mood for her tests. Lou Herman decided that something had to be done.

The solution was to tie the frisbee to a string for easy retrieval. But Puka was obviously unhappy with her newly tethered toy. So sometimes at night, Steve and Kenny would cut the string, liberating the plaything; and when the research team arrived in the morning, they would be faced with the same old chore of fishing out the frisbee. It made Herman furious. Finally, he issued a decree: until Steve and Kenny solved the problem, Puka would have no frisbee at all.

The agonies animals undergo to satisfy ambitious Ph.D. candidates is unconscionable

The frisbee debate became ugly. Neither Steve nor Kenny ever admitted to Herman that they unleashed the toy. But Herman knew. Everybody knew. To Herman, their actions were a contemptible and juvenile sabotage of his important work. "It was very difficult to get LeVasseur to do the procedure as instructed," he recalls. "He would do what he felt like. You can't do research that way. He and Sipman didn't care about inconveniencing the animals. They would start to work at 3 in the morning so they could go surfing. That indicated where their priorities lay."

Herman's priorities were very different from theirs. Lou Herman is a scientist. His work is his life. Like many ambitious Jewish New Yorkers, he attended the City College of New York. He went on to earn a Ph.D. at Pennsylvania State University, where his doctoral dissertation in experimental psychology won first prize for creative talent in a national competition. After working in industry and teaching at Queens College, he arrived at the University of Hawaii 11 years ago as an associate professor of psychology. He became a full professor and settled on the island. His modern house on the top of a winding road looks out on a breathtaking panorama of Diamond Head and the blue Pacific. He is a success.

When he first came to Hawaii, Herman was an experimental psychologist studying human behavior. He was especially interested in people's ability to process information coming in at a fast rate. In 1967, as part of a graduate seminar in animal behavior, he decided to study some dolphins kept at Sea Life Park. "I was surprised to find that no one here was working with dolphins," Herman remembers. A Navy representative heard of his work and suggested that he obtain his own dolphins with naval as-

sistance. Herman found two tanks near the University that had been used for a shark show. He obtained Kea in 1969, Puka in 1972. His research was underway.

Over the past decade, Herman has conducted significant work on the memory, vision, hearing and learning ability of the dolphin. His research requires slow, precise, repetitive routines. The memory experiments are typical. Using underwater speakers that transmit computer-generated tones, Herman would feed the dolphin a sequence of signals. He would then pause, and follow with another sound, called a probe tone. The challenge for the dolphin was to remember if that tone was part of the earlier sequence. As in a television game show, the dolphin triggered a lever to indicate its answer. With such experiments, Herman has shown that dolphins process information in much the same way that humans do.

Kea and Puka loved the experiments. When they got the right answer, they would be rewarded with an approval tone and a fish. Kea especially adored the lessons. After achieving a breakthrough, she would charge about the tank, throwing her fish up in the air and catching it in delight. It was a little like watching a hockey player who has just scored a goal. As soon as she saw the research team approaching, Kea would push her toys to a corner of the tank to expedite their removal. She wanted to start as soon as possible. And when the experiment ended, she would try to hold the underwater speaker in the tank. Although Puka was more interested in toys and less interested in fish than Kea, she too enjoyed the sessions. When the dolphins tired of their work, they would simply swim away, and the day's tasks would be over. Most schoolchildren would be envious.

But to Sipman and LeVasseur, the work seemed tedious and demeaning. "Herman is a terribly precise worker," says Kenneth Norris, a professor at the University of California at Santa Cruz and the recognized world authority on dolphins. "He is doing psychophysical work: how sharp is the dolphin's discrimination of tone, how fast can the clicks be before they merge into one tone, what is the minimal angle of visual discrimination. The animal has to go through a series of repeated tasks that are refined more and more until you reach a threshold. The animal will be frustrated, because you're testing its limits. To someone who doesn't have any discipline himself, it may seem kind of harsh."

Kenny LeVasseur says that five years ago he began his own "intensive study of dolphins." His research method has always been observation tempered with a heavy dose of intuition. Part of a

large family that includes several top-notch swimmers, himself included. LeVasseur wondered how dolphins can achieve such grace and speed in the water. A year ago he decided he had found the answer. After borrowing over \$1,000, he took out a patent on a dolphin suit, which he believes will provide human swimmers with delphinoid speed. "The suit is my big pride and joy," he says. "So far only a tail has been constructed, and its one test in the water was a total failure. Still, LeVasseur insists that, while there are a few wrinkles to be ironed out, he is certain that his overall concept is right on the mark.

Unlike LeVasseur, who sounds like a loud approximation of Jack Nicholson at his most strident, Steve Sipman speaks in a laid-back, faded-out Summer of Love voice. "Cetaceans with large brains go back 25 million years," he says. "I don't think man was even a tool user then. I don't think man could even pick his nose. If you look at man, I think our intelligence has kind of led us astray. There has been an overemphasis on intelligence and not enough attention to awareness."

Sipman's interest in dolphins, then, did not grow out of scientific curiosity. He wanted to relate, not to probe. And he disliked what he saw at Lou Herman's laboratory. "Dr. Herman's own experiments prove they are intelligent

In one experiment, rats are forced to choose between electric shock and starvation

creatures," he says in frustration. "He showed us what great animals they are, but he never realized it himself." After he stole the dolphins, he revealed that he used to meditate by Puka's tank, and she told him that she wanted to be released.

Sipman's first encounter with a dolphin occurred in 1969. A native of Los Angeles, he was surfing in Malibu one day, sitting with friends around a fire on the beach, when just offshore he saw a dolphin, swimming back and forth, whistling in distress. When he approached it, he saw that one side of the animal's beak was slightly injured. The dolphin kept pushing against his leg, and when he went ashore, it followed him and beached itself. With two friends he carried it to an estuary and then called Marineland for help. They said there was nothing they could do; if it had come onshore, it was going to die. "We were really frustrated," Sipman recalls. "We sat there splashing water on it, and there was nothing we could do. Eventually, it died. I came back a few days later. Peo-

ple were pushing sticks at its bloated corpse. I thought: wow."

Like at least half the students at the University of Hawaii, Sipman came for the beach, not the library; but in his junior year, as a psychology major, he took an independent study with Lou Herman. Almost immediately, he realized that he had come to the right place. What he disliked about the world—its competitiveness, its aggressiveness, its sweat and blood—were not necessary parts of life. They were aspects of human life. The dolphins and whales indicated an alternative.

"On a whale observation expedition, Steve and I joked that the dolphins were so attuned to their environment that they must be stoned," recalls Paul Forestell, one of Herman's graduate students. "Steve said that they must eat psychedelic seaweed."

"Dolphins can read their environment with their eyes closed," says Sipman with evident awe. "My own observation of dolphins in the wild is that they make love and ride the ocean waves. They spend most of their time playing."

It is hippie paradise. The ocean is blue and the sky is clear. The waves are picking up: it will be a perfect day for body surfing. Slowly the dolphins awake from their nighttime lethargy as the water rolls over their sleek gray bodies. They begin to ride the waves. The surf pounds in the distance. The pearl smooth tails of the dolphin school form an intricate pattern of heavenly geometry. One after another they move in perfect harmony with their surroundings, achieving a beauty that humans must sweat and toil to approximate poorly. Their bodies bump together. They make love as they move, gliding effortlessly, together, apart, together. The sun sets. The sun rises. Another day begins.

Ah, what we would give for such spontaneous joy, for beauty not born out of its own despair. To the poet, who must labor hours to create a line that appears effortless, the message is clear: "It's certain there is no fine thing since Adam's fall but needs much laboring." But dolphins—they are not victims of Adam's curse. They are beyond all that. They are beautiful. They are free.

Except Kea and Puka were not free. They were in 50-foot tanks. What they were missing—the glory of untrammeled dolphin life—is debatable. "It's a watery jungle out there," says Lou Herman. "You should have seen the great shark bite scar on Kea's flanks. I've watched dolphins in the wild. I could see the jockeying for position in front of the boat as representing a hierarchical society. Animals have not found paradise any more than man has."

Paradise or not, cetacean life has enticed human observers for millennia. For the last 4,000 years, the dolphin has occupied a central place in human myth-

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ology. Its mystery has been celebrated by the Greeks, the Babylonians, the Hebrews and the Finns. You can see dolphins on the palace walls of Knossos in Crete or at Apollo's temple of Delphi (*delphys* is the Greek word for dolphin, the womb monster that Apollo defeated at Delphi). One myth, sung by Aelian in the second century A.D., tells the story of a dolphin's love for the most beautiful boy of Iassos. The boy would ride on his lover's back, and all the townspeople would watch, for the sight was breathtaking. One day the boy played too hard and threw himself down carelessly on the dolphin's back. Impaled on an up-thrust spike, he lay there as his blood ran out. When the dolphin saw the sea turning purple and felt his rider growing heavy, he swam grief-stricken to shore, where he threw himself on the sand and gasped his own last breaths. The townspeople built them both a tomb and erected a stele of a boy riding a dolphin. It became a holy place.

In our time, it is the greatest modern poet, William Butler Yeats, who has comprehended the mythical meaning of the dolphin. In his poem, "News for the Delphic Oracle," he describes the traditional carriage of the dead to the Isle of the Blessed on the back of a dolphin. For Yeats, the dolphin represented the link between death as a return to the womb, and the mire and blood of birth and sex. He knew what the Greeks knew: *delphis* is the Greek word for "womb."

The current dolphin mystique owes more to John Lilly than to Yeats or the Greeks. Lilly is a doctor who, by the late 1940s, was deeply involved in medical research on the brain. In the fifties, he began examining dolphins. "John Lilly killed more dolphins than anybody," Lou Herman says contemptuously. That is true. In his early work, Lilly didn't know what dolphins required for survival in captivity. Many died. Others he cut open to dissect their brains.

In the sixties, Lilly released the dolphins he was studying. He now works in Malibu with computer-simulated models. "I've been considering the theoretical issues, but that's dry stuff—no water is involved," he says. "The decision to release the dolphins was my personal decision. I don't try to lay my trip on anybody." In the foreword to a recent collection of his writings, he explains: "I no longer wanted to run a concentration camp for my friends and if they were as I found them to be and, if this was not only my imagination, then there was an ethical problem of maintaining them in a confined state in which they may not survive." He arrived at that decision after tripping on acid with his dolphins in their tank.

What Lilly observed was that dolphins don't appear to behave in the ways we associate with animals. They seemed much closer to people than to laboratory

rats. Once, when a dolphin in Lilly's lab hit its head during a changing of tanks, it lost consciousness. Since cetaceans must surface to breathe, the animal started to drown. The other dolphins raised it to the surface until it regained consciousness. (There are at least two verified instances of dolphins carrying drowning humans to safety.)

Margaret Howe, a research associate of Lilly's, lived with a dolphin for two-and-a-half months in a specially constructed environment that consisted of a dry area, a deep water area and a

Do cockroaches have fewer rights than dolphins?

transitional space. She tried to speak to the dolphin in English. (Lilly claims—although few people agree—that he taught a dolphin to mimic English words.) Howe grew to feel that she could learn from the dolphins. They were not possessive of property, and by obvious warnings, they were able to avoid aggression. Discipline was clear and brief. "From what I have observed and felt, I do not feel that a dolphin newspaper, if one could exist, would contain articles on robbery, murder, dishonesty, delinquency, riots," she wrote in her journal in 1965.

Lilly himself is considered a lightweight by other scientists who study cetaceans. He committed the unpardonable sin: he let his emotions get the better of him. Even worse, he infected an entire generation with his poison. "You see it in applicants for graduate school," says Santa Cruz' Kenneth Norris. "There's lots of this romantic view of life, all that kind of emotional stuff that happens when people of this cast of mind meet one of these animals. You hear about these peaceful creatures that live in a perfect society, blah, blah, blah, when in fact they can be aggressive as hell in some cases and bite the bejesus out of each other." For Norris, as for Herman, dolphins are creatures to study. "I don't think that they're at all the same kind of critters as humans," Norris says. "The daily life of a porpoise is fairly stereotyped. They go through the same basic patterns again and again."

Among cetacean experts, the division between those whose approach is strictly scientific and those of a more "romantic" bent is a long-standing one; the abduction/liberation of Lou Herman's dolphins has simply brought it out into the open. Not surprisingly, the scientists support Herman almost unanimously. "If the oceanariums and the zoos of the world have the right to keep animals, there's no reason why careful

research shouldn't continue," says Ken Norris. "Most of the public out there in Hawaii does not regard those two guys as heroes but as thieves, which I do."

The Hawaiian chapter of the American Cetacean Society published a letter criticizing the dolphins' release and supporting Herman. The letter concluded that the "theft" constituted "a serious blow to the progress being made in scientific research." Since the society does not normally adopt official positions on such controversies, the letter provoked considerable comment.

"If science requires 12 dolphins for a study that aims at the protection of the dolphins of the world, I think the practical view is that the studies should be maintained," says Jim Luckey, who, as a director of the society, helped draft the letter. "The studies at the university, as I understand it, were those kind of studies. I looked at the dolphins' release as a theft."

Luckey is manager of the Lahaina Restoration Foundation. Lahaina, an old port on the western end of Maui, was the whaling capital of the world in the mid-nineteenth century. After greedy slaughter and petroleum-based kerosene removed the supply of and demand for whales, Lahaina entered a century-long decline. Its life was saved by tourism. Today, business is booming in Lahaina, and one reason is the humpback whales, which nourished the town in its infancy and which still gather offshore every winter to raise their calves. A hospital that once tended to injured whalers is being converted to a whale research center. In Whaler's Market Place, you can drink Primo beer at Don Drysdale's Whaler's Pub, and browse for batiks at the Dolphin Gallery or wallets at Dolphin Leather Arts. Every year, tens of thousands of mainlanders visit the big hotels of Lahaina, and return home with Hawaiian Tropic tans and some information about humpback whales.

"There are two kinds of people: those who like to look at whales, see movies and learn more about them; and activists like me, who want to save them," says Rick Gaffney, a 30-year-old marine consultant. Gaffney is the only member of the American Cetacean Society chapter who objected to the society's letter supporting Herman. "There's a difference between those of us in the younger generation with a very strong feeling for these animals, versus those people who find them interesting and make a living from whaling—running scrimshaw shops or catering to the tourist trade," Gaffney says. "They say that taking the dolphins was nothing more than the capture of a train by Mcluccan terrorists. And I can see that. But if it had not been for civil disobedience, we might still be killing men and women in Vietnam with weapons that shouldn't be used on people, and blacks might still be

living in substandard housing and without the vote in the South. I think there are cases of civil disobedience that are necessary to end injustices. This is one of them."

Although Joan MacIntyre, a woman in her forties, is almost Jim Luckey's age, spiritually she is a member of Gaffney's generation. MacIntyre has streaked blond hair and tanned, sun-roughened skin. She is bedecked with pendants, rings and bracelets. She has absolutely no sympathy for Herman's work. "I think it's really dumb and impoverished for big-brained scientists to teach dolphins dumb things in English," she says. "You have to learn from them what they want to teach you. I'm not so interested in their big brains, because I'm not so sure that that means anything, as that they are lovely and loving, and that when you're around them, you feel extraordinarily wonderful. I'm interested in what it is that allows them to communicate exhilaration and joy."

She sounds a bit like an enthusiastic civil rights worker back from the South in the early sixties, full of stories about these wonderful people who are warm, genuine, loving, full of things to teach us. If she sounds that way, it is no accident. Joan MacIntyre is a creature of the Movement. She has fought against the use of pesticides. She has struggled

"It's a watery jungle out there," says Herman. "Animals have not found paradise any more than man has"

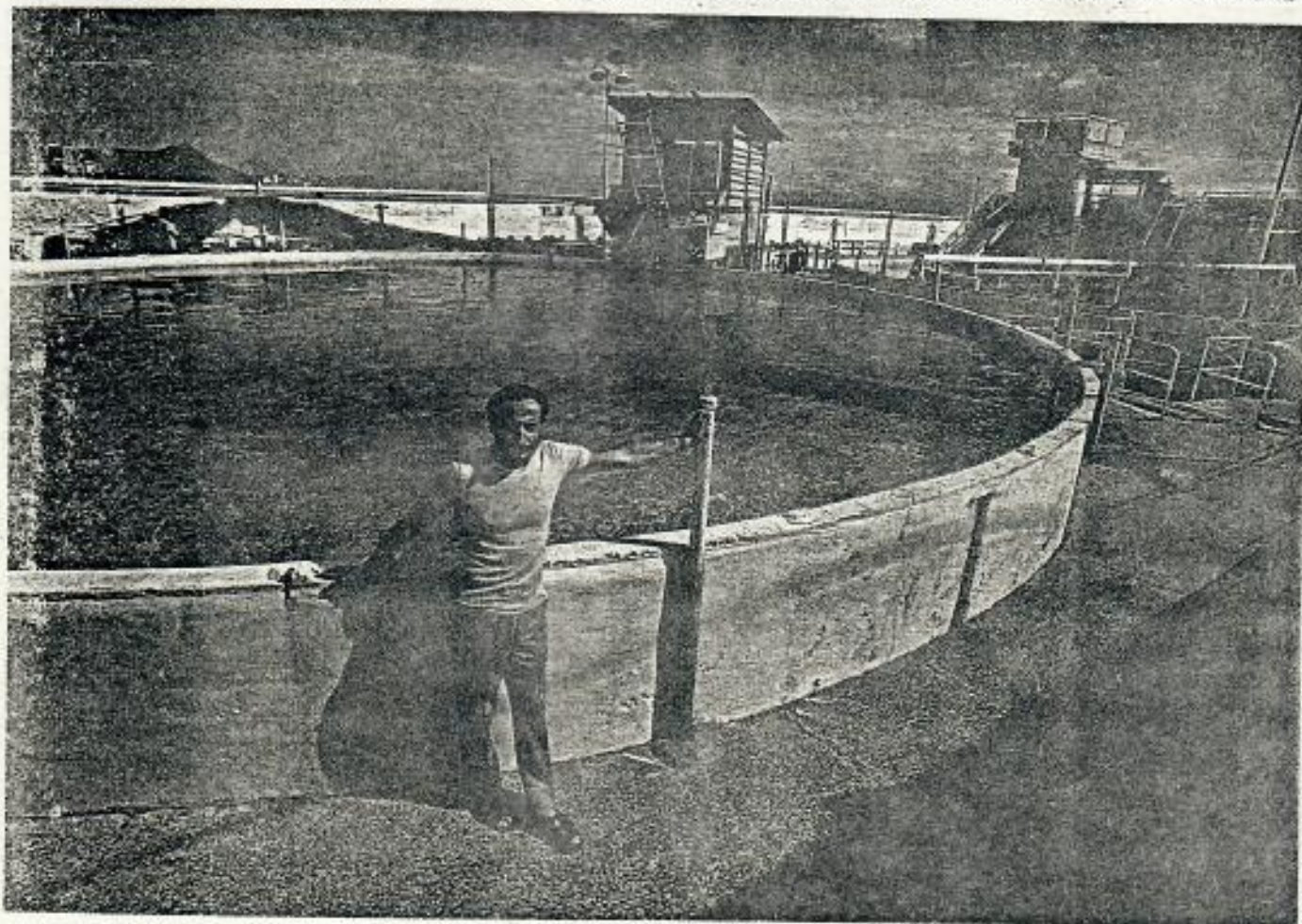
to stop nuclear power plants. Now she is trying to save whales and dolphins from extermination. "For 15 years or so I've been interested in how we as human beings relate to the nonhuman world, and whether we assume we can have mastery of it or whether there are things we can learn from it," she says. "I'm interested in whales and dolphins because I believe they live lives that could become models for the way we live. They seem to have learned how to fit rather than manipulate the world around them."

"To browbeat dolphins so they will respond to a few signals—I don't like that game ethically," she continues. "I believe that Lou Herman is just as capable of putting a person in a tank as a dolphin—because his sense of knowledge is so fragmented that it would not be hard for him to justify it. Do you want someone to take pictures of you every time you try to fuck? Do you want some-

body to plant an electrode on your back and have you run around and beep at them? I think the release of these dolphins raises a very fundamental question, which is: are dolphins creatures in their own right, or are they property? I think treating dolphins or whales as property is something that needs to be rectified. This action is going to air that issue."

If the defense lawyer is successful, Sipman and LeVasseur's release of Lou Herman's dolphins will precipitate the first U.S. animal liberation case. Herman hopes the judge will not allow the issue of animal freedom to be raised.

"What does freedom mean?" he asks. "What we should talk about is, what can we learn about these animals? What can they do to help our own life? How does their physiology enable them to dive? If man is to make his way about undersea, what can he learn about the dolphin's echo-location system? In vision, myopia in the dolphin can be overcome in very interesting ways. The dolphin's brain is as large as ours and seems very complex. Wouldn't you like to know why? Shall we try to learn from two animals—two dolphins? You see the absurdity of taking all that away from us, and from dolphins. To turn that into an issue of freedom just dilutes and dimi-



Flipped out: Lou Herman beside training tank from which dolphins were taken at Honolulu's Kewalo Basin laboratory

nishes the truth of what it meant for them to be in that setting, to them and to us. What about freedom for cockroaches? Why do you kill a cockroach? Are their rights less than those of dolphins?"

What about freedom for cockroaches? The question that Herman raises is one that troubles animal liberationists. If you free dolphins, must you open the doors of all laboratories? Must rats, rabbits, beagles and monkeys all go free? If it is cruel to imprison a dolphin, isn't it equally cruel to imprison a rat?

When we see the smiling face of a dolphin, our intuition tells us that we owe more to these creatures than we do to fruit flies. Quickly, we repress that feeling as irrational sentimentality. That may be a mistake; for our intuition probably has a rational basis. When we talk about rights for animals, we do not mean the same thing for different species. Different species have different needs. To keep a colony of ants in a boxed ant hill in an apartment does not seem inhumane. The ants live unhampered by human observation. They are able to realize whatever potential their lives as ants contain. As far as we know, they do not suffer.

Suffering is the key to animal rights. Very few animals are capable of abstract thought, but once you get above invertebrates on the evolutionary chain, you are dealing with animals that are fully able to feel pain. If we say animals have rights, what we mean at minimum is that they have the right not to suffer.

For a white laboratory rat, the right not to suffer should protect against such scientists as the ones at Temple University who starved rats for seven days and then offered them live mice and infant rats. (The scientists found that the starved rats ate infant rats as often as they ate mice.) If animals had rights, such experiments would be outlawed. Reading the scientific literature, one finds few experiments in which the anticipated gain in knowledge is commensurate to the enormous cost in pain. Only the scientist who convinces himself that a rat's cries of anguish mean something different from a baby's can proceed with such cruel regimens. A baby is one analogy that animal liberationists like to use: if you would perform experiments on feeling, helpless animals, then why not on severely retarded infant orphans, who have no parents to mourn them, no potential to develop as thinking beings? If you believe, like the animal liberationists, that the baby should be protected, then why not equal rights for animals?

Equal rights for laboratory rats would probably not win them their freedom. White rats were bred for laboratory use. They cannot survive in the wild. Granting them rights would not require releasing them. It would simply protect

them against atrocities. Indeed, benign experiments could proceed. And probably—although this is a sticky point—in cases of overriding human need, where no alternative exists and human lives are at stake, painful experiments (as in some cancer research) could continue. However, it is important to remember that most tests—such as the coating of rabbits' eyeballs with new cosmetics—are unnecessary because the product being tested is completely unnecessary. Should rabbits, which lack tear ducts to



THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

"Cetaceans with large brains go back 25 million years," says Sipman. "Man couldn't even pick his nose then"

wash away poisons, be forced to die in agony, so that women can wear mascara?

When you consider higher animals, you are faced with an even more complicated situation. Dolphins and apes seem capable of abstract thoughts. They are aware of the confines of their prisons. Unhindered by man, they would lead lives of hunting, mating, playing. In tanks or cages, they conduct a crippled existence. For some animals—and while the exact boundary is debatable, it must lie somewhere above rats and somewhere below dolphins—the loss of freedom is perceived as suffering. If these animals have rights, they must be released.

We think that cetaceans (dolphins and whales) are capable of abstract thought partly because of psychological experiments like Lou Herman's. Other scientists have discovered that cetaceans have larger brains than humans (although when brain size is related to body mass, man ranks first, dolphins a close second). Because the dolphin developed in the water and man evolved on land, it is virtually impossible to compare the two minds. "You know how hard it is to test the IQ of a black ghetto kid who grew up in the South," says Ed Shallenberger, director of Sea-Life Park and Hawaii's leading cetacean expert. "How can you test an animal that lives without hands in the ocean?"

Testing the intelligence of apes is a little easier. At Stanford University, Penny Patterson has conducted pioneer research in primate communication. Working with "Koko," an ape she obtained on loan from the San Francisco Zoo, she has been able to teach a variant of deaf-mute sign language to a gorilla. Koko now can form syntactically correct and completely comprehensible sentences in "conversation" with Patterson. However, Patterson, for one, does not distinguish between intelligent and non-intelligent animals when considering animal rights. "Just the fact that language can be taught shows people that they should rethink the rights of animals," she says.

"Really the question is, what should man's relation to animals be," says Henry Mark Holzer, professor at Brooklyn Law School and attorney for the Society for Animal Rights. "We have to treat it in principle: how does man treat animals? And that goes for cobras and steers, earthworms and dolphins." Holzer has followed the Hawaii dolphins case in New York newspapers. "I'm not happy," he says. "It's not the appropriate context in which to raise these issues. They are issues of the most profound importance, but it's a sloppy context. The defense view seems to be that intelligent animals have a right not to be mistreated. Apart from the definitional problem, I'd like to know why—and why it wouldn't apply to nonintelligent animals too."

The case that Holzer brought to the Supreme Court involved "nonintelligent" animals: cattle. He had already been sensitized to animal rights by ads about the clubbing of baby seals when he heard of a peculiar exemption to the Federal Humane Slaughter Act of 1957. The law required that animals be rendered insensible before being hoisted on a conveyor belt and slaughtered. But Section 6 of the law opened an enormous loophole: if the last animal on the line was to die by the Jewish ritual throat cut—meaning that it must be conscious when slain—then all other animals on the line were exempted from the provisions of the law. The rationale was that the mechanics of the slaughterhouse required that all cows on a given line be treated identically. "I said that's unconstitutional as hell," Holzer recalls. "It was putting the power of the state on the side of religion."

Holzer filed suit against the Department of Agriculture to declare Section 6 an unconstitutional violation of the law separating church and state. "I was the plaintiff," he recalls. "I started the case, and then the house fell in. I was accused of being an anti-Semite. The other side even filed a photocopy in the original Gothic German typeface of Hitler's Nuremberg laws outlawing ritual slaughter. Yet Talmudic law says that animals

cannot be injured before slaughter—that if the animal is injured, it cannot be used for meat. You tell me: when they shackle and hoist and run down a conveyor belt a 2,000-pound steer and let it hang for 20 minutes—you tell me if the animal is injured. What would happen if you were shackled and hoisted? Wouldn't cartilage be torn and muscles ripped? So the great irony is that all of the meat that is being sold as kosher is actually *traife* (unkosher), because the animals are all injured."

The Supreme Court ruled against Holzer in 1974. As a result of that initial experience, Holzer became the attorney for the Society of Animal Rights in other, similar cases. "We have to do something when we are confronted with such horrendous situations," he says. "But these issues will not be decided in courtrooms. Nothing important or lasting is going to happen until people think about animal rights differently. The rights of animals will be decided in classrooms and libraries and conferences."

Holzer is a newcomer in the field compared to the founder and president of the Society for Animal Rights, Helen Jones. Back in 1953, Jones left a New York public relations job to work for the American Humane Association. "They're like a trade association," she recalls. "They kept telling me to stop worrying about laboratory animals and slaughterhouses." So after a year she left and, with two other people, founded the Humane Society of the United States. The Society's first major achievement was the passage of the Humane Slaughter Act of 1957. But when the Humane Society "for political reasons" supported the kosher meat exemption to the Act, Jones (who long since had stopped eating meat after a visit to a New York slaughterhouse) decided to form a still more militant organization, the National Catholic Society for Animal Welfare. Eventually, because the Catholic Church disliked the borrowing of its name—and because Aquinas and Descartes take a most reactionary position on animal rights—Jones, a lapsed Catholic, changed the name again in 1972, this time to the Society for Animal Rights. "We worked a long time on the name, and we decided that welfare and protection were just outmoded," she says. "The real issue was rights: that any living being that was sentient had rights."

"The animal rights movement is still small," Jones explains. "It started in 1973 with Peter Singer's book, *Animal Liberation*, and it continues to come largely from the academic world, especially philosophy departments." In *Animal Liberation*, philosophy professor Singer described how factory-farmed chickens are de-beaked and crowded into tiny wire cages. He detailed psy-

Dolphin law



THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

The Marine Mammal Protection Act was passed in 1972. "The legislation made it clear that marine mammals are special," says Robert Eisenbud, counsel to the U.S. Marine Mammal Commission. "They are very intelligent creatures." To imprison cetaceans for public entertainment or scientific study, one must file lengthy applications. Other sections of the law protect whales and dolphins in the wild from human harassment.

Still, as researcher John Lilly regretfully points out, "Under the law, cetaceans are still regarded as property to be used for human purposes." Eisenbud concurs. "There is a lot in the law that, although not saying that animals have rights, gives advocates of animal rights a lot to work with," he says. "But if there comes a point when people claim rights for these animals, that will have to be recognized in new legislation."

Many people who worked for the Act, such as Milton Kaufmann of the lobbying group Monitor, Inc., are unsympathetic to entertainment displays of dolphins. Kaufmann favors

wildlife movies. "Seeing an animal in lifetime confinement behind bars in no way gives the viewer a proper feeling for the animal or proper respect for the animal," he says. "And scientific permits should be issued primarily to develop knowledge which will be of benefit to the species."

A liberated dolphin assisted in the lobbying effort for the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Dolly Phinn, a dolphin with offbase privileges, went AWOL when the Navy moved its Florida training facility and changed her routine. She swam up the Florida canals and eventually adopted a family, visiting every day, playing with the children.

During the 1972 Democratic Convention, she was enlisted to swim up to Miami's oceanfront Fontainebleu Hotel with a scroll in her mouth. In four feet of water she was met by a sea lion named Solly. Solly carried the scroll, which contained the proposed Act, to the publicity seekers waiting on the beach. A few weeks later, the Senate passed the bill with only two dissenting votes.

chology experiments in which rats are forced to choose between electric shock and starvation. He looked closely at Harlow's famous experiments with surrogate mothers for monkeys, isolated at birth, and described the "monster" mothers: artificial monkeys that would, for example, "rock so violently that the baby's head and teeth would rattle." (Harlow found that no matter how horrible the "mother," the baby would cling to it, and concluded that the only recourse of an injured child is to cling to its mother.)

Singer argued that defenders of psychology experiments run into an insurmountable dilemma: either animals don't suffer in the same way as humans—in which case, why bother to see how rats act when starving or how monkeys respond to "monster" mothers—or they do perceive anguish much like humans—in which case, the monstrous suffering they undergo to satisfy obtuse researchers and ambitious Ph.D. candidates is unconscionable.

Helen Jones has been thinking about such issues for more than two decades, and, sitting in her Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania home, she has ready answers for every question. "If an insect gets into the house, I lift it up on a paper and take it outside," she says. "But I believe in killing in self-defense. If a gnat gets me in the ear and is going into my eye, I'll whack it. I got one yesterday." She rubs her ear and giggles.

Jones has gone far beyond the Humane Slaughter Act. "The regulators work for humane slaughter and removing the evils of factory farming," she says. "Who needs them? They deplore the killing of dolphins while they have a mouth full of tuna fish. We're abolitionists."

Jones applauds the action of the dolphin liberators. "I have the greatest respect for the men who released them," she says. "I think it's beautiful." Although the dolphins were not abused physically, she notes, "They're involuntary subjects, and I think it's wrong—I think it's demeaning." She believes that the animal rights movement is growing, especially among younger people. "I think it has to do with antiwar, women's rights, civil rights—that there's suddenly an awareness of rights," she says. "The animals have waited a long time." She is now busy distributing facts to the public. "That's what William Lloyd Garrison was doing," she says. "He couldn't get anything done in Congress. So he just wrote and wrote and wrote, and got out the facts."

The history of liberation struggles is a story of the progressive broadening of the field of concern: rights were granted first to property holders, then to all white men, then to all men, and then to women. It seems only logical that animals be next.

One researcher released his dolphins after tripping on acid with them

Famed abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison certainly understood this progression. "As our subject is *universal* emancipation . . . we shall go for the rights of woman to their utmost extent," he wrote in 1837. A fiery radical, Garrison spoke in astonishingly modern terms for the liberation of all beings. In 1830, he eloquently denounced "the awful guilt of debasing the physical, and defiling the moral workmanship of the great God." Knowing what we do today, he would surely be an animal liberationist.

The parallels between the anti-slavery movement of the 1830s and today's animal liberation movement are striking. "The animal rights issue is at the same place now as the slavery issue was 50 years before Abolition," says Henry Holzer. Surface analogies between the subjection of slaves and of animals, such as the branding of cattle as



Yummy: Dolphin feeding Ed Shallerberger

property, are immediately obvious. And when Lou Herman defends keeping dolphins in captivity, he refers to his concern for their well-being, the benefits to more highly developed humans from this work, the dolphins' evident contentment with their captive state, the burden of a painful history, and the ultimate importance of his research to human civilization. All of those arguments have been used before. By slaveholders.

Herman does not buy the parallel.

"Human slavery had economic motivations," he says. "People were put into forced servitude to make you rich while you lived fat and happy. These animals were not being brought in as servants. They didn't economically advance me. They were given the best food. We respected their rights. They were happy here—I could not imagine them more happy. We made every effort to develop their full potential, intellectually and psychologically. I honestly believe that what we're doing here is one of the most helpful things that can happen for whales and dolphins. It will contribute to efforts to protect and preserve them. It's out there in the ocean that everything bad is happening—that porpoises are being killed by tuna fishermen.

"It's important also to distinguish between those who promote the death of the animals and those who study their life. Would you end cancer studies on laboratory rats? Unless you want to deprive all humans of their chances of avoiding this horror, you had better allow some experimentation with animals. Man's right to know: isn't that an ethical issue? If you give up the right to know, you're back to the dark ages of mysticism, religion and dogma. In all human history, I know of no era I'd less like to live in than the Dark Ages, when the mind of man was imprisoned."

Herman's is the voice of intelligence and civilization. Yet listening to him, you hear echoes of the old rationalizations. It must have been similar talking to Thomas Jefferson or John Calhoun, both men of enormous learning and perspicacity, both fully capable of rationalizing human slavery: Yes, there are awful crimes committed at other plantations, but here the well-being of the slaves is always the paramount concern—and really, with these lovable but simple-minded creatures, what is the alternative to slavery? And what about the glories of Southern civilization? Where would we be without someone to pick the cotton? Who would have the time to write poetry or practice politics? The burden of Southern history is onerous, but it is something we must bear—as cheerfully as we can.

("It is morally impossible, I am convinced, for a slaveholder to reason correctly on the subject of slavery," wrote William Lloyd Garrison in 1830. "His mind is warped by a thousand prejudices, and a thick cloud rests upon his mental vision. . . . Dextrously relinquishing the authority of an oppressor, he assumes the amiableness of a philanthropist! The poor creatures are penniless—benighted—without a home! Freedom would be a curse, rather than a blessing to them—they are happy now—why should I throw them upon an un pitying world? . . . Does not every tyrant make the welfare of his subject a plea for his conduct?")

Garrison is a favorite of animal abolitionists who would raise animals to the legal status of humans by emphasizing their capacity for suffering. There is another approach to animal rights: lowering humans to the animal level. In his massive *Sociobiology*, Edward O. Wilson attempts to develop a theory that covers human as well as all animal behavior. In his final chapter, he relates the nest building of weaver birds and the waggle dance of honeybees to such intricate human creations as a Bach cantata.

Elsewhere Wilson tries to dismiss seemingly "intelligent" cetacean behavior as typical mammal activity. In his furthest stretch, he suggests that the haunting song of the humpback whale is simply an elaborate way of meeting "the challenge of communication in a featureless space."

A spine-shivering series of tones that range over octaves beyond human ken, the song of the Maui humpback whale lasts 20 minutes. Every whale sings exactly the same song, note for note. Such songs have been recorded and released as an album, *Deep Voices*. If the whales have a sophisticated culture, if they relate a sort of oral history in song, we would be as deaf to its meaning as we would to the civilization of some extraterrestrial beings. Are there Bachs with blowholes out there in the open sea? Probably not. But when we are considering beings that Lou Herman himself has shown capable of language—how can we be sure?

If we cannot be sure, can we continue to keep intelligent animals in prison? Like the slavery analogies, references to prison crop up among animal libbers with the persistence of weeds. No one really knows if Kea, Puka and their peers regard their tanks and cages as penitentiaries. But if they do, their condition is doubly cruel, for they have committed no crimes to repent.

In *The Dragons of Eden*, Carl Sagan describes a visit he paid to a large primate research laboratory, accompanied by its director: "As we approached the nearest cage, its two inmates bared their teeth and with great accuracy let fly great sweeping arcs of spittle, fairly drenching the lightweight suit of the facility's director. They then uttered a staccato of short shrieks, which echoed down the corridor to be repeated and amplified by other caged chimps, who had certainly not seen us, until the corridor fairly shook with the screeching and banging and rattling of bars. . . . I was powerfully reminded of those American motion pictures of the 1930s and '40s, set in some vast and dehumanized state or federal penitentiary, in which the prisoners banged their eating utensils against the bars at the appearance of the tyrannical warden. These chimps are healthy and well-fed. If they are 'only' animals, if they are beasts which abstract not,

then my comparison is a piece of sentimental foolishness. But chimpanzees can abstract. Like other mammals, they are capable of strong emotions. They have certainly committed no crimes. I do not claim to have the answer, but I think it is certainly worthwhile to raise the question: Why, exactly, all over the civilized world, in virtually every major city, are apes in prison?"

The question of whether Lou Herman's dolphins survived the release from their own particular prison will never be definitively answered. Herman is sure they are dead. "Home is the place

There are verified instances of dolphins carrying drowning humans to safety

that all the comforts are," he says. "To take an animal and toss it into strange waters, ask it to socialize with animals, hunt when it had been fed, ward off predators, etc., is the cruelest experiment anyone could have done. These animals aren't ocean-conditioned. How could these animals survive out there? I had been with Kea for eight years. When I saw her thrashing about in the water at Makua—to see her alone in such shape and so frightened in these waters where these guys had dumped her. . . ." His eyes fill with tears. He can't go on.

Kenneth Norris, who should know as well as anyone, agrees that the dolphins are probably dead. "Our studies of wild porpoise schools show that the school itself is the animal's major protection against sharks," he says. "And it takes two-and-a-half to three weeks for a new animal to be integrated into a school. Those were Atlantic animals, and the Atlantic bottlenose porpoise is quite different from the Pacific one. I think the chances that they've survived are slim. We have swum trained dolphins out to sea. A single animal in the ocean is terrified, unless it is constantly assuaged by people. I've watched their teeth chatter, and the whites of their eyes show. I've seen them bolt in terror and try to return to their cages."

Sipman and LeVasseur, however, say they are confident that the animals survived. Their evidence is not very scientific. "Do you forget how to walk once you've learned to walk?" LeVasseur asks. "Do you forget how to use a fork? These were eight-foot dolphins. Sharks don't mess with big dolphins." A little more convincingly, Sipman points out that the scientific community has a vested interest in believing that the dolphins died. "If somebody makes money off dolphins in captivity, they're not go-

ing to support us from any angle," he says. "Because it threatens what they're doing."

To the true animal liberationist, the question of Kea's and Puka's survival, important as it is to those who knew them, is ultimately irrelevant. "The overall assumption is that if they're dead, that's bad," says Rick Gaffney. "But the animals were incarcerated. They would probably enjoy three weeks of freedom—even if they eventually died."

As additional facts emerge at their trial, it may become clearer whether Sipman or LeVasseur are modern-day John Browns or simply over aged romantic adolescents. Their trial—for grand theft—is scheduled to begin in Honolulu on November 28. They face up to five years in prison.

Their environmentalist lawyer, Jack Schweigert, repeatedly has fought against highways and development in Hawaii. "I look on myself as a legislator," he says. "Anything that's political in Hawaii I take on. This case represents the next game of the next century. We've always considered people to be the number-one honchos, because of our brain and our intelligence. But if the dolphins are smarter than we are, we might have to reevaluate our position. We just happen to have hands. Because dolphins have no hands and always smile, people think they're happy in Sea Life Park."

As Henry Holzer has pointed out, Schweigert's clients are hardly the ideal subjects for a test case on the rights of animals. Their motives are suspect. Their action was not well planned. For a lawyer, if not for the dolphins, it would have been better had they filed for a guardianship for Kea and Puka and brought a suit against Lou Herman as "enslaver." Almost surely, they would have lost, for even the relatively enlightened Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (see box) regards cetaceans as property. But the case would have been cleaner. Major constitutional issues are usually resolved by civil, not criminal, cases.

The concept of guardianship for nonhuman wards was developed by Christopher Stone, professor of law at the University of Southern California, in his landmark book, *Should Trees Have Standing?* "There have been more cases brought using my theories on behalf of deserts or forests than on behalf of animals, partly because humane laws cover animals," Stone says. "But this is a very good case. It's got a lot of appeal, because of the potential rationality of dolphins. Yet even if dolphins are not enslavable, there still is a question of whether these two people can take the law in their hands."

Had Sipman and LeVasseur established a guardianship, as Stone

wishes they had, Kea and Puka would still be in their tanks today. The Dickensian case might have outlasted the dolphins. Sipman and LeVasseur say they have no regrets. "I have vowed to fight human egotism toward animals," LeVasseur says. "Call me a kook, but I don't think humans have the right to exploit intelligent animals."

LeVasseur says he looked up and down the coast for a proper release point for a year before taking action. On the night of May 28, he, Sipman, and presumably unknown accomplices, carried Kea and Puka on a stretcher out of the lab and into a van. Covering the animals with wet sheets, they drove to Yokohama beach, near the spot where the dolphins later were sighted.

"You should have seen Puka when we put her in the water," LeVasseur later told Mike Yunker, a former research assistant in Herman's lab. "She just took off—free at last. It was all worth it to see Pooks take off in the water." Kea, they admitted, lagged behind near shore, whistling; but she too eventually swam away. "You know, you may go to jail for this," Yunker told them. "We know, man," Sipman replied. "We thought about that before we did it, and we decided it would be worth it if the dolphins were set free."

Ric O'Feldman, however, is

Those who bemoan cats eating birds usually eat chickens

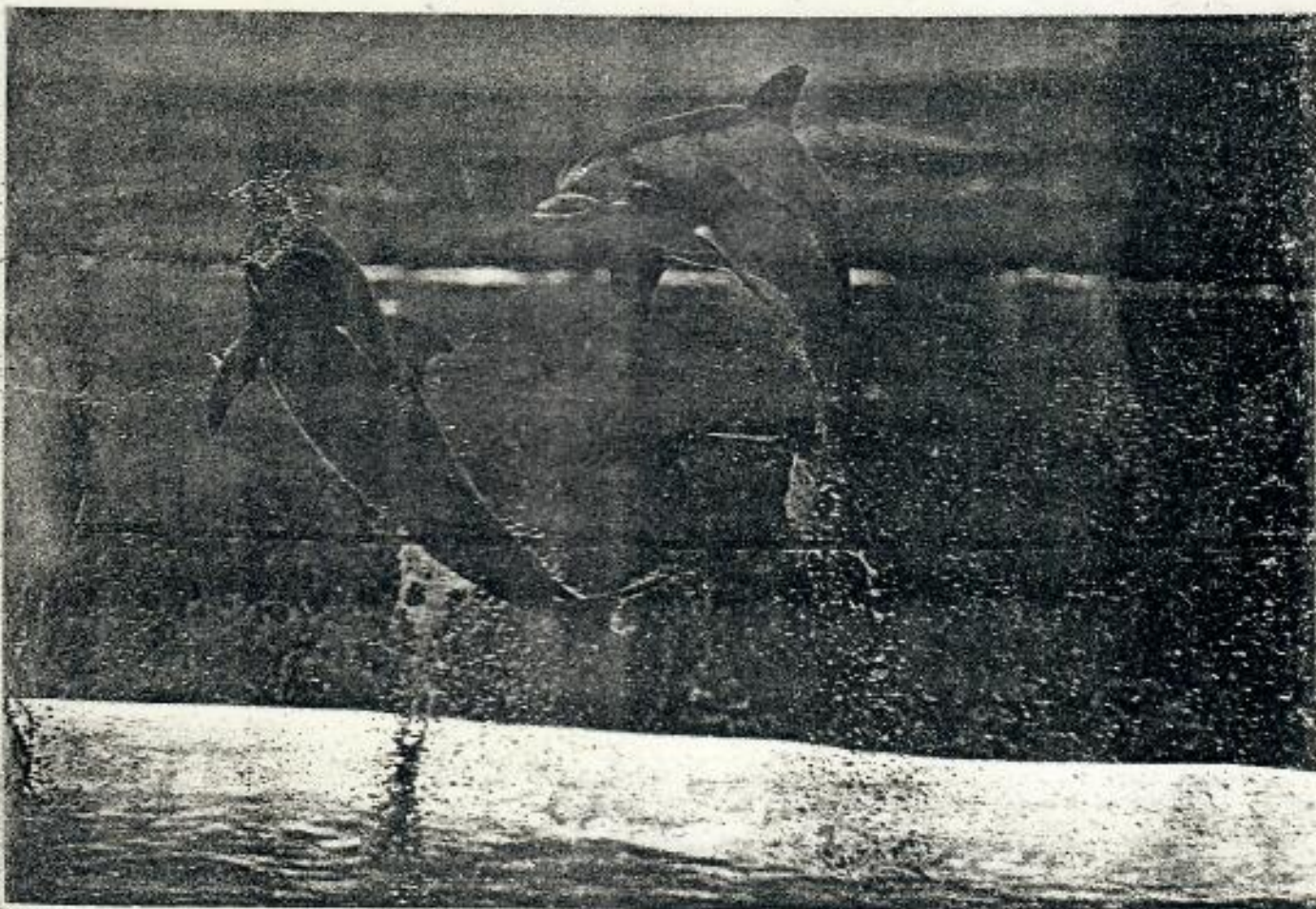
much less certain than Sipman and LeVasseur about how to deal with captive cetaceans. O'Feldman is the Flipper trainer who in 1970 broke into a Bimini laboratory to free a starving dolphin. "Those very few dolphins in captivity, including the five we had on *Flipper*, turned on millions of people who otherwise would never have related to them," he told a reporter for *New Age*. "On one hand, Flipper turned out to be a great tool for saving the whale. . . . On the other, Flipper was a captive dolphin. So the whole area has to be explored; it's not all black and white."

Perhaps not. But while LeVasseur's and Sipman's particular action may be debatable, the spirit behind it was moral and correct. "Surely one day," wrote Peter Singer, "our children's children, reading about what was done in laboratories in the twentieth century, will feel the same sense of horror and incredulity at what otherwise civilized people can do that we now feel when we read about the atrocities of the

Roman gladiatorial arenas or the eighteenth century slave trade."

Probably you will be lucky enough never to see the chambers of horrors that too often pass for scientific laboratories. Instead, some free Sunday, go watch the gray-faced minstrel shows that entertain us in coastal cities across the country. If you visit Honolulu, for instance, drive half an hour to Sea Life Park, and make up your own mind.

"Here are Mikeo and Kalao to wish you all a great big aloha," gushes a Polynesian-clad announcer into a mike, as two dolphins jump on cue out of the water. In a small boat stand a Hawaiian girl and a dog. Both their necks are laced with leis. The dolphins circle the boat, flapping their flukes in time to the *Hawaii Five-O* theme song. The girl puts leis on the dolphins' necks, and they bob about in a delphinoid approximation of the hula. One dolphin glides upright on its tail across the water. Another does a double-flip in the air. Just behind the performers lie the wide Pacific and the thousands of free dolphins that live there. As the show ends and the audience applauds, the dolphins swim on their backs, flapping their fins in someone's notion of cetacean appreciation. The show ends. The crowd disperses. The dolphins are returned to their tanks. In two hours, another show begins. ●



Smarter than the average bear: For the past 4,000 years, dolphins have occupied a central place in human mythology



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

September 14, 1977

Mr. William Weinberg
Owner
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, HI 96816

Dear Mr. Weinberg:

The purpose of this letter is to introduce myself and, at the same time, ask for your personal assistance in establishing a working relationship between my research program and the staff of the Kahala Hilton Hotel. My name is George Balazs and I am the Principal Investigator of ecological studies of sea turtles in the Hawaiian Islands. Financial support for this management-oriented work is derived from a special appropriation of the State Legislature (administered through the Governor's Marine Affairs Coordinator) and a Federal grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Additionally, in collaboration with Dr. Causey Whittow of the University's Physiology Department, a small grant has recently been received from the National Geographic Society to specifically investigate the thermal ecology of basking Hawaiian green sea turtles. In conjunction with these research activities, I also serve as a member of the Marine Turtle Specialist Group of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) based in Switzerland.

There are presently only four organizations on Oahu which maintain sea turtles in captivity. Included are: 1) myself and Dr. Whittow as faculty members of the University of Hawaii; 2) the Waikiki Aquarium; 3) Sea Life Park, Inc.; and 4) the Kahala Hilton Hotel. Worthwhile advisory and cooperative research programs have already been established with Dr. Taylor at the Waikiki Aquarium and Dr. Shallenberger at Sea Life Park. I therefore believe it would be beneficial to both of us to discuss the Kahala Hilton's possible role with respect to maintaining captive sea turtles. At your convenience, I would very much like to meet with you in person, either at the Kahala Hilton or here at the Institute.

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Graduate Division and Research Administration

MEMORANDUM

W
December 12, 1977

TO: Bill Coops
HIMB

FROM: Howard McKaughan *Howard*
Director of Research

SUBJECT: Priority Research Equipment

I am pleased to indicate that your unit has been allotted some money from the fund for priority research equipment. As indicated last month, there isn't enough to go around, so we just could not meet your total request.

The amount allotted to your unit is \$9,700.00. Of this, \$8,000 is for repairs and related items at the Kewalo facility (the dolphin research lab), \$800 for a transfer water pump, \$600 for a two-horsepower pump for baitfish aquaculture work, and \$300 for replacement parts for the carbon nitrogen hydrogen analyzer model 105 F & M.

Please contact Ms. Kanehiro in my office for purchase order instructions. The funds should be utilized right away. If you are going to be delayed in purchase or repair beyond late March, you may lose the funds. Please contact this office if you anticipate a delay.

We trust the amount allotted will make your research efforts even more successful.

cc: Dr. Louis Herman

734-2211

5000 Kahala Ave.
Honolulu 96816

New Kahala Hilton Owner Has No Plans for Changes

By Ray Maneki
Star-Bulletin Business Editor

The new owner of the Kahala Hilton Hotel must be counted as one of its biggest fans.

"The hotel is exactly the way I want it. I have no plans for any changes," William Weinberg, Beverly Hills investor, said in a telephone interview yesterday.

He had high praise for the management, the staff, and the physical plant, which he called "outstanding."

"It is the prize acquisition of my lifetime. Nothing gave me greater pleasure than closing the deal on May 2," Weinberg said.

It became evident as he answered questions that there was more than one reason for what he called "the kind of satisfaction I have never before experienced."

THE NEGOTIATIONS, which lasted 20 months, apparently provided the kind of challenge he enjoys and he was treated so well here than he

intends to spend more time in Hawaii, he said.

The purchase appeared at first to be "an impossible mountain to climb," Weinberg said.

Friends were shaking their heads, telling him "It'll never happen," but he "continued and continued the uphill fight," he said.

He declined to say anything about the selling price (reported to be more than \$26 million) but talked at length about the "kind, warm and gracious" people he has met here.

IT'S A WAY of life unmatched in his business and personal experience, and he is looking forward to playing a more active role in the community, Weinberg said.

"I intend shortly to move a portion of my office to Honolulu," he said, adding that he will be looking into real estate investment opportunities here and continuing to visit Hawaii at least once a month.

Weinberg (no relation to Isle investor Harry Weinberg) was a principal partner of the Larwin Group, a

homebuilder and developer in many states, from its inception in 1948.

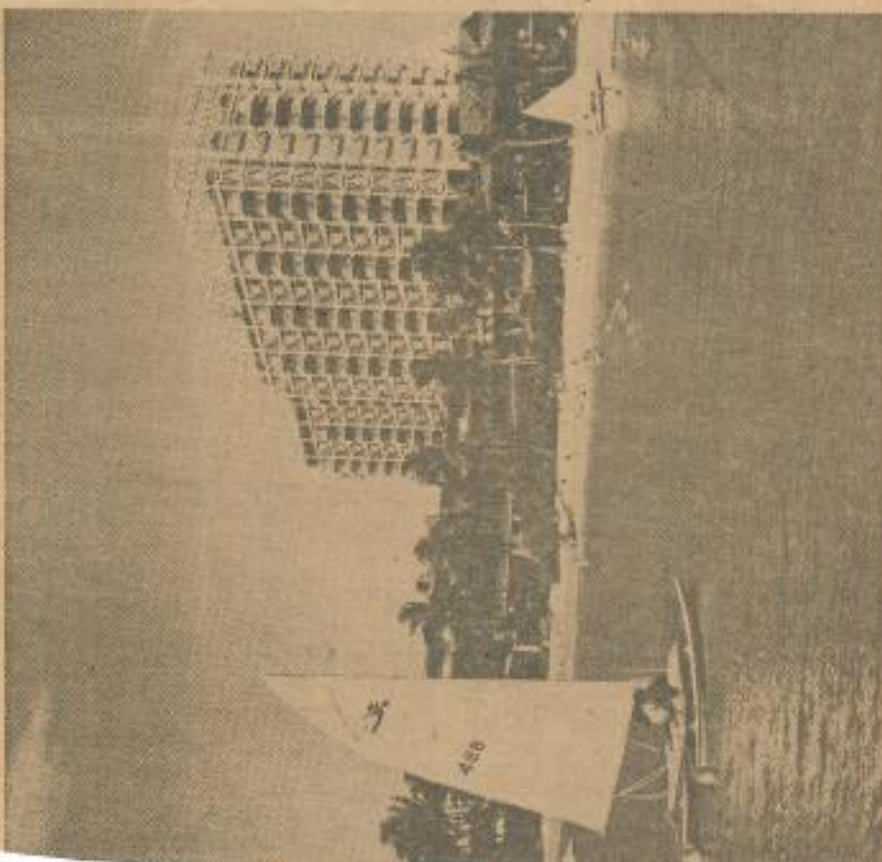
It merged with CNA Financial Corp. of Chicago in 1969, and he left the company in January, 1971.

WEINBERG HAS been engaged since then in "a little bit of real estate investing" along with philanthropic activities, he said. Among his favorite charities are the City of Hope, United Jewish Welfare Fund, Foundation for the Junior Blind, and the Israel Bond Organization of Los Angeles, which he serves as chairman of the board of governors.

The Kahala Hilton, which is on land owned by the Bishop Estate, is 13 years old. The Hilton Hotels Corp. and developer Charles J. Pietsch Jr. completed the \$11 million project in 1964.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. bought it in late 1973 for \$16.3 million, and sold it for about \$22 million four months later to MEPC Hawaii Ltd., which owned it for the past three years.

Thursday, May 12, 1977 Honolulu Star-Bulletin C-3



SOLD AGAIN—The Kahala Hilton, sold to a Beverly Hills buyer, is expected to retain existing management and staff. Purchase price was not disclosed.

Jan 5, 1978 S-B

The Kokua Line

By Joanne Imig

For help in solving problems,
cutting red tape and
answering questions:

Telephone 525-8686

or write: Kokua Line, Box 3080,
Honolulu, HI 96802



Q — We are paid an hourly wage and regularly work 40 hours a week. On Friday, Dec. 30, supervisors told us we would work only half a day, then have free pupus at noon. The owner left before we gathered for the little party. After the pupus were served, the bookkeeper announced it was not a free half-day. In other words, we were being docked for the afternoon and would be paid only for 36 hours that week. The way the "lay-off" was handled was sneaky. It was a blow to all of us who depend on full pay to make ends meet. And it certainly created bad morale to end the year. Was the employer's action legal? Do we employees have any recourse?

A — Generally, as long as hourly employees are paid for hours worked, and there is no employment agreement to the contrary, there is no recourse, said the head of the enforcement division at the state Department of Labor.

According to the official, the facility is used for boat storage on an otherwise vacant residential lot. Such use is not permitted.

The building official went on to say it could be OK if there was a house on the lot and the storage was only accessory.

Asked what alternatives the owner has, the city official said he could take down the storage facility, build a house on the lot, appeal to the zoning board of appeals, let the city take the matter to court and have a judge decide or ask the City Council to change the ordinance.

By the way, it is important when complaining about building matters to give an exact address, not just the name of a street. The building department happened to know about this situation because of previous complaints but would have needed more specific information had your inquiry been the first. Exact addresses pinpoint location and information on file.

However, extenuating circumstances may be applicable to the situation, and they can be determined by an investigator from the labor department. If employees feel investigation is warranted, contact the enforcement division.

An investigator then will go to interview the employer and employees to determine whether those Friday afternoon hours should be compensable or non-compensable.

The investigator will be interested in whether there is an employment agreement, guaranteeing employees 40 hours a week. If so, the employer must pay.

He also must pay any salaried employees their full pay and must compensate hourly employees if they were told to stay their full shifts.

Among other aspects getting attention will be the instructions regarding the afternoon. If they were not clear, it could make a difference, said the labor official.

Q — How come a boat and heavy equipment storage facility was built on Hawaii Loa Street in Niu Valley without a building permit?

A — Only the owner can answer how come the storage facility was built without a permit, but one reason may be that a permit could not be obtained.

A city building official said that on the basis of complaints, the situation was investigated and the owner served with a violation notice.

Q — Recently, in a Star-Bulletin story about the dolphins at Kewalo Basin, there was a parenthetical statement about "a dolphin that died recently was found to have 700 pennies in its stomach." Was it a case in Hawaii? Can you find out more information?

A — My various dolphin sources could recall only one incident of a dolphin with money problems.

Some years ago a dolphin at the Kahala Hilton died and a substantial number of pennies were found in its stomach. However, the coins were not the cause of death, according to a veterinarian.

A spokeswoman for the hotel said people throw things in the water, and the dolphins, like children, try to sample a variety. The four dolphins now cavorting in the Kahala Hilton lagoon have their stomachs cleaned periodically.

Auwe

"As I stood on my lanai at McCully Villa, I observed a couple stop a car on the street and stand up a beer bottle in the middle of the pavement. Auwe to such thoughtless people! However, my faith in fellow humans was somewhat restored by another couple who swerved to avoid the bottle, then stopped to remove it. Mahalo to those in a red Toyota with a black vinyl top."

Kahala Owner Buys Big Block of Interisland

William Weinberg, owner of the Kahala Hilton Hotel, has purchased 140,570 shares of Interisland Resorts Ltd., thus becoming the hotel and transportation company's second largest stockholder.

Dr. Richard R. Kelley, fourth largest stockholder, recently increased his holdings to 105,461 shares, according to a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Weinberg made the purchase "solely for investment purposes," he told the Wall Street Journal. W.D. Child Jr., president of Interisland and its biggest stockholder, said today he believes the same is also true of Kelley, long associated with Interisland in the Outrigger Hotel partnership and holder of "a fairly substantial block" for years.

"We are happy to have Mr. Weinberg as a stockholder, and happy he considers the company a good investment," Child said.

Neither investor has asked for a seat on the board of directors, he said.

Interisland has about 1.73 million shares outstanding, so Child's 273,000 shares give him about 15.8 percent, compared with Weinberg's 8.1 percent.

Finance Factors is third with 135,000 shares or 7.8 percent, and Kelley's holdings give him 8.1 percent, so the four have a total of about 37.8 percent.

27 NOV 79 HMO S-B A4




University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW
4-20-81

Dear Jasmine and Steve:

I would appreciate your support of this idea for exchanging my small turtles for the Kabala's adults. As I have mentioned to you in the past, my rearing cages at Coconut Island are just about too small for the turtles. Funds are not now available to construct new cages.

Best regards,


George Balazs



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW
April 20, 1981

Mr. Andrew Hepburn
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Hepburn:

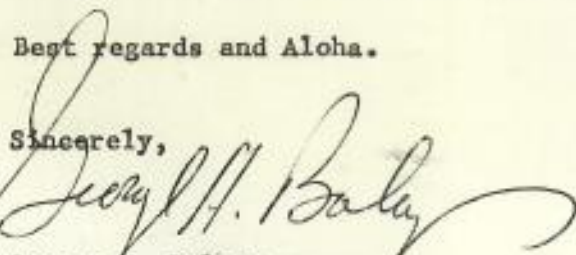
I want to take this opportunity to thank you for meeting with me this past Thursday to discuss sea turtles and possible forms of cooperative assistance between our respective organizations. I appreciated the interest that you displayed in the subject of sea turtles, and I welcomed the opportunity to answer your questions to the best of my ability.

In response to your preliminary thoughts about possibly displaying younger, smaller turtles in place of the large adults now at the Kahala, I want to reiterate my offer to exchange five of your turtles with ones I currently have here at our marine laboratory. If such an agreement was reached, I would plan to return the adults to the wild where they could contribute to the breeding potential of our depleted Hawaiian green turtle population. Tagged adults that have been previously released from overcrowded displays at both Sea Life Park and the Waikiki Aquarium have subsequently been recorded breeding and laying eggs at French Frigate Shoals in our Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. From the Kahala's standpoint, smaller turtles are of course easier to care for, eat less food (and defecate smaller amounts), and generally move about more vigorously in their display tanks.

In closing, I would like to extend to you an invitation to visit with me at our laboratory here in Kaneohe Bay (Coconut Island) to further discuss these topics of mutual interest. I look forward to hearing from you when your schedule permits.

Best regards and Aloha.

Sincerely,


George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

Information copies to:

Jasmine Wong & Steven Kaiser, Sea Life Park
Dr. Leighton Taylor, Director, Waikiki Aquarium

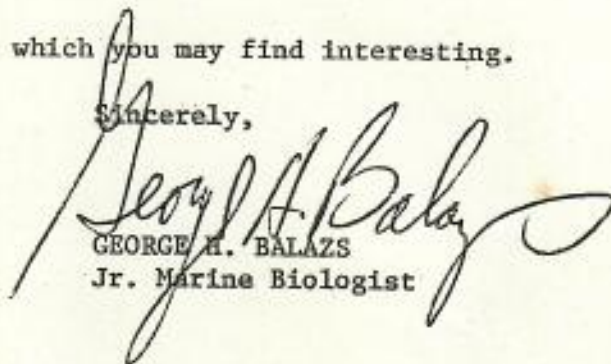
Mr. William Weinberg

-2-

September 14, 1977

I have enclosed three publications which you may find interesting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George H. Balazs Jr.", written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the typed name below it.

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Jr. Marine Biologist

GHB:ec

Enclosures

INTRODUCTION - RESEARCH OVERVIEW - History
Affiliation

COOPERATIVE WORK - OF MUTUAL BENEFIT
HAWAIIAN Green row in captivity

1) SCP

2) WAKIKI

3) VH

① GROWTH AND MATURATION

② RECREATION - ^{and exchange} CONSERVATION/ED. for Guests



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cable Address: UNIHAW

April 6, 1981

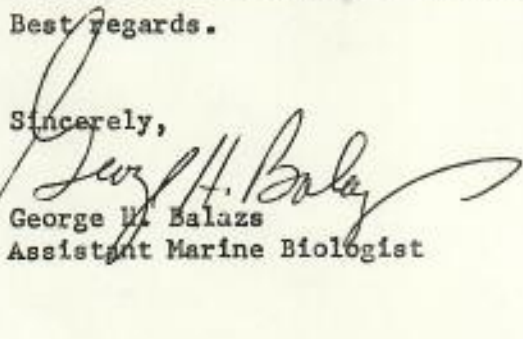
Mr. Andrew Hepburn, Manager
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Ave
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Hepburn:

I would like to arrange for an appointment to meet with you in person to discuss various educational and research aspects of the green sea turtles on display at your facility. I will be on the outer islands from April 7-10, and 20-25, but will be in Honolulu from April 13-18. I can meet with you at your convenience during this latter time period. If this would be suitable, please telephone my office at 247-6631 and leave a message with our secretary indicating your best date and time.

Best regards.

Sincerely,


George W. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

December 22, 1977

Ms. Kay Ahearn
Public Relations
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Ms. Ahearn:

Thank you for your letter of 12 November 1977 relating to our telephone conversation of 9 November, as well as to my earlier letter to Mr. William Weinberg dated 14 September.

As I briefly outlined over the telephone, my specific interest at this time in the Kahala Hilton's captive green turtles would be to record body measures and permanently identify each animal. The objective of these activities would be to gather information on rates of growth and longevity under captive conditions. Individual identification would be achieved by affixing a small corrosion-resistant tag to the trailing edge of the front flippers. The entire procedure, including recording measurements, would probably not take over two hours. Thereafter it would be desirable to remeasure the animals at approximately six month intervals. It would also be beneficial if I could look over any records which exist for the animals on the lengths of time in captivity, locations of original capture, or other significant information.

It would be of value to my research program, and I would be most appreciative to the Kahala Hilton, if the tagging and measuring I have described would be permitted. However, the conduction of these activities would not be representative of an endorsement or approval of the Hotel's display facility by either myself or the University of Hawaii. I am sure you can understand the need for such a condition.

Thank you in advance for your continuing consideration of this matter.

Best regards for the Holidays.

Sincerely,

GEORGE H. BALAZS
Assistant Marine Biologist

CHB:ec

Kahala Hilton

January 6, 1978

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

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Miss Kay Ahearn is presently on vacation and it is therefore my pleasure to give you an interim report at this time in response to your good letter of December 22, 1977.

I have discussed, together with Miss Ahearn, your turtle-tagging project with our Curator, Mr. David Alices. Mr. Alices is not all that happy about what you propose and we therefore need somewhat more time to talk it over and think it through from our side.

Recently I also had the pleasure of getting together with my friend, Leighton Taylor, in regard to our Kahala turtles and the pond in which we keep them. Dr. Taylor conveyed to us concerns from the Humane Society about our turtle pond.

So you see, we have two turtle "projects" coming at us at the same time.

As soon as we have our priorities sorted out, either Miss Ahearn or I will be in contact with you again.



KAHALA HILTON, HONOLULU

Mr. George H. Balazs
Page 2
January 6, 1978

In the meantime I send you my every best wish
for a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Hans Weishaupt
General Manager

HW:mpc

cc: Miss Kay Ahearn
Public Relations Manager

Kahala Hilton

April 9, 1980

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

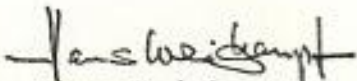
Dear Dr. Balazs:

I have given your request of February 13, 1980 in regard to measuring and tagging our green sea turtles to our people who are directly involved with keeping them.

Our curator of the mammals and fishes on display on our hotel premises feels that they are not ready to participate in your project. I naturally abide by his expert judgement and advice.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,


Hans Weishaupt
General Manager

HW:mpc





University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

April 23, 1980

Mr. Hans Weishaupt
General Manager
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Weishaupt:

I was, of course, disappointed to read your letter of April 9, 1980 denying my request to measure the Kahala Hilton's five Green Turtles once or twice a year to record growth rates in captivity. As I previously described, both Sea Life Park and the Waikiki Aquarium have willingly cooperated with the University of Hawaii in such a program since 1973. I must confess that I was especially surprised by your letter, in that during my telephone conversation on March 14th with your Public Relations Manager, Ms. Kay Ahearn, I sensed a genuine interest in this research as well as some mild enthusiasm.

Most institutions and businesses now recognize that the holding of endangered wildlife in captivity for extended periods carries with it some responsibility for the enhancement of the species, either through conservation education, captive breeding, or management-oriented research. The Green Turtles at the Kahala Hilton have considerable potential for contributing to all three of these areas. I hope that at some point in the future the Hilton chain will take steps to allow at least part of this potential to be realized.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

GHB:md

cc: Dr. Taylor, Waikiki Aquarium
Dr. Shallenberger, Sea Life Park



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cable Address: UNIHAW

4-20-81

Leighton-

The attached letter is for your information.

It would be valuable to have your active support for the transfer of my smaller green turtles to the Kahala, and the tagging and release of their adults (at least 5 of the 8 in residence). I know that Mr. Hepburn is receptive to the idea, but he needs some outside encouragement and urging. Would you please write him a short letter (on your Director's stationary) indicating your support of the idea. This wouldn't have to be too long or involved, just simply stating that you have read my copied letter to him, and that you think the idea is great for enhancing the display, and conservation of wild stocks. Incidentally, the reason I would like to see my 5 turtles go to the Kahala is because they have almost outgrown my holding cages at Coconut Island. Also, the cost and labor of caring for them has just about exceeded my available funds. These turtles range from 40-70 lbs in weight and were all reared from hatchlings. They consequently have a known and valuable historical record. The turtles at the Kahala are all sexually mature adults (now trying to copulate with each other) for which there are no historical records. They were probably all purchased from fishermen over the past 15 years.

Mahalo - Seize



WAIKIKI AQUARIUM

April 27, 1981

Mr. Andrew Hepburn
Kahala Hilton Hotel
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Hepburn:

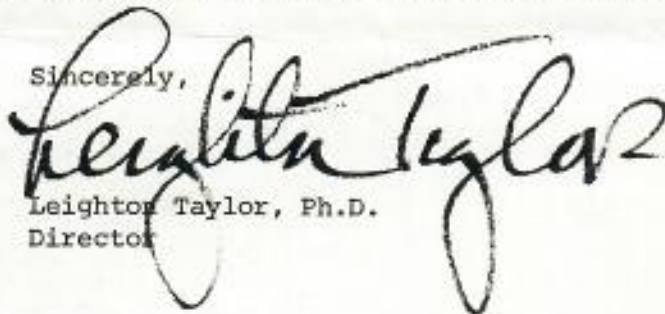
I have received a copy of a letter to you sent by Mr. George Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology. I have a very high regard for Mr. Balazs as a colleague and friend, and he is certainly an internationally recognized authority on the biology of green sea turtles.

I think George's suggestion to release some of your large turtles and substitute smaller individuals for them has much merit, and I would like to add my voice of support to the idea. On Sunday my wife and I enjoyed a fine breakfast at your hotel, and I noted the sluggishness of the very large individual green turtles. I know from experience here at the Aquarium that smaller turtles are much more active and make a far more interesting display. We have released turtles, after tagging, from the Aquarium which have been in captivity for up to twelve years. One of these was seen 600 miles to the northwest on the breeding grounds indicating that even after long periods in captivity the turtles are able to resume a natural life in the wild. Also, I have observed the tagging procedure and can assure you that it is not harmful in any way to the turtles, and the tag itself is barely noticeable.

If George Balazs' suggestion meets with your approval, we would certainly be happy to provide assistance and support by providing the use of our Aquarium truck and personnel at no charge.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to make my feelings known. I'm sure you will find George Balazs very helpful to you and your staff with regard to your turtle collection.

Sincerely,



Leighton Taylor, Ph.D.
Director

LT/rn



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

July 14, 1981

Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
Executive Assistant Manager
Kahala Hilton
5000 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Hepburn:

The purpose of this letter is to provide formal documentation for the Kahala Hilton's records as to the species, individual identification and authorization for four subadult green turtles from the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology to be permanently exchanged for four adult green turtles currently at the Kahala Hilton.

The green turtles at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology were legally obtained in cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to the listing of this species (*Chelonia mydas*) in 1978 under provisions of the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Consequently, they are not subject to the permit requirements of the Act. It is my understanding that the green turtles at the Kahala Hilton were also obtained prior to the species listing under the Act.

The four green turtles at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology to be exchanged are individually identified by small alloy tags with the following inscribed numbers:

2051
2053
2054
2056

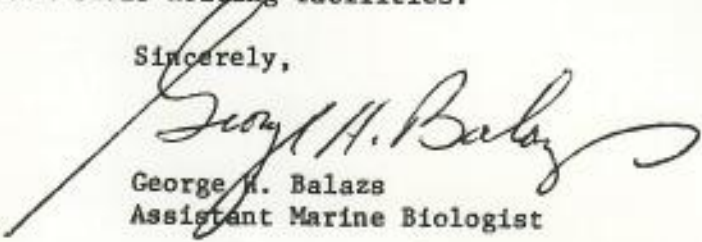
For future legal documentation, it may be valuable to the Kahala Hilton for these tags to remain on the turtles.

Approximately once each year, at a date and time entirely convenient to the Kahala Hilton, permission will be granted to measure the shell length of each turtle for use in compiling growth data on green turtles of the Hawaiian


Mr. Andrew N. Hepburn
July 14, 1981
Page 2

population. This procedure will take approximately 30 minutes and will not require removing the turtles from their holding facilities.

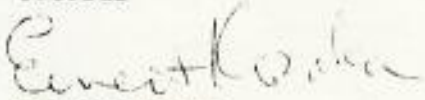
Sincerely,


George A. Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist

Countersigned by


Philip Helfrich
Director, HIMB

Acknowledgement of copy
received for U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service
records


Ernest Kosaka
Project Leader
Office of Environmental Services

WEST HAWAII
today
 THE BIG ISLAND'S ONLY MORNING DAILY



CAPTIVE PROPAGATION ...of turtles such as this one, and birds and snails, has helped several species make gains in the wild.

Endangered need 'foster parenting'

Editor's Note: This story wraps up a series of stories by staff writer Dan Breeden on Hawaii's endangered species.

By **DAN BREEDEN**
 West Hawaii Today

While native species can quickly be driven to extinction by disease or outside influences, the road to recovery is relatively difficult and some species will never find the route.

Since the first step is recognition that the species is in danger, an effort is being made by state officials to get more Hawaiian species listed federally as endangered. This will also automatically put them on the state's endangered list and will qualify them for federal- and state-funded recovery projects.

Michael Buck, state Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife administrator, said 150 Hawaiian plants have been proposed as endangered. But it may take awhile before they join the list.

"Historically, in Hawaii it's taken a long time," Buck said. Increasing pressure from environmentalists may speed up the process. "I think we're going to see how fast it can work."

"Right now people are focusing on getting rare plants listed," said Nature Conser-

vancy Director of Protection Audrey Newman.

She said there is also an effort to set aside habitat areas which will benefit creatures that otherwise might never be protected or even identified.

For instance, none of Hawaii's insects are listed federally as endangered but many are becoming scarce. By creating a preserve, everything in the habitat might be protected.

ENDANGERED SPECIES



"We know that by protecting the whole ecosystem we're protecting invertebrates," said Newman.

A present model is 3,900 acres in Oahu's Waianae Mountains set aside last month as a preserve. The project is under the management of the Nature Conservancy. Newman said the preserve "contains some of the last remnants of an especially diverse native ecosystem that once covered the Waianae Mountains and most of the Leeward plains."

The preserve contains at

See **PRESERVATION**
 Page 6A

...preservation

From Page 1A

least 38 plants considered rare, but not necessarily endangered, according to Nature Conservancy officials. Of these, one is a native gardenia, another a rare mint, and two are members of the lobelia family which are candidates for classification as endangered.

The area is also home to the Hawaiian owl, the elepaio and three honeycreepers. Two species of endangered land snails and numerous tree snails are also found there.

But as important as the preserve is to protecting endangered species, its greatest value may be in keeping other plants and animals from ever being threatened with extinction.

Captive propagation is another method that has met with varied success in increasing numbers of an endangered species. This can be as complicated as capturing and breeding alala or as simple as encouraging people to use scarce plants when landscaping.

"The homeowners and landscapers can do a lot to help these species," said agriculture consultant Fielding Schultz.

One of the things that can be done is for people to propagate and plant endangered foliage around their homes, according to Schultz. But Norm Bezona, University of Hawaii agricultural extension agent, advises against amateurs taking their own cuttings from the wild because they may damage or kill the original plant.

"It sure is illegal if you have to go out and dig it up," Bezona said.

But captive propagation is best done before the remaining number of individuals in a species is too low, as has happened with the alala.

With less than 20 birds left in the wild, according to state officials, scientists are facing difficult decisions about capturing birds for a captive breeding project. Although the captive breeding project is in need of new birds and is very inbred,

removing birds from the wild risks further damage to the species' already tenuous existence.

This had led many people to call for the wild alala to be left alone. But a case history of captive breeding of the California Condor, a species that recently contained only a few individuals, has proved that captive breeding can work.

One local project that should soon come to fruition is a green sea turtle fostering program at the Mauna Lani Bay Hotel. Under the watchful eye of the Sea Life Park on Oahu, the hotel has been home to seven juvenile green sea turtles since last summer.

The turtles were 1-year-olds when they arrived at the resort and four are now ready for release. On July 4 they are to be set free in Makaiwa Bay fronting the resort and it is hoped they will remain in the turtle habitat in the south part of the bay.

Three of the seven turtles are to remain at the resort until they get larger, then they'll also be released, according to Mauna Lani officials. The program is reportedly progressing so well that the resort is slated to receive five more hatchlings later this year.

An added benefit of the turtle fostering program, and ones like it on other islands, is the public education that occurs when visitors are able to view the endangered turtles swimming in the resort's self-contained pools.

Though a Mauna Lani spokesman said "we're just foster caring" the turtles, the same can probably be said for all efforts to save endangered species.

The survival or extinction of many of Hawaii's plant and animal species will ultimately depend on man's ability to act as foster parents and provide an environment where they can continue to exist unmolested. With the proper encouragement, endangered species may begin to recover and the rest of Hawaii's native flora and fauna will never be threatened.

JUNE 19, 1990

WEST HAWAII
today

THE BIG ISLAND'S ONLY MORNING DAILY

Vol. XXXI No. 146 52 pages

Real value of the endangered is undetermined

By DAN BREEDEN

West Hawaii Today

Though scientists have made tremendous gains in the last century towards understanding the environment, this knowledge is still too limited to be able to predict what will result as plant and animal species disappear from the planet.

"How much can you take the lifeforms down?" asks Norm Bezona, University of Hawaii agricultural extension agent. "Everything has an impact, but we're just babes in the woods."

"I guess you have to believe that each species has some value," Bezona said.

Some species may hold the keys to resolving some of the world's ills.

"They can have a medical or medicinal use, especially plants," said Jon G. Giffin, wildlife biologist with the state Division of Forestry and Wildlife.

See **ENDANGERED**
Page 4A



GREEN SEA TURTLES ... are among those on Hawaii's endangered species list. This dead sea turtle could have met its fate at the hands of a human, or from diseases which now affect the turtles.

Disease, habitat loss decimated isle flora, fauna

By DAN BREEDEN

West Hawaii Today

It has been estimated that between a third to half of all bird species once native to Hawaii are now extinct. A typical story in Hawaiian species' struggle to survive in a rapidly changing environment is the Hawaiian rail and Laysan rail, the state's only two species of true flightless birds. Waterbirds, the rails were once found throughout the islands.

The Laysan rail was incapable of flight, having so few feathers that it looked wingless. It reportedly had less primary feathers than any other bird in the world.

The rail was abundant on its

namesake, Laysan, a large raised atoll located about 750 miles northwest of Kauai. Unfortunately, plant and animal species introduced to the island quickly decimated the rail, as well as other wildlife and plant species.

Of the approximately 25 native plant species, only four were found in 1923. During a Bishop Museum expedition made to the island in 1923, the last three Laysan honeycreepers were seen on one day. The next day a sandstorm scoured the island, probably killing the honeycreepers as members of their species have never been seen again.

Prior to its extinction, attempts were made to introduce the Laysan rail to

ENDANGERED SPECIES



These stories are part of a continuing series by staff writer Dan Breedon on Hawaii's endangered species.

Lisianski and Midway islands. But rabbits destroyed the rail's habitat on Lisianski and rats accidentally introduced to Midway during World War II sounded the death knell for the

birds, which were last seen on Midway in 1944.

Although many types of birds have only recently become extinct, they often pass into oblivion with little or no written record ever being made of their existence. One such bird is the ula ai hawane. Ornithologists never had a chance to study this honeycreeper so all that can be learned about it is taken from its Hawaiian name, "eater of palm fruits." For some extinct species, even the Hawaiian names have been lost.

Most of the honeycreepers that are now extinct have been described as being highly specialized or as ones occupying small areas on a single island. The primary cause of their

disappearance is the destruction of these forest areas. But it isn't the only cause.

While some diseases brought to the islands by Europeans wrought havoc among Hawaiians, other imported maladies were killing off thousands of birds and animals. Even those birds living deep within the jungle have not been safe as many have died from bird malaria carried by mosquitoes, an insect which was accidentally introduced to the islands.

"They died by the hundreds of thousands," said Jon G. Giffin, wildlife biologist with the state Department of Land

See **EXTINCT**
Page 4A



HAWAIIAN TREE SNAILS ... such as this one are protected by state and federal law. They have made tremendous adaptations during the last few centuries. Their value has yet to be determined as studies continue.

...endangered

From Page 1A

Plants and animals often contain components that can be used in drug manufacturing. At other times, the natural immunity to certain diseases that some animals have may provide clues to discovering a cure for the malady.

Without proper research, the human race will never know what it's missing. What may be lost is a massive renewable food source.

Though there are more than 30,000 edible plants, "we eat only about 30 species," said Fielding Schultz, an officer with the Professional Gardener's Association. "We've only studied about 100. There's very few people that are studying uses of plants."

Many people feel that "indirectly it's going to affect man. It's like losing pieces of a puzzle," Giffin said.

Also, Hawaiian species are scientifically unique since they were relatively isolated during their development and regardless of the layman's view, they are "very spectacular from the evolutionary perspective," Giffin said. An example is the native honeycreepers, several bird species which all developed from a single ancestor.

The honeycreepers eventually developed highly specialized beaks that facilitated feeding on certain plants and insects. Charles Darwin's study of a similar occurrence among finches on the Galapagos Islands is what led to his theory of evolution.

"If Darwin had come to Hawaii first, he never would have come to the Galapagos," Giffin said.

A similar case is the Hawaiian tree snails, according to Michael Hadfield, professor of zoology at the University of Hawaii.

"These snails have done far more dramatic things than finches have," said Hadfield, referring to adaptations that have taken place among the species. "What is really impressive is the time scale is very short." Short means about a million years, he said.

Hadfield is now preparing to research the molecular and genetic makeup of different snail species. This could point to presently unseen relationships between the snails and could help explain the evolutionary process. He said "it's a unique chance to look very, very carefully" at how certain creatures have evolved.

How great a contribution is now being made by snails grazing on molds and growths on trees is unknown, according to Hadfield. But it should not be discounted as insignificant.

"We don't even understand the depth of that role," he said. "There could be some very complex relationships."

"Part of the benefit just comes to this whole biodiversity question," Hadfield said. "We're losing a whole gene pool before we even know what we might do with it."

But besides the scientific factors, Hawaii may be losing an important piece of its culture, a link to its past.

"To me that may be the most important," Hadfield said.

There are ancient Hawaiian chants about tree snails, some attributing them with the ability to sing. Other stories tell how land snails would whistle at night and an old name for tree snails is pupu kaniō, meaning whistling shell.

"These are the singing snails," he said. "These things are in the Hawaiian legends."

...extinct species

From Page 1A

and Natural Resources.

Non-Europeans were also responsible for bringing species to extinction. As the Hawaiians cleared the lowlands, many plants and animals endemic to those areas lost their habitat and were forced to move on. Not all were successful in their forced relocation.

"Species that were associated with the lowlands were extinct before Europeans even got here," Giffin said.

Other bird species valued for their colorful plumage may have been inadvertently eliminated by early Hawaiians seeking feathers for ceremonial clothing, according to historians.

It's believed that the demand for the bright yellow feathers of four species of oo may have helped to extinguish the birds. The sleek black feathers of the mamo, an extinct honey-creeper, may also have been that bird's downfall.

But the existence of the iwi, a honeycreeper whose bright-red feathers were used in Hawaiian feather cloaks, may help support the belief that only a few feathers were removed from each bird, which was then released unharmed. The iwi still survive in the islands' tropical forests.

Some historians believe natural reproduction would have kept the oo and mamo species alive as long as their habitat remained unmolested, so the extinctions may have been from a variety of compounding factors.

Invertebrates have also been hard pressed to keep their niche in the island's rapidly changing environment. And Hawaii's most famous invertebrate, and only endangered one, is the Oahu tree snail. Of the roughly 1,000 species of snail that once inhabited Hawaii, more than half are probably extinct, according to

ENDANGERED SPECIES



Professor of Zoology Michael Hadfield, of the University of Hawaii.

The endangered Oahu tree snails, as well as other snail species, have been decimated by collectors, rats and *Euglandina rosea*, or cannibal snail, according to Hadfield, who has done research throughout the islands.

Hadfield said the Big Island's Waimea plain was once home to two species of the *Partulina* snail. "I think that probably they're extinct," he said. The Big Island snail species were never listed as endangered.

Elsewhere the story is the same. On Oahu "things are very grim" for some species and on Molokai "major parts of the habitat for some of the species have been covered by eucalyptus," according to Hadfield.

In an effort to keep the Oahu tree snails alive, Hadfield said that this year he began to propagate them in a laboratory. It's a slow process as snails usually take four to seven years to reach the stage where they are capable of reproduction.

Many plants have also joined the list of "former Hawaiian species."

The entire Hawaiian genus of violets, known as *Isodendron*, are probably now extinct, according to Sherwin Carlquist, author of "Hawaii, A Natural History." Several other species have also not been collected for decades and may be gone, he

said.

But the density of the jungle can sometimes hide the last remnants of a plant or animal species and those thought to be extinct have been rediscovered. The colorful akōhekohe, crested honeycreeper, was long considered extinct until they were found to be living in remote forest areas of north-eastern Maui.

Other species that were near extinction have made miraculous recovery. In 1911, there were only six Laysan teal left in existence. But now that the leeward islands are protected from molestation, the birds number in the hundreds. Carlquist claims this is probably the largest Laysan teal population in more than a century.

The possible recovery of another bird, the Hawaiian hawk, is one of public perception rather than increasing numbers. The hawks can often be seen flying over forested areas above West Hawaii.

Now listed as endangered, the hawk (io) may soon have its classification degraded to "threatened," according to Giffin. This is largely because "study has found that they may never have been very numerous."

The hawks also don't seem to be suffering from predation or disease, according to Ernest Kosaka, field supervisor for the Environmental Services Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"They're not abundant, in great numbers, but they're widely distributed," Kosaka said. Their area of distribution is the Big Island and Oahu.

But many other species will never again fly over Hawaii, or crawl through its jungle, or sprout from its soil.

"Unusual things have been here and they're all gone," Giffin said.

*Spearred in
the Shell*

June 18, 1986

F/SNC2

Mr. Francis Ruddle
Mauna Lani Hotel
P. O. Box 4000
Kawaihae, HI 96743

Dear Francis,

I would like to express our appreciation for your kokua in temporarily maintaining the injured green sea turtle earlier this month. As I mentioned on the phone, the turtle's chances seem to be reasonably good now that the animal has been treated and the wound "patched up." We will continue to keep the animal at our Kewalo Research Facility until it has completely recovered.

We will let you know when we decide to release the turtle, particularly if we are able to do so near Kona.

Again, mahalo nui loa.

Sincerely,

John R. Henderson
Fishery Biologist

bc: Henderson
Balazs
Gilmartin
HL

June 18, 1986

F/SMC2

Ms. Chris Aguiar
Inflight Department
Mid Pacific Airlines
P.O. Box 30843
Honolulu, HI 96820

Dear Chris,

I would like to express our appreciation for the assistance you and other Mid Pacific Airlines personnel provided in helping fly the injured green sea turtle from Kona to Honolulu earlier this month. Because we were able to have the animal treated promptly, no apparent infection occurred, and the chances for the turtle's recovery were greatly enhanced.

We will continue to maintain the turtle at our Kewalo Research Facility until it has recovered sufficiently to forage in the wild. At that time we will tag and release it, possibly back at Kona in the area where it was found.

Again, mahalo for your kokua.

Sincerely,

John R. Henderson
Fishery Biologist

bc: Henderson
Balazs ✓
Gilmartin
HL

June 23, 1986

F/SNC2

Ms. Becky Hubacher
Pacific Gamefish
Research Foundation
P. O. Box 3189
Kailua-Kona, HI 96745

Dear Becky,

I would like to again express our appreciation for the assistance of your Foundation in transporting the injured green sea turtle from the Mauna Lani Hotel to the Kona airport. Because we were able to have the animal treated promptly, no apparent infection occurred, and the chances for the turtle's eventual survival were greatly enhanced.

I have enclosed a copy of the press release issued by our Laboratory, which you can use as you wish.

We will let you know when we decide to release the turtle, particularly if we are able to do so near Kona.

Sincerely,

John R. Henderson

Enclosure

cc: Henderson
HL

bc: Balazs

Sea Life Park hatches 10 wee turtles



By Monte Coste, Sea Life Park

This one-ounce green sea turtle was one of 10 that hatched Wednesday night at Sea Life Park. This is the fifth consecutive year the park has successfully hatched marine turtles in captivity.

Star-Bulletin staff

TURTLE power.

Last Wednesday night, the green sea turtle population at Sea Life Park took a big step upward.

Ten of the critters, on the list of federally protected animals, hatched at the park's Turtle Lagoon — the first clutch of the year.

The hatchlings — unlike their mythical cousins, the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles — are rather small and helpless, and make perfect snacks for ocean-going predators.

So in an effort to give the youngsters a better chance at surviving in the wild, the turtles will become part of the park's "head start" program.

Some will be sent to institutions such as the Cleveland Zoo and the Fort Lauderdale Aquarium to be raised for two or three years. After they grow a bit, they will be released into the ocean.

The hatchlings weigh about an ounce now but may tip the scales at 400 pounds once fully mature.

Since 1976, the captive breeding program at Sea Life Park has released more than 1,300 green sea turtles.

A-4 □ Friday, July 13, 1990 ●

HAWAII

Friday, July 13, 1990 ■ Star-Bulletin ●



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

November 19, 1986

F/SWC2:GHB

Dr. Leonard Young
Queen Liliuokalani Trust
P. O. Box 2819
Kailua-Kona, HI 96745

Dear Dr. Young:

I am writing about our correspondence and telephone discussion earlier this year concerning your interest in maintaining a green sea turtle for educational display (for school children) and fish-pond algal research.

The written report which we received from Dr. Brock (an authority on mixohaline ponds) was most encouraging with regard to your pond being secure and likely having environmental conditions suited for a green turtle. Our program leader, Bill Gilmartin, agrees with this assessment. Consequently, when an appropriate turtle becomes available that we have the need to maintain for an extended period, your facility will be given top priority. A loan agreement will be formulated similar to the one we now have for three graft-marked and tagged turtles at the Mauna Lani Hotel.

I will be in touch with you again when we have a turtle in need of captive maintenance.

Sincerely

George H. Balazs
Zoologist

cc: Paul Kawamoto
Richard Brock
Gene Nitta





University of Hawaii at Manoa

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

August 14, 1986

George Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service F/SWC2
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2396

Dear George:

As you suggested in our recent telephone conversation, I visited with Dr. Leonard Young at the Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center last week while in Kona. The pond that Dr. Young has identified as a potential site for the placement of a green turtle appears in my estimation to be ideal from a number of standpoints as outlined below:

Location: The pond is situated on private lands about 80 m mauka of the beach behind a camping area that is cared for by Trust personnel. The pond is separated from the campground by a rock wall (~5 feet high) and a locked gate, thus I believe any turtle placed in this system would be reasonably safe.

Size: The pond is reasonably large being about 25-30 m in diameter and roughly circular in shape. Maximum depth is about 1.75 m.

Food Resources: The major alga I saw in the pond is the filamentous green, *Cladophora* sp. which forms mats over much of the pond's surface. Also present is the aquatic plant, *Ruppia maritima*. Both of these species are common components of Hawaiian mixohaline fishponds and could potentially serve as food resources (?) for a turtle placed in the system.

Salinity: Dr. Young measured salinities in the pond on 11 August 1986 and found a range from 18 ‰ at high tide to 13 ‰ at mid-slack tide. Salinity measurements made at the same time on the nearby seashore showed a range from 36 ‰ to 32 ‰.

With these points in mind, I think that the "Queen Liliuokalani pond" may serve as an excellent situation to test the viability of green turtles in mixohaline ponds. There are a few things that you may wish to consider in undertaking this experiment. These are:

George Balazs
August 14, 1986
Page 2

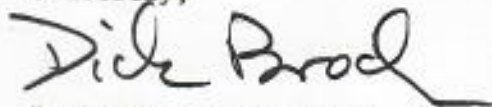
1. To have a valid experiment and record on growth, perhaps occasional weighing of the turtle should be made--the schedule might be most appropriately determined by you. This will allow one to keep tabs on the "health" of the turtle through time.

2. Presumably the turtle will feed on the macrophytes growing in the pond; it is my understanding that a reason for putting turtles in ponds in the old days was for the control of aquatic vegetation. It therefore might be a good idea to have a program to quantitatively determine benthic algal standing crop and at the same time curtail all algae clearing activities by Trust personnel. This part of the "study" could be simply removing all macroalgae in two 1 m² quadrats, sorting to species, oven drying until attaining constant weight and weighing each species. This could be done monthly and would provide a measure of benthic standing crop; it should serve as an unbiased estimate as to the effectiveness of the turtle of clearing the system of algae and give one an idea of the unit of pond surface needed to support a turtle of a given size. These data would thus allow one to make a judgement as to the number of turtles one might want to ultimately place in the pond.

I hope that these ideas are of use to you. I will be most willing to help you in this endeavor; as you know I am on the Kona coast monthly and could occasionally look in. As for the acquisition of the algal biomass data, I think that the Trust staff could handle that.

Mahalo for the opportunity to express my views.

Sincerely,



RICHARD E. BROCK, Ph.D.
Fishery Biologist

REB:ec

cc: Dr. Leonard Young



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

July 31, 1986

F/SWC2:GHB

Dr. Leonard Young
Queen Liliuokalani Trust
P. O. Box 2819
Kailua-Kona, HI 96745

Dear Dr. Young:

I appreciated the opportunity to talk to you yesterday concerning your interest in having a green turtle placed in one of your experimental fishponds. While it seems unlikely to me that a turtle (or turtles) will be able to effectively control the problem of excess exotic algae, it nevertheless may be worth the attempt under the carefully controlled circumstances you described. In addition, the educational value to school children touring the facility and seeing the turtle could be beneficial to our recovery efforts for this threatened species.

As we discussed, I have asked Dr. Richard Brock at the University of Hawaii in Manoa to telephone you and arrange a convenient time to visit your facility. Dr. Brock is knowledgeable about sea turtles and Hawaiian fishponds. I would therefore like to have his professional opinion as to the environmental suitability of your particular pond for keeping a turtle. I understand that Dick may be visiting the Kona coast as early as next week.

I have enclosed an assortment of literature about Hawaiian sea turtles which you may find interesting. I will be in contact with you again in the near future. Best regards.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Zoologist

Enclosure

cc: Dick Brock, UH Sea Grant
Paul Kawamoto



COPY FOR YOUR
INFORMATION

For our phone confer.
7-10-86

Sixberry

Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center - Kona Unit
AQUACULTURE FACILITY
POB 2819
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96745
26 June 1986

State of Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Aquatic Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 330
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RS

Permit No.	86-23
Permit Type	Scientific Collecting
Permit Area	State of Hawaii
Permit Holder	[Name]
Permit Validity	1/1/86 - 12/31/86
Permit Fee	\$100.00
Permit Status	Active
Permit Conditions	See Attachment
Permit Renewal	12/31/86
Permit Remarks	

Dear Sir/Madame:

I wish to transmit my annual report for Scientific Collecting Permit No. SCP 86-23 on behalf of the Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center - Kona Unit.

I renewed the permit and received it in late January 1986. During the last five months, I have been in the process of organizing the laboratory and facility for research and development with the available organisms found on the land. Not much time was devoted to collecting from wild stocks because I am not setup to receive new organisms. Nevertheless, I did collect 25 mullet juveniles about two inches in body length. These did not survive for more than one week in our holding tanks. All dead individuals were wrapped in newspaper and disposed of. None of the other listed organisms were collected. No data was collected or papers published.

I would like to renew my permit for 1986/1987 and to include new organisms in addition the current list of organisms (by their common names).

200² N

- aholehole
- manini
- yellow tang
- surgeon fish
- sea turtle

The one individual organism probably under strict restriction is the sea turtle. I wish to keep one sea turtle in captivity within a pond located next to Papawai Beach on the Trust property for controlling the macroalgae growth in the pond. This pond's

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1986
Div. of Aquatic Resources

Phoned 7-10
1:30 PM

level and volume fluctuates with that of tidal changes. Found within are prawns and many fish species found off this coast. The setting is a natural one. The pond is kept under lock and key and has restricted public access.

Please send forms which I may need to fill for renewal of a Scientific Collecting Permit. I may be reached at (808) 329-7336 for any further assistance and information.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. G. L. Young', written in a cursive style.

Leonard G. L. Young, Ph. D.
Aquatic Biologist, QLCC-AF

Seven juvenile green turtles transferred from Sea Life Park to the Mauna Lani Hotel. (Compiled by Steve Kaiser and George H. Balazs.)

Tag No.	Carapace length (cm)		Notes
	Straight	Curved	
<u>October 22, 1989</u>			
9912, 9921 (new)	33.4	35.5	Shipped 10/26/89
9913, 9917 (new)	25.3	27.0	Shipped 10/26/89
9914, 9918 (new)	28.1	30.5	Shipped 10/26/89
- 9915, 9916 ^a	24.0	25.5	Shipped 12/20/89 <i>Maunaloa Release 7-4-90 S-32.8</i>
- 9919, 9920 ^a	20.9	22.0	Shipped 12/20/89 <i>" " S-31.4</i>
<u>December 1, 1989</u>			
- Y-43, 44 (new)	25.4	27.0	Shipped 12/20/89 <i>7-4-90 Maunaloa Release S-32.6</i> Newly returned from loan to Waikiki Aquarium
- Y-45, 46 (new)	27.0	28.0	Shipped 12/20/89 <i>" " S-31.9</i> Newly returned from loan to Waikiki Aquarium

a 8/2/90 9pm seen light off Pinetrees by Lisa Dive Mahai, Box 2955 H'K 96745

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2052-2496 (853 Offspring)
M.S.

by

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace		Curved carapace		Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval months	Rate cm/month length
	length	width	length	width						
1-20-84	72.5								2.5	0.93
12-30-88 & Death	78.4	60.1	78.4*	12.2	64.5	11.0	22.4	162 lbs	2.5	0.93
12-30-88 (2052, 2049)										

MEASURED while in pool following release of 2 Kahala males. (5 HINSB, 1 Kahala for remaining in pool.)

NOTE: SAME RFF = 78.4*

FOUND DEAD IN KAHACA POND by caretaker Stephanie, took over from John Fairfax 5/85.

NECROPSY = UNDEVELOPED EGGS; COAGULATED BLOOD; MASSIVE INTERNAL FAT.

SPORTY TAIL - PRESUMABLY ♀

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2051-2495 (853 Offspring)
W-5

by

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace length	Straight carapace width	Curved carapace length	Curved carapace width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval months	Rate cm/month straight length
9-74										
11-13-74	8.6	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	.07	2	
4-13-75	13.0	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	.39	5	0.88
6-18-75*	16.2	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	.65	2	1.60
9-21-75	21.6	18.1	22.5	21.0	18.2	4.2	-	1.8	3	1.80
3-14-76	27.3	22.9	28.9	26.7	-	-	-	4.1	5.7	1.00
10-23-76	32.7	28.6	34.3	34.3	-	-	-	7.3	7.3	0.74
10-17-77	37.8	30.8	38.7	36.2	30.8	6.4	8.9	7.7	11.8	0.43
5-4-78	40.6	33.3	42.2	39.4	33.0	7.0	9.8	10.4	6.6	0.43
11-15-78	44.4	36.2	46.0	42.9	35.6	7.6	9.2	11.4	6.4	0.59
4-2-79	45.7	37.1	47.3	44.7	37.1	7.6	11.2	13.6	4.6	0.28
10-5-79	48.8	39.8	51.0	48.0	39.8	7.8	11.0	-	6	0.51

HIMB
↓

KAHALOA 2
Josi listed in Exchange
letter of 7-14-81

GREEN TURTLE 2051-2495 (853 Offspring)---continued

Date	Straight carapace length	Straight carapace width	Curved carapace length	Curved carapace width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval months	Rate cm/month straight length
4-28-80	50.2	41.0	52.0	48.7	40.9	7.8	12.0	-	6.8	0.21
9-11-80	51.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	0.18
1-14-81**	51.4	42.3	-	-	42.0	8.5	-	-	4	0.10 SLP
5-18-81	-	-	58.0	54.0	-	-	-	-	(4.1)	-

HMB ↓

*Black pigment in plastron nearly all faded

**Transferred to pond at Sea Life Park

6-29-81 56.1 - - -
 8-17-81^{***} 58.3 47.1 - - -
 12-12-81 61.5 49.1 65.5 59.5
 1-20-84 78.3(?)_{2051-2495?}

↑ Transferred back to date?
 SLP

3-16-89 81.9 63.5
 N=81.6

Measured in circular tank at SLP during "point-mark" tests.
 "2051" Dremel engraving applied - 4th lat right & 2nd lat left and right.

*** Transferred to pool at Kohala Hilton Hotel

KAHACA 2

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2051-2495 (853 Offspring)

w-5

by

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace length	Straight carapace width	Curved carapace length	Curved carapace width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval months	Rate cm/month straight length
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KAHALOA 3
 2053 listed
 in formal exchange
 letter of 7-14-81

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2053-2498 (Little Gin Is.)

by
 George H. Balazs
 Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace		Curved carapace		Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval months	Rate c/m month length
	length	width	length	width						
10-18-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.026	-	-
11-13-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.048	-	-
12-11-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.086	-	-
1-16-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.154	-	-
2-12-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.251	-	-
3-12-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.395	-	-
4-16-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.586	-	-
5-17-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.649	-	-
6-12-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.825	-	-
7-17-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.26	-	-
12-10-74	29.8	24.4	31.8	27.6	-	-	-	3.83	-	-
3-2-75	33.0	27.3	34.9	30.5	-	-	-	5.43	2.7	1.19
6-18-75	39.4	34.9	-	-	-	-	-	6.28	3.5	1.83

HIMB
 ↓

GREEN TURTLE 2053-2498 (Little Gin Is.)--continued

Date	Straight carapace length	Straight carapace width	Curved carapace length	Curved carapace width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval months	Rate c/m month length
8-24-75	-	-	41.9	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9-21-75	40.0	32.4	42.9	37.8	-	-	-	10.10	3	0.20
3-14-76	42.5	33.7	45.7	40.6	-	-	-	12.05	5.7	0.44
10-23-76	46.7	38.1	49.5	44.1	-	-	-	16.80	7.3	0.58
10-17-77	50.8	41.0	53.3	47.9	41.0	7.9	12.1	20.90	12	0.34
5-4-78	52.4	42.5	54.9	49.5	42.5	8.3	13.3	24.10	6.6	0.24
11-15-78	54.6	43.8	57.5	51.4	44.1	8.6	10.8	25.45	6.4	0.34
4-2-79	56.5	45.4	59.4	53.3	45.7	-	14.6	30.00	4.6	0.41
10-5-79	58.5	46.8	61.2	55.0	47.5	8.9	15.0	-	6	0.33
4-28-80	60.0	47.9	62.9	56.6	49.1	9.0	14.5	-	6.8	0.22
9-11-80	60.9	-	-	-	49.0	-	-	-	4.4	0.20
4-15-81	62.8	51.1	66.5	59.4	51.8	9.5	17.5	32.27	7.1	0.27
8-17-81	63.4	57.1	-	-	52.2	-	19.5	-	4	0.15
12-12-81	65.7	53.1	70.0	61.5	-	-	-	-	3.8	0.61 (SIP temporary)
1-20-84	77.8	-	-	-	-	-	MALE	-	2.5	0.48 (Kahala)
5-21-91	81.2	65.2	84.5	76.0	-	-	-	-	-	MALE

HMB
↓

KAHALA
MALE

Ⓢ Transferred to pool at Kahala Hilton Hotel; 2053 removed

KAHALUA 3

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2053-2498 (Little Gin Is.)

by

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace		Curved carapace		Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval months	Rate c/m month length
	length	width	length	width						

KAHACA 4
2054 listed in formal
exchange letter 7-14-81

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2054-2099 (Orange Carapace)

by

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace		Curved carapace		Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval Months	Rate cm/ month length
	length	width	length	width						
8-9-72	5.1	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	.028	-	-
8-16-72	5.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	.035	-	-
9-6-72	7.2	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	.043	-	-
9-13-72	7.7	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	.052	2	1.30
10-11-72	8.8	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	.11	-	-
11-8-72	9.6	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	.15	2	0.95
12-6-72	10.2	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	.22	-	-
1-3-73	12.0	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	.28	2	1.20
4-3-73	15.4	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	.60	3	1.13
5-3-73	17.7	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	.85	-	-
6-5-73	20.0	15.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	2	2.30
8-30-73	26.7	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.8	3.7
12-21-73	33.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	3.8	1.66
4-18-74	38.7	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	4	1.43

HIMB
↓

GREEN TURTLE 2054-2099 (Orange Carapace)--continued

Date	Straight carapace length	Straight carapace width	Curved carapace length	Curved carapace width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval Months	Rate cm/ month length
7-24-74	40.6	32.7	43.2	37.5	-	-	-	8.7	3.2	0.59
3-2-75	43.2	34.6	45.1	39.4	-	-	-	10.2	7.7	0.34
9-21-75	43.8	34.9	46.0	41.0	-	-	-	11.7	6.6	0.09
3-14-76	44.5	35.6	47.3	41.3	-	-	-	12.4	5.2	0.14
10-23-76	46.4	36.2	48.9	43.2	-	-	-	13.9	7.3	0.10
10-17-77	47.0	37.1	48.9	43.2	37.5	7.3	11.4	14.1	12	0.05
5-4-78	47.3	37.5	49.2	44.1	38.1	7.9	10.8	15.0	6.4	0.05
11-15-78	48.3	38.4	50.8	45.1	39.4	7.9	11.1	15.5	6.4	0.16
4-2-79	48.9	38.1	51.4	45.7	-	-	-	16.4	4.4	0.23
10-5-79	50.0	39.2	52.8	47.0	40.8	-	11.5	-	6	0.18
4-28-80	49.9	39.4	53.0	47.0	41.1	7.9	11.0	-	6.8	0
1-14-81*	51.1	41.0	-	-	42.3	7.6	-	-	8.5	0.14
5-18-81	-	-	58.0	51.0	-	-	-	-	(4.1)	-
6-29-81	55.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	0.82
8-17-81**	-	46.4	-	-	48.2	-	14.5	-	(1.6)	-
12-12-81	61.8	47.5	65.7	57.2	-	-	-	-	5.4	1.15
1-20-84	79.0	-	-	-	-	-	Female	-	25	0.69

HMB ↓

KANAKA
(SLP Temporary)
(light shell for I.D. Anaha)

Transferred back to SLP eggs found in Kaha's Pool 1984

* transferred to pool at Kahala Hilton Hotel; 2054 removed.
* transferred to pond at Sea Life Park

11/11/74

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2054-2099 (Orange Carapace)

by

George H. Balazs

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace length	width	Curved carapace length	width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval Months	Rate cm/ month length
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KAHACA 5
 2056 listed in
 formal exchange letter
 of 7-14-81

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2056-2378-2500

by

George H. Balazs
 Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace		Curved carapace		Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval Months	Rate cm/month length
	length	width	length	width						
9-1-72	5.2	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	.033	-	-
9-15-72	5.7	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	.037	-	-
10-13-72	7.6	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	.078	-	-
11-10-72	9.5	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	.147	2.3	0.83
12-8-72	10.8	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	.216	-	-
1-5-73	11.8	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	.276	2	1.15
4-3-73	14.6	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	.483	3	0.93
5-3-73	15.2	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	.585	-	-
6-5-73	16.8	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	.733	2	1.10
8-30-73	21.5	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	2.8	1.68
12-21-73	27.3	23.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.42	3.7	1.57
4-18-74	34.6	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	4	1.83
7-19-74	36.8	31.4	38.1	35.6	-	-	-	6.78	3	0.73
3-2-75	42.2	36.8	43.8	41.3	-	-	-	9.83	7.4	0.73

HIMB
 ↓

GREEN TURTLE 2056-2378-2500 (continued)

Date	Straight carapace length	Straight carapace width	Curved carapace length	Curved carapace width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval Months	Rate cm/month length
6-18-75	45.1	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	11.43	3.5	0.83
9-21-75	46.4	39.1	48.9	45.7	-	-	-	13.45	3	0.43
3-14-76	49.5	41.3	52.4	48.9	-	-	-	17.39	5.8	0.53
10-31-76	53.3	45.4	55.9	52.7	-	-	-	22.72	7.6	0.50
10-17-77	54.0	47.0	56.5	53.7	42.2	7.9	11.4	20.00	11.5	0.06
5-4-78	55.2	46.7	57.5	54.6	42.9	7.9	12.7	23.18	6.6	0.18
11-15-78	56.8	47.9	58.7	56.5	43.8	8.3	13.3	23.64	6.4	0.25
4-2-79	57.5	48.6	59.7	57.5	44.8	8.6	14.0	27.27	4.4	0.16
10-5-79	60.4	51.1	63.5	60.2	47.5	8.9	13.3	-	6	0.48
4-28-80	60.5	51.0	63.1	60.1	47.1	8.8	-	-	6.8	0.01
4-15-81	61.2	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	0.06
6-29-81*	61.8	53.2	65.5	62.7	-	-	-	-	2.5	0.24
8-17-81**	62.9	54.5	-	-	50.4	-	13.5	-	1.6	0.69
12-12-81	65.7	55.8	69.2	66.0	-	-	-	-	3.8	0.74
1-20-84	78.3(?)	68.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-21-91	83.6	68.2	88.0	83.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

HIMB
↓

SCP
ANANCA
SCUTE SLP
POLICE TEMP
KANACA
Male

* Transferred to Sea Life Park

** Transferred to pool at Kahala Hilton Hotel; 2500 removed.

KAHACA 5

BODY MEASUREMENTS AND GROWTH RATES OF HAWAIIAN GREEN TURTLE 2056-2378-2500

88/95/5
88/95/5

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology

Date	Straight carapace length	Straight carapace width	Curved carapace length	Curved carapace width	Plastron	Head	Tail	Weight	Interval Months	Rate cm/month length
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Handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including the number '18/18/2'.

VISITS TO KANAKA = 4 HIMB 8/17/81 TO KANAKA POOL
 DUE MORE 12-18-81 HIMB TO KANAKA POOL (2052)
 1/20/84 MEASURED TURTLES IN POOL
 4/29/87 3 males 1 female
 (1 is original one-eye kabala)

3/28/88 " " (prolapsed cloaca seen)

12/30/88 " " FOUND 2052 ♀
 Dead

2/11/91 3 males
 but only 2 seen 2498; & 2378, 2056 Both males - lots of fat

5/21/91 Measured and added tags to all three males, (+ 2 SCP (5-6 year old) juveniles
 one already tagged, the other no tags)

SEA TURTLE TAGGING FORM

CAPTURE DATE, LOCATION AND METHOD:

Kahala Hilton 5/21/91
 PERSON RECORDING DATA: Chris

OLD TAGS: RFL 2498
 NEW TAGS: RFL
 TUMOR SCORE: 0
 LFL "Knob" *2053 ORIGINALLY APPLIED HERE*
 OTHER NEW TAGS: LH 9949
 RH 9950

STRAIGHT CARAPACE-LENGTH: 81.2 WIDTH: 65.2

NOTCH LENGTH: 80.7

CURVED CARAPACE LENGTH: 84.5 WIDTH: 76

HEAD WIDTH:
 SEX: MALE, FEMALE OR UNDETERMINED M

TAIL LENGTH: T C

RIGHT FRONT FLIPPER WIDTH: SAMPLES COLLECTED:

PLASTRON LENGTH:

WEIGHT:

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS:
 FFS 1974 hatchling Black skin & Carapace
 veared at HMB -
 MOVED TO KAHALA 1981 (Photos) (Little GIN Is.)

SEA TURTLE TAGGING FORM

CAPTURE DATE, LOCATION AND METHOD:

Kahala Hilton 5/21/91

PERSON RECORDING DATA: Chris

OLD TAGS:

RFL 2378 (ringed today)

NEW TAGS: ~~###~~

R3-4 9944

TUMOR
SCORE

RFL 2056

LFL

0

OTHER
NEW
TAGS:

LH 9942

RH 9943

STRAIGHT CARAPACE-LENGTH:

83.6

WIDTH:

68.2

NOTCH LENGTH:

83.6

CURVED CARAPACE LENGTH:

88.0

WIDTH:

83.0

HEAD WIDTH:

SEX: MALE, FEMALE OR
UNDETERMINED

M

TAIL LENGTH: T

C

RIGHT FRONT FLIPPER WIDTH:

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

PLASTRON LENGTH:

WEIGHT:

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS:

FFS 1974 hatched.
 Reared at HMB and moved
 to Kahala 1981

Black skin & carapace
 photos

SEA TURTLE TAGGING FORM

CAPTURE DATE, LOCATION AND METHOD:

Kahala Hilton *5/21/91*

PERSON RECORDING DATA:

OLD TAGS:

NEW TAGS:

RFL

9946

LFL

9945

TUMOR SCORE

0

OTHER NEW TAGS:

LH 9947

STRAIGHT CARAPACE-LENGTH:

71.6

WIDTH:

59.1

NOTCH LENGTH:

71.6

CURVED CARAPACE LENGTH:

75.0

WIDTH:

71.5

HEAD WIDTH:

SEX: MALE, FEMALE OR UNDETERMINED

M

TAIL LENGTH: T

C

Long and thick TAIL

RIGHT FRONT FLIPPER WIDTH:

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

PLASTRON LENGTH:

WEIGHT:

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS:

*Left eye Blind.
Black skin
and carapace.*

*Note: ORIGINAL WILD
CAUGHT TURTLE -
possibly obtained when
KANADA first opened in 1964*

PP

SEA TURTLE TAGGING FORM

CAPTURE DATE, LOCATION AND METHOD:

Kahala Hilton 5/21/91 TUESDAY
 PERSON RECORDING DATA: 7 AM

OLD TAGS:

NEW TAGS: RFL

No tags

LFL

TUMOR SCORE

0

OTHER NEW TAGS:

STRAIGHT CARAPACE-LENGTH:

63.9

WIDTH:

50.4

NOTCH LENGTH:

63.6

CURVED CARAPACE LENGTH:

67.5

WIDTH:

58.5

HEAD WIDTH:

--

SEX: MALE, FEMALE OR UNDETERMINED

UN

TAIL LENGTH: T

--

C

--

RIGHT FRONT FLIPPER WIDTH:

--

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

--

PLASTRON LENGTH:

--

--

WEIGHT:

--

--

--

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS:

Sea Life Park (short tail) 5 or 6 yr. old

19

SEA TURTLE TAGGING FORM

CAPTURE DATE, LOCATION AND METHOD:

Kahala Hilton

5/21/91

PERSON RECORDING DATA:

OLD TAGS:

RFL 8677

NEW TAGS: RFL

LFL

TUMOR SCORE

0

OTHER NEW TAGS:

STRAIGHT CARAPACE-LENGTH:

65.7

WIDTH:

52.4

NOTCH LENGTH:

65.4

CURVED CARAPACE LENGTH:

70.0

WIDTH:

61.0

HEAD WIDTH:

SEX: MALE, FEMALE OR UNDETERMINED

UN

TAIL LENGTH: T

C

RIGHT FRONT FLIPPER WIDTH:

SAMPLES COLLECTED:

PLASTRON LENGTH:

WEIGHT:

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS:

HAILED Sea Life Park (5 or 6 yr. old) (Short Tail)

GREEN SEA TURTLES SCHEDULED FOR
EXCHANGE AT THE KAHALA HILTON

Eight large and healthy Hawaiian green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) at the Kahala Hilton are scheduled to be released back into the ocean as part of a conservation effort and revitalization of the hotel's marine animal display. An agreement has been worked out to have eight smaller green turtles transferred to the Kahala Hilton from the University of Hawaii to serve as permanent replacements. These younger turtles have been raised in captivity since hatchlings for the purpose of studying growth rates, food requirements and tagging techniques. The turtles' growth will continue to be periodically measured at their new and more spacious home.

The large turtles that are to be released consist of four adult females and four adult males that have been at the Kahala Hilton for many years. Their return to the wild is expected to contribute to the breeding stock of the Hawaiian green turtle, which is now fully protected under both the U. S. Endangered Species Act and wildlife regulations of the State of Hawaii.

The principal breeding site of Hawaiian green turtles is French Frigate Shoals, a part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge in the North-western Hawaiian Islands located 500 miles from Honolulu. Each summer approximately 350 mature males and females from all parts of the Hawaiian Archipelago swim to French Frigate Shoals to mate in the shallow protected waters. During the night the females crawl out onto the small sand islets where they dig nests and lay eggs.

Several green turtles previously released from the Waikiki Aquarium and Sea Life Park after lengthy periods in captivity have been seen successfully breeding at French Frigate Shoals.

Hotel's green sea turtles check out



By Ken Igo, Star-Bulletin

Tommy, a 200-pound green sea turtle, slowly returns to the sea yesterday from the Kahala Hilton where he lived for 17 years.

6-24-91 A1 HSB

□ Two of five turtles from the hotel lagoon are nudged to freedom

By Lee Catterall
Star-Bulletin

After being pampered for 17 years at the Kahala Hilton Hotel lagoon, two giant green sea turtles have been pushed into the ocean to fend for themselves.

The 200-pound turtles crawled at their own pace, though with a little prodding, to return to their natural habitat yesterday on the beach fronting the hotel.

The turtles took their time; after all, their life span is an average 80 years.

Sea Life Park fishes curator Steve Kaiser said he expects "Mr. T" and "Tommy the Turtle" to find algae feeding grounds near Oahu in the near future.

He said they also could end up at French Frigate Shoals, about 500 miles

northwest of Honolulu, where they were captured as hatchlings. They were fed lettuce and squid in salt water ponds at the Hilton.

About 100 guests at the Hilton gathered round as Kaiser and associate Craig Schmarr lugged each turtle onto a dolly, wheeled the dolly to the beach and nudged them into the water.

Their departure leaves the Hilton with three sea turtles, which are cared for by the Sea Life Park staff.

They are protected under the Endangered Species Act.