

1980s-1990s

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HAWAIIAN HONU
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
G.H. BALAZS FILE

4300

Conservation Line

The Gill Net Menace

by Rick Gaffney

■ There is a serious move afoot to ban the use of gill nets in the coastal and inland waters of the United States. HAWAII FISHING NEWS supports that goal.

Local and national attention has been increasingly focused on gill netting thanks in part to the massive increase in the use and abuse of gill nets across the nation. Many organizations are now arguing for new regulations to address the uniquely destructive aspects of this fishing gear. Prominent in these efforts is the National Coalition for Marine Conservation (NCMC).

The unregulated use of gill nets poses a number of serious threats to the ocean and inland waterways of Hawai'i and the nation. Arguably the most negative aspect of the use of these entangling nets is the wasteful killing of nontarget species—fish, birds and mammals that are not the target of the netter—that are of no commercial use whatsoever. Overuse of gill nets in many coastal areas (the south coastal reefs of much of Moloka'i are a good example) has virtually depopulated these areas of all forms of aquatic life.

The unregulated use of gill nets has also led to a phenomenon known as ghost fishing, in which unattended and abandoned gill nets literally go on fishing forever. These nets also tend to foul hook-and-line gear and, they have become a growing menace to boaters for they entangle props and rudders. Much of the netting that Hawai'i's anglers curse when it shows up on their props (and love when it attracts mahimahi) is not "cargo net." It is actually fishing net abandoned by gill or trawl netters.

Recently, a young gray whale washed up on a San Diego, California, beach. The whale was entangled in a halibut gill net and was quite dead. The unhappy event made headlines in local papers. The unknown owner of the net was in violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, although it is unlikely anyone will ever be apprehended.

One suggestion to limit the ghost fishing problem is to hold gill netters responsible for the killing of protected mammals, turtles and other species. This would require legislation forcing all gill netters to attend their nets at all times and require that all nets be clearly marked with the name of the owner/operator.

Other suggestions from the NCMC for protective legislation require that all gill nets be attached to floating

devices, that gill nets be restricted in total length, that nets only be used in a straight line and that a fisherman who loses all or any part of a net be required to report that loss immediately.

Hawai'i has a number of regulations regarding the use of gill nets, including one that establishes a minimum mesh size and a maximum overall length, but these regulations are routinely ignored, and in any event, Hawai'i's understaffed Division of Aquatic Resources Enforcement Branch is often incapable of keeping up with the violators.

The use of gill nets proliferated in Hawai'i in the early 60s with the availability of monofilament materials for construction of netting. Later, machinemade monofilament gill nets all but replaced handmade linen, cotton and multifilament nets, and this made them far more readily available and much cheaper. This quickly raised the use rate all over the state, much to the detriment of the coastal reefs.

One particularly destructive practice involves the use of "bull pen" nets. These long fence nets intersect the reef and form circular enclosures, which trap virtually every fish traversing the reef area. Conceivably, extensive use of this very effective netting technique could kill virtually everything that swam over a reef, and that is part of the reason this use of gill nets is suggested for outlaw by the NCMC. Anyone familiar with vast portions of the Moloka'i coastal reefs that are now devoid of marine life will appreciate the need for a ban on bull pen fishing methods.

Gill nets are, by their very nature, too productive to be allowed to proliferate. They are far more productive than even the most overzealous commercial fisherman needs to be, and they are so completely detrimental to the environment that they should be banned.

In Hawai'i, a case can, and likely will, be made for the use of gill nets by native Hawaiian fishermen. While there may be a historical, even aboriginal, right for the native people of these islands to use gill nets, it must be remembered that the historical use of gill nets was heavily regulated by kahu, who closely monitored the ocean to prevent overharvest. Similar protection must exist today before the "right" to use gill nets can be extended even to the native people of Hawai'i.

Banning the use of gill nets may well prove to be an unpopular solution to the growing abuse of ocean resources of Hawai'i and the nation, but a bitter pill is necessary if we are to assure the protection of our resources and any future for our fisheries.

... Rick

NOV 85

HAWAII FISHING NEWS

SEP 85

KILO I'A

Waikiki Aquarium

The Case of the Speared Turtle

The unfortunate incident of the green sea turtle that died from a speargun wound in July underscores the importance of increasing the public's awareness about marine life. The green sea turtle, along with other marine turtles found in Hawaii—the hawksbill, olive ridley and loggerhead—are considered threatened or endangered species.

Once numbering in the tens of millions worldwide, the sea turtle population may now have fewer than 200,000 mature females, 350 of which nest annually in Hawaiian waters. Protected by federal and state laws, the turtles cannot be taken or caught for any purpose and can be displayed in Aquariums only with permission from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Americans visiting foreign countries may not trade or bring back to the U.S. souvenirs made from sea turtles. Penalties for

flouting these laws range from six months in prison and a \$10,000 fine for civil cases to one year and \$20,000 for criminal cases. Turtle riding by divers is also illegal.

In a *Honolulu Star Bulletin* interview, the young man who speared the turtle said he was unaware of any law protecting endangered species. Otherwise, "why would I walk through Waikiki carrying a dying turtle in plain view of everybody?" he said. "Everything in the ocean is beautiful, but some are good to eat, too." The 22-year-old Kapahulu resident has been charged with cruelty to animals, a misdemeanor, and cited by NMFS for taking an endangered species.

The NMFS now plans to publish 15,000 pamphlets on Hawaiian sea turtles. A recovery team sponsored by NMFS and the Fish & Wildlife Service has recently been organized to determine what steps are necessary to protect these animals.

The public can help by reporting poaching activity to the NMFS Enforcement Division, 546-5670 or the DLNR hotline 548-5918. Nesting or basking activities as well as dead, sick, injured or accidentally caught turtles should be reported to the Fisheries' Laboratory 943-1221, Sea Life Park or the Waikiki Aquarium. For more information, contact the NMFS, P.O. Box 3830, Honolulu, Hawaii 96812, telephone 955-8831. ●

Killing Turtles

If Bonnie Eyre and the other paddlers and swimmers think the endangered green sea turtles have diminished in number because the spear fishers have frightened them off, think again!

The decrease in number is due to the slaughter of these beautiful *umakua* (guardians/family gods) by a few uncaring people who would rather see the turtles on their dinner tables than gracing our shore waters.

There's a cage at the Honolulu Zoo that is labeled "The World's Most Dangerous Animal." You look into the cage and a mirror shows the truth!

AYOS Sheila M. D. Lo

The Honolulu Advertiser Friday, August 2, 1985 A-19

Sea turtle spearing

This letter was prompted by recent articles on the spearing of a green sea turtle within the Waikiki-Diamond Head Shoreline Fisheries Management Area (FMA).

We, like our fishing community, were appalled and share the same concern about the senseless spearing of a green sea turtle in the FMA by a local fisherman. That the incident occurred in the FMA, however, has raised some questions about our concept of shoreline fisheries management and shared use of our resources.

First of all, it should be made clear that the green sea turtle is designated as a federally threatened species and thus is fully protected by federal and state law anywhere and at anytime. It is illegal for anyone to harass, harm, kill or take green sea turtles.

This applies to our FMA as well as areas outside the FMA. That the turtle spearing took place in the FMA should not imply that the department, as managers of the FMA, is responsible for the illegal action of an irresponsible fisherman or argue for the wholesale prohibition of fishing activities within the FMA.

Free access to, and use of, our ocean resources is part of Hawaii's heritage. The state Constitution emphasizes the protection of the public's use and enjoyment of the reefs. We must not allow a few individuals, fishermen who lack resource conservation ethic or individuals who want to deny others use of our nearshore resources because of self-interest, to erode our cultural use of the ocean.

The unfortunate turtle-spearing incident should serve to remind us about the need to protect and conserve our valuable marine resources. We commend the concerned citizens, Honolulu police and National Marine Fisheries Service enforcement officers for taking quick action leading to the arrest and citation of the fisherman.

EDGAR HAMASU, Deputy Director
Department of Land and Natural Resources

HAWAII CLIPPING SERVICE
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HONOLULU ADVERTISER

JUL 18 1985

Turtle loses its struggle to survive

By Gwenda L. Iyechad
Advertiser Staff Writer

The green sea turtle that struggled for life after being shot in the head with a spear-gun off Waikiki Friday died early yesterday.

Bruce Carlson, curator of the Waikiki Aquarium, said he was shocked to find the turtle dead when he checked at 6 a.m. yesterday.

When he last saw the turtle at midnight, it seemed to be improving, he said. "We were all optimistic because he was moving around a bit."

Last week, veterinarian Patrick Leadbeater said the turtle had little chance of surviving the severe 1 1/4-inch deep head wound.

But on Tuesday, he said the turtle, which weighed about 18 1/2 pounds and was about 3 1/2



Advertiser photo by Ron Jett

Aquarium scientist Reid Withrow with the wounded turtle Friday. years old, appeared a little stronger.

Roland P. Kai, 22, of Kapahulu has been charged with cruelty to animals in connection with the incident. The National Marine Fisheries also cited the man with taking a threatened species. The citation could bring a fine of up to \$10,000.

Carlson said the turtle will be

turned over to the federal agency as evidence in the case against the man.

The curator said that experts are concerned about what he called the dramatic decline of green sea turtles during recent years.

Carlson praised Leadbeater for donating his time to care for the turtle.

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HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN

JUL 13 1985

Turtle-Spearing Suspect Arrested

A wounded green turtle, one that is on the threatened species list, was being cared for today by Waikiki Aquarium personnel after being taken from a man suspected of shooting it with a spear gun yesterday.

Bruce Carlson, aquarium curator, said he was taking the turtle to a veterinarian who works with the Honolulu Zoo today for antibiotics and a check to see whether it has any internal injuries.

The wound is "in the head region" and is still critical, but to his surprise the turtle is clinging to life, Carlson said.

Police arrested Roland P. Kai, 22, of Esther Street, Kapahulu, at his home at 2:45 p.m. yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals.

Kai also faces a federal charge as the green turtle is protected by federal law, Carlson said.

Molesting turtles with spear guns off Waikiki Beach is risky as there will always be witnesses, Carlson said.

Beachgoers reported the spear-gun shooting of another turtle Wednesday off Waikiki, he said.

Sunday

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

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Wounded turtle struggles against the odds, says vet

By Patricia Bibby
Advertiser Staff Writer

The green sea turtle that was shot with a speargun off Waikiki Beach Friday is "extremely depressed" and has less than

a 50 percent chance of survival, a veterinarian said yesterday.

The turtle was transferred yesterday from the Waikiki Aquarium, where it had been taken immediately after Friday's shooting, to Pet-Tel, a veterinary clinic.

The turtle, which weighs 18½ pounds and is about 3½ years old, is being kept in an aquarium with three inches of filtered seawater. Even with less than a 50 percent chance of survival, the turtle's condition seems to have improved. On Friday the aquarium staff didn't think it would survive the night.

A 22-year-old Kapahulu man has been charged with cruelty to animals in connection with the incident. The National Marine Fisheries also cited the man with taking a threatened species. The citation could bring a fine of up to \$10,000.

Veterinarian Patrick Leadbeater said the turtle's dime-sized, oozing wound was about 1¼ inches deep behind its brain. "(The wound) doesn't appear to have damaged his brain or spinal cord, but it's a little too early to tell," he said.

Leadbeater said the turtle's head and right eye were swollen. The turtle probably has contracted an infection, Leadbeater said, and was given antibiotic shots. Tube-feeding will start today.

Leadbeater said he wouldn't know for at least two or three days if the turtle will survive.

If it does survive, he said, it will be several weeks before it can be returned to the ocean.

The green turtle is on the threatened species list, meaning its population is diminishing but is not near extinction, according to the aquarium.

Hawaii Report

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Prepared by the staff of the Honolulu Advertiser

July 14, 1985 A-3



Veterinarian Patrick Leadbeater says the turtle's wound "doesn't appear to have damaged his brain or spinal cord, but it's a little too early to tell."

Advertiser photo by Carl Viti

Man Who Speared Green Sea Turtle Says He Didn't Know It Was Illegal

By Tim Ryan
Star-Bulletin Writer

He has two dogs, loves animals and believes "all God's creatures are beautiful."

Yet Roland P. Kai, 22, of Kapahulu last Friday was arrested and subsequently charged with cruelty to animals, a misdemeanor, after he speared a 4-year-old green sea turtle. Kai speared the turtle, a federally protected endangered species, that was swimming about 200 yards off a Waikiki Beach, because "they're good eaters," he said yesterday.

Kai told the Star-Bulletin he was unaware of any law protecting the marine turtles. He said signs should be posted along the state's beaches informing the public what can and cannot be caught.

Honolulu police arrested the unemployed man at his parent's Kapahulu home, where he lives, shortly after he speared the 18-pound turtle. Kai also faces federal prosecution and up to a \$10,000 fine since the green sea turtle is on the federal endangered species list.

THE TURTLE died Wednesday despite efforts to nurse it back to health.

The animal's numbers are decreasing, but it is not threatened with extinction.

"Until this happened I never hear about no ocean law," Kai

said. "There's no signs about it; I don't read the paper. And I'm not the kind of guy who goes to school and learn about turtles."

"Now I know they're protected. But I didn't know nothing before. If I did, why would I walk through Waikiki carrying a dying turtle in plain view of everybody?"

Since the incident, Kai and his family have received a dozen phone calls from strangers "telling me how stupid I am," he said.

Kai only answered the phone once and pretended to be someone else.

The woman caller said, "Tell Roland Kai he's a jerk."

"I said 'Yeah, I think he's a jerk too,'" Kai said. "I do. I feel real stupid about this."

The family changed phone numbers this week.

THE NANAKULI High School graduate had gone spearfishing "to catch anything except eels," he said, laughing.

When he spotted the turtle, Kai chased it through the water for 30 minutes so "I could grab hold and ride him," he said.

When he failed to catch the turtle, Kai speared it before it could escape. The spear stuck in the side of the turtle's head, making a 1-inch hole.

It was the first turtle Kai said he had ever speared.

"Well, you hardly ever see them anymore so when you do it's something special," he said. "I remembered the time I ate one when I was about 10 and it tasted real good."

It was the first time in five years that Kai had gone spearfishing and he had to borrow the speargun from a neighbor.

IT TOOK Kai about 15 minutes to drag the speared turtle to shore, where it attracted a large crowd.

When a woman yelled that Kai had broken the law, he quickly gathered up his catch and his speargun and started walking home.

As Kai passed the Honolulu Zoo with the bleeding turtle under his arm, he said, he was stopped by zoo officials who also told him he had broken the law.

"At first I thought it (what zoo officials told him) was all jive because I had never heard nothing about endangered species laws," he said. "I thought they just wanted my turtle to eat for themselves."

But because the female zoo official "had an honest face," Kai gave the dying animal to her.

POLICE CAUGHT up with Kai just as he reached his home.

"They were real upset at me," Kai remembered. "They treated me like a dog — someone else's

dog, not theirs."

Kai was arrested and taken to jail; his girlfriend bailed him out.

"I love animals," he said. "I have two dogs, including a pit bull. A stranger can walk into my yard and pet that pit bull with no problem. That dog got that way from all the love I give him."

"I think everything in the ocean is beautiful, but some are good to eat too; that's all I was thinking about," he said. "I'm no kind of poacher."

Kai said since he doesn't read any newspaper he didn't know the turtle had died until a friend told him.

"I'm sorry about that," he said. "Not just because of me but because of him too. He kind of died for nothing. It was a mistake for everybody."

Kai hopes this incident and other recent killings of green sea turtles prompts state and federal officials to erect signs along beaches informing the public that it is illegal to kill certain marine life.

"I never like read the paper because, you know, sometimes it exaggerates," he said. "So how would I know about laws like this one. Like with this story, everything is in the turtle's favor. No one ever tried to contact me about what happened to hear my story."

July 19, 1985 A-3 Honolulu STAR-BULLETIN



TROUBLED SPEAR FISHERMAN—Roland Kai says he didn't know that the green sea turtle he speared off Waikiki Beach last week was a federally protected endangered species. — Star-Bulletin Photo by Ken Sakamoto.

Turtle makes it through another day

By Patricia Bibby

Advertiser Staff Writer

The green sea turtle that was a victim of a speargun shooting last week was still alive and fighting for its life yesterday, according to its veterinarian.

"The fact that he's still the same is a good sign," said Patrick Leadbeater, a veterinarian who is a consultant to the Honolulu Zoo and specializes in exotic animals. He said the turtle was tube-fed yesterday and kept down most of the food.

The green turtle — a threatened species — was shot off Waikiki Friday by a person with a speargun. Police charged 22-year-old Roland P. Kai with cruelty to animals, and the National Marine Fisheries cited him with taking a threatened species.

The turtle was taken immediately to the Waikiki Aquarium Friday and transferred Saturday to the Veterinary Center of the Pacific. The turtle has a 1¼-inch-deep wound in the back of its skull.

The Honolulu Advertiser Monday, July 15, 1985 A-11

The turtle was initially described as "extremely depressed," with a swollen head and right eye. Yesterday the swelling had gone down a bit, Leadbeater said.

The turtle was periodically placed in a shallow pool of filtered saltwater yesterday. The water level had to be kept below the turtle's nostril level so that it would not drown, Leadbeater said. The turtle was attempting to keep his head above water, "which is a good sign," he said.

When the turtle is not in the tank of saltwater it stays

in a cool, styrofoam-padded area, he said.

The major obstacle the turtle faces now is being in a foreign environment, Leadbeater said.

"The stress of not being in his own environment, of being handled by so many people, sometimes defeats you no matter what you do," he said.

Leadbeater, who is donating his services as a joint effort with the Waikiki Aquarium, said the turtle is receiving round-the-clock medication and attention.

SUN SB & Advertiser
July 14, 1985

Turtles hurt when trusting their enemies

The veterinarian who is treating the turtle that was shot by a speargun Friday yesterday called the shooting ironic.

"In an environment where the turtles are protected, they begin to trust people," Patrick Leadbeater said. "Then comes July 1 and suddenly you have all these people jumping into the water with spearguns. The turtles then trust those who are actually not trustworthy."

On July 1, the state Department of Land and Natural Resources lifted the fishing ban for waters off Waikiki to permit all types of fishing — including spear-fishing.

An island resident and competitive swimmer, Bonnie Eyre, said the sea turtles have accompanied her on her daily swims off of the Outrigger Canoe Club.

"They are so friendly they come up people in the canoes and kayaks," she said. "That's why they're so easy to catch."

She said she and her friends have likened the turtles to an *aumakua*, a Hawaiian term for personal family god or guardian. (In ancient Hawaiian times, Hawaiians worshipped turtles and sharks in hope they would serve as guardians.)

Leadbeater called the turtle's trust for humans the "unfortunate part of this story."

"(The sea turtles) have become used to people and they aren't afraid of them anymore," he said.

Eyre said, however, that in the last month she has not seen the turtles when she swims. But, she said, "Maybe that's good. Maybe they are in hiding."

— Patricia Bibby

Green Sea Turtle Dies of Speargun Wound

A green sea turtle that was wounded with a spear gun Friday off Waikiki Beach died early this morning at the Waikiki Aquarium.

Aquarium curator Bruce Carlson said the turtle, suffering from a 1-inch wound in the head, appeared to be holding his own when checked at midnight. But when Carlson came back at 6 a.m., the animal was dead.

The turtle was about 4 years old, weighed 18 pounds and had a shell 18 inches in diameter. It was being carried away, bleeding, from Waikiki Beach by a man when police were called by people who witnessed the spearing.

Roland P. Kai, 22, of Kapa-

hulu, was charged the next day with cruelty to animals, a misdemeanor. He also faces federal prosecution because the green sea turtle is on the federal endangered species list.

Carlson said authorities have asked that the turtle's body be frozen and kept at the aquarium, at least temporarily, because it is needed as evidence.

Although the turtle was always in guarded condition, it appeared to be doing better yesterday, Carlson said.

Carlson praised veterinarian Patrick Leadbeater, who volunteered his time to take care of the turtle.

"He did a really excellent job, as much as anyone could do," Carlson said.

Speared turtle now in better condition

The green sea turtle that was shot in the head with a speargun off Waikiki Beach Friday and was close to death Monday "seemed a little stronger" yesterday morning, according to veterinarian Patrick Leadbeater.

The turtle appeared in stable condition yesterday, which is a good sign, Leadbeater said. He said the turtle made flipper movements Monday night and moved all four flippers in a coordinated manner yesterday morning.

The turtle, which has a 1¼-inch deep wound in the back of its skull, was expected to die Monday morning after it weakened to the point where it had to be propped in position to breathe.

The turtle was moved to the Waikiki Aquarium Monday morning and put into a

tank of circulating sea water that forces some movement in the turtle's limbs.

Yesterday Leadbeater filled the tank with more water to cover the turtle's whole body so that it would be bouyant. The bouyancy simulates a turtle's natural habitat and it may speed improvement, he said.

Leadbeater said the turtle is still on anti-inflammatory drugs and antibiotics and is under constant observation. He said he doesn't expect any significant change in its condition for about week to 10 days because the metabolism of a turtle is very slow and recovery from illness takes longer than for mammals.

Roland P. Kai has been charged with misdemeanor cruelty to animals in connection with the incident.

Speared turtle getting weaker

The green sea turtle that was shot in the head with a speargun last week was very weak yesterday, but was "hanging on by threads" last night, according to its veterinarian.

Patrick Leadbeater, who is a consultant to the Honolulu Zoo and specializes in exotic animals, said the turtle "took a turn for the worse" overnight Sunday and he had expected it to die during the day yesterday.

"He's been losing strength to the point where they have to prop him in position to breathe," he said.

Leadbeater moved the turtle to the Waikiki Aquarium yesterday morning where it was put in a tank of circulating sea water that forces some movement in the

turtle's limbs.

Aquarium curator Bruce Carlson said when the 25-pound turtle was brought to him Friday it was struggling by flapping its fins and moving its head. But yesterday afternoon it was hardly moving its head and was slow to respond to touch, Carlson said.

The green turtle, one of a threatened species, was shot off Waikiki Friday. Police charged 22-year-old Roland P. Kai with cruelty to animals, and the National Marine Fisheries cited him with taking a threatened species.

The turtle has a 1¼-inch deep wound in the back of its skull. Leadbeater has been treating it with anti-inflammatory drugs and antibiotics.

July 16, 1985

HONOLULU
ADVERTISER A:4

Man, 22, arrested in attack on turtle

By Patricia Bibby
Advertiser Staff Writer

Police arrested a 22-year-old Kapahulu man in front of his home yesterday afternoon after a green turtle — a threatened species in Hawaiian waters — was critically wounded with a speargun off Waikiki.

Roland P. Kai of Esther Street was charged with cruelty to animals, a misdemeanor. Bail was set at \$50 pending arraignment in District Court.

The turtle, with a neck wound, was taken to the Waikiki Aquarium for treatment. It is not expected to survive.

Police said Kai had been stopped by police while walking away from Waikiki Beach with a speargun and a turtle wrapped in a bloody towel. The National Marine Fisheries cited Kai for taking a threatened species.

The citation can bring a fine of up to \$10,000, but the average is usually \$250 to \$1,000, said Gene Witham, senior resident agent with the law enforcement division of National Marine Fisheries.

Police arrested Kai in front of his Kapahulu home as he arrived at 2:45 p.m.

The green turtle is on the threatened species list — meaning its population is diminishing but is not near extinction, according to a Waikiki Aquarium

spokeswoman.

The turtle weighs about 25 pounds and is estimated to be 4 to 5 years old. It was placed in a large stainless-steel sink at the aquarium, where curator Bruce Carlson said its condition is critical, "and he's getting weaker by the moment."

Antibiotics were applied topically on the turtle's bleeding,

dime-sized wound, but Carlson said the animal probably will die.

Yesterday's wounding of a sea turtle was the second such incident this week. Another turtle was shot with a speargun Wednesday in front of the Colony Surf.

According to a witness, it was brought ashore by a young

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HONOLULU
ADVERTISER

Aquarium scientist Reid
Withrow holds the turtle that
was wounded yesterday.

Advertiser photo by Ron Jett



man who, when told by spectators to put it down, ran away and threw it into a trash dumpster. The witness said the man then changed his mind, retrieved the turtle and put it into the back of a truck. The truck's license number was noted and police were called.

Carlson said he fears an increase of turtle shootings be-

cause the waters off Waikiki and Diamond Head are now open for all types of fishing, including spear-fishing.

"It's open season off Waikiki now. DLNR (the state Department of Land and Natural Resources) said to wait until 1986 (to address the situation), but by then it will be too late," Carlson said.

Susumu Ono, director of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, said he had no comment.

Witham says the staff at the National Marine Fisheries encourages people to call if they know of a turtle that has been taken or killed. Calls, including anonymous ones, will be taken at 546-5670.

POLICE FIRE RESCUE

Turtle-Spearing Suspect Arrested

A wounded green turtle, one that is on the threatened species list, was being cared for today by Waikiki Aquarium personnel after being taken from a man suspected of shooting it with a spear gun yesterday.

Bruce Carlson, aquarium curator, said he was taking the turtle to a veterinarian who works with the Honolulu Zoo today for antibiotics and a check to see whether it has any internal injuries.

The wound is "in the head region" and is still critical, but to his surprise the turtle is clinging to life, Carlson said.

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Kai also faces a federal charge as the green turtle is protected by federal law, Carlson said.

Molesting turtles with spear guns off Waikiki Beach is risky as there will always be witnesses, Carlson said.

Beachgoers reported the spear-gun shooting of another turtle Wednesday off Waikiki, he said.

HAWAII CLIPPING SERVICE
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Victoria Custer Elaine Stroup

WAIKIKI BEACH PRESS

MAY 6 1985

CURRENTS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Currents listings must be received by noon the Wednesday prior to publication. Send event information to: Currents, Waikiki Beach Press, P.O. Box 2039, Hon., HI 96805.

SPLASHES

Ice Capades, with 1984 Olympic silver medalists Kitty and Peter Carruthers, World Champion and Olympic bronze medalist Charlie Tickner, ice comedians, U.S. Professional Pairs Champions Chris Harrison and Lisa Carey; plus skating fantasies "Dream World," a new Smurf adventure and "For Your Ice Only," with super-sleuth "Jane Blonde." Neal Blaisdell Center Arena, 777 Ward Ave. Opens Fri., May 10 at 7:30 p.m. with opening night tickets available at Holiday Mart stores only. Runs through Sun., May 19 with no show Tues., May 14. Weekday shows start at 7:30 p.m. Saturday shows are at noon, 4 and 8 p.m. Sunday shows are at 2 and 6 p.m. Tickets \$7, \$9 and \$10.50 reserved, available at the NBC box office and Aloha Funway outlets in Waikiki. \$2 discount on youth (16 and under) and sr. citizens for all shows except on Friday nights and 8 p.m., Saturday shows.

Paoua Day Fair, activities include entertainment by Genoa Keawe, Al Machida and the Kamehameha Alumni Choral, Royal Hawaiian Band, several hula halau. International folk dancing, food and refreshments, plus hand-made crafts and a rummage sale will also be featured. Booth District Park, 2331 Kaneohe Ave., Sat., May 11 with P.A.L. Baseball Games and District II Invitational Swim Meet starting festivities at 9 a.m. Runs through 2:30 p.m. Free admission. 537-5205.

Search for Talent finals, top youth talent from Hawaii schools will be featured Sat., May 11 at 6 p.m. at the Waikiki Shell. \$7 tax deductible tickets available at the gate, with proceeds benefiting the Hawaii Family Stress Center for the prevention of child abuse.

Mother's Day luncheon concert, featuring the 150-member Honolulu Boys Choir in their summer



BEACH BUDDIES — A green sea turtle and a Hawaiian monk seal rest on a remote beach in the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, several hundred miles northwest of Honolulu. Both of these animals may also occasionally be seen in the waters around the main Hawaiian Islands and they are fully protected by the U.S. Endangered Species Act and Hawaii state law. For further information write: National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 3830, Honolulu, Hawaii 96812.

their second appearance. Sheraton Waikiki Hotel Hawaii Ballroom, family-style seating at tables for 10, with lunch including two main entrees of honey-dipped fried chicken and teriyaki sirloin tips with all the trimmings. Sun., May 12 at noon. Tickets \$20; \$25 for Golden Circle seating, available at Funway outlets at 1984 Kalakaua Ave. in Waikiki or reserve by calling 949-6999.

MUSIC

"20th Century Scenes," conclusion of Chamber Music Hawaii's Sound in Light series, featuring music by three ensembles performed against a backdrop of color and slides. Honolulu Academy of Arts Theatre, 900 S. Beretania St., Mon., May 6, 8 p.m. Tickets \$7, \$5 for sr. citizens and \$3.50 for students. For reservations and information call 531-6617.

Galliard String Quartet, contemporary Hawaiian music performed at Bishop Square's Tamarind Park (corner of Bishop

Aloha concert, the University of Hawaii Rainbow Band will be presenting pieces as the Armenian Dances by Alfred Reed, Symphonic Dance #3 "Fietsa" by Clifton Williams, and more. Neal Blaisdell Center Concert Hall, 777 Ward Ave., Thurs., May 9, 7:30 p.m. \$2.50 for adults; \$1.50 for students at the door.

"Bach Concertofest," second program in Hawaii Chamber Orchestra series featuring music by the famed 17th-century composer. Program includes the Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 3 and 6 and the Suite No. 2. Lutheran Church of Honolulu, 1730 Punahou St., Sat., May 11, 8 p.m. Tickets \$6.50 at the door; \$4.50 for students and sr. citizens.

Kaui Music School, for a Mother's Day treat, Disney and spring tunes will be dedicated to moms when children take over Centerstage at Ala Moana Shopping Center, Sun., May 12 at noon. Free.

Mountain Magic, contemporary

Centerstage, Sun., May 12, 2 p.m. Free.

Royal Hawaiian Band, concert performance at Iolani Palace Bandstand, Fri., May 10, 12:15 p.m. Bring a mat and picnic lunch. Free. Also, Mother's Day appearance at Waikiki's Kapiolani Park, Sun., May 12, 2 p.m. Free.

Open-air concert, in front of Mitsukoshi Building at 2155 Kalakaua Ave., every Friday at 8 p.m. Sponsored by the Waikiki Beach Chaplaincy. Free.

Aloha Friday, a day of fun, music, and dance including Hawaiian musical entertainment from noon-2 p.m., Harry's Bar at the Hyatt Regency Waikiki, 2424 Kalakaua Ave., every Friday., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Free.

Aunty Melle's Pau Hana Show, with live broadcast by KCCN Radio, Harry's Bar at the Hyatt Regency Waikiki, every Friday., 5 p.m. Free.

Polynesian Songs And Dances performed by the Polynesian Cultural Center, Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center, Tues. Thurs.

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MAUI NEWS
APR 3 0 1985

Sea turtles: Killing on the rise; federal patrols beefed up

By KAY LYNCH
United Press International

HONOLULU — Federal officials fear the illegal killing of sea turtles is on the increase in the Hawaiian Islands. They are stepping up their patrols and asking the public's help in protecting the endangered species.

It was reported a 40-inch turtle washed up on the beach at Barbers Point Monday. It had been both stabbed and shot. A 16-inch turtle speared off Hanauma Bay also was recovered. A weekend report of turtle-poaching on the North Shore was under investigation.

Gene Witham, senior resident agent for the National Marine Fisheries Service, said the killings are cause for alarm, since known incidents of poaching are thought to represent only 2 or 3 percent of all the incidents that occur.

It has been illegal under both federal and state law since 1978 to take any turtle from Hawaiian waters. Before 1978, state law allowed people to obtain permits to take turtles for personal consumption.

"It is a fact of life that the turtle

population around Hawaii is not healthy enough to allow any kind of subsistence taking," Witham said Monday. "We can't continue to take turtles and still have turtles."

He said it's estimated fewer than 1 percent of all hatched turtles reach breeding age, which is 8 to 12 years. "With such heavy mortality," he said, "every turtle counts."

The NMFS and the Coast Guard are cooperating on a helicopter patrol program to protect turtles from poachers and humpback whales from harassment. Last week, they spent three days patrolling parts of the coastlines of the Big Island, Molokai, Lanai and Maui.

"Nothing was seen, and that's good news," Witham said.

Officials also walk the beaches on foot patrols, and talk to shoreline residents. They rely on citizen spotters to tell them about turtle-poaching incidents in remote coastal areas.

Fines for turtle-poaching can range from \$250 to \$650. The maximum fine for harming an endangered species is \$30,000. A judge also can order a jail term and seizure of the violator's equipment.

HAWAII CLIPPING SERVICE
P.O. Box 10242-Honolulu, Hawaii
PHONE: 734-8124
Victoria Custer Elaine Stroup

WEST HAWAII TODAY
APR. 3 0 1985

Feds ask protection for sea turtles from poachers

By KAY LYNCH
United Press International

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5-1-85 Honolulu Advertiser
Killing of Hawaii's sea turtles increasing

Stepped-up patrols guard endangered species

By Kay Lynch
UPI Honolulu Bureau

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don chapman

HEADACHES OF A SENATOR-TURNED-RESTAURATEUR: State Sen. Andy Anderson should find out next week whether the National Marine Fisheries Service will issue a notice of violation to his new John Dominis restaurant. The Federal agency investigated Anderson's having had three green sea turtles in the restaurant's saltwater stream and pond. The turtles, of the



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species *Chelonia mydas*, are protected under the federal Endangered Species Act, which makes it illegal to take, possess or eat them. The three juvenile turtles were confiscated and released at sea by local NMFS agents just before the posh restaurant opened. Said Anderson yesterday: "A couple of fishing buddies of mine caught the turtles and threw them in the stream here. I knew you couldn't eat them, but I didn't know it

was illegal to possess them. . . We're applying for a federal permit to have them here under the Endangered Species Act." Dr. Edward Shallenberger, v-p of Sea World, which contracted to design the saltwater stream at John Dominis, said Anderson initially approached him about supplying turtles to enliven the stream. "I spent about 30 minutes with Mr. Anderson explaining the pertinent state and federal legislation," said Shallenberger. "I was helping him collect fish for the stream and then I heard that he had turtles out there anyway. Once we got into the turtle problem, that's when I stopped dealing with Mr. Anderson." An investigator with the NMFS regional office at Terminal Island, Calif., said yesterday: "The bottom line is this: The investigation has been completed and the results are not in because it takes a lot of time, not because it's Andy Anderson who is involved. I hope that some decision is made sometime next week. This is on my list of things to agitate about." Possible penalties range from a letter of warning to a substantial monetary fine.

Hawaii Warned on Turtle-Fishing

Hawaii residents have been reminded by the National Marine Fisheries Service that it is illegal to take sea turtles. Violations are subject to a \$1,000 fine.

The NMFS said in a new release that it was issuing a reminder because it had received reports that residents are continuing to take green sea turtles.

A ban on taking all sea turtles has been in effect since July 1978 when the green sea turtle was placed on the list of threatened species under provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

The only exceptions are in the Trust Territory of the Pacific where limited taking of turtles is permitted for subsistence and, under special permit, for scientific, zoological and educational purposes.

*
2/20/
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The GARDEN ISLAND
(KAUAI) Feb 1985

Reminder: Turtles off limits

Hawai'i residents and visitors are being reminded by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) that Federal laws prohibit the taking of any species of sea turtle for either home consumption, sport or commercial purposes.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service further advises that the importation of sea turtles or their parts or products in Hawai'i and the possession of any unlawfully obtained sea turtles or their parts is also prohibited.

State laws and rules also prohibit the taking of sea turtles in Hawai'i. In addition, to hunt, shoot, wound, kill and trap, "take" as defined in the Endangered Species Act also means harass, pursue or capture or attempt to harass, pursue or capture as well.

This reminder is being made because of the recent Garden Island photograph of a diver riding a turtle and similar pictures published in dive tour brochures, the Fisheries Service said. Several dead and wounded sea turtles have washed up on Hawai'i's shores recently. These turtles, after being speared, have managed to escape only to die or become easy prey for sharks.

The green sea turtle in the central and western Pacific was placed on the list of threatened



species on July 23, 1978 under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

A ban on taking all sea turtles in Hawaiian waters has been in effect since that time. The only exceptions are scientific, propagation, zoological and educational activities conducted under Federal and State permit.

Persons who violate the Federal regulations protecting sea turtles

are subject to civil or criminal prosecution by the United States Government. Violators of the State laws and rules protecting sea turtles are subject to prosecution by the State of Hawai'i.

Anyone who observes or has knowledge of a stranded or injured turtle, witnesses or is aware of a violation of law protecting sea turtles can call the National Marine Fisheries Service at 1-943-

1221 for strandings and 1-546-5670 for violations. For other law enforcement activities concerning sea turtles please call the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 1-546-5602, or the state Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (Dial 0 and ask for Enterprise 5-669).

All information received will be treated confidentially upon request, the Fisheries service said.

Turtle Photos Bring Warning from Officials

Monday, February 4, 1985 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-11

Recently published photos of sea turtles have prompted some official warnings concerning the animals.

The photos include a turtle being ridden by a diver and dead and wounded sea turtles awash on Hawaii's shores.

No sea turtles from Hawaiian waters can be killed for food, sport or commercial purposes, says the National Marine Fisheries Service. Federal laws prohibit the taking of any species of sea turtle for any of those purposes.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also says it's illegal to import or be in possession of any sea turtle or its parts in Hawaii.

Anyone violating federal regulations protecting the turtles is subject to civil or criminal prosecution by the U.S. government. Anyone violating state laws and rules protecting sea turtles is subject to prosecution by the state of Hawaii.

Those who see a stranded or injured turtle, or who know of a violation of the law should call 943-1221 or 546-5670.

For other related law enforcement activities, call the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 546-5602, or the state's conservation and resources enforcement office at 548-5918. Neighbor Islanders may call toll free by dialing 0 and asking for Enterprise 5409.

Information will be treated confidentially upon request.



PROTECTED—Federal laws prohibit killing of sea turtles in Hawaiian waters.

The Garden Island 8 Jan 1985



Turtle's treat

EIGHTY-FEET DOWN, Margy Parker, executive director of the Po'ipu Beach Resort Association, takes a ride on a turtle near Palama's buoy off Po'ipu Beach. The encounter happened on

her first boat dive with Fathom Five Divers of Koloa while Parker was taking a certification class during the Christmas holidays. (Photo by Terry O'Halloran)

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HONOLULU ADVERTISER Monday, March 24, 1980 D-14

The reef white-tip shark (*Triacnodon obesus*) is frequently observed in the waters off the Kona coast of the island of Hawaii. The specimen on display has grown considerably since his capture and frequently catches and eats other fishes in the tank. He is able to breathe while lying still, which the black-tips cannot do.

Most of the remaining large fishes, (jacks, snappers, wholehole, and surgeonfishes) were valued by the ancient Hawaiians as food and are still esteemed by present day fishermen.

Many of our specimens have been donated by local fisherman including Mr. Skip Naffel, board member of the Friends of the Waikiki Aquarium and owner/skipper of the fishing vessel "Easy Rider."

Extensive renovations are planned for this exhibit in the near future including the installation of new backdrops and viewing panels. Also under consideration is a move to convert our outdoor seal pool to a shark and tuna exhibit coupled with the conversion of the present shark tank to an exhibit of large reef fishes.



Baby Turtles

The baby hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) in tank #10 are the smallest turtles in captivity in Hawaii, but they're growing fast.

They were obtained early in 1979 and are displayed under a special permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. They are in the custody of the Wai-

kiki Aquarium until they are large enough to be released.

The added concern for these turtles stems from the fact that they are an endangered species.

The exhibit is extremely popular with the Aquarium's younger visitors who show great concern for the hawksbills' well-being. It's anticipated that by early 1981 these turtles will outgrow this tank and will then be tagged and released.



Tide Pool Exhibit

The blennies, gobies, squirrelfish, damselfish, wholehole and invertebrates in tank #11 can be found in nearly every large tide pool in Hawaii.

They are specifically adapted to withstand the rigors of this environment: the blennies can hop from one pool to another when chased or during dry periods; the gobies are equipped with sucker discs to help maintain their position during heavy surf, and all these fishes can tolerate wide fluctuations in temperature and salinity.

A special feature of this exhibit is a hidden "wave bucket" which periodically spills over dumping 5 gallons of water into the tank simulating the natural flushing that occurs in tide pools.

Sandy Bottom and Schooling Fishes

The sandy bays of Hawaii are filled with a variety of fishes not often seen in aquariums because most of them lack

the bright colors of reef fishes. However, nearly all of them are well-known to fishermen who value them for food.

Tanks #15-16 display a variety of these species including the unusual threadfin or moi (*Polydactylus sexfilis*), milkfish or awa (*Chanos chanos*), goatfishes (*Mulloidichthys* spp.), mullet or ama'ama (*Mugil cephalus*), ladyfish or awa awa (*Elops hawaiiensis*), and bonefish or oio (*Albula* spp.).



These fishes spend much of their time nosing the sand where they find worms, crustaceans, and algae for food. Some species, such as threadfins and goatfishes have specialized fin rays and barbels with taste organs to help them locate their buried prey.

The specimens in the tanks are not the only things that make this display distinctive, however. The attractive redwood frame around this exhibit adds greatly to its beauty and enhances the entire gallery as well.

The frame was designed and built by good friends of the Waikiki Aquarium, Mr. Robert Farrow and Mr. Roy Kojima using special funds donated to the Aquarium in the memory of the late Mel Shin a local attorney who was very active in Hawaiian politics and an active proponent of anything related to education or sports. Mr. Shin was highly respected in the state from the Governor's office on down.



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Rare Hawaiian Fishes

Aquarium #29 is probably our most valuable Hawaiian exhibit, as many of those fishes are almost irreplaceable.

The large grey unicorn tang (*Naso annulatus*) is known from only three specimens in Hawaii; ours is the fourth and the only living example in captivity. It was donated by Mr. Lester Zukeran who collected it in Kaneohe Bay.

The two masked angelfish (*Genicanthus personatus*) are endemic to Hawaii and were discovered and described only five years ago. These, too, are the only specimens in captivity and are extremely rare. They were collected by Aquarium staff in 1979 at Pearl and Hermes reef, about 1100 miles northwest of Oahu.

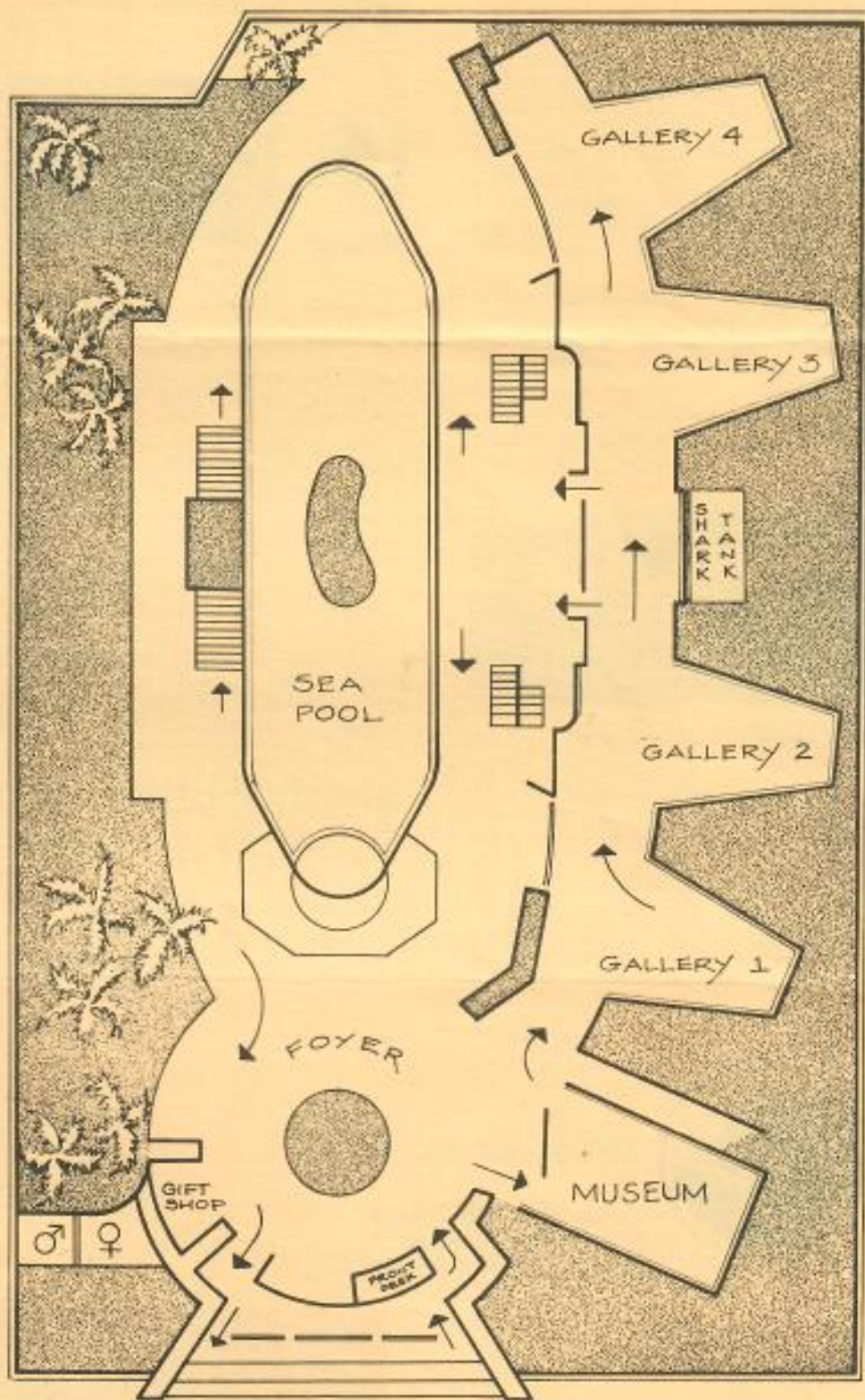
The Hawaiian grouper (*Epinephelus quernus*) and the morwongs (*Goniistius vittatus*) are most frequently observed on reefs in the northwestern islands but are rare around Oahu and the other high islands.



Shark Exhibit

Our largest indoor display features four species of Hawaiian and Pacific sharks as well as other large reef fishes. The three black-tip sharks (*Carcharhinus melanopterus*) were collected in June 1978 on Canton Island and were only 18" long at the time — they are now nearly four feet long.

This species is occasionally aggressive and has attacked human beings, but is rarely seen in Hawaii.



- Gallery #1 — Tanks 1-6 Hawaiian Freshwater Exhibits
Tanks 7-10 Marine organisms and man
- Gallery #2 — Hawaiian marine habitats
- Gallery #3 — Adaptations and Unusual Marine Organisms
- Gallery #4 — South Pacific Gallery



don chapman

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□ □

FORUM

the Readers' Page

Serving Turtles in Restaurants

In spite of existing federal and state laws, several restaurants located on Oahu and the Neighbor Islands continue to sell sea turtle steak and soup. These items do not always appear on the regular menu, but rather may be offered as the "special of the day," either verbally or with a clip-on card. There are really only three explanations that can account for the meat products being offered by these establishments. That is:

1—The meat was illegally imported into Hawaii directly from a foreign country after May 1979, or illegally transported to Hawaii from another state after September 1979, the dates when the shipment bans went into effect.

2—The meat was obtained from our Hawaiian sea turtles which were illegally killed.

3—The meat was brought to Ha-

wai prior to the shipment bans and therefore has been sitting in a freezer for a minimum of 12 months before being thawed and served.

None of these possibilities is palatable.

If turtle meat older than 12 months is indeed being served, certainly it would have degraded to the point of being unwholesome, and possibly even unhealthy.

If the restaurants in question are selling illegally imported meat, or are somehow involved in the killing of Hawaiian turtles, then wildlife officers need to vigorously pursue the offenders.

Regardless of which is the case, conservation ethics and good sense make it advisable for the public to avoid restaurants still selling turtles.

George H. Balazs

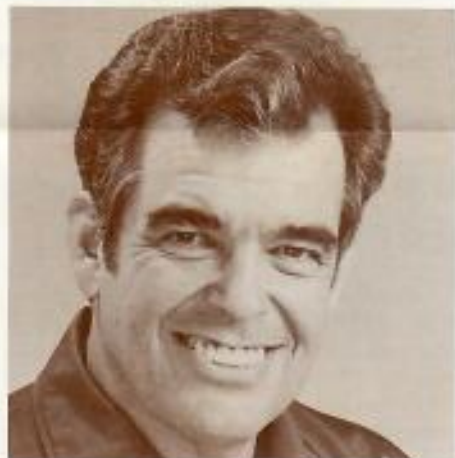
HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

2700 Waiālae Ave. • Honolulu, Hawaii 96826 • (808) 946-2187

Sept. - Oct. '85

LARRY PRICE TO SPEAK AT ANNUAL MEETING



Larry Price will be "Speaking Out for Hawaii's Animals" at the Hawaiian Humane Society's 88th Annual Meeting on Thursday, September 26. The event, which is open to the public, will be held in the Bird Sanctuary of the Waiālae facility from 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

After the election of new board members and reports from the Society's president and auditors, Price will discuss the roles and responsibilities of the media in covering animal-related events and issues.

He'll also be recounting his personal experiences in covering stories such as the on-going zoo controversy.

If you'd like to attend the Annual Meeting, please R.S.V.P. with the reply form by Monday, September 23.

I'll be attending the Hawaiian Humane Society's 88th Annual Meeting on September 26. I'm looking forward to hearing Larry Price "Speaking Out for Hawaii's Animals."

Name _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____

Number of People Attending _____

Play KGMB Bingo for the Society

BINGO! That's the cry we're hoping to hear during the week of September 9-13 when Hawaiian Humane Society members, friends, staff, board members, and suppliers will be playing KGMB-TV's \$9,000 Jackpot Bingo.

If you're over 18, we'd like you to play with us. We'll be playing for a good cause—to raise operating funds for the Society. We're asking everyone to sign a release which says that any money won by the signer will be given to the Hawaiian Humane Society (see release form).

The action's not going to be confined to those playing in the KGMB studio. It will also include those of you who'll play for us at home.

If you and your friends would like to play bingo in the KGMB studio audience, please call Lisa Dunn at 955-5122. But remember, if you sign up, we're counting on you to show up.

If you'd like to play for us in your home, just fill out the release form and send it to us before September 16.

You can pick up bingo cards at any Times Supermarket or Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet. The more cards you play, the better our chance at winning. There are no guarantees, but it's about time someone won that \$9,000!

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY

B • I • N • G • O

RELEASE FORM

In view of the mutual benefits resulting herefrom, I,

_____ ,
being of legal age, hereby donate and assign all monies which I may win playing KGMB \$9,000 Jackpot Bingo between September 9 and 13, to the Hawaiian Humane Society. It is my understanding that any such money will be used as operating funds for the Hawaiian Humane Society.

Signature _____

Printed Name _____

Home Address _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

OCTOBER IS ADOPT-A-DOG MONTH

With October just around the corner, plans are well underway for the most successful Adopt-A-Dog Month ever.

Each year the American Humane Association and Doglovers Farm sponsor this national event to call attention to the need for adoptions and the joys and responsibilities of dog ownership. The Hawaiian Humane Society works diligently to spread the message here on Oahu.

The Society's goal this year is to find caring, responsible masters for 200 or more homeless dogs and puppies. Last year we found homes for 178.

To accomplish our goal, the Mobile Adoption Unit will be out in the community during the month. Watch the local newspapers for times and locations. If you'd like to volunteer to work with the unit during Adopt-A-Dog Month, call Lisa Dunn, HHS Volunteer Director, at 955-5122.

There will also be "Dog of the Day" features in *The Honolulu Star-Bulletin* so keep your eye out for that special pet.

If you've been thinking about adding a canine member to your family, October will be the perfect time. Not only will you be able to take home a loving companion, but you'll also receive a special adoption kit to help get your relationship off to a good start. The kit, which is provided by Doglovers Farm, contains your personal adoption certificate, dog care pamphlets, and samples of jerky treats and dog biscuits. With each adoption, you'll also receive a free Crazy Shirt with the brand new Adopt-A-Dog design by B. Kliban. What more could you want?



HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY
adopt-a-dog



Bunnica at Oahu Libraries

Bunnica stalking the libraries of Oahu?

That's right. He started his visitations in May and didn't let up until a week or two ago. He had help too... Chester, Sparkle, Tigger and T.C. It was quite a caper: all part of a plan to teach children the responsibilities of pet ownership.

Under the direction of Cheryl Willoughby, HHS Education Director, library story hours became something special. In three different programs she dealt with either dogs, cats, or small animals. Special emphasis was given to animal care.

As you'd expect, each presentation included an animal-oriented short story, legend, or film. But it was the animals who provided living illustrations and opportunities to see, smell, touch, and hear.

Who were these creatures? Well, there was Bunnica, the rabbit named after the vampire bunny of literary fame*; Chester, the gregarious guinea pig; Sparkle, the dog who brings her friend to the Hawaiian Humane Society every day; and Tigger & T.C. (Tuff Cat), the frolicky felines.

During a four month period, HHS-sponsored story hours were held at 21 libraries throughout Oahu. In June and July more than 625 children attended programs at 14 different libraries. The HHS story hour at the Mililani Library attracted over 125 participants.

Plans are already underway for next summer's story hours but they are shrouded in mystery. Word has it that Bunnica and friends have a new plan of attack.

*Bunnica is one of the main characters in a series of children's books written by Deborah and James Howe. The series includes: *Bunnica: A Rabbit Tale of Mystery*, *Howliday Inn*, and *Calery Stalks at Midnight*. All three stories are narrated by a pet dog who relates his adventures with a neurotic cat, a vampire bunny, and a werewolf dachshund. These books are fun reading for animal lovers—young and young at heart!



Gaines' Stars Help Shelter

Help your dog help our dogs! All you have to do is buy these Gaines products—Gaines Meal, Gravy Train, All Cycle brands (dry only), Gaines Top Choice, Gaines Prime, Variety, and Gainesburgers. Once you've got the package home, clip the starred price marker and send it to us.

When we send the stars to Gaines in batches of 500, they'll send us 20 cents for each one. It's all part of Gaines' Shelter Cash-In Plan to provide financial support for animal shelters throughout the country.

If we collect enough stars—enough to be one of the top 100 redeeming shelters—we'll receive an additional \$500.

So, send us those stars and remember—it's a "dog-help-dog" world!

HHS Takes Stand on Zoo

Hawaiian Humane Society officials and City representatives have been meeting over the past five months to offer assistance in the current effort to improve conditions at the Honolulu Zoo. They also have closely monitored the action taken by the City.

Society President Jean C. Marchant and Executive Director Alex Wade wrote to the Mayor of Honolulu in early August to ask for the study and development of a statement of purpose and philosophy for the zoo by the end of the year.

Citing the "vagaries of human ability" to provide and care for animals, their letter states that "if assurance can not be made that the zoo will have a philosophy and ensuing policies and procedures for the maintenance of a humane and mutually beneficial environment for animals and people, the Hawaiian Humane Society advocates and will actively work toward the closure" of the Zoo.

"Under the best of conditions," the letter states, "zoos can only be supported by animal welfare groups if they provide benefits to the humans who come to experience them and, most importantly, to the animals confined therein."

"A zoo should be a place where animal behavior can be studied, where endangered species can be propagated, and where you and I can learn to appreciate and respect wild animals," the letter continues. "If a zoo can not afford to provide these elements, then it should not exist. Both the animals and the humans suffer."

The Mayor has provided a timetable for improvements which calls for the completion of a standard operating procedures manual and the hiring of a permanent veterinary technician by the end of September. It also provides for the hiring of a permanent zoo curator by the end of the year. Improvements to facilities are scheduled to be completed by February.

Dog Training Seminar Attracts Large Crowd

The dog training seminar conducted by Robert T. Self, noted Mainland trainer, was a great success! Over 1,000 people attended the two-day event which was sponsored by the Hawaiian Humane Society in association with the Hawaiian Kennel Club. The program was made possible by a grant from the Estate of Beatrice Watson Parrent.

Mayor Fasi and his cocker spaniel, Gino, opened the seminar. Over the next two days, Self held the audience's attention as he worked with his purebreds—Collete, a poodle, and Keto, a doberman,—and a poi puppy from the Shelter.



Everything ran smoothly, thanks to the help of numerous volunteers. They worked hard before, during, and after the seminar—coordinating registration, manning displays, caring for canines, packing and unpacking...

Community Seeks Solution to Waikiki 'Bird War'

Many people have been working to solve the pigeon problem in Waikiki. Hotel and restaurant operators, government officials, veterinarians, and others have tried numerous control methods including trapping, poisoning, and blocking access to roosting areas. But these isolated attempts have had little long-term effect.

The Hawaiian Humane Society feels that it's time to seek a coordinated, long-term solution. That's why the Society invited representatives of organizations and individuals who have an interest in the resolution of the "bird war" to a meeting on August 8.

Those in attendance came from the Sheraton Hotels, Department of Health, City Hall, University of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture, Department of Land and Natu-

ral Resources, and of course the Hawaiian Humane Society.

Topics discussed included the location and cause of the problem, agencies working toward a solution, methods being utilized, and the coordination of a lasting solution.

HHS Executive Director Alex Wade told those in attendance that, "Basically it's an overpopulation problem. When man intervenes there can be an imbalance. The Society is interested in maintaining a balance in our urban environment."

She stated that the solution must meet many criteria; that is must promote public health and be ecologically sound, humane, cost-effective, long-term, practical, open to public evaluation and participation, and within the bounds of existing laws.

A solution presented by the Hawaiian Humane Society was endorsed by the majority of those in attendance. It provides for:

- 1) a survey of the pigeon population and locations of the highest density as they relate to potential health problems;
- 2) an analysis of reported pigeon-related health problems;
- 3) a holistic approach which includes a far-reaching public education program; building modifications to block pigeon access; elimination of food sources; clean up provisions; and pigeon removal in severe, isolated cases.

The group will meet again in the next few months at which time it plans to analyze data now being compiled by the Division of Land and Natural Resources.



🐾 Sherri La Croix, one of the Society's two Animal Health Technicians, has taken on an additional role. She's now an Animal Control Officer too!

Sherri will be assisting the ACO staff with animal pick ups and investigations when needed. She's not the first female ACO at the Society, but she is the only one at this time.

🐾 HHS Veterinarian Nicholas Palumbo recently attended the National Biochemical Simulation Resources simulation training workshop in Durham, North Carolina. It sounds pretty formidable, but it boils down to some potentially good news for those of us concerned over the use of animals in medical experiments.

The doctors who attended the workshop, which was held at Duke University Medical Center August 19-23, were exploring ways to use computers to analyze and expand data gathered from a limited number of animal experiments. The hope is that through this type of "computer modeling" researchers will be able to derive more information from fewer experiments...and fewer experiments will mean fewer animals used in laboratory research.

🐾 The Hawaiian Humane Society recently promoted Danny Mangca to the position of Assistant Investigator. His duties now include the monitoring of parades, concerts, circuses, and fairs as well as the investigation of cruelty and neglect allegations. Mangca has been with the HHS since 1970 as an Animal Control Officer.

🐾 So you say you haven't seen much of the Mobile Adoption Unit lately? Well, there's no reason for concern...they'll be back on the road soon.

You can find them for sure at Kahala Mall on the second Saturday of every month—that's September 14, October 12, November 9, and December 14. They'll be inside the Mall from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Mobile Adoption Coordinator Maryl is hard at work looking for new locations. She's even exploring the possibility of setting up at the handicraft fairs. If you have any suggestions for new locations and/or can help in getting permission to use them, let Maryl know. She's also looking for more good volunteers to man the program. If you'd like to volunteer, contact Lisa Dunn, HHS Volunteer Director, at 955-5122.

🐾 Hope you didn't miss the nice story in *The Honolulu Advertiser* (7/25/85) about Howard Geiger and his golden retriever, Furrball. After more than two months of separation, the HHS was able to reunite them—all because Furrball was wearing his license! More proof that dog licensing makes good sense.



Green sea turtles in Hawaiian waters are fully protected by both state and federal laws.

Turtles Protected in Local Waters

The recent spearing of a green sea turtle in Waikiki dramatically illustrates the mistreatment that all too often is the fate of these unique creatures. Throughout the Islands there's a lack of knowledge about them—their history, habitat, behavior, physiology, and the laws that protect them. But there are a lot of dedicated people, including those at the Hawaiian Humane Society, who are trying to change that.

Several agencies—the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement—are busy conducting research; managing the existing population; enforcing state and federal laws; and educating the public.

George Balazs, a research biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service, is one of the people who specializes in the study of the turtle populations of Hawaiian waters. He's actively involved in gathering data about the animals and feels that this information is critical for insuring their survival. He's especially involved in collecting data on stranded, injured, and diseased turtles.

In a recent interview he explained that the green sea turtle, known as *honu*, is common in Hawaii's coastal waters and that they are not an endangered species. But he went on to explain that they are threatened and that any decrease in population could put them on the brink of extinction.

He continued by saying that their survival depends on the size of the breeding herd, not on the size of the overall population. The catch here is that the turtles are not mature and ready for breeding until they are 30 to 35 years old. At that time they weigh an average of 175 pounds and have a shell length of around 35 inches!

In order to survive long enough to reproduce, the turtles must avoid natural preda-

tors, direct and indirect human-induced injuries, and sickness.

State and federal laws have been passed to protect the sea turtles from human malice and greed.

Under the Federal Endangered Species Act, the green turtle has been granted *threatened species status*—complete protection. It is illegal to import, possess, sell, transport, or harass these animals.

Civil violations of this law call for penalties of from \$0 to \$10,000. Gene Whitham, Senior Enforcement Agent with the National Marine Fisheries Service (Enforcement Division) in Honolulu, said that the average fine is between \$600 and \$700.

Criminal violations—blatant acts by commercial and similar ventures—call for penalties of \$10,000 to \$20,000, plus one year in jail.

He added that, "If the turtle is already dead, we haven't helped that turtle at all. The law functions best as a deterrent—before a violation occurs."

State law provides for the same level of protection. Violations are misdemeanors. Most violations are referred to the federal agency for prosecution.

Whitham said that the publicity and interest in the turtle issue this year has resulted in a higher incidence of alleged violations. There have been eight federal cases since the beginning of the year and six more are pending.

The Hawaiian Humane Society and the National Marine Fisheries Service recently cooperated to reprint a poster which informs the public of the protected status of Hawaii's sea turtles. It also provides the telephone numbers of the agencies responsible for the enforcement of state and federal laws. The posters have been distributed to sporting good stores, dive shops, boat harbors, marinas, and other appropriate sites.

Animal Rights & Welfare

HHS BUSY WITH RESCUES, INSPECTIONS...

☛ The Continental Circus came to town in August and Chief Investigator Melemai couldn't wait to get there.

Melemai's work began before the performances—he monitored the transportation arrangements of the animals and attended the parade of elephants.

And, of course, he was there for the first show! But he was watching from a different perspective. He made sure that the animals received proper care and housing as well as humane working conditions.

Melemai also spoke with the animal handlers backstage—making sure they felt that the animals' housing arrangements were adequate, offering veterinarian references in case of emergencies, and making sure they knew that the Hawaiian Humane Society was concerned about the animals and available for consultation and advice.

☛ If you were reading the newspapers carefully in July, you may have noticed the small articles on a pigpen fire in Waiawa. One hundred or more piglets, sows, and shoats burned to death when unattended cooking swill boiled over. The flaming oils ignited stacks of cordwood and spread to the nearby shed and pigpens.

HHS officials were on the scene of the incident shortly after the blaze. Their report noted the unsuitability of the farm's site, a ravine, and the effect this may have had on the spread of the fire.

The Prosecutor's Office advised the Hawaiian Humane Society that there was insufficient evidence to take the case to court. However, the Society did issue a warning citation for cruelty to animals to the owner of the piggery.

Harris Melemai, HHS Chief Investigator, also spoke with the City and County of Honolulu's Building Department regarding the unsuitable location of the pig farm. He was advised that the owner will not be allowed to rebuild on the property. The Society's Animal Control Officers now conduct periodic checks of the site to insure that no further incidents occur.

☛ The doberman guard dog case continues to drag out, but some progress has been made since our last writing.

The Hawaiian Humane Society's Jean Marchant, Alex Wade, and Harris Melemai appeared in Honolulu District Court on June 24 only to find that the hearing was being postponed—the result of a conflict of scheduling by Guard Dogs if Hawaii's lawyer.

The case resumed on July 30. At that time the court determined that the records of deceased ACO Kaipō Kunukau were not admissible as evidence in the case. The Society's testimony will now rely solely on the condition of the seven dogs when they arrived at the facility on March 20, 1984.

The hearing was to have continued on August 15, but another continuance has been granted. A new court date in mid-November is expected.

☛ On the morning of July 22, a call came in regarding a dog in trouble in the waters of Koko Marina. Chief Inspector Melemai immediately dispatched his assistant, Danny Mangca, to the scene and also notified the Koko Marina Patrol.

By the time Mangca arrived, the dog—an 8 to 10-year-old, male, brown, shepherd mix—had been pulled from the water. He was suffering from dehydration and exhaustion, his nails were bleeding, and he was unable to stand. He had apparently swallowed a large volume of salt water and this further complicated his already abnormal blood electrolytes.

No one knows the whole story, but it appears that the dog became disoriented while swimming and couldn't get back to shore. During his struggle to reach land, he scratched and clawed at the submerged coral island beneath him, wearing his toenails to the quick.

The dog was brought to the Society's Waiālae facility where Animal Health Technician Sherri La Croix and Assistant Animal Health Technician Karen Sakurai took immediate steps to equilibrate the dog, stop the bleeding, and make him as comfortable as possible. HHS veterinarian Nicholas Palumbo, in his neurological exam of the dog, noted that he was suffering from cerebral edema (swelling of the brain).

The dog began having seizures by mid-afternoon. When they could no longer be controlled with increased doses of drugs, euthanasia was performed.

Dr. Palumbo said that, had the dog been pulled from the water sooner, his medical problems could have been reversed. He

commended ACO Mangca for his professional effort to get the animal treated as soon as possible.

At the time of the incident, the dog was not wearing a license, but the animal's owners did contact the Society. They were saddened by the event, but very appreciative of the efforts made by the HHS on the animal's behalf. They reclaimed the dog's body for burial.

☛ Each year the Hawaiian Humane Society conducts an inspection of all the animals at the State Farm Fair. This year was no exception.

Chief Inspector Harris Melemai said that, "Everything looked good. The animals were well taken care of and they were not being overworked or exposed to dangerous situations."

The Society, however, did receive a complaint from a group which felt that the ponies giving rides were being overworked.

Melemai conducted a special investigation of the matter and spoke at length with the attraction's owner/operator. He found no abuse or evidence to support the allegations. Quite to the contrary, he found that even on the busiest of days, the animals received adequate rest and food breaks.

Melemai did suggest to the owner that more shade be provided for the attraction. In a subsequent meeting with E.K. Fernandez officials it was agreed that more shaded area would be provided for the pony rides at future State Farm Fairs.

☛ The Hawaiian Humane Society is working with the Prosecuting Attorney's Office to press charges in a case involving alleged cruelty to a cow. All evidence and the names of eye witnesses have been submitted to the court and a trial date is now being awaited. Further details of the incident are being withheld to avoid prejudicing the case.



HHS Chief Inspector Harris Melemai (l), shown here with Continental Circus promoter Ralph Yempuku (r), monitored the animal acts during the circus' recent Honolulu visit.

Fondest Aloha



Smokey Wong Died July 30, 1985

Smokey first came to the public's attention in 1974 when he jumped from a parked car to drag a one-year old baby girl from the path of parking lot traffic at the Pali Highway Safe-way. The rest is history...

His meritorious actions were recognized nationally as well as in Hawaii. This collie/spitz mix received Mayor Fasi's Good Guy Award, the Lassie Gold Award, and the Dog of the Year Award from the Senior Citizens of Kalanihui. He also was named Dog of the Year by the Milk Bone Company and Irish Dog of the Year by the Society of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick of Hawaii.

But the recognition didn't stop there. His friends held a luau in his honor and he participated in several parades including the 1976 Aloha Week Parade.

At the time of his death, Smokey was 16 years old. His loving companionship will be greatly missed by the Wong family and the community at large.

Our NEWSLETTER is published bi-monthly in January, March, May, July, September and November. Please send letters, inquiries, or submissions to:

HAWAIIAN HUMANE SOCIETY

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HONOLULU, HAWAII 96826

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Readers comments are welcome.
The next publication deadline is
October 15, 1985.

Local Agencies Examine Current Noise Codes

Representatives of several local agencies including the HHS met with Citizens Against Noise on August 14 to examine the state's current noise codes. Participants discussed sources of noise—barking dogs, garbage trucks, the Waikiki Shell, jet skis—and the laws and enforcement issues relating to them.

Hawaiian Humane Society representative, Executive Director Alex Wade, told the group that the majority of the complaints received for Pound Services are about barking dogs. She also related that, "As we've seen better compliance with the leash law, we've noted an increase in the number of barking dog complaints."

She also noted that enforcement in this area is particularly difficult. "By the time our

Animal Control Officer gets to the scene, the dog has usually stopped barking and evidence is hard to come by. That's why the cooperation of the complainants is so important. If they can provide us with evidence—usually in the form of a tape recording—our job is much easier."

"But we'd rather work at the problem in a more constructive way," she continued. "We prefer working with the dog owners—teaching them to understand why their dog is barking and what will train him to stop."

"It all boils down to responsible pet ownership" she concluded. "If the owner doesn't feel obligated to deal with the dog's barking, we have no choice but to approach the problem through enforcement."

vetnotes

By Nicholas Palumbo
Humane Society Veterinarian

Are Toads Really Serious?

Those of us who have lived with toads (bufos) most of our lives accept them as part of the background. We understand that they are beneficial because of the insects they consume and know too that under certain conditions they can cause serious disease.

Some people in Hawaii have died as a result of mistaking the toad for the innocuous frog, cooking them and suffering the consequences. Many animals in Hawaii have also died after an encounter with the slow moving, hopping creature. When they could no longer contain themselves and pounced upon their prey, they bit into them and, in the process, compressed the two parotid glands on the bufo's warty back. Cats are as susceptible as dogs, but because of their small size and the large size of the toad, it is unusual to see cat/toad intoxication.

One hears of dogs who have had frequent skirmishes with toads and no longer became ill. The suggestion is that the animal has become immune to the toxin. This is not so. These dogs have simply learned how to avoid mouthing the front end of the toad and so are not exposed to the poison. When they do come in contact with the parotid glands, they have the classic reaction.

The dog that mouths a toad will develop variable signs, depending upon its age, concurrent disease, amount of toxin absorbed in relation to the dog's body weight, and length of time since exposure. The signs range from salivation to cessation of breathing and convulsions. Obviously many other conditions could be confused with toad poisoning, but once you've seen a dog mouth a toad you'll have sufficient evidence to warrant immediate treatment for toad poisoning.

The toxin is a yellow-white waxy secretion

which adheres to the gums and teeth, especially to teeth laden with tartar. The most important first aid measures should be directed at washing this from the dog's mouth. I suggest using a garden hose and an old tooth brush. Rinse out the mouth thoroughly—several times. Making the animal vomit will eliminate some of the toxic material which may have been swallowed.

In a few minutes, if the animal is not behaving more normally, he should be taken to a veterinary hospital as an emergency. Every Hawaii veterinarian has access to a specific antidote available through the University of Hawaii. However, dogs suffering from congestive heart failure and other similar diseases can not be treated with the drug.

Well—to answer the question of how serious toad poisoning may be would depend in part on whether it is your dog that is poisoned. I think it is pretty serious and obviously it is sometimes fatal. True—statistics are in your favor with an untreated fatality rate of about 5%.

Again, prevention is the best answer. Walk your dog on a leash at dusk when toads are out in force. Try to avoid contact with the creatures, but if your dog does bite a toad, understand that the heart toxic component is rapidly absorbed across the mucous membranes of the mouth and gums. Your first concern should be to dilute the poison with water. If after this exercise your pet does not appear to be improving—get some professional help quickly! This is an emergency and dogs with just a spark of life left in them as they reach the emergency table are frequently normal within hours of receiving the antidote. Don't wait and don't give up!

Next Issue: What are Cat Liver Flukes?

More Protection Eyed for Turtles

Expansion of turtle conservation programs and research was recommended at a marine turtle workshop held last month in Noumea, New Caledonia.

Richard S. Shomura, director of the Honolulu Laboratory, Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, shared responsibility with Rene Grandperrin of the South Pacific Commission in convening the workshop.

George Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, University of Hawaii, was one of the consultants.

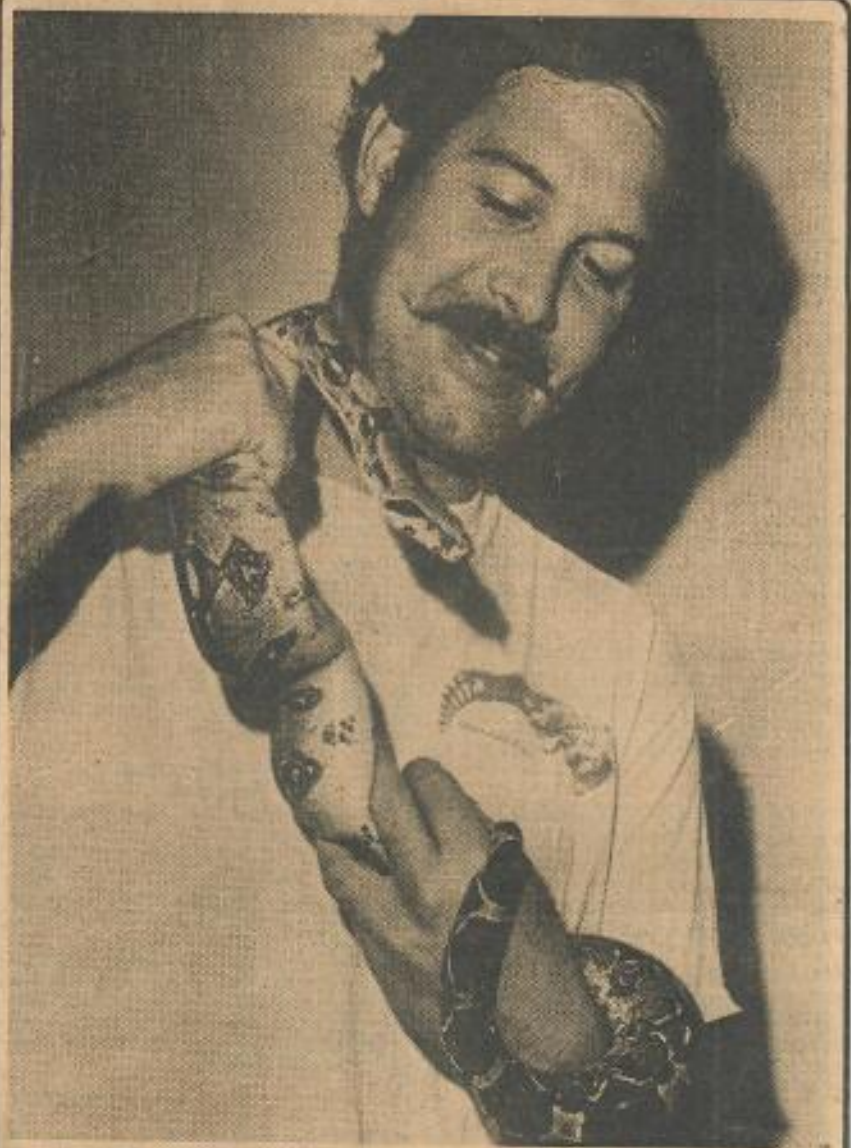
Representatives were present from 11 members of the South Pacific Commission.

Shomura said an important result of the workshop was recognition that the turtle population is dwindling in parts of the tropical Pacific and that conservation is a complex and sensitive international problem.

Fisheries officers face difficulties in enforcing turtle conservation regulations. Many of the islands are widely scattered and there is no way of finding out the extent of poaching.

Furthermore, many of the existing laws are weak and unenforceable, Shomura said.

Among recommendations adopted at the workshop were those for establishing turtle-breeding sanctuaries or protected reserves and for a turtle tagging program in the Pacific region.



Honolulu Zoo herpetologist Sean McKeown shows off the snake. — Star-Bulletin Photo by Terry Luke.

There's a Boa in the Closet —Without the Feathers

A 3½-foot boa constrictor was found in a Waikiki apartment about 4:30 a.m. today.

Officers investigating a reported fight in a Manukai Street apartment found the snake. It was in the closet, in a turtle shell in a wire-fronted wooden cage, and police at first thought it was just a turtle.

It was turned over to an officer of the Hawaiian Humane Society and is now in a state quarantine facility.

The occupant of the apartment, who has lived there for more than two years, was not arrested but will be questioned further, police said.

Private possession of a live snake is illegal in Hawaii.

6 Feb 1980

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Isle Scientists Plan Laysan Bird Study

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Three young scientists are getting ready for what essentially will be a five-month camping trip surrounded by hundreds of thousands of birds.

They will leave by charter boat early next month for Laysan Island, 790 miles northwest of Honolulu. Laysan, two miles long and a mile wide, is part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The three scientists are the leader, Maura Naughton, a wildlife ecologist; Audrey Newman, a biologist; and Dan Moulton, a duck biologist.

That means Moulton will be studying the Laysan duck, also called Laysan teal, which has come back from the brink of extinction early this century.

For part of the time the trio will be joined by Brian and Patti Johnson, a husband-wife team in their fourth year of study of the Hawaiian monk seal, an endangered species.

THE TRIO WILL study the biology of Laysan's sea birds, engage in food habitat and breeding biology studies of the 17 or 18 species of birds on the island, according to Craig Harrison, sea bird biologist with the Honolulu office of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

They will do much banding of birds, make population estimates, and spend some time studying the monk seal and green sea turtle, he said.

The trip is the result of the tripartite agreement between the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and state Fish and Game Division, he said. The Johnsons are working on contract with the Marine Fisheries Service and Marine Mammal Commission.

The Laysan campers will leave in August, Harrison said, when they will be picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard on its annual cruise. At times they will be resupplied by the research vessel Townsend Cromwell.

THEY WILL HAVE to take with them enough water for the five months and will have to set up their camp, which will consist of structures with wooden floors and canvas sides and top. There will be a fly screen for protection from the innumerable flies.

And they'll cook on camp stoves

and use camp lamps.

Laysan is a flat sand and coral rectangle with a briny lagoon and a few palm, sandalwood and ironwood trees.

Three of the distinct species of birds that evolved there, the Laysan rail, Laysan millerbird, and Laysan albatross, have become extinct but the Laysan duck and finch survived, after once being in danger of extinction.

LAYSAN SUFFERED damage, first from guano collectors in 1890 and then by Japanese bird poachers who killed hundreds of thousands of birds for their feathers.

In 1902 Max Schlemmer, who managed the guano mining operation, introduced rabbits, which were left when he departed in 1906.

The rabbits multiplied, stripped the island of vegetation, which resulted in a drastic reduction in the bird population.

With vegetation gone, the rabbits starved to death, while their survivors were killed by scientists.

In recent years, as a result of wildlife refuge protection, the birds and plants have been returning.

Leeward Islands' Potential High but Care Is a Must

By Ellen S. Dyer

Special to the Star-Bulletin

The writer, a reporter for the Quincy, Mass., Patriot Ledger, currently is attending the University of Hawaii under a Gannett Fellowship in Asian Studies.

Hawaii's "last frontier" — a chain of tiny islands and atolls which stretch north of Kauai more than 1,000 miles — has become the object of some men's hopes, and a lot of hard-nosed scrutiny.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (or Leeward Islands), strewn like rough-hewn jewels across the North Central Pacific, bear such exotic names as Laysan Island, Maro Reef, Gambia Shoal and Raita Bank. They are almost all uninhabited, and it is unlikely their shores will ever give rise to skyscrapers.

These remote volcanic islands are home to a wealth of animal and bird life. Here live the endangered Hawaiian monk seal, lumbering green sea turtles, the black-footed albatross and rare Laysan duck, and millions of other sea and shore birds.

And here, in the deep blue surrounding water, schools of tuna, snapper, grouper and other fish swim, and the spiny lobster makes his home.

For the past several years federal and state researchers, scientists, economists and others have been studying the islands, which reach across the Pacific from Nihoa to Kure, and mostly are part of a National Wildlife Refuge.

"THE STATE IS interested in seeing its fisheries developed, and so is the federal government because of the economic advantages," said Richard Grigg, an associate marine biologist with the University of Hawaii. "But to come up on this area, which impinges on the national refuge, and develop fisheries, requires very careful management."

Richard Shomura, director of the National Marine Fisheries Service, which initiated the study, commented, "We have to be very careful how we utilize the entire chain I'd like to make sure opportunities are provided so that the wildlife's well-being is maintained and at the same time allow mankind to utilize its resources."

major effort to describe the system as fully as possible so we can manage it and utilize it for the advancement of Hawaii and the nation."

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are considered "extremely important" and promising for the development of Hawaii's fishing industry, according to Stanley Swerdloff, a marine biologist with the state Division of Fish and Game.

"It is our one remaining area with underutilized potential," said Swerdloff, manager of the state fisheries development program.

A report released in January by the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources states the catch in Hawaii has not increased for the past 30 years.

"The strong demand of Hawaii residents (as well as the tourist population) cannot be satisfied by the present fisheries," the report asserts, "and there is a heavy reliance on imports. Of approximately 30 million pounds of seafood consumed annually in the state, 23 million pounds are imported," including mahimahi — mostly imported from Taiwan and Ecuador.

THERE ARE, the report finds, a number of reasons why the fishing industry — which represents less than 1 percent of the gross state product — has not expanded in Hawaii. Tourism, for instance, has received the most private and public attention, and there are marketing problems, and a shortage of dock space, among other difficulties.

And there is little potential for increased fishing off the main Hawaiian Islands, "where resident resources and the migratory stocks are quite limited," according to the report.

The potential for increasing the catch itself appears to lie with the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. "We will not be able to replace all of the imports, but we would expect to be able to replace about half of what's currently imported" by developing the fisheries there, Swerdloff said.

The approximately \$1 million (annual) study, begun in 1976 and now halfway to completion, is aimed at discovering "what's there, and having known what the resources are, their magnitude and how they interact, to try to manage the system" to preserve the wildlife but develop certain fisheries, Grigg explained.

"WE ARE STUDYING the birds, turtles, sharks, finfishes, corals, algae, whales, monk seals; you name it, we are studying it" he said. Involved in the study are the federal Fish and Wildlife Service, the state of Hawaii Division of Fish and Game, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the University of Hawaii's Sea Grant program.

A conference on the project is scheduled for April 24-25 at the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands chain "really is a last frontier," Grigg continued. "The Galapagos have been studied vastly more intensely. The backside of the moon has. We really know almost nothing about these islands other than they are there."

The importance of the area was formally recognized in 1909 by President Theodore Roosevelt, who set aside the archipelago as a federal sanctuary. He took the action following a public outcry over the killing of thousands of birds by plume hunters.

WHILE THERE WAS a scientific expedition in 1923 to the area, according to Grigg, "since then just a few scientists and fishermen have wandered in and out in an irregular manner. So this program ... is

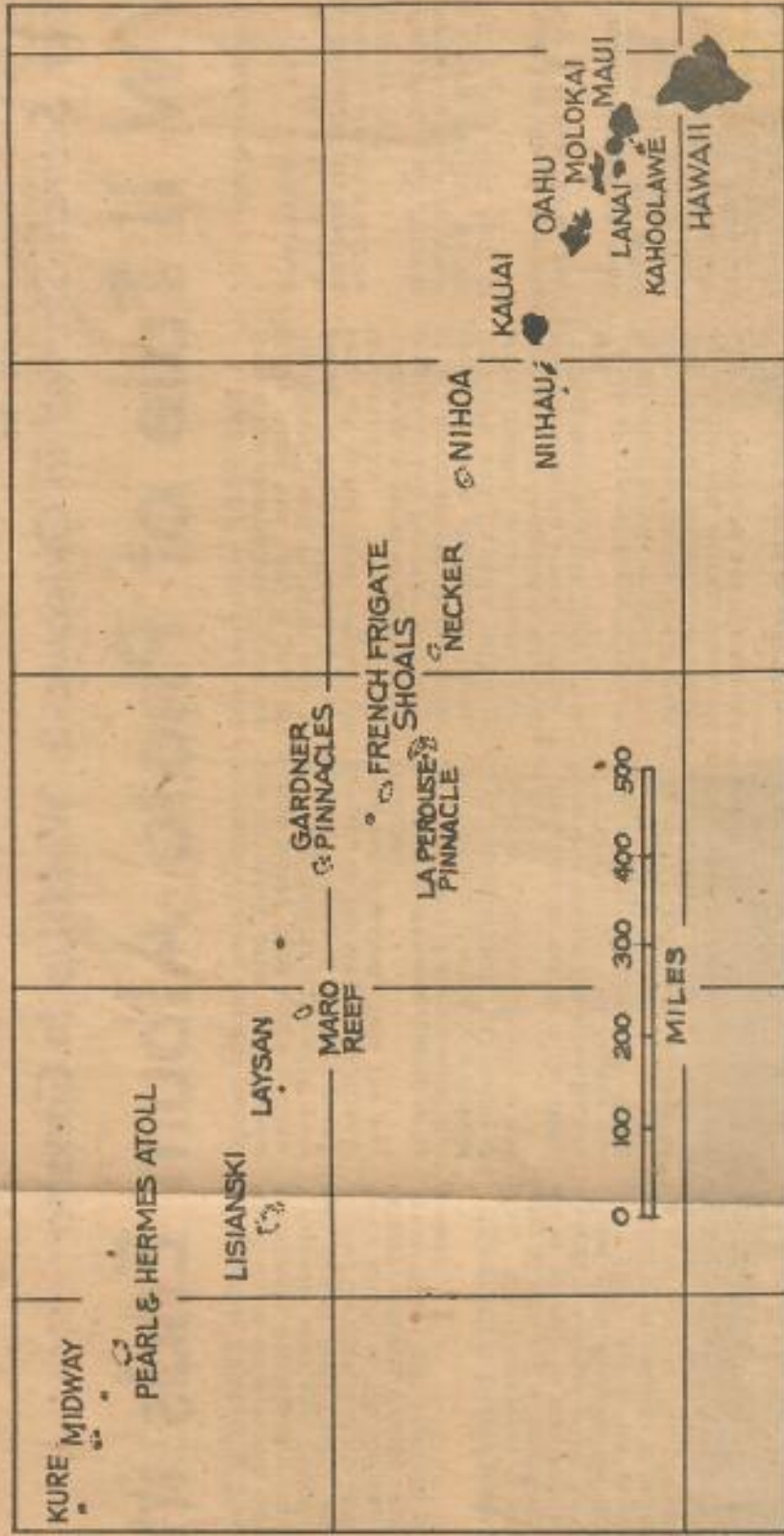
to put the whole thing in perspective," Swerdloff said, "we are talking a few million pounds of fish. This is nothing in comparison with Mainland fisheries, where you are talking hundreds of thousands of tons of fish. The fishery in the Leeward Islands is relatively small, but it is important to Hawaii's fishing."

SHOMURA, THE NMFS director, agrees. "There is no question there are good catches that can be made. This is true of any virgin fishing grounds. From the national standpoint, the inshore resources won't amount to a large production. I see the resource there as being key to the continued availability of fresh or frozen tropical fish to the Hawaiian population."

One of the most potentially rich fisheries, involving the open-ocean albacore tuna, is north of Midway, which is owned by the U.S. Navy. Although part of the Hawaiian archipelago, it is not part of the state.

"We see the Midway albacore fishery as one with great potential," Swerdloff said. "We are attempting to develop a fisheries base out of Midway, primarily for the benefit of our local fleet and our processing industry in Hawaii" but, he noted, developments there would also benefit West Coast fishermen, who do most of the fishing in the area.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are valuable in many other ways.



Dale Coggeshall, Pacific Islands administrator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, summed it up when he asked: "How much value does the last viable population of monk seals have in the world?"

THE ISLANDS ARE home to about 10 million seabirds. "These birds spend a good part of their lives at sea, and in essence only come to land to reproduce. These small islands, rock promontories and islets are a major breeding area for these birds," he said.

The Hawaiian monk seal is one of three species of warm water seals throughout the world. Coggeshall pointed out. One species "is thought to have become extinct in the Caribbean, another is in low numbers in the Mediterranean and is biological-

ly extinct, so that leaves the Hawaiian monk seal, which is listed as endangered." There are an estimated 1,000 seals in the islands.

According to Shomura, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands "are the only place" where the seals breed, "which makes it essential that the shore areas are kept as they are."

The green sea turtle is on the threatened list, meaning that if present trends continue, it will become endangered. Coggeshall explained. Shomura said that in the Hawaiian chain, "at least to our knowledge, the only place where the green sea turtle is still nesting is in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands."

THE ISLAND CHAIN is valuable, Coggeshall said, "from the stand-

point of the numbers and variety of wildlife forms, the plants that abound there, the coral... There are land forms and shallow water fishery forms that you don't necessarily find in other parts of the world."

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands lie in the temperate zone and the semi-tropical zone, he explained, so that corals, fish "and even birds are reflective of both those life zones."

"The studies that we are doing out there" he continued, "are designed to get at the question basically of to what extent the fisheries can be developed for human consumption, the economic benefits for mankind, and the potential impact such development would have on indigenous life forms. I think it's a very sincere concern."

Star-Bulletin



Thursday, March 20, 1980

Honolulu



LEEWARD ISLES—The importance of Hawaii's "last frontier," the Leeward Islands, is examined on Page D-1.

Symposium to focus on major research in Leeward Islands

This month scientists and policy-makers will come together at a symposium to examine the status of ongoing investigations on the natural resources of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, also known as the Leeward Islands. The symposium, sponsored by the UH Sea Grant College Program with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Fish and Game, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), will be held April 24-25 at the Campus Center Ballroom of the University of Hawaii Manoa campus.

In 1976, the latter three agencies began a tripartite research program to develop an information base on resources in the scattered chain of islands, reefs and shoals, banks, guyots, and seamounts. The data gathered were intended to serve as the basis for better management and protection of endangered wildlife and unique ecosystems. In addition, using the data, management alternatives are being developed to form a framework for utilization of commercially important species without jeopardizing the existing wildlife refuge.

In 1978, the UH Sea Grant College Program joined the tripartite agencies with a complementary Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Fisheries Investigations program.

The symposium will serve as a mid-stream analysis of the ongoing tripartite and Sea Grant research projects, and its outcome can be expected to significantly affect future research and planning for the Leeward Islands.

At the conclusion of the two-day symposium, an open panel discussion will be held to summarize current research findings and identify future needs for research and planning efforts. For example, one controversial question that is related to the potential development of resources in the Leeward Islands is that involving the actual boundary of the wildlife refuge and the relative jurisdiction of the state of Hawaii and the federal government.

Since the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 extended US fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles from its shores, national interest in the management of the marine resources surrounding

the Hawaiian Archipelago, as well as in the Western Pacific, has increased.

When and if developed, the fisheries resources of the Leeward Islands could enhance economic development in the state through jobs and an export industry, as well as a new source of protein.

productivity, by Jed Hirota, HIMB

- Bottom fish and seamounts, by Stephen Ralston, U. of Washington and Richard Moffitt, NMFS
- Pelagic fish, by Jim Uchiyama, NMFS
- Genetics, by Jim Shaklee, HIMB



Green sea turtle. —Hawaii Division of Fish and Game photo

Status reports on the following NWHI research projects will be presented by the investigators:

- Birds, by Craig Harrison, Fish and Wildlife Service
- Monk seals, by NMFS staff and Ancel Johnson, FWS
- Turtles, by George Balazs, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology (HIMB)
- Reef fish, by Paul Kawamoto, Hawaii Division of Fish and Game and T. Hobson, NMFS
- Ciguatera, by B. Ito, NMFS and Nancy Withers
- Corals, by Richard Grigg, HIMB
- Lobsters, by Richard Uchida, NMFS and Craig MacDonald, HIMB
- Trophic studies, by James Parrish, HIMB and Leighton Taylor, Waikiki Aquarium
- Primary and secondary plankton

- Wildlife refuge status, by Dale Coggeshall, Pacific Islands Administrator, FWS
- Ecosystem modeling, by Jeff Polovina, NMFS
- Socio-economics, by Jack Davidson, UH Sea Grant College Program and Salvatore Comitini, UH Department of Economics
- State Fisheries Development Plan, by Stanley Swardloff, Hawaii Division of Fish and Game

Attendance is by invitation only, to maximize discussions between persons directly involved in the program as researchers or policymakers. About 150 persons are expected to attend, including representatives from governmental agencies and environmental groups. For further information on registration, contact Joan Choy at 948-7031, ☐



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Blue-Water Marine Laboratory open house - Port Allen, Kauai

April 27 - 1 to 5 p.m. The public is invited to tour the *Diamaresa*, the sailing vessel used by the UH Blue-Water Marine Laboratory for educational cruises. For information, call 948-8444.

"Ecology of the Islands" - natural history lectures, Waikiki Aquarium, 7:30 p.m.

April 23 - Corals and Other Reef Residents, by S. Arthur Reed, UH Department of Zoology. Sponsored

by Waikiki Aquarium and UH Sea Grant College Marine Advisory Program. For information, call 923-4725.

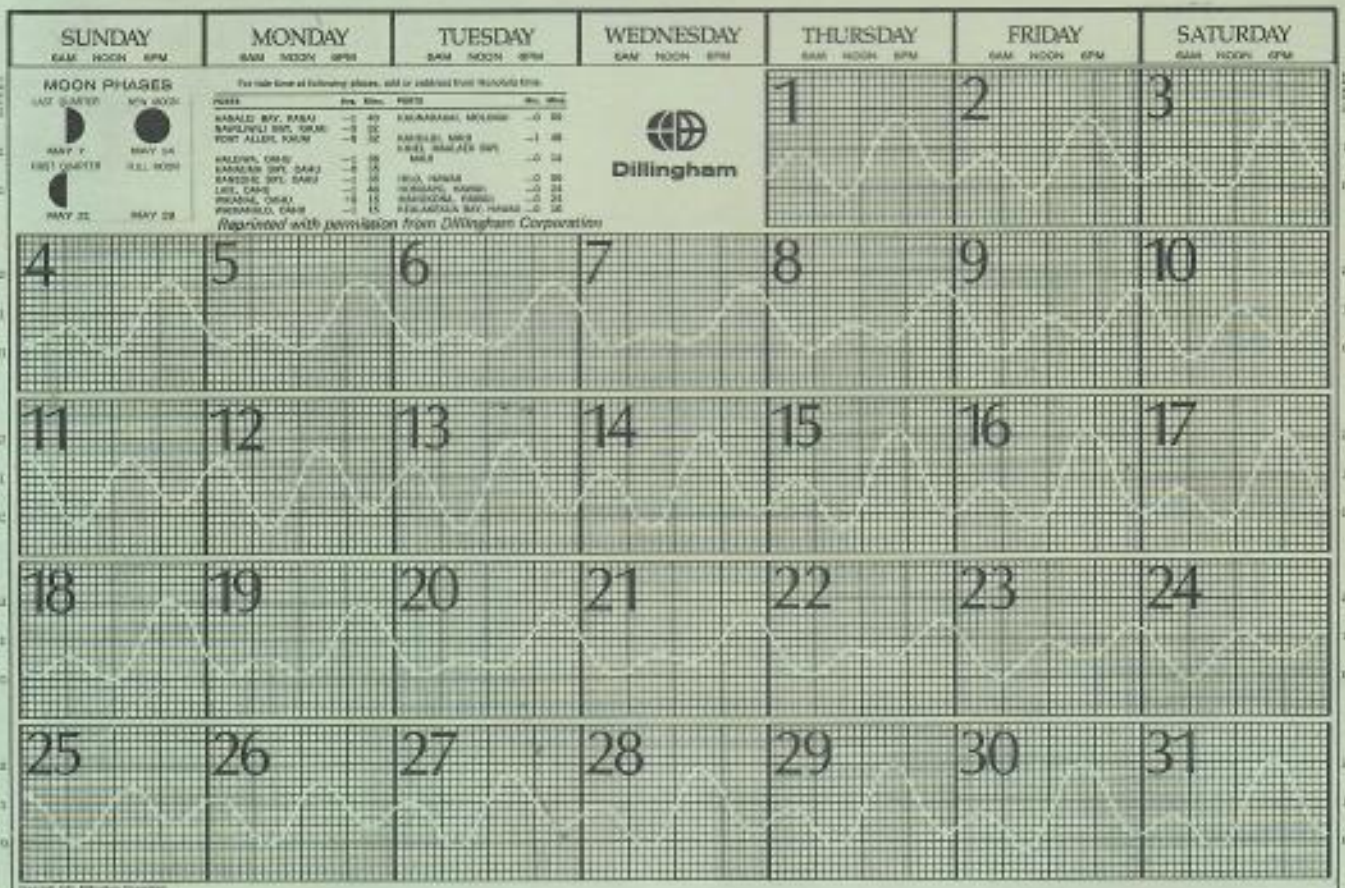
Marine lectures - 9th floor Aloha Tower, free, 12 noon to 1 p.m. Enrollment limited. Call 548-5433 to register.
 April 15 - UH Blue-Water Marine Lab, discussion of educational cruises offered to high school students and adult groups on the 65-ft cutter, *Diamaresa*.

"Status of Resource Investigations in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands" - Campus Center Ballroom, UH Manoa
 April 24-25 - Symposium on current biological research in the Leeward Islands.

Earth Day 1980 events
 April 20 - 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. "New games" tournament, Ala Moana Park. Participation sports based on cooperation rather than competition; also a bike rally at State Capitol from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Sponsored by the Hawaiian Bicycling League.
 April 21 - 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. UH Campus Center. Speakers forum on "Human Values and Perspective of

the Environment." Sponsored by Council for Environmental Affairs.
 April 22 - all day. Earth Day events, UH Campus Center and along the campus mall. Music show and keynote speaker at noon, Hawaii Hall, Varney Circle; also speakers forum, 7 p.m. at UH Campus Center featuring nationally known keynote speaker.
 April 23 - 7 p.m. UH Campus Center. Speakers forum on "Environmental Education," featuring films, educational tools, strategies. Sponsored by Environmental Studies program, UH.
 April 24 - 7 p.m. UH Campus Center. Speakers forum on "Marine and Ocean Resources." Sponsored by UH Sea Grant College Marine Advisory Program.
 April 26 - Pow Wow Luau, Andrews Amphitheatre, UH campus. Demonstration of traditional lifestyles, culture, arts and crafts. Sponsored by Hawaii Council of American Indian Nations; entertainment by American Indian and Hawaiian groups. □

MAY 1980 TIDE CHART



Hawaiian Wildlife Speaker

by Stephanie Salazar

Dr. George Balazs, marine biologist with the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology (a research division of UH located on Coconut Island in Oahu's Kanehoe Bay) will present a talk and slide show at 7:30 p.m. at the UHH Theatre Auditorium on Wednesday, April 16th entitled, "The Leeward Hawaiian Islands: Perspectives of a Sea Turtle Biologist". With the Green sea turtle as his research speciality, Balazs has made many visits to the Leeward Islands, particularly French Frigate Shoals where the turtles assemble each summer for nesting purposes. During lengthy periods of isolated field work he has been able to carefully observe and photograph the rich array of seabirds dependent on the areas. His beautiful photos are displayed in the 1979 Dillingham Tide Calendar.

The Leeward, or Northwestern, Hawaiian Islands, extending 1200 miles northwest of the island of Kauai, are windswept low tiny islets, reefs and shoals that are mostly barren. These islands give us an idea of what the other Hawaiian



These Masked Boobies are examples of Hawaii's wildlife. (From Hawaii's Seabirds by Dr. George Balazs)

Islands were like before being modified by man. Since 1909 these islands have been set apart as the Hawaiian Islands National Wild Refuge, a sanctuary for sea birds, a few surviving species of native land birds, and for the Hawaiian monk seal and green turtle. The islands, although now occupied by only fifty people on two military stations, bear evidence, according to Dr. Dudley (Geology UHH-CAS) of habitation by a group of early Polynesian settlers, the Menehunes.

Balazs' publication, Hawaii's Seabirds, Turtles and Seals cites the Hawaiian Green Turtle as the most abundant of two species native to the Hawaiian

Chain. These air breathing marine reptiles have become highly adapted for life in the sea and have changed little since the Mesozoic Era. With powerful flipper-like limbs these gentle creatures are able to swim rapidly and, weighing one ounce at birth, grow to 200-375 pounds. Man is the turtle's greatest enemy and through education about these interesting creatures we can become instruments in their survival.

The talk is sponsored by the UHH Sigma Xi Club and Marine Option Program and will serve refreshments after the talk. The public is invited, so bring a friend.

A Turtle's Day in Court

A recent case filed in Honolulu District Court featured an unusual pair of adversaries: "The United States of America vs. One Stuffed Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)."

According to court records, in July 1978 "defendant hawksbill turtle was detained by duly authorized representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury. Thereafter duly authorized representatives of the Secretary of the Interior seized defendant turtle." The report concluded, rather ominously, that defendant turtle remains "under seizure by duly authorized representatives of the Secretary of the Interior."

What exactly was going on here? What did the mighty U.S. hope to gain by prosecuting one dead turtle?

The situation, explained Assistant U.S. Attorney Stephen Tom, was this: The hawksbill is an endangered species, and it is illegal to import any endangered species, living or dead, into the U.S. This particular hawksbill was owned by one Cedric Q. Sison, traveling from the Philippines. In this type of case, Tom said, the government usually isn't interested in prosecuting the owner—simply in confiscating the property. Therefore, because of the way the

Would the defendant please answer the question.



law reads, they sue the turtle. The purpose, of course, is to discourage people from hunting or purchasing endangered species in the first place.

And the ultimate fate of "defendant turtle"? Quite likely he will spend the rest of his days in a dusty Fish & Wildlife storage room, presided over by "duly authorized representatives of the Secretary of the Interior."



Honk If You Hate Burglars

Dogs are everywhere. They bark at the trashmen, they bark at a passing car, they bark at a coughing neighbor, they bark at each other. And supposedly they bark at burglars. But few people pay much attention to yapping canines anymore, and intruders often go about their business undisturbed. Now a few residences around town are enlisting security personnel much better than watchdogs: geese. A goose emits loud, incessant honking whenever an outsider infringes on its territory. A goose will attack and do considerable damage with its powerful bill. And a goose doesn't chase cars or hang around fireplugs.

Clay dumped from ship did little harm

By MARK MATSUNAGA
Advertiser Military Writer

The dumping of 2,200 tons of clay into the waters off French Frigate Shoals four weeks ago appears to have had little adverse environmental impact, a National Marine Fisheries Service scientist said yesterday.

John Naughton spent a couple of days last week diving with University of Hawaii biologists Richard Grigg and Steve Dollar in the area where the Greek freighter Anangel Liberty ran aground last month.

"This is the first time anybody's been in the water to assess the impact of the dumping," Naughton said. "There was little obvious damage, except for a big hole in the reef where the ship ran aground."

He added that more dives will be made later this year and that laboratory reports are pending on sediment and fish samples he and the others brought back.

He said, however, that "Our assessment was quite accurate. If there was going to be a large amount of impact, we should have seen it this time."

The Anangel Liberty ran aground on a reef at French Frigate Shoals on April 27.

The Coast Guard decided to jettison the clay — kaolin — after initial efforts failed to free the ship.

The biggest concern was that the 540 tons of diesel fuel aboard the ship would spill.

Little was known of the possible effects of kaolin, a light powder, except that it was not classi-

fied as a toxic substance.

After a study of currents and tides in the area, the decision was made to jettison up to 3,000 tons of kaolin.

The ship was freed on May 7 after 2,200 tons — in 50-pound paper bags — had been dumped overboard.

Naughton said much of the clay has been dispersed, but a substantial amount still lies on the ocean floor where it was dumped, emitting a plume of the fine particles.

French Frigate Shoals is a refuge for the endangered Hawaiian monk seal and green turtle, and Naughton said there was apprehension about the effect the clay might have on members of those species.

From Dumping Clay at French Frigate Shoals

Little Environmental Damage Is Found

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

The 2,200 tons of clay dumped into the waters off the French Frigate Shoals by a Greek-registered freighter have produced little environmental damage, a Hawaii marine biologist reports.

"At least on a first-look basis, environmental impacts were negligible," John Naughton of the National Marine Fisheries Service said in an interview yesterday.

The freighter Anangel Liberty struck a reef at the French Frigate Shoals April 27. It was allowed to jettison the clay to lighten its load and stay afloat because of fears that it might break up on the reef, spilling tons of environmentally hazardous diesel fuel into the ocean.

Naughton spent two days diving in the reef area last week with Richard Grigg and Steve Dollar, marine biologists with the University of Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology at Coconut Island, to assess the environmental effects of the shipwreck.

He said the main impact is a 6-by-10-foot deep trench which the freighter gouged into the reef upon striking it.

"WE ARE EXTREMELY lucky," he said.

The freighter was pulled off the reef May 7 in an 11-day salvage operation conducted by the Navy and the Coast Guard with advice from a scientific team on dumping of its clay cargo.

Lt. Charles J. Adams, with the Coast Guard's Marine Environmental Protection Branch, attributed the operation's success to the ability of the Navy and the Coast Guard "to activate quickly."

But he also said, "There was a real element of luck. We beat the weather in this case."

Heavy surf occurred within 24 hours after the ship was freed from the reef, he said, adding: "Big swells coming in and striking the ship probably would have pushed it sideways on the reef and we would have been left with a new island—a monument."

The Coast Guard's Regional Response Team and Scientific Advisory Group—composed of state, federal and military officials and scientists—allowed the freighter to dump up to 3,000 tons of material to lighten its load.

THE ADVISORY group, formed by the Coast Guard about five years

ago, looks at any potential spills of hazardous material from shipwrecks, primarily oil, and makes recommendations on what to do in the event of such an incident.

"Our main concern was not the cargo so much, but that the ship was carrying 540 tons of heavy diesel fuel," Naughton said. "If the ship had stayed on the reef and broken up and fuel got in the water, we know there would have been an adverse impact from that."

"Our main concern was to get the ship off the reef and jettison as little as possible..."

Susumu Ono, chairman of the state Board of Land and Natural Resources, has asked the state attorney general to look into possible legal action against the ship's owners for pollution and violation of the environment in Hawaii's Leeward Islands.

French Frigate Shoals is an extremely important habitat for endangered Hawaiian monk seals and green turtles, which nest on small islands. The National Marine Fisheries Service is responsible for their protection under federal laws.

THE DIVING TEAM explored the site where the 50-pound bags of clay were dumped, as well as the reef on both sides and the lagoon waters of French Frigate Shoals.

The scientists estimated that only 5 to 10 percent of the light, powdery clay materials still lay on the ocean bottom, Naughton said. Most of the heavy paper bags have disintegrated and the clay has been flushed into the open ocean, he said.

"There is still a small plume about 100 meters long coming up from the site—clay material that is still in suspension—but it is being carried downstream by the prevailing current."

Naughton said, "We were very pleased to see very little environmental damage caused by the clay

itself." He said the tips of two species of coral near the clay were slightly bleached, indicating some death of the coral animals. "But it was so minor, we felt the animals would rejuvenate themselves without the entire colony dying."

HE NOTED THAT French Frigate Shoals is famous for a rather rare species of coral known as Acropora. Some of it was found at the site of the shipwreck, but it appeared healthy, he said.

He said the reef fish and other corals seemed to be normal. "One thing that was interesting is that a large number of predators were attracted to the area, such as big ulua and several species of sharks."

"We're not really sure why they were attracted...but there was a large number..."

The monk seals also appeared to suffer no ill effects from the clay, he said. "There was a monk seal swimming right in the plume with us the day we were diving...curious about what we were doing. He was perfectly happy to be swimming with us."

The scientists also checked the nearest island, about two miles from the scene of the wreck, and found a large number of monk seals on the beach, including a mother and pup.

NAUGHTON SAID they took a number of sediment samples from the shipwreck site and the island and collected corals and reef fish that eat off the bottom.

Further analysis will be done by the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology to determine if there is any clay material in the sediments, if the reef fish have eaten any of it or if it has adhered to the corals, he said.

He said the scientists plan to keep a close eye on the site, about 500 miles northwest of Honolulu. State marine biologists are planning to dive in the area in July as a follow-up.

Tern Island Report Won't

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

Officials and scientists looking for a solution to a bitter state-federal fight over the ownership and management of Tern Island won't find it in a study conducted for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In fact, the report by the Manta Corp. is expected to add fire to the controversy.

"It is virtually certain that our discussion of impacts will provoke discussion, debate and perhaps even violent disagreement," it says.

The report was completed in June 1979 but some concerned parties said they still haven't seen it.

Its distribution apparently has been delayed because of a review process by Fish and Wildlife officials on the Mainland and complications which arose from the study group's interviews with persons involved with the issue.

Some refused to participate in the interview project and others strenuously objected to drafts of their remarks.

However, copies of the research findings and the interviews recently were made available to a reporter in the Fish and Wildlife office.

Edward Shallenberger is president of the Manta Corp. His brother, Robert Shallenberger, was among participants in the study, handling the

terrestrial ecology. He has since been named supervisory wildlife biologist for refuges and wildlife resources for the Hawaii area of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

TERN ISLAND is located about 500 miles northwest of Oahu in French Frigate Shoals. It is part of the City and County of Honolulu and the National Wildlife Refuge.

The Coast Guard abandoned the island last July as a navigation station, spurring a state-federal fight over its ownership.

The state wants to use the 21-acre island as a fisheries base — considered a key element in the island fishing industry's expansion — while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to protect it as part of the wildlife refuge, using it only for research.

Three Fish and Wildlife employees, their wives and some researchers now live on the island. An automatic weather station is maintained there — the only one between Hawaii and Midway.

The Manta Corp. study, contracted by the Fish and Wildlife Service in March 1979, was believed prompted by discussions on the use of Tern Island between Gov. George Ariyoshi and Secretary of Interior Cecil D. Andrus.

The nature of the talks was revealed in a follow-up letter from Ariyoshi to Andrus asking him "to notify affected federal agencies of

the Department of Interior's intention to allow our state the future use of Tern Island as a fishing support station."

THE MANTA CORP. says the argument over the island "isn't a clear-cut case of conservation versus exploitation" — that "the primary differences involve details and magnitude of research and fishery options and the question of agency management...."

"The volatile nature of the management controversy was perhaps best reflected in the extent to which draft interview summaries were modified before being returned to Manta Corp.," the report notes.

"Despite our sincere attempt to accurately reflect what was said during the interviews, some of the draft summaries were changed so drastically that they bear little resemblance to the original document."

The corporation said "glaring disagreement on basic issues and interpretation of facts" occurred even among co-workers and agency representatives.

"The discussions made it clear that Tern Island management is an issue of national and even international significance, and the future evaluation of management alternatives must go much further, beyond the confines of this state, for pertinent facts and opinions," the report says.

Solve State-Federal Differences

The report cites various management options for the disputed island and the potential effects.

THEY INCLUDE a research station or a commercial fisheries support station or a combination of the two, operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, University of Hawaii or another state agency, or with jurisdiction shared by the agencies.

The study team found "overwhelming support" for an interagency management agreement which it deems merits further investigation.

Other alternatives mentioned for the island range from turning it completely over to the wildlife service to making it "a window on the age" for visitors to view the protected area's wildlife — the latter suggestion being the most controversial, the report says.

It says adverse impacts associated with the various options will depend on the number of people accommodated on the island, the type of activities and incidence of vessel pollution in the area.

Water quality standards could affect the selection of management options, it says.

The study stresses protection of the island's sea-bird population and other wildlife as a critical factor, pointing out that "the indirect impact of a management decision for

Tern Island sea-bird populations of the refuge is very real. ...

"ALL THE TERRESTRIAL biologists stressed the sensitivity of the monk seals, particularly during pupping season. ... The presence of any people ... would probably be sufficient to prevent pupping."

While exploring various ideas for the island, the report says any permanent management decisions would be premature at this time because of legal entanglements, arguments over the refuge boundaries, a lack of data and questions on the designation of critical habitat for Hawaiian monk seals and green turtles.

It says "the most reasonable and publicly acceptable course of action" would be for the Fish and Wildlife Service to carry out an interim option for the island "that would not preclude subsequent change in management objectives at a later date."

"In the meantime, cooperative effort between all agencies involved, with the Fish and Wildlife Service as a lead agency, should be directed toward preparation of a comprehensive EIS."

However, the report says completion of the EIS and implementation of a final management plan for the island should be held off until the boundary dispute is settled and deci-

sions are made on the monk seal and green turtle habitat.

THE UNDERLYING question throughout the Manta Corp. study was "the degree to which commercial exploitation of marine resources in the Northern Hawaiian Islands is compatible with wildlife conservation."

But the data needed to answer the question won't be available until completion of a five-year research program in the Leeward Islands by the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service and the state Division of Fish and Game. The tripartite study is now in its third year.

The corporation says in its opinion the state would not be successful in a legal challenge against the Fish and Wildlife Service's jurisdiction over Tern Island.

But it says the state "could be expected to attempt to gain ownership or limited jurisdiction over Tern Island by the political process. It would be clearly within the authority of Congress to accomplish this."

The report also lists numerous state and federal laws and regulations which could have a bearing on Tern Island's management, regardless of who owns it.

Mid-course findings of scientific research in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are yielding new and useful information that is expected to aid state and federal efforts to develop management plans for fisheries resources and wildlife protection in the leeward island chain.

The University of Hawaii Sea Grant College Program, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the Hawaii Division of Fish and Game, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) are cooperating in complementary research programs to investigate the resources in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

The investigators of these programs are examining the ecology of marine animals and seabirds, as well as the potential for commercial fisheries development of economically valuable species.

For example, research by NMFS has shown that the average size of spiny lobsters differs strikingly among the various islands and banks. Lobster population studies show that only Necker Island and Maro Reef have sufficiently large stocks to warrant commercial exploitation, with a maximum sustainable yield estimated at 10,000 to 21,000 legal-sized lobsters per year at Necker Island.

In another study, Craig MacDonald and Dr. John Stimson of the University of Hawaii Department of Zoology are collecting and evaluating critical information that state and federal agencies need for improving their management plans for spiny lobsters in Hawaii. Mid-course results of this study indicate a seasonality

in recruitment of juveniles, the size/frequency distribution of diver-caught versus trapped lobsters, and the differences in adult and juvenile lobster behavior.

Steve Ralston, a PhD candidate at the University of Washington doing research on bottomfish in Hawaii, and NMFS researchers studied the response of bottomfish to exploitation. He found that production estimates indicate that, in rich areas, a harvest of 600 pounds of bottomfish per nautical mile of 100-fathom contour could be sustained annually. He also found that there

are three principal species groups, segregated by depth. In addition, he discovered that hook size does not play a role in the catch size of the individual, indicating that gear restrictions along this line would be an ineffective management tactic for this fishery.

Dr. Salvatore Comitini of the UH Department of Economics and Dr. Jack Davidson of the UH Sea Grant College Program examined the economics of fisheries development in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. They found that although the larger vessels (over 80 feet long) have higher catch rates than smaller ones, the actual number of fishing days is less for larger boats because they consume more fuel. The break-even catch rates for the smaller boats was much lower than for large boats, indicating that it would be less profitable to operate larger boats than smaller ones because of

(Continued on page 5)

LEEWARD STUDY DATA MAY AID FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Ciguatera

(Continued from page 1)

of ciguatoxin. DFG, concentrating on the nearshore species, found that the pouou had a rejection rate (percentage of fish tested found to have significant levels of ciguatoxin) of 71 percent. Other fishes deemed to have elevated ciguatoxin levels with rejection rates between 45 percent and 13 percent include the menpachi, mullet, omilu, moi, and white ulua.

The NMFS survey dealt mainly with the offshore species. Fishes which they found to have rejection rates between 10 and 33 percent include the white ulua, butaguchi ulua, kahala, hapuupuu, onaga, taape, and opakapaka. For a nearshore survey, NMFS found the rejection rate for the nearshore aholehole to be 57 percent.

Ciguatera fishes are found throughout the NWHI chain with no apparent regional trend. However, data on the kahala seem to indicate that fish caught in the Nihoa-Raita Banks region have a higher rejection rate than those caught in other areas.

The third study, being carried out by Robert L. Humphreys, Jr. of NMFS, so far shows no apparent difference in diet between ciguatera and non-ciguatera kahala.

During the course of the Withers-Banner study, an outbreak of ciguatera on Oahu prompted NMFS personnel to sample and test kahala, the fish that was implicated in most of the ciguatera cases. An interesting result of this ongoing program is the apparent seasonality of the occurrence of high ciguatera levels in the kahala. The monitoring program was started in April 1979 when 63 percent of the kahala was rejected. This level dropped to about 5 percent in July and remained at this level until December when it increased to 10 percent. By March of 1980, the level was up to 20 percent. Unfortunately, the high levels of ciguatoxin seem to coincide with the seasonal abundance of this species, making it even more of a problem for both the fisherman and the consumer.

Funding is anticipated to continue this testing program. In order to determine if there is indeed a seasonal fluctuation in the incidence of ciguatera levels in kahala, a multiyear testing program is warranted. Furthermore, to insure the health of all the residents in the state of Hawaii, the testing program should be expanded to include all the island waters. □



A recovery team was established to recommend ways to restore the Hawaiian monk seal population.



Wired turtle sound idea but was carried too far

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Aw, c'mon, a 212-pound sea turtle in Kansas?

Well, that's the way it looked to scientists who attached a radio transmitter to the shell of a loggerhead turtle named Dianne last fall in the Gulf of Mexico. They were mystified by signals that indicated she had moved inland to set up residence.

So the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration researchers investigated. They followed the satellite-relayed signals and found their \$5,000 radio holding open the door of a fisherman's house in Galena, Kan.

It seems the turtle shed the floating transmitter somewhere off Texas.

Two fishermen, Gary Huffman and Fred Vaughn, said they found the 7-pound cylinder on a beach 30 miles west of Port Arthur, Texas. And Huffman took it home, where he used it for a doorstep.

Signals from the transmitter were beamed at four-day inter-

vals to NASA's nimbus weather satellite and relayed to the Goddard Spaceflight Center outside Washington. The information then went to the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory in Galveston.

The NOAA scientists followed Dianne as she moved south around the mouth of the Mississippi River, west offshore from Louisiana into Texas and south to an area in the gulf off Brownsville, Texas.

The researchers chose a loggerhead, a threatened species, for the experiment because of its size and availability. The success of the project prompted the bugging of a smaller Kemp Ridley turtle off a Mexican beach with a similar transmitter in June. Its signals indicate it has not moved much.

Scientists are following the movements of the turtles to identify their feeding, nesting and mating areas.

September 8, 1980

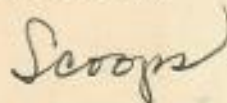
George H. Balazs
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of September 2.

A clarification to the turtle meat question appeared in the column on August 27. I've enclosed a copy of it in case you missed it. along with a copy of the original complaint.

Sincerely,



Scoops Casey Kreger
Ms. Fixit

SCK:lam

Enclosures

Turtle steak unavailable despite radio commercial



Scoops Kreger
ms. fixit

DEAR MS. FIXIT: A Kailua restaurant regularly advertises turtle steaks in commercials on Radio KGU. I thought that as of September 1979 it became illegal to kill sea turtles or to import turtle products because of their endangered status.

Is this restaurant breaking the law by continuing to import turtle meat, or are the steaks they offer part of a shipment brought to Hawaii before the import prohibition went into effect? If the meat has indeed, been in the restaurant's freezer for so long, can it still be sold under Hawaii's health laws?

A — A local official of the U.S. Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service provided the following information:

After sea turtles were officially declared threatened or endangered species and killing them and importing any turtle parts or products prohibited, a Grand Cayman Island turtle farm obtained an injunction against the import prohibition.

Imports of meat from farm-raised turtles continued. Then the farm lost its case in court. When imports finally became unlawful in May, some restaurants had some turtle meat in stock.

The restaurant in question was among them. A spokesman for the owner said, "We had just imported a huge supply." The restaurant

reportedly now has only about two pounds left and, for the past several months, has not served any steaks — only turtle soup, which has prolonged the supply. As the meat hasn't been on hand for as long as you assumed, it does not pose a health problem.

When the radio commercials touting "turtle steaks" were brought up, the spokesman said correcting the copy had been inadvertently overlooked but that matter would be tended to.

DEAR MS. FIXIT: The pebbly looking sidewalk along Royal Hawaiian Center has some steps that I feel are not too well defined. I only spotted them just before I fell there recently.

I think stripes should be painted on the steps which are the same color as the sidewalk. Or something else should be done to better define them because it is dark there. The street light does not give enough light.

A — In response to your complaint, two site inspections were made — one by an official of the center's development company and another by a city engineering division official.

Independently, both officials concluded that the area where the steps are located is "well lighted" and that the steps are clearly visible to pedestrians watching

where they are walking. One official noted that those not paying attention would also miss seeing stripes painted on the steps.

DEAR MS. FIXIT: Recently your column mentioned two male Mormon missionaries calling on homes in Ewa Beach. Well, my companion and I are those two. We usually are only persistent if invited back. Please tell the complainant we are sorry to have upset her and to let us know if she changes her mind. — ELDER JEFF LYONS.

A — Your address will be kept on file in case the complainant decides to invite you back now that she knows you are legitimate.

NOTES TO READERS:

• To "Suffering From Gritted Teeth" who had a complaint about a business phone installation: Please get in touch with Hawaiian Telephone's Al Rodrigues at 548-2027. He said that because of "possible" miscommunication, a partial refund may be involved.

• To the person who complained of school buses parked on residential property in Kaimuki: Official follow-up inspection showed the buses removed as ordered in a notice of violation.

Have a question or problem Ms. Fixit can handle for you? Call 525-8076 and leave a message or write her at P.O. Box 3110.

League to hold forum on electing president

The League of Women Voters of Hawaii will sponsor a forum on "Who Elects the President and How Are We Doing?" Sept. 13 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel.

Dr. Herbert Alexander, director of the Citizens' Research Foundation at the University of Southern California, will be the luncheon speaker.

The deadline for registration is Friday. All those who wish to attend should mail a \$15 check to the League of Women Voters, 116 South King St., Honolulu, HI 96813.

Japan scholarships

The Japan Ministry of Education is offering scholarships to foreign students wishing to pursue graduate study at a Japanese university between 1981 and 1983.

Instructions about applying for the scholarships will be given at a meeting at 2:30 p.m. Sept. 10 in Room 119 of Moore Hall, at Maile Way and East-West Road, on the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus.

For more information, call the Consulate General of Japan, 536-2228, extension 25.

Hawaiian arts sale

The Arts Council of Hawaii will sponsor the Second Great Hawaiian Arts/Sale Auction, on Sept. 11 from 4 to 8 p.m. at the Prince Kuhio Federal Building.

The event, which will take place in the courthouse lobby and surrounding courtyard area, is open free to the public.

Transportation meet

Recent developments in energy, tourism, insurance and travel safe-



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guards will be discussed when the 200-member Hawaii Transportation Association convenes Sept. 11-13 in Honolulu.

Public and business leaders from Hawaii and the Mainland, including Ryokichi Higashionna, director of the state's Department of Transportation, will take part in a series of meetings and panel discussions.

The keynote speaker will be Robert Halladay, managing director of the American Trucking Association industrial relations division in Washington. Other speakers at the three-day conference will be C.M. Gilliss, director of the Transit Coalition for Honolulu, and Byron Geuy, director of the Western Highway Institute in California.

The association includes freight carriers, domestic carriers, transit figures in agriculture and tourism, and tire and gas suppliers.

Sea Life training

Sea Life Park is looking for volunteers to give fourth-, fifth- and sixth-grade schoolchildren tours this fall.

After a series of training workshops, volunteers will staff the park's learning stations and tell visitors about whales, dolphins, turtles, sea lions, birds, precious corals and invertebrates of the sea.

Volunteers must be of high school age or older. The training sessions will begin Sept. 12.

Protection of Endar

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Ronald L. Walker yesterday recited a simple bit of verse for what admittedly is a complex effort:

"Support a stilt to the hilt,
"Give a boot for a coot,
"Don't fool with a gallinule."

Walker, wildlife branch chief in the state Department of Land and Natural Resources, was describing the endangered Hawaiian water bird recovery effort for the native Hawaiian stilt, coot and gallinule.

His talk was one of those given at the two-day Pacific Island Ecosys-

tems Workshop which opened yesterday at the Ala Moana Hotel. About 180 persons are registered for the workshop sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, University of Hawaii Environmental Center, and UH Sea Grant College Marine Advisory Program.

"There are few easy solutions," James Jacobi, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said.

Nevertheless, he and other panelists held out some degree of hope but "the longer we wait, the less optimistic I am," Jacobi said.

HE SAID EMPHASIS should be shifted from saving a single specie

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Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Endangered Birds Urged

to saving an entire ecosystem. He and Dieter Mueller-Dombois, UH professor of botany, both said the native ecosystems have considerable resiliency if they are kept intact.

Mueller-Dombois emphasized that research and education of the public are equally important. He said man has introduced alien species without providing for biological control but that man can still do a great deal to control the damage.

Dale Coggeshall, Pacific Islands administrator for the Fish and Wildlife Service, in his luncheon talk, said that administering the Endangered Species Act is only one aspect of his service's program.

"It is a matter of choices, on how to expend the funds, which are never enough for all programs," he said. "We need information to make the choices."

Panelists reviewed the status of endangered species.

THESE REPORTS were given:

Plants — Derral Herbst, Fish and Wildlife Service, said the Smithsonian Institution's 1975 list of 1,080 Hawaiian plants that are endangered, extinct or threatened has been updated and that the revised list will be published this year. Some of the species on the 1975 list have been deleted.

He said five Hawaiian plants have been officially listed as endangered and that four additional species are now being reviewed in Washington.

Documentation is also being prepared for two species found only on Diamond Head and a contract has been awarded the university's Research Corporation for developing data on 10 additional species.

Insects and land snails — Wayne C. Gagne, Bishop Museum entomologist, said no species of Hawaiian terrestrial invertebrate has been officially declared as endangered, but that two species of cave insects and all species of the Oahu tree snail of the genus *Achatinella* are, or have been, proposed for the endangered or threatened list.

In contrast, Papua New Guinea has declared a butterfly endangered and Japan has recognized endangered species of insects since 1950, he said.

He said insects are an important

element of native ecosystems and that they furnish food for birds, among other uses. He predicted that in time a number of native insects will be recognized as endangered.

Forest birds — J. Michael Scott, of Fish and Wildlife Service, said the state has 23 species and subspecies of endangered land birds. Seven are on the Big Island, five on Maui, two on Molokai, two on Oahu, and six on Kauai.

He said many of the forest birds are found in the same areas and also in the same areas as endangered plants, insects and Hawaii's only native land mammal, the endangered hoary bat.

This emphasizes the importance of focusing on communities rather than single species, he said, and on preserving the natural ecosystem.

Water birds — Walker said progress has been slow but significant in implementing recommendations made in 1978 by the Hawaiian Water Birds Recovery Plan.

The plan recommended (1) habitat acquisition, development and management; (2) reduction of inimical factors; (3) prevention or mitigation of effects of new predators, diseases and pollution; (4) regular census and monitoring; (5) public information programs and (6) possible captive rearing.

Marine turtles — George H. Balazs, of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, said two species of sea turtles, the green and hawksbill, nest in the Hawaiian archipelago, and a third, the leatherback, has been recorded in offshore areas.

The green turtles have been most numerous but the population has declined in historical times. Man and the tiger shark are the principal predators.

Hawaiian Monk Seal — William G. Gilmartin, of National Marine Fisheries Service, said present counts of the seal are about half of those of the late 1950s.

Major reductions have occurred at the west end of the Hawaiian chain (Kure, Midway and Pearl and Hermes Reef) but the population at French Frigate Shoals has increased.

A recovery plan is being prepared.

Turtles & the law

In spite of existing laws, certain restaurants in Hawaii still actively advertise and sell turtle steak and soup.

There are really only three explanations that can account for the meat products being offered by these establishments:

- The meat was illegally imported into the U.S., or illegally transported to Hawaii from another state, after Sept. 6, 1979, when the shipment ban went into effect.

- The meat was obtained from our Hawaiian sea turtles that were illegally killed.

- The meat was shipped to Hawaii before the ban, and therefore has been sitting in a freezer for at least 12 months before being thawed and served.

None of the above sounds very palatable to me. If turtle meat 12 months and older is indeed being offered for sale, certainly there must be some health or marketing regulation to prevent such a practice. If there isn't, there should be.

If the restaurants in question are illegally importing meat, or somehow are involved in the killing of Hawaiian turtles, then federal and state wildlife protection officers need to vigorously pursue the offenders.

Regardless of which is the case, ethics make it advisable for the public to avoid restaurants still selling turtles.

GEORGE H. BALAZS



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

October 22, 1980

Andrew E. Dizon - Richard S. Shomura - phone (808) 946-2181

For immediate release

ANIMALS MAY USE TINY "MAGNETS" TO NAVIGATE

Richard S. Shomura, Director of the Honolulu Laboratory, Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, announced that preliminary results of research being carried out at the Laboratory on the navigating ability of tunas and green turtles show some promising leads. The research is being conducted by University of Hawaii graduate students Michael Walker and Anjanette Perry together with Dr. Andrew E. Dizon of the Honolulu Laboratory and Dr. J. Kirschvink of Princeton University.

The mystery of how migratory animals can navigate accurately over large distances is one of the outstanding problems of modern biology. Recent studies on the navigating ability of migratory birds and homing pigeons have revealed a surprising ability of these birds to sense the geomagnetic field of the Earth and to use it to guide their travels. This geomagnetic "map" seems to be accurate to within about 5 km (3 miles)

(more)

1st add

over most of the Earth's surface and hence may be one of their most important sensory tools.

When these magnetic effects were discovered, no plausible mechanism through which animals might detect and use the weak geomagnetic field was known. Recently, however, a surprising variety of animals including bacteria, honey bees, pigeons, and dolphins have been shown to synthesize small crystals of magnetite or lodestone, a mineral containing iron. The tiny, microscopic iron-rich particles in the body of the animals act like simple compass needles in the Earth's magnetic field and may be the key to the sensory mechanism which guides the animal's incredible migratory behavior.

Using the paleomagnetic facilities at the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, including an ultrasensitive magnetometer utilizing a liquid helium temperature device which can detect the presence of microscopic amounts of magnetite anywhere in a tissue sample, Walker, Perry, Dizon, and Kirschvink recently conducted a joint search for similar magnetic crystals in migratory Pacific tunas and green turtles. They used nonmagnetic dissecting tools such as plastic picnic knives and pieces of broken glass and found tens of

(more)

2d add

millions of magnetic crystals in the head of these animals, which is enough material to provide tunas and turtles with an extremely accurate magnetic map sense. In the tunas (yellowfin, skipjack, and kawakawa) the magnetic material was very precisely and repeatedly isolated in or upon the frontal bone of the skull, said Dizon.

This discovery of the small biological magnets suggests that a magnetic sense ought to be looked for in animals. In experiments conducted at the Kewalo Research Facility, Walker and Dizon have already discovered an unconditioned magnetic response in yellowfin tuna, and Perry is experimenting to see if such a response can be detected in green turtle hatchlings. Detailed Pacific-wide data on magnetic lineations on the sea floor and magnetic storms produced by solar winds are available, and it would be interesting to determine whether these magnetic parameters influence the migratory patterns of marine animals, said Shomura. If these migratory patterns of marine animals are indeed correlated with these magnetic parameters, these studies could be of great value in predicting the distribution and movements of commercially important fishes such as the tunas, concluded Shomura.

(more)

3d add

These experiments to detect unconditioned magnetic responses in marine animals are but a few of the many important research activities that are continuing at the Kewalo Research Facility. Past research at the facility has not only provided new scientific data on the behavior and physiology of the tunas but has also provided much practical aid to the local fishing industry, said Shomura.

Hono Advertiser 8/1/80

de in the affairs of men



Advertiser photo by Roy Ito

Neil Field and Barbara Yamato with computer printout and a selection of past tide calendars.

... a tide

By Vickie Ong
Advertiser Staff Writer

Anyone close to the ocean — from fishermen, boaters and surfers to ophi pickers, beach scavengers and snorkelers — will almost kill for a copy of the annual Dillingham Corporation Tide Calendar.

As surely as the moon rises, Dillingham can expect the tidal wave of requests for the free calendar — of requests for the free calendar — renowned for its colored photographs of ocean life and, more importantly for some, the hour-by-hour charting of the tides.

November, January and December are the desperate months, when folks plead for a calendar, or send money hoping to get the last copy, or offer mango bread in exchange, or write letters to Dillingham's big bosses.

But this is August, and calendar madness is at its ebb.

What is surging is work on the 26th annual calendar by Dillingham's Barbara Yamato, public relations coordinator and production coordinator for the 1981 calendar, and Neil Field, manager of the editorial services.

Yamato is editing copy for the 1981 calendar and commercial artist Alec Baird is working on the layout. Color separations soon will be completed for the photographs by George Balazs, an assistant marine biologist with the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology.

Yamato and Field paused in their busy day to chart the history of the Dillingham calendar and recount its highs and lows.

"This started in 1954 and I assume that it was a 1956 edition," said Yamato. "At that time Hawaiian Dredging (& Construction Co.) used to publish a calendar basically because they were in the dredging business and to help the tugboat captains with the local tides."

The calendar was simply a tide chart with HD&C's logo and no fancy colored pictures.

Yamato said the company ordered tide information from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Tide Tables — figures for 24 hours a day for each day of the year — or 8,760 bits of data.

"And they would have to plot it out," Yamato said. "I understand it took two men one-and-a-half months just to plot it, whereas now we purchase the computer cards and use our own in-house computer."

Computer cards from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration go into Dillingham's computer and come out, three hours later, on chart paper two feet wide and 25 feet long with all the data reduced to wavy black lines.

"They look like a bunch of EKGs (electrocardiograms)," said Field.

The computer has been used to generate charts only since 1977. For four years prior, designer Baird had one of his artists doing the whole thing by hand, an incredibly tedious job that took "many, many weeks of work."

For the arty side of the calendar, Yamato said, "we have a lot of local and Mainland artists and photographers writing us, wanting to show us their portfolios."

Field said Dillingham gets a number of presentations along the lines of "Instamatic photos of kids in tidepools" and only about a half-dozen entries with thoughtful, well-executed themes relating to the ocean.

"One of the problems we have in putting this together is the theme. Since it is a tide calendar, we try to maintain the relationship between the tides and the sea and maritime. That just about eliminates everything from the high tide up," Field said.

The theme for 1981 remains a corporate secret for now, but Field said, "it's going to be the best one yet."

One reason for the calendar's popularity is that for many years it was the only ready source of tide information, graphically and easily presented. (It must be noted that last year a commercially-produced tide calendar was printed and sold for \$3).

This year Dillingham will print 60,000 calendars, compared with 1,500 copies first produced in 1955. Still, if previous years are an indication, even 60,000 will not satisfy the huge demand.

Field said it appears that even if the company printed 100,000, "there'd be the same demand and there has to be a limit somewhere."

To handle the mobs, Dillingham has set up an elaborate system.

Residents who want a calendar are asked to send a self-addressed gummed or adhesive label in a regular envelope to: 1981 Tide Calendar, Dillingham Corporation, P.O. Box 3468, Honolulu 96801. Be sure to include your zip code. There is no need to send stamps, money, or larger-sized envelopes.

But there are rules: Distribution is restricted to Hawaii residents and is limited to one calendar per household or business. Calendars are given out on a first-come, first-served basis. A new label must be sent in each year.

Dillingham sends the envelopes — there were 22,000 in April — to Lanakila Crafts, whose workers are paid to sort and file the labels by zip code and catch those trying to sneak by with five labels for one address.

"They check it like hawks," Field said.

In September, Dillingham will install a special phone line just for the tide calendar. Residents will be able to leave their names and addresses on the telephone recording machine in lieu of sending in a label.

Yamato said she hopes the calendars will be printed by early November, so that they can be mailed to eager residents by the middle of that month.

They are purposely sent in plain, unmarked envelopes without Dillingham's name or logo to keep people from stealing their neighbor's tide calendar.

With a run of 60,000, at least one-third will go to Dillingham's various companies and customers and 40,000 will be mailed to those who sent in their labels. The supply is usually depleted by mid-January.

"You ought to see the Christmas cards we get from people thanking us for the calendars," said Field. "They say, 'We look forward to this every year.' 'That's our Bible.' 'I make my living with this calendar.' It's like an old friend for a lot of people."

And then there are those a bit late with their labels.

"One year," Yamato said, "we had people walking in with mango bread and fruitcake. Why? Why? They wanted a tide calendar."

Some residents have written to Herbert, Cornuelle, Dillingham president, or Lowell Dillingham, chairman of the board, hoping clout would mean a calendar. The letters were routed downstairs and thrown into the pot with all the

Biologist will speak

Northwest Hawaiian Isles lecture topic

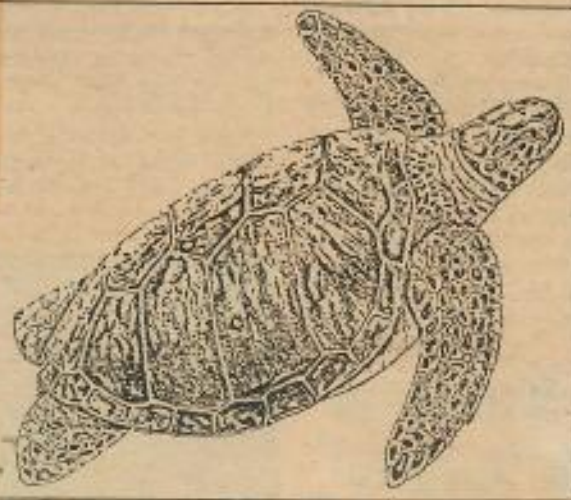
George Balazs, a biologist with the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, will give a free lecture and slide show entitled "A Journey Through The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands", Wednesday, March 4, at 7:30 pm in the Kona Surf Hotel's Kamehameha Ballroom.

Balazs has spent many hours studying the marine life in the remote Hawaiian Islands. His photographs have been featured in both the 1979 and the 1981 Dillingham Tide Calendars.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands have extensive shoals and reefs, and are abundant in marine life and birds that

are rarely seen in other parts of the world.

This lecture is one in the Big Island Marine Lecture Series, sponsored by the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program. At 7 pm, preceding the lecture, the public is invited to a no-host cocktail social given by the Kona Surf Hotel. For further information, please call 329-6767.



..THE GREEN turtle shown in this drawing by biologist Balazs will be one of the sea creatures featured in his lecture-slide show Wednesday at the Kona Surf Hotel.

Kauai Improves Seabird Refuge

By Peter Wagner
Kauai Correspondent

LIHUE, Kauai — Bird lovers could go bananas at Kilauea Point, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's newly developed seabird sanctuary north of the town. There are so many birds to watch, it is almost horrifying.

But the hordes of boobies, shearwaters and frigate birds which have made the craggy point their home mostly are playful and those which aren't dotting the surrounding cliff-sides generally are hovering overhead or diving for fish in the clean blue water below.

The 30-acre refuge houses the largest single population of red-footed boobies — a graceful, white seabird with a 3- to 4-foot wingspan — in the state. And its neatly manicured grounds are open to the public every day except Saturday, from noon until 4 p.m. The gates would remain open on Saturday as well, but assistant refuge manager Barry Brady needs a day off.

The soft-spoken naturalist has helped turn the area into more than a natural habitat for the big birds — a kind of living museum through which visitors can stroll while learning about its flora and fauna from a number of information stations.

THE FISH AND Wildlife Service took over management of the property in 1975 when the U.S. Coast Guard shut down its old manually-operated lighthouse and replaced it with an automatic device. The birds have been under the agency's protection since then, but only last week did the refuge debut as a visitor attraction featuring an information center and a 20-minute walking tour of the point.

"It's really kind of a special experience," Brady said. "We just want people to come out and appreciate what's going on out here."

About 150,000 tourists and local residents visited the refuge last year, but the main attraction has been the old lighthouse, built in 1913

and the first landfall for the first flight from the West Coast to Hawaii in 1927.

Listed as a national historic landmark, the now defunct lighthouse features a 4-ton lens — the largest of its kind in the world.

It is expected the visitor count will be much higher this year, for the point has more to offer than the lighthouse. Huge humpback whales

often cruise past, sometimes within 100 yards of the rocky coastline below. And there are schools of spinner porpoises and big green sea Turtles.

Standing at the railing overlooking the sea with the birds gliding overhead, one becomes an intruder in a land where nature seems to ignore man.

Radio Transmitters Used to

Continued from Page One

the electronics gadgetry for the project.

For example, he said, "If they spend 10 percent of their time at the surface and you count 10 turtles, it's a pretty good guess that there might be 100 turtles there."

THE TURTLES migrate annually between the main Hawaiian Islands and their breeding and nesting grounds at French Frigate Shoals—a 16-mile crescent-shaped atoll of sand islands and one rock pinnacle.

Basking on land, the females lay one to six clutches of eggs at two-week intervals, Balazs said. What they do in between those times has been a mystery. "Where are they going and what are they doing?" Balazs asked.

As it turned out, they don't go very far. Balazs said they stayed within the Shoals area. "One got close to the edge of the reef, but mostly they centered themselves around the is-

lands where they were nesting," he said.

However, one of the females did a curious thing. She was outfitted with a transmitter on Trig Island. She stayed close to Trig until it was time to nest, swam two miles to Tern Island to lay her eggs and then returned to Trig.

The night the scientists were leaving Tern on July 14, Balazs said, "We heard her signal and went to the beach and there she was nesting again."

She is the only one of the eight turtles still in the area transmitting, according to personnel at Tern Island, although the receiving equipment has all been removed.

BALAZS SAID the radio study "added a whole new dimension" to the understanding of the endangered turtles because it allowed the scientific team to monitor them in a remote area over a long period of time.

A base camp was set up on Tern

Island with a directional antenna at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service headquarters. A tent station with a hand-rotated antenna also was manned on East Island six miles from Tern.

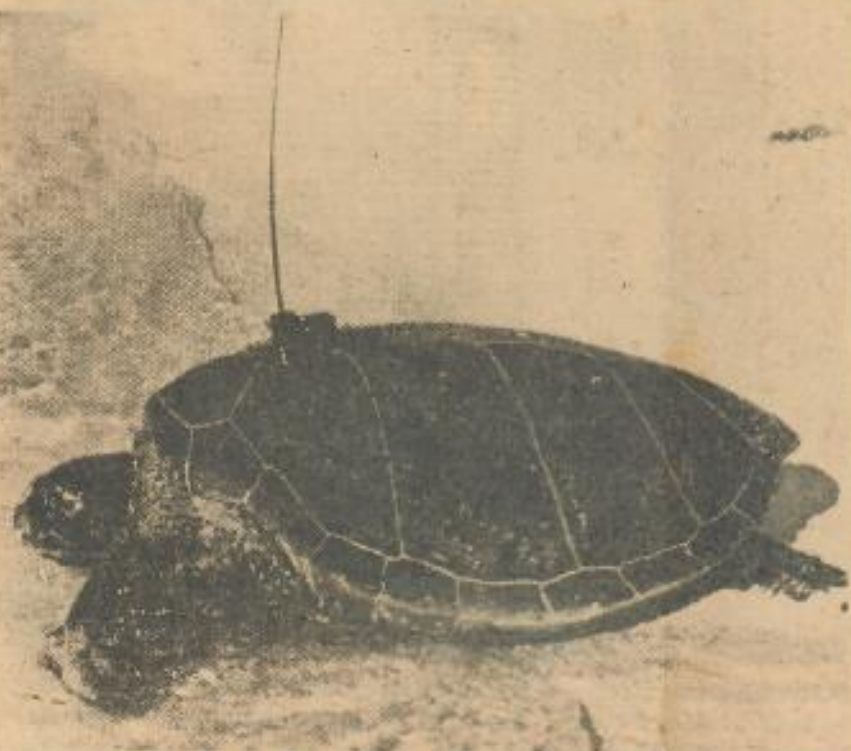
The scientists were able to get a fix on the turtles' location by forming a triangle between the animals and the two receiving stations.

The telemetry devices were produced by a company which has worked on transmitters for animals ranging from big grizzlies to small birds, but never before for turtles.

Dixon invented the mounting procedure, using shallow surgical orthopedic bone screws to hold the transmitter on the turtles without hurting them. The screws eventually were expected to fall off, detaching the equipment.

The silver apparatus was masked with roofing tar to avoid attracting predators with anything shiny.

The antennas transmitted only when the turtles were out of the



BEEPING TURTLE—Radio signals from the antenna on this turtle's back relayed its itinerary to scientists during the nesting season at French Frigate Shoals. —Photo by George Balazs.

Uncover Turtles' Lifestyles

water, so the scientists were able to figure out how long they remained under water.

"THERE WAS AN element of drama in this," Dizon said.

"The turtles had to stay on the surface long enough so we could do our work. We were so afraid we would just hear a beep beep and they'd be gone, or that they would stick their head out of the water and breathe like a periscope and we would never get a signal."

It was also feared that the turtles would knock the transmitters off when they scratched their backs.

The scientists tested the devices on the turtles at Sea Life Park, but there was still quite a bit of suspense when they were actually attached for the research project, Balazs said.

Balazs stationed himself on East Island for the tracking project so he could continue a turtle tagging project. This is the major nesting island for the turtles and Balazs has

tagged more than 800 turtles there during the past eight years in a research effort to learn more about the history and ecology of the animals.

He found three "familiar" turtles with old tags for the tracking experiment, including one with a history going back to 1967, when it was first tagged by a Fish and Wildlife Service scientist at Pearl and Hermes Reef.

THE FIRST OF the monitored turtles to leave the Shoals area were two males. Once a female turtle drops her eggs she isn't receptive to a male, so there would be nothing to hold the males in the area unless they were waiting for straggler females, Balazs said.

The scientists performed a mercy mission during the project — freeing a turtle entangled in a remnant of a trawler net which eventually would have strangled her.

"That's one of the hazards of ocean litter," Balazs said. "Things like that float all over the North Pacific."

Zoning Appeals Board Will Visit Site of Proposed Condo

Members of the city Zoning Board of Appeals will visit the site of a proposed Beretania Street condominium before deciding whether to grant zoning variances requested by the developer.

The board voted to make the visit after hearing testimony yesterday from Tom Enomoto, a spokesman for Ind-Comm Properties Inc.

Ind-Comm is applying for three variances that would allow it to build 48 moderate-cost apartments on a split-zoned lot at 1810 S. Beretania St., a site now occupied by an auto body shop.

Enomoto said a nine-story building is planned despite the fact that the property has a 40-foot height limit under a three-year-old interim development control ordinance.

HE IS SEEKING variances to permit apartment use in the portion of the property zoned for business, allow parking in required yard areas, and reduce the amount of

landscaping.

Even if the variances are granted, Ind-Comm will have to wait about another year for completion of an area development plan setting a future height limit on the parcel, he said.

The board has received one letter supporting the application and about 50 letters and petitions opposing it. Most of the opposition comes from residents and owners of the Hale Luana condominium at 1415 Alexander St., who say the planned 77-foot-high building will block their view, create traffic and parking problems in the area, and decrease the sales potential of their units.

Four others testified at a one-hour public hearing yesterday, all of them voicing opposition to the project.

"I am concerned about the character of the neighborhood because right now, one disadvantage is that there are too many condominiums," said Randall Chun, an Alexander Street apartment owner.

Man Still Threatens Scarce Sea Turtles

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Sea turtles, once numerous and now scarce in Hawaiian waters, still are threatened by their deadliest enemy — man — according to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The service reports that several dead or wounded sea turtles have washed up recently on the shores of Kauai, Oahu and Maui. It released a picture of a green sea turtle found dead near Makaha, with a spear protruding from its head. The service pointed out that even if turtles escape after being speared or shot, they usually die or become easy prey for sharks.

"Aside from everything else, this is a terrible waste of natural resources," said Gene Witham, special agent in the service's enforcement division.

The service issued a reminder to residents and visitors that it's against both federal and state law to kill or capture any species of sea turtle for home consumption, sport or commercial purposes.

THE U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also advises that the importation of sea turtles or their parts or products into Hawaii and the possession of any unlawfully obtained sea turtles or their parts also is prohibited.

Three species of sea turtles are

found in the Hawaiian Islands. The Pacific green sea turtle is the most prevalent although scarce enough that it has been on the list of threatened species since July 23, 1978.

The Pacific hawksbill sea turtle is the second most prevalent in Hawaii but is so scarce that it is listed as endangered under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The leatherback turtle is an occasional visitor to Hawaiian waters and also is listed as endangered.

The only exception to the ban on taking of any sea turtles is a provision that allows taking, under federal and state permit, for scientific, propagation, zoological or educational activities.

Anyone who observes or has knowledge of a stranded or injured turtle or who witnesses or is aware of a violation of law protecting sea turtles is encouraged to call any of the following agencies:

National Marine Fisheries Service at 955-8831 (Honolulu); the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 546-5602 (Honolulu) or the state Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement at 548-5918 (Honolulu) and for Neighbor Islands, toll free, dial 0 and ask for Enterprise 5469.

All information received will be treated confidentially upon request.

Turtle Recuperating at Ala Wai Harbor

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Green sea turtles don't ordinarily live in Ala Wai Boat Harbor, but one is there now, a 250-pound female feeling somewhat under the weather.

The turtle's weakened condition may have something to do with her decision to reside in the harbor's calm waters, according to George Balazs, a biologist who has studied sea turtles for years.

In addition, the harbor at times has jellyfish that green turtles find attractive for food, Balazs said.

After getting telephone calls from concerned boat owners and other persons, Balazs swam underwater to where the turtle had been seen sleeping.

He observed large tumors on the back portion of the turtle's shell and hind flippers and which he said may be the cause of the turtle's weakened condition.

The cause of such tumors on Hawaiian green sea turtles is so far unknown, but their occurrence seems to be on the increase, he said. In some turtles, even young ones, the tumors grow so extensively that the eyes become covered over, he said.

During the past few years tissue

samples of tumors removed from dead turtles found washed ashore have been sent to a specialist at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., but no conclusive explanation has been found yet. The analyses are continuing.

Balazs found that the turtle at Ala Wai Boat Harbor had on her front flippers numbered identification tags that he had placed on her when he found her nesting at French Frigate Shoals, a unit of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, in June 1978.

French Frigate Shoals are about 500 miles northwest of Honolulu and are the principal breeding site for the Hawaiian green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

Tagging studies show that adult green sea turtles regularly migrate back and forth between French Frigate Shoals and numerous sites in the Hawaiian chain of islands, Balazs said.

The public is asked not to disturb the turtle at the boat harbor, but to give her every opportunity to recover from her ailment.

Sea turtles are protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and wildlife laws of the state of Hawaii.

Baby Monk Seal at Sea Life Park

Continued from Page One

who was conducting a sea turtle project on East Island for the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Sea Life Park spokeswoman said.

AFTER NOTIFYING Shallenberger, Balazs kept tabs on the baby to see if the mother would return. By Friday, there was still no sign of the mother and officials became concerned about its condition.

Shallenberger and Nitta checked surrounding islands to see if there was another mother monk seal who might accept the orphan, but without success. Shallenberger said that a mother whose own pup has died sometimes will accept another baby.

Monk seals are black at birth, then turn grey as they grow older, she said.

Hanai is the second Hawaiian monk seal to be kept at Sea Life Park this year. On Feb. 21, a 2-year-old seal was found along Oahu's North Shore, suffering from an eye infection. It was released two weeks later off Kure Atoll.

For years, there was only one monk seal in captivity. Friday, the seal, lived at the Waikiki Aquarium for 15 of its 16 years before dying in December 1978.



ORPHAN—Maryanne Ho of the Sea Life Park training staff holds a baby monk seal found off French Frigate Shoals. —Star-Bulletin Photo by John Titchen.

Baby Monk Seal Gets Tender Loving Care

His name is "Hanai" because that's what he is — adopted.

The latest marine foundling to make its way to Sea Life Park at Makapuu is a black, week-old Hawaiian monk seal, who was apparently abandoned by his mother shortly after birth on East Island, in the French Frigate Shoals.

The baby was flown to Honolulu Saturday after being transferred first to Tern Island, where the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a permanent station.

A spokeswoman said the male pup is "doing reasonably well," although officials are uncertain about his chances for survival. The orphan, weighing about 30 pounds, is being fed a formula consisting of vitamins, herring, whipping cream and other nutrients.

If it survives and becomes

healthy, it will be returned to its natural habitat, the spokeswoman said.

THE HAWAIIAN monk seal has been designated an endangered species since 1976. Gene Nitta, the marine mammal coordinator with the National Marine Fisheries Service, said there are only 1,000 to 1,500 monk seals existing, primarily around the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, of which the French Frigate Shoals are a part.

Rob Shallenberger, supervisory wildlife biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said, "The Hawaiian monk seal is a critically endangered species and every animal is important to the population, which has declined in the last 20 years."

The pup was first seen last Wednesday by George Balazs.

Turn to Page A-3, Col. 1

Turtle Recuperating at Ala Wai Harbor

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

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The turtle's weakened condition may have something to do with her decision to reside in the harbor's calm waters, according to George Balazs, a biologist who has studied sea turtles for years.

In addition, the harbor at times has jellyfish that green turtles find attractive for food, Balazs said.

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The public is asked not to disturb the turtle at the boat harbor, but to give her every opportunity to recover from her ailment.

Sea turtles are protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and wildlife laws of the state of Hawaii.

The friendly turtle

The value of green sea turtles as ecological, educational and aesthetic components of our Hawaiian marine environment is well-known to many residents and tourists who have seen these great reptiles swimming in island waters. These reasons alone are sufficient to justify current protective laws aimed at preventing further population declines following many years of heavy and uncontrolled exploitation. However, an additional benefit of special interest to the fishing community has now come to light. The following short but true "fish story" was recently related to me by my colleague, John Naughton, of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

"While trolling between Kauai and Niihau during calm weather, a turtle about two feet long was seen floating at the surface with several seabirds circling overhead. A closer inspection revealed the presence of small fish aggregated under the turtle, along with two mahimahi. As the boat passed by, the turtle quickly dove out of sight and both fish were hooked-up and landed. The total catch amounted to a respectable 40 pounds."

Maybe there is something to the Japanese "Urashima Taro" folk-tale where the sea turtle becomes the fisherman's good friend!

GEORGE H. BALAZS

letters

HONOLULU ADVERTISER 9/9/81.

What's green and sick and should be left alone?

By Barbara Hastings
Advertiser Science Writer

If you see a big green sea turtle in the Ala Wai Boat Harbor, leave her alone. She's sick and trying to recuperate. You can't help her.

Besides, if you try, you could be in line for stiff fines — green sea turtles are considered threatened and are protected by the federal Endangered Species Act. You not only can't eat one, you can't take custody of one — not even for the highest humanitarian motives.

And if the fines don't frighten you, the Hawaiian green sea turtle also is currently being protected by people who use the boat harbor. Unless you've got some credentials, they're reluctant to tell you where to look for her, says George Balazs, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology green turtle specialist.

The 250-pound turtle was first spotted in the boat harbor a year and a half ago, Balazs says, but he never could find it until early August when "it was right there, sleeping underwater." Then,

Balazs says, he dived down to investigate and found the turtle had several large tumors on the back of its shell and hind flippers.

Balazs isn't positive that this sick female turtle is the same one that's been spotted in the harbor for the past 18 months, but he thinks so.

Balazs says tumors of the kind found on the Ala Wai harbor turtle are increasing, but despite attempts by the Smithsonian Institution to find the cause, no conclusive results have been found.

Balazs has been doing green turtle research for a number of years, and part of that work has involved tagging turtles at the French Frigate Shoals, where the sea creatures nest, so the migration patterns can be studied.

The Ala Wai harbor turtle has tags on its front flippers that Balazs put there in June 1978.

He said the boat harbor is not an attractive place for a normally healthy turtle, and he thinks she's resting there because of her weakened condition.

Turtle in 'Wet Dock'

George H. Balazs, a marine biologist with the U.S. Marine Fisheries, made a "house call" yesterday on an ailing Hawaiian green sea turtle but his patient was not in.

That's a good sign, said Balazs, who has been keeping tabs on the 250-pound turtle that had surfaced in the Ala Wai Boat Harbor recently.

"If she were dead, there would be no doubt about it, because she would float belly up to the top and there would be a mighty big stink," Balazs said. "She must be recuperating on the bottom."

The turtle was reported by Balazs to be in a weakened condition in mid-August, caused, he believes, by large tumors on the back part of her shell and hind flippers.

Although the cause of the tumors is not known, he said they seem to be on the increase in the green turtles, which have enough problems, being an endangered species.

The turtle came to Hawaii, perhaps to recuperate, from her nest in French Frigate Shoals, indicated by a tag that, coincidentally, Balazs had placed on her in 1978 when he was there at the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The shoals are some 500 miles northwest of Honolulu, but it is not unusual for the turtles to travel to various sites in the Islands, including areas around Oahu, although, they don't frequent the boat harbor.

Honolulu S-B and Adv.
EARLY September 1981

Little Shop, legal collector's items
275 W 29th W, glassy beach parking
cash \$450/offer 700 1250
Used Mountain Vacuum, excellent
Grip \$149 Ph 847 0185 dr
Vacuum Cleaners like new 7 yr. old
only \$125.00 & up 770 0185 dr
Wedding supplies, white table size
10, 500 flowers, 623 3074 ext
WASH BENCH heavy duty with peg
board top cash \$40/offer 5x/13
Ph 473 2216

9-19-81 (not yet sold)
Brother owns a charter boat
→ ^{on} Kawai - recommended price
107th Avenue - Kaimuki

Pulse of Paradise

Information for the Pulse must be received in writing at least one week prior to the event. Announcements about commercial and political events or activities closed to the public will not be printed. Write to Pulse, P.O. Box 3080, Honolulu, HI 96802.

Meetings

TONIGHT

ALATEEN meets Mon.-Fri., 8 p.m. Tel. 261-1829 for information and locations.

ALANON, for family and friends of alcoholics. Mon.-Sat., various locations. Tel. 261-7025.

OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS, meetings in several locations. Tel. 536-7311.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, over 100 meetings around Oahu per week. Tel. 946-1428.

GROW HAWAII has meetings Mon.-Thu., various times and locations. Tel. 537-5434.

COURAGEOUS WOMEN ALCOHOLICS, 7 p.m., tel. 247-1431.

TOMORROW

WINNERS' CIRCLE BREAKFAST CLUB, 7 a.m., Ala Moana Hotel, tel. 734-1417.

F5 TOASTMASTERS CLUB 246, 11:45 a.m., Fort Shafter Officers Club.

TOASTMASTERS INTERNAT'L, Pearl City, tel. 487-4529.

AWE TOASTMASTERS, 5 p.m., Federal Bldg., room 4033, Tel. 352-9817.

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 489, Free and Accepted Mason, 7 p.m., 1227 Maliki St., tel. 948-7809.

POSITIVE CHRISTIAN SINGLES, 7 p.m., 1313 Pensacola St., tel. 537-4032.

WEDNESDAY

T.O.P.S. (Take Off Pounds Sensibly), every Wed. Morn. Ing. Barbers Pt. Community Ctr. Tel. 499-2340, 499-2482.

HAWAII ECONOMIC ASS'N, 11:30 a.m., Ala Moana Hotel, tel. Tel. 525-6475.

ROTARY CLUB OF WAIKIKI, noon, Hawaiian Regent Hotel.

AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN'S ASS'N, Ulma Chapter, 5:30 a.m., Maple Garden Restaurant, tel. 235-3161.

LIBERTARIAN TOASTMASTERS, 5:45 p.m., McCully Mall III Library, Tel. 946-1538.

ABWA, Pihaikeoia Chapter, enrollment dinner, tel. 524-3544, 737-7863.

HAWAII STATE SPECIAL OLYMPICS, 7 p.m., Kaimuki Library.

TRANSEXUAL-TRANSVESTITE DISCUSSION GROUP, 7:30 p.m., 1100 Alakea St., rm. 206, tel. 524-4507.

Hotlines

SEA TURTLE STRANDINGS, sick, injured or dead sea turtles, tel. Nat'l. Marine Fisheries Service, 946-2181.

WOMEN USA-HAWAII has tape of local and national affairs of interest to women. Tel. 533-2851.

PARENTLINE, for free professional consultation about child behavior, tel. 455-9627, Mon.-Fri., 9-10 a.m.

"STRAIGHTLINE" TO STRAIGHT TEETH, information and referral by Hawaii Society of Orthodontists, tel. 526-5573.

GRAMMAR HOTLINE for help with grammar, punctuation and word usage, Mon.-Fri., 10:30-11:30 a.m., tel. 845-9032, Through Honolulu Community College.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY, Community Relations Office, has information on conserving water. Tel. 548-6724.

CHILDCARE INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SWITCHBOARD, free help in seeking childcare. Tel. 523-5456, Mon.-Fri., 10 am - 4 p.m., Wed. to 7 P.M. Hrs., daily, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., tel. 525-2167, fee.

CITY'S BEAUTIFICATION ADVISORY PROGRAM help with beautification and clean-up projects, and provide recognition for work in the area. Tel. 523-4526.

FAMILY PLANNING INFORMATION CTR. has confidential information on birth control, sex, pregnancy and referrals. Tel. 531-1027.

CANCER INFORMATION LINE information about cancer, free pamphlets, Mon.-Fri., 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Oahu, tel. 524-1234, Neighbor Islands, ask operator for Enterprise 6702; free.

GAY INFORMATION SERVICE, 24 hour information line, tel. 524-4708.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE provides information 24 hours a day, 523-4566.

RUNAWAY HOTLINE, fast confidential help between runaways, parents and friends, tel. 1-800-235-4762.

ALANON, helper family and friends of persons with drinking problems, tel. 261-7025.

CITIZENS AGAINST NOISE, tel. 735-2506.

Arts & Crafts

HAWAIIANA, work by Shirley Hasenwager, Oct. 4-28, Unitarian Art Gallery, 2500 Pali Hwy.

NEEDLEWORK EXHIBITION, work by members of the Embroiderers' Guild of America, Oct. 1-31, McCully and Kaneohe Libraries.

LANDSCAPE INTERPRETED, statewide, multi-media, juried exhibition by Hawaii Artists League, Oct. 1-26, Amlac Plaza exhibition room.

PHOTO ART COMPETITION open to all Hawaii residents, entry date Sep. 27, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Queen's Medical Ctr., Queen Emma Gallery, Tel. 547-4397, 1-4 p.m.

PHOTO EXHIBIT, photos of Interarts Festival dance, music and drama performances, through Oct. 12, Capitol, Lt. Gov.'s conf. rm.

MOTIVATIONS, mixed media exhibition sponsored by Nat'l League of American Pen Women, to Oct. 9, Hono Iolu Hale courtyard.

ONE LOOM-TWO BASKETS, fiber creations by Bee Merryson, Pam Barton, Marjorie Wold, to Oct. 11, Queen's Medical Ctr. main lobby, Queen Emma Gallery.

ART EDUCATORS' ART, exhibition by art educators throughout the state, to Oct. 2, Federal Bldg., Court House Lobby.

ED FURUKE, sits, to Sep. 30, Territorial Savings and Loan, Bishop and Merchant Streets.

Deadlines

HAWAIIAN SONG COMPOSING CONTEST, City Parks and Recreation contest open to both professionals and amateurs. Original songs in writing or on tape on any subject but religion. Entries by Feb. 17, Tel. 382-2295 or 523-4631.

SEARCH FOR LEI QUEEN, contest by City Parks Dept., Contestants must be at least part-Hawaiian, 25-44 years

able to hula, make a lei and read or speak Hawaiian. Enter by Jan. 15. Tel. 362-2296, 523-4631.

TATE FOUNDATION ON CULTURE AND THE ARTS GRANTS DEADLINE. Jan. 4. Application at SFCA of P.O. 335 Merchant St.

UMU KAHUA PLAYWRITING CONTEST. original plays submitted in either of two categories: plays set in Hawaii or dealing with some aspect of Hawaii; plays on any subject written by a Hawaii resident. Entries must be postmarked by Jan. 1, 1982. Contact UH Drama Dept. for information.

HAWAII STUDENT FILM AND VIDEO FESTIVAL. student entries from kindergarten to college level. Entry dates Oct. 1-30. Mon.-Fri., Arts Council Office, Tel. 495-0064.

AMBOO RIDGE. The Hawaii Writers' Quarterly, Dec. issue submission deadline is Sep. 30. Write: Bamboo Ridge Press, 900 Hahaione St., Honolulu, 96825.

Tours

USS BOWFIN. WWII submarine museum. Tue.-Sun. 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Fee. Tel. 423-1241.

TATION TOURS. JVE-FM and KSHO-TV 26, every Tue., 10:30 a.m., by Aert. Tel. 949-0003, free.

MOANALUA VALLEY guided walks Sat. and Sun. 9 a.m., with at end of Ala Akahi St., free. Register a week in advance. Tel. 639-5334.

TATE CAPITOL BUILDING. Mon.-Fri., 8:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m., led by Boy Scout and Girl Scout volunteers, free. Through Lt. Gov.'s Capitol Host Program, tel. 548-3413.

PACIFIC SUBMARINE MUSEUM. Wed.-Sun., 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m., Pearl Harbor Naval Submarine Base. Tours scheduled, tel. 471-0630. Free.

EAST-WEST CENTER. guided tours Mon.-Thu., 1-3:30 p.m., from Jefferson Hall. Free, tel. 944-7111.

HONOLULU ACADEMY OF ARTS. free walk-in gallery tours, Tues.-Sat., 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 2 p.m. Tel. 538-2693.

ROSTER BOTANIC GARDENS. various tours every Mon., Tues., and Wed., 1-3:30 p.m., reservations, tel. 538-7254.

QUEEN EMMA SUMMER PALACE MUSEUM. 2813 Palii Hwy., daily, 9 a.m.-4 p.m., tel. 595-3167, fee.

FOUR OHRT WATER MUSEUM. free hourly tours, 8 a.m.-2 p.m., Mon.-Fri., Kaihi Pumping Station. Reservations only. Tel. 548-4324.

HISTORIC HONOLULU WALKING TOURS. presented by the Mission Houses Museum. Mon.-Fri., from 9:30 a.m. Reservations at 531-0483. Fee.

CHINATOWN WALKING TOURS. every Tues., 9:30 a.m.-12 p.m., followed by lunch in a downtown Chinatown restaurant. Sponsored by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Tel. 523-2181 or 533-6967.

HISTORICAL CHINATOWN. through Hawaii Multi-Cul-

tural Ctr., with media show and optional lunch. Mon.-Fri., 9:30 a.m., tel. 734-5273, fee.

CHINATOWN HISTORICAL AND SHOPPING TOUR with Hawaii Heritage Ctr., Mon.-Fri. 9:30 a.m., optional lunch. Fee, tel. 521-2749.

FREE TOURS OF LANAKILA CRAFTS. 1 p.m. every Tues. and Thur., 1809 Bachelor St. Tel. 531-2555.

Organizations

AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF HAWAII meets last Sat. each month, 10 a.m., Waikiki Baptist Church, 424 Kaemoo St. Tel. 922-1833, 347-5841.

ALOHA COMPUTER CLUB meets first Wed. each month, Susannah Wesley Community Ctr. User groups, 6:30 p.m.; general meeting, 7:30 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF HAWAII. lectures each Tue., 7:30 p.m., 2594 Ala Moana Way, Tel. 373-4389.

ASSOCIATED WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS. for inclusion in the Business Women of Hawaii Directory. Tel. 947-8000 or write 1871 South King St., Honolulu, 96826.

ASS'N FOR RESEARCH AND ENLIGHTENMENT. Edgar Cayce study group meetings each week, various times, places. Tel. 361-3491.

BROOKLYN CLUB OF HAWAII. first Thurs. of the month, noon, Flamingo Chuckwagon. Tel. 524-6636.

CANADIAR CLUB OF HAWAII. tel. 454-1921.

COLLEGIATE 4-H CLUB UH Manoa, tel. 948-7195.

COOPERATIVE PLAYSCHOOL for ages 2-4 is a non-profit organization operated by parents. Tel. 524-4046.

DOWNTOWN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB. first Tue. each month, brown bag lunch. Tel. 548-2940, 524-7998.

FEELING THERAPY CLUB. people who are interested in "selfhood." Tel. Herb, 262-9905.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SOCIETY OF HAWAII. organization to promote dignity, simplicity and honor in funeral services. Tel. 538-1282.

GRANDMOTHER CLUB. social and community service organization for grandmothers and great-grandmothers. Tel. 955-5001.

HALEIWA TROLLING CLUB open to all persons interested in protecting ocean resources and promoting marine ecology. Tel. 471-8239.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY. for the protection of Hawaii's native wildlife, write: P.O. Box 22620, Honolulu, 96822.

HAWAII CHRISTIAN MUSICIANS AND SINGERS ASS'N. meetings various times and places, tel. 377-2764.

HAWAII COUNCIL OF ENGINEERING SOCIETIES. tel. 469-5120.

'Rebus' Answers

These are the answers to "Rebus" in yesterday's *Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser*.

1. Star-Bulletin—Marilyn Urbina
2. Repeating rifle—I.M. Ha-yn
3. Sleepless nights—Gracine Tanaka
4. Largesse—Jerry Bennett
5. Adam's apple—Carla H. Kishinami
6. Long and short of it—E. Nihei
7. Little Big Horn—Philip K.L. Mun
8. Eisenhower—Tanaka
9. One way—Nihei
10. High hopes—Caroline Shaw
11. Side swipes—Bill Trankle
12. Inverted pyramid—David E. DeWald
13. Shopping center (hoppin are the center letters in shopping)—Suzy Wah Tick
14. Repeat performance—Sam King, Jr.
15. Two-by-four—Kathy Kramer
16. Tuna fish—Jana Grant
17. Mixed doubles—Perry Wade
18. Toucan—Asano-Matsuura
19. That's about it—King

AREA REPORT

26

■ Richard Shomura, Director of the Honolulu Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) announced that the NOAA ship *TOWNSEND CROMWELL* arrived at Snug Harbor, Honolulu on August 27, 1981 after a 6 week cruise to the North western Hawaiian Islands (NWHI).

Reginald M. Gooding of the Honolulu Laboratory served as Chief Scientist. Other members of the scientific party were George H. Balazs, Steven H. Kramer, Jams L. Prescott, Michael P. Seki and Gordon W. Tribble.

"This cruise (81-04) was the final of a series of expeditions the *TOWNSEND CROMWELL* has made during the last 5 years to investigate the biological resources of the NWHI," said Shomura. The main objective of the cruise was to continue the investigation of the biological resources of the NWHI, including spiny lobster, shrimp, kona crab, bottom fish, and pelagic fish around Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals, Gardner Pinnacles, Maro Reef, Pearl and Hermes Reef, Raita Bank, St. Rogatien Bank, and several other small banks in the chain. During lobster trap fishing operations, experiments were also conducted to determine the efficacy of escape panels in traps to release undersized lobsters, and the effect on the catch of the presence of lobster offal in the area of trap sets. The results of the latter experiments showed that lobster remains in the vicinity of traps apparently do have a very detrimental effect on the catch of spiny lobster.

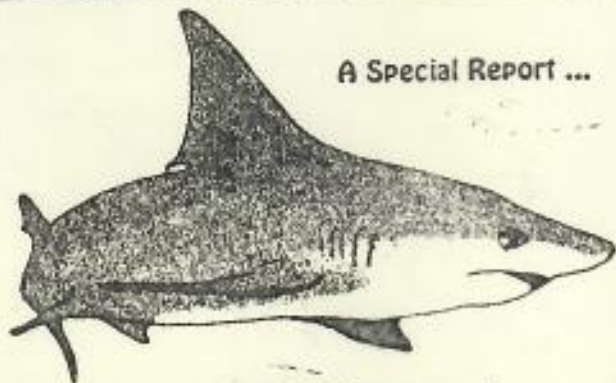
Observations made from commercial lobster fishing vessels and from the *TOWNSEND CROMWELL* while hauling lobster pots in NWHI waters also have indicated that there is some predation by large carangids (uluas) and sharks on undersized and berried spiny lobsters when they are returned alive to the sea after being sorted from the catch. Lobsters released at the surface must return to the bottom in depths ranging from 15-to-60 m, thus exposing them to predation in midwater for some time before reaching the relative safety of the bottom. One of the missions of the cruise was to determine the probability of lobsters safely reaching the bottom when they are released from the surface when potential predators are present, and the vulnerability of lobsters to predation when they are released at the bottom from a specially designed release bag.

During the experiments, divers made visual observations and 16 mm movies to document predation on the released lobsters. Underwater observations during the experiments corroborated the earlier surface observations. Large white ulua, *Caranx ignobilis*, are indeed voracious predators on lobsters not only in midwater but when they are released at the bottom. In addition, the underwater observations provided interesting insights into various aspects of the behavior of prey and predator, under the experimental conditions.

Other missions of the cruise included monk seal and green turtle surveys on the islands of Pearl and Hermes Reef, and in support of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personnel associated with that agency were transported to and from the island of Nihoa where various bird studies were being conducted during the summer.

... Richard

A Special Report ...



The NMFS research vessel *Townsend Cromwell* makes her final cruise of a five-year Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Survey

by Richard Shomura



Baby sea turtles imported to boost local population

By PEGGY HODGE
WINDWARD

Something new has been added to the turquoise waters surrounding Oahu: Baby year-old green sea turtles released last month to help boost the population and breeding.

George H. Balazs, fishery biologist, and William Gilmartin, wildlife biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service, set the 165 squirming yearlings into Waiananalo and Hanauma bays along the North Shore and in Makaha waters.

The baby turtles weigh an average of 8 pounds and measure 8-10 inches in shell diameter. They were hatched in their native breeding grounds at French Frigate Shoals, 500 miles from here, a unit of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

Balazs spent the last 10 years immersed in the study of these gentle creatures, spending months at the lonely islands of Hawaii's Leeward Islands.

Already one has probably been sighted — at Lanikai recently, by Mr. and Mrs. William Nolan — near shore and resting in shallow waters. It's unusual to see green sea turtles there today, especially young ones, and this one was settling in nicely for several days.

About 20 years ago green sea turtles were common in Lanikai bay and we'd see folks bring in boatloads at a time, turn them over on their backs and let them die.



A green sea turtle is tagged while nesting at French Frigate Shoals.

little turtles will take from 10 to 60 years to grow to adulthood. They cannot retract their heads into their shells, making them even more vulnerable.

Green sea turtles are great migrants and famous navigators. Some of their nesting journeys, made every 2-4 years, are more than 1,000 miles.

The stalwart males are often indiscriminate in their efforts to mate, scientists relate. During breeding season they will attempt to mount crude wooden decoys, other males, skin divers and even small rowboats.

When a lady green wants to say "no," she will bite pursuing males, assume a vertical "refusal" position or leave the water. Wahines note — there is also a "female reserve," an underwater refuge where females can go to escape the advances of sexually aroused males they do not desire. No one knows how this female reserve is established or why, but the stalwart males honor it.

Because the green sea turtle has the best meat and its oil is used in cosmetics, it was almost fished out of existence. The young hatchlings may be wiped out by ants, crabs, lizards, birds and dogs on the beach. And fish and birds may devour them later at sea.

Green sea turtles are great migrants and famous navigators. Some of their nesting journeys, made every 2-4 years, are more than 1,000 miles.

The stalwart males are often indiscriminate in their efforts to mate, scientists relate. During breeding season they will attempt to mount crude wooden decoys, other males, skin divers and even small rowboats.

When a lady green wants to say "no," she will bite pursuing males, assume a vertical "refusal" position or leave the water. Wahines note — there is also a "female reserve," an underwater refuge where females can go to escape the advances of sexually aroused males they do not desire. No one knows how this female reserve is established or why, but the stalwart males honor it.

Because the green sea turtle has the best meat and its oil is used in cosmetics, it was almost fished out of existence. The young hatchlings may be wiped out by ants, crabs, lizards, birds and dogs on the beach. And fish and birds may devour them later at sea.

F

Mailli Yardley	F3
Cost coping	F8

F

Dining (elegantly) in the reef boonies

By **MARY COOKE**
Advertiser Food Editor

The talk of the town is John Dominis, the \$2 million-plus fish and seafood restaurant which Sen. D. G. "Andy" Anderson had the nerve to build way out yonder on the ewa landspit of Kewalo Basin.

It's in the reef boonies, an address nobody ever heard of except fish and fisherfolk.

But suddenly in December, city people began to hear and the shoreline traffic pattern started to change.

Now, about sundown seven nights a week, cars turn makai off Ala Moana onto a narrow little road called Ahui.

Cautiously, they move seaward with that indecisive pace of drivers convinced this-has-got-to-be-the-wrong-road.

But no. At the end of nowhere they bear left into a circular drive and pull up in front of a horizontal, low-lying spread with lava rock walls and wide steps leading to an entry court and louvered koa doors. It looks like a traditional Island family home.



morning catch.

Anderson (far left): "The restaurant is designed for, the menu is written for, and it's our policy to keep it as much as possible for the local people."



Out where the fish begin, assistant executive chef Andrew Nakayama arranges a display of opakapaka from the

It's John Dominis, the ocean-girl dining place that has shattered shibboleths in the local restaurant world:

A first-class restaurant must be in a "good" location.

Anderson built John Dominis on what used to be a city dump. Along the road leading to it, customers sniff the aromas of fish auction houses and Hawaiian Tuna Packers on one side and, on the other, garbage trucks in a City & County vehicle parking area.

Fresh Island fish is hard to get.

Every night, John Dominis serves five or more fresh fish from local waters.

Among the choices, in season: Opakapaka, ono, ulua, ahi, uku,

"Early in the mornings when the fishing boats come in to Kewalo Basin, our chef goes over and bids for the catch. Every day our menu prices depend on what we pay at the fish auctions."

black grouper, swordfish, marlin, onaga, spearfish, weke ula, kumu, sea bass, mullet, moi and mahimahi.

Also Hawaiian spiny lobster, prawns and squid, plus fresh chilled Mainland fish and seafood.



Areulio Tabuyo presides over a teak wood and copper kiosk. He uses Thai mango ripening baskets to steam hard and soft-shelled seafood.

Peak restaurant dining hours are from 7 to 8:30 or 9 p.m.

"Eventually, I believe 5:15 to 5:30 p.m. is going to be our very busy dinner hour," Anderson said. "We're beginning to put down 25 to 30 tables by 5:30 every night."

"It's just a very nice time of evening."

Yes indeed. Particularly nice in the low-ceilinged open dining lanais that are cantilevered 35 feet out over reef and ocean.

You look back to shore, over water, at the panorama of Ala Moana, Waikiki, Diamond Head and the many-vallied Koolau mountain range. It's like a bas relief in the rich glow of late-day colors.

Gradually, the ocean darkens until you see only reflected lights in black water — moonlight, starlight — and the white crest of an occasional wave break.

Beyond, the concrete jungle of Waikiki disappears, replaced by a shoreline of lighted castles.

Kamaainas are comfortable viewing their island (and what has happened to it) from this once-removed, water-borne vantage point. The perspective is softened.

On these ocean lanais there's a feeling of old-time Island life, if only for an evening. And the locals are buying.

On Nov. 25, 26 and 27, the restaurant operated at 75 percent of capacity. Since then it has been sold out every night — to local people. Reservations are booked solid three to four nights in advance — by local people.

Anderson scanned the list of reservations: Chun, Neves, Fernandez, Cole, Barr, Dang, Graves, Wo, Fukushima, Grady, Connell, Tom, Yee, Tong, Striver, Eagleton, Lee, Rea, Garcia...

"The restaurant is designed for, the menu is written for, and it's our policy to keep it as much as possible for the local people," said the Hawaiian-Portuguese-Norwegian-English-Scottish-Irish entrepreneur named Anderson.

And what of the restaurant's name, John Dominis?

"I named it for my father who was

"I wouldn't have built the restaurant in Waikiki or Kaimuki or downtown. It had to be the right building in the right place."

a namesake of John O. Dominis, the husband of Queen Liliuokalani," Anderson said.

"Dad's father, John C. Anderson, was a long-time politician and a very good friend of John Dominis. He named his first son (my dad) John Dominis Anderson. As a matter of fact, my name is Dominis (the D. in D. G. Anderson) but I've never used it."

It was a mid-morning interview and the dining tables (hammered copper in wide teak wood frames) were bare. Very handsome.

Anderson chose one next to the *kahawai* that flows through three sides of the main dining lanai and exits back into the sea in sparkling falls over rocks.

In this interior ocean waterway, he has reconstructed a mini reef and sandy bottom where colonies of Hawaiian spiny lobsters and reef fish live and swim and entertain the guests.

"It's also functional," Anderson said. "We're storing live Hawaiian lobsters by the hundreds here, to draw on as needed."

"The rest is decorative and will be more so when we add a couple of manta rays, a turtle, a sand shark and some big papios."

In the center of the dining room stands an elegant six-sided kiosk made of teak wood with copper accents. It's the signature of the restaurant, Anderson said.

Around its perimeter, in slanting beds of crushed ice, the catches of the day are displayed: Whole fresh fish that measure 18, 24, 36 inches to four feet long, and smaller arrangements of fresh prawns, shrimps, crabs, oysters, clams and lobsters.

Overhead hangs a circle of Thai baskets with handles and within the kiosk a cook presides over a steam unit.

"The baskets are mango baskets," Anderson said. "The Thais pick mangoes and, to ripen them, they

Continued on page 2

Advertiser photos by David Yamada and T. Umeda

lounge which is built around a 50-foot U-square bar made of solid koa.

Ninety percent of them are there to eat fresh fish, which corroborates a statement published in the January issue of *Bon Appetit* magazine.

Roy Guste Jr., fifth-generation proprietor of Antoine's in New Orleans (see story on page 3 of this section) is quoted: "The seafood supply just can't meet the constantly growing demand by diners for fish and shellfish."

Anderson built his restaurant because of his belief in this demand by diners for fish and shellfish. Also (unlike Guste), his belief that the demand could be met locally.

"I began with a legal-size tablet,

my wife and I bought a small company and my son runs the ranch and farm store.

"The only reason for John Dominis is that I saw a need for it.

"It's an unfortunate opinion people have that fresh fish is scarce in Hawaii, because the fish is there.

"But I wouldn't have built the restaurant in Waikiki or Kaimuki or downtown. It had to be the right building in the right place."

So much for the courage of his convictions, but even Anderson is surprised at the way John Dominis took off.

"I thought it was going to succeed," he said. "Otherwise I wouldn't have invested so much. But I didn't ever dream it was going to catch on as fast as it did."

A John Dominis squid recipe

Executive Chef Alfredo Cabangan shares with Advertiser readers this recipe from the John Dominis files.

8 ounces eviscerated, washed squid
2 tablespoons olive oil
1 teaspoon minced shallots
1/2 teaspoon minced garlic
2 ounces white wine
1 tablespoon chopped parsley

1 ounce fresh mushrooms
1 cup tomato sauce
8 ounces spaghetti, cooked *al dente*

Cook shallots and garlic in olive oil. Add mushrooms, white wine, parsley and cook gently to reduce. Add squid and tomato sauce and simmer. Do not overcook squid.

Pour over cooked pasta and serve.



Spiny lobsters, status symbols of the seafood world, lord it over tropical fish in a built-in reef and waterway running through the main dining lanai.

Dining elegantly in the reef boonies

Continued from page 1

put them in these baskets and hang them somewhere where the sunlight hits them all around.

"They were converted for steaming and I adapted the idea and brought it home.

"Our policy is that guests can come in here and have fresh Island seafood cooked any way they want it: Broiled, sauted, poached, braised or in baked parchment paper.

Or steamed. This is where the cook steams hard and soft-shelled seafood in these Thai baskets. He also shucks the oysters and clams here."

John Dominis is fortunately located, in that two of its neighbors are fish auction houses.

"Early in the mornings, when the fishing boats come in to Kewalo Basin our chef, Alfredo Cabacungan, goes over and bids for the catch, along with the fish wholesalers in town," Anderson said.

"We buy our fish fresh every morning, and that's it. The menu price depends on what we pay at the auctions. It fluctuates. Over a period of 30 days, we've gone up and we've gone down."

Anderson said he and Dominis

just putting down ideas, the things I wanted in the restaurant," he said. "After a year of putting it on paper, I spent my weekends walking the waterfront, crawling over dirt piles and dump yards, trying to seek out a location.

"Then I spent another five or six months, whenever I was on the Mainland just driving Highway 1 along the west coast looking for a building or an architect I thought might do a unique job for me.

"In Oceanside, Calif., I finally found a building that I didn't really care for, but the utilization of the site was so clever. I took the architect's name off the billboard, called him and brought him to Hawaii."

It turned out architect Joseph Lancer, who designed John Dominis, was no stranger to Hawaii.

"He had lived here three or four years," Anderson said. "For a while, he was a student at Punahou."

After the glamor of the John Dominis story, Anderson came up with this leveler:

"I really don't know anything about the restaurant business.

"But I'm very familiar with the economics of business," he contin-

1 head curly-leaf or plain cabbage

Boiling salted water

Pork Filling

1/4 turnip, cut julienne

1 carrot, cut julienne

Plump prunes in red wine, seasoned with cinnamon and nutmeg, about 30 minutes.

Separate leaves from cabbage, leaving whole leaves intact. Place in

fold overlapping cabbage leaves over top layer and pat or press lightly to make an even surface. Cover lightly with foil and bake at 350 degrees 1 1/2 hours or until loaf is done.

Let stand 1 hour to set. Drain excess liquid from pan and remove sides of springform. Invert onto serving platter.

Drop julienne strips of turnip and

ter. Grind together the pork, Swiss chard, parsley, celery, remaining onion and garlic.

Add prosciutto mixture and flour and mix well.

Add eggs one at a time and mix well after each addition. Add salt and pepper to taste and Pernod. Mix well.

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The power of simple foods



By **BETSY BALSLEY**
Los Angeles Times Service

Chef Roland Gibert, formerly with Lucas-Carton, a four-star restaurant in Paris, and now with Bernard's restaurant at the Biltmore in Los Angeles, is a young old-world chef with time-honored culinary skills and a Frenchman's understanding of the power of simple foods.

In his repertory there are surprises, such as cabbage loaf, that amaze and beguile his fans.

Cabbage loaf (Choux Farcie L'Ambassade D'Auvergne)

- 1 cup pitted prunes
- 1 cup dry red wine
- Pinch cinnamon and nutmeg

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Put in salted water to blanch until about 8 minutes.

Remove leaves and drain on paper towels. Cut off white stem portion, leafy portion in halves.

Thoroughly grease an 8-inch spring-pan (preferably using rendered or chicken fat, but lard or tallow will do).

Line bottom and sides of pan with overlapping pan edges gener-

ally. Place a 1/2-inch layer of pork filling over the bottom of pan over the leaves. Arrange a scattered layer of prunes over filling. Top with another layer of pork filling and dot with another layer of prunes.

Repeat layers until pork filling and prunes are used.

carrot into boiling water to barely cover and cook 5 minutes or until crisp-tender. Drain.

Decorate loaf with julienned vegetables. Cut into wedges to serve. Makes 8 servings.

Pork filling

- 2 small onions, chopped
- 2 tablespoons chopped proscuitto or Canadian bacon
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 pound lean pork, cut up
- 1 bunch Swiss chard or spinach
- 1 bunch parsley
- 1 stalk celery with leaves
- 5 cloves garlic
- 4 eggs
- 1/2 cup flour
- Salt, pepper
- Dash of Pernod

Saute onion and proscuitto in but-



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Dining elegantly in the reef boonies

Continued from page 1

put them in these baskets and hang them somewhere where the sunlight hits them all around.

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)))))) EAST-WEST CALENDAR OF EVENTS ((((((

FRIDAY, NOV. 13: 12:30 to 2 p.m. - YOU SPACE YOUR COCONUTS, Why Not Your Children? Open Grants Seminar by Augusta Salii. 4019 Burns.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14: 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. - WOMEN'S HEALTH DAY CONFERENCE, Burns Hall. Those who did not pre-register may attend on a space-available basis.

MONDAY, NOV. 16: 3 p.m. - INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS, talk by Indian ambassador to Soviet Union, I.K. Gujral. Gujral is former member of parliament and from 1967 to 1976 was minister of information and broadcasting, housing, planning, communication and parliamentary affairs. He has represented India at the U.N. Accompanying him is his wife, Sushila Gujral, noted poet and president of Lekhika Sangh, the Women Writers Association of India. Burns Lecture Hall.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17: 2:30 to 4 p.m. - PACIFIC ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SEMINAR. Pacific perspective on cognitive abilities, social processes and cultural pluralism, by Dr. Ross St. George and Dr. Allison St. George of Massey University in New Zealand. 4019 Burns. . . 3 p.m. - PACIFIC ISLANDS MENTAL HEALTH, informational meeting for students interested in enrolling in seminar next semester on "Culture Change and Community Mental Health in the Pacific Islands," taught in School of Public Health by CLI Research Associate Geoffrey White and CLI Graduate Degree Student Donald Rubinstein. Course will examine cultural responses to social change and a range of community problems, including alcohol abuse, mental disorder and suicide. Main focus on Micronesia and Samoa, also touching on parts of Melanesia including Fiji. Enrollment will be limited to graduate students with experience in Pacific island societies. D-211 Biomed Building. Further information: Dr. White, ext. 7626; Dr. Rubinstein, ext. 7655; Dr. Y. Scott Matsumoto, 948-8914. . . 7 p.m. - ENERGY CONSERVATION, program featuring talks by Howard Wiig and Nancy Fowler of State Department of Planning and Economic Development. Talks will give overview of Hawaii's energy situation and slide show will describe alternative energy projects underway around the state. Discussion on ways to save resources around the EWC. Sponsored by Participant Resources and planned by Ease Waste, new EWC energy conservation group. Hale Manoa lounge.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18: 12:30 p.m. - POPULATION MOBILITY IN RURAL INDONESIA. By Dr. Graeme Hugo, senior lecturer at School of Social Sciences at Flinders University of South Australia and PI visiting research fellow. Summary of findings in recent studies on major demographic, social and economic effects of population movement out of and into villages in Indonesia. Implications of findings for development. Sponsored by PI. 2063 Burns. . . 3 p.m. - GEOTHERMAL POWER IN HAWAII and environmental impact assessment, by Cindy Edmunds, EAPI graduate degree student. Sponsored by EAPI. 3121 Burns.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19: Noon - TAGGING TURTLES IN YAP, Or How To Survive on an Uninhabited Island, by Mike Gawel, EAPI student working for MA in urban and regional planning. Slides of Yap outer islands, where he studied turtles for the local government. Sponsored by Participant Resources. 4005 Burns.

LOOKING AT OURSELVES THROUGH THE EYES OF THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE

The East-West Center is the subject of a major article in the November issue of "The Rotarian," the magazine of Rotary International. The article is titled "Where Cultures Meet - Honolulu's East-West Center is an Axis of Ideas and Action." The writer is Charles W. Pratt, the magazine's managing editor, who came here in January to interview and to gather information.

"Intrachange" copy deadline: Monday noon.



Mr. Clifford T. Araki
Dept. of Animal Sciences
Henke Hall 106

Vol. 17, No. 44

Nov. 13, 1981

WHICH COMES FIRST, FOOD OR THE FOREST? NO CONTEST, SAY THE SCIENTISTS

Much of the effort exerted by developing tropical countries to increase food production involves expansion of land area under tillage rather than intensification of land usage. Because arable land is limited, forested and steep hillsides often give way to food crops in the traditional mutual-exclusiveness between agriculture and forestry.

Examining the problems that result are two dozen natural and social scientists from 10 countries participating in an EAPI workshop through Nov. 20.

Removal of the protective forest cover, disturbance and loosening of the soil surface through cultivation, and the typical torrential rains of the humid tropics combine to hasten erosion and soil-nutrient loss on the cleared hills, and to cause destructive floods and sedimentation downstream. In a few years, the newly opened farms lose their productivity and are quickly abandoned. Thus, despite the high costs--in terms of labor inputs and in the form of on-site and off-site environmental degradation--the objective of increasing food supply is usually not achieved.

Workshop participants will consider the integration of food cropping with forestry--or agroforestry--and the use of soil-enriching, fast-growing leguminous trees as possible strategies for sustaining high levels of production of two types of goods that are critical to the third world--food and fuelwood. They will likewise explore means for ensuring that the productive capacity of the natural environment remains perpetually unimpaired by continuous production processes.

The scientists will screen and select tree legumes which have rapid growth rates, have a wide variety of uses, have the capacity to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and aid significantly in soil improvement. The selected trees will be evaluated as to their suitability to integrated and sustained food-wood cropping. A manual to be used by Asia-Pacific extension officers to promote agroforestry as a desirable alternative to current site-degrading upland farming techniques will be a major product of the workshop. Other outputs will be land-use policy recommendations, a list of knowledge gaps and research priorities in agroforestry, and strategies for stimulating research collaboration in the region.

It's Not Always Clear

BUT WHAT WAS THE REAL INTENTION?

Professionals in language-related fields are gathering at the CLI Nov. 9-20 for the 1981 Seminar in English as an International Language: Training for Effective Communication in International Business.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH FRIDAY THE

What you believe is all-important, and if you happen to believe that this is an unlucky day you have Anglo-Saxon and Christian tradition to back you up.
(continued on Page 3)

The seminar is designed to help those involved in international operations to anticipate communication problems and to develop skills in making correct interpretations of intentions in cross-cultural interactions. Participants list: Page 4.

FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH (continued from page 1)

Fridays themselves have long been considered unlucky in Anglo-Saxon cultures. Legend has it that Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit on a Friday, and there is evidence Christ was crucified on a Friday. The original so-called Black Friday--May 10, 1886--marked a severe financial panic in London.

Then there is the bugaboo attached to the number 13, which may have originated with the Last Supper attended by Christ and his 12 disciples. A superstition that it is unlucky to be the first to rise from a table at which 13 are seated makes sense in light of the report that Judas was the first to get up from the Last Supper.

Those looking for the bright side may want to consider the folk rhyme about the day of birth, which grants that "Friday's child is loving and giving."

CHINESE GROUP STUDIES SURVEY METHODS

A study group of seven scholars and researchers from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) visited with PI researchers this week. The main purpose was to examine current methods of conducting sample surveys.

The last population census in China was conducted in 1964--a long time ago in census terms--and the next is planned for 1982. It would be impossible to collect all the information being requested by the different government agencies in a single census, so the Chinese are planning several post-census sample surveys to gather the information that cannot be gathered in the coming census.

The delegation studied survey methods and collected sample survey questionnaires from the U.N. Population Division (World Fertility Survey) in London and Paris, the Population Council in New York, the University of Western Ontario, the University of Chicago, and UCLA before they came to Honolulu.

The group was also interested in demographic theory, the schools and trends of social demography, the organizational aspects of scientific study, and the structures and procedures of research institutions.

In the delegation were Chen Dao, vice president of the Chinese Population Association; Tien Yueyuan, vice president of the Beijing Population Association; and researchers Li Kaimin of the Hubei Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, Feng Zhiyi of the Shanxi Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, and Yang Xiaoying of the Institute of Sociology of CASS. Also part of the delegation were Zhang Yiping and Huang Lie of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of CASS. Zhang and Huang are responsible for academic exchanges with the United States in the social sciences fields.

BENNINGTON NAMED TO COMMISSION

Jeannette "Benji" Bennington, public services specialist in the Public Affairs office, has been nominated by Mayor Eileen Anderson and confirmed by the City Council as a member of the Commission on Culture and the Arts. Her appointment is for a five-year term.

For the past 20 years she has been active in Hawaii's arts world. She was on the coordinating committee for the Society of Ethnomusicologists Conference held in Honolulu, and serves as chair of the EWC Visual Arts Committee. She is a musician and business manager in the UH Music Department's Indonesian gamelan.

Benji Bennington has sung with the Honolulu Chorale and Honolulu Symphony, done stage and costume construction and acted with the UH Drama Department. During the summers of 1973 and 1975, she was one of the faculty members coordinating three-month study programs for UH gamelan members studying music and dance in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

22 Dec 81

A DEEP MESSAGE FOR DIVING ENTHUSIASTS

H. A.

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FIRST ON THE BLOCK—Kenneth Taipin of Kahuku holds up a yellow-bellied sea snake he found dead on the beach near his home Wednesday morning. Honolulu Zoo officials said the venomous, deep water reptile is common to Hawaiian water but rarely seen and was probably washed up by recent heavy winds and rough seas. Taipin plans to have his find preserved and mounted. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Dean Sensui.

Honolulu star-Bulletin 12-11-81

Endangered turtle on view at aquarium

By Barbara Hastings

Advertiser Science Writer

The tiny olive ridley sea turtle at the Waikiki Aquarium is accepting visitors now.

The baby turtle, only 9 inches long, washed up on Molokai in November and was taken to the aquarium. He has rested in seclusion since then, getting used to his surroundings.

But he's ready for company now, say aquarium officials.

A baby sea turtle so small of any variety isn't often seen in the wild, and the olive ridley sea turtle is a rare sight indeed in Hawaii waters, aquarium officials say.

Green sea turtles are common in Hawaii waters — but not the olive ridley, which is an endangered species. It usually ranges from Mexico along the coast to Costa Rica and Panama, or on the Great Barrier Reef off Australia and in Southeast Asia.

Aquarium director Leighton Taylor and turtle specialist George Balazs believe that this little one came from the Mexican coast.

Another olive ridley turtle, 28 inches long, was captured during the Kona billfish tournament in July and was released back into the wild. The two turtles, a yellow-bellied sea



Advertiser photo

The 9-inch baby turtle paddles around at Waikiki Aquarium.

snake found off Oahu a few weeks ago and a finescale triggerfish that the aquarium has all are believed to have come from the Mexican coast.

This has led Taylor to speculate that there's been "a greater preponderance of west-flowing surface currents in 1981."

Because it is endangered, the baby olive ridley turtle is being kept at the aquarium under special permit from the federal government.

Visiting hours are every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ship arrivals and departures

Honolulu Harbor, Saturday, January 23.						Agent
Vessel	From	Arriving	Pier	Sailing	For	
Mudroo	Kahului	5:30 a.m.	53	3:30 p.m.	Hilo	Mason Navigation
Coastal Independence	Naahela	6:30 a.m.	19	10 p.m.	Hilo	American Global Line
Yokohama Maru No. 51	Japan	8 a.m.	32			Honolulu Agency
Mahe	Canal Zone	9 a.m.	31			Devias Marine
Shasta Maru No. 7	Papeete	Noon	32			Honolulu Agency
Tang Maru No. 81			34	3 p.m.	Fishing grounds	Haw. Pacific Maritime

Information from state Department of Transportation. All times and dates are tentative. For exact information, call ships' agents.

the ombudsman

Prices corrected for supper at academy

Conflicting prices were listed in an entertainment-page item yesterday about a candlelight supper at 8 p.m. today at the Honolulu Academy of Arts. Tickets are \$15 for a Garden Cafe supper and concert package; \$8 for the concert alone, and \$4 for students with identifica-

tion. Reservations are required for the supper, which will start at 6:15 p.m. The 8 p.m. concert will present pianist Robert Shannon and three Honolulu Symphony musicians — Kathryn Kucktenberg, violinist; Steve Pologe, cellist; and Bill Jackson, clarinetist.

'Operantics' is tonight; tickets available

Tickets still are available for the Hawaii Opera Theater fund-raising event "Operantics," which will be held tonight. An Advertiser story yesterday said incorrectly that the

event was last night. Tickets are \$25 apiece (\$20 tax deductible) and may be obtained by calling Hawaii Opera Theater. The event will take place at the new Ward Centre.

And there were other problems of the day

In other matters:

● Two photos taken by others were credited to The Advertiser in yesterday's paper. The picture of a baby sea turtle at Waikiki Aquarium was taken by George Balazs, turtle specialist at the aquarium. The 1952 photo of former submariner Bob Morgan with a young

patient at the Shriners' Hospital apparently was by a Navy photographer and had been in Morgan's possession over the years.

● One member of Honolulu's draft board is Margaret E. Barth. Her name was misspelled in the news story about contingency plans for a draft lottery.



If you have a question or complaint about Advertiser news coverage—or a suggestion—please telephone our Ombudsman, Charles Ware, at 525-8077.

Or write Charles Ware, Ombudsman, *The Honolulu Advertiser*, P.O. Box 3110, Honolulu, HI 96802.

JAN 23, 1982 - SAT. A4

Is there a doctor — in the mahimahi tank?

At the Waikiki Aquarium, Mike Weekley is the unofficial doc who tends to the ailing fish and performs autopsies on those who don't make it.

While making the rounds in the back of the aquarium the other day, he applied Jensen's violet to an olive Ridley turtle which had arrived at the aquarium with white spots on its shell. The dye was to keep fungus out of the turtle's wounds.

With a gentle touch, Weekley stroked the turtle's head to calm its angry thrashing; the turtle didn't like being out of water.

Weekley was treating a threadfin ulua which had some ugly fungus on its mouth with malachite green. He said if that didn't work, he'd try an antibiotic.

In one tank were six menpachi — new arrivals that were being quarantined for two weeks in case they were

island
work
styles

Most people do it every day, five days a week. Sometimes it's rough, sometimes it's fun, sometimes it's boring.

It's called work.

"Island Work Styles" will take you behind the scenes and introduce you to different people and their work. These profiles by staff writer Vickie Ong will appear in The Advertiser from time to time.

Ong, 27, has worked as an Advertiser reporter since 1971.

Ichthyophthirius multifiliis in freshwater tanks or Cryptocaryon irritans in saltwater tanks.

A protozoan burrows into a fish's tissue, usually the gills, sucking out the oxygen. Eventually the fish suffocates.

Weekley and the other aquarium scientists responsible for the display tanks know their fish so well that they can immediately detect when one is sick.

"You can look at a fish — how it swims; how fast it's breathing (rapid breathing might indicate ich because the fish can't get enough oxygen); and the fins and eyes will get a white tint (with ich); if they don't eat; if they eat but still look skinny.

"You get to know the fish and how it's supposed to act," said Weekley. "Occasionally, we'll get a whole tankful of ich or a bacterial infection, and everything in the tank will die or become sick. But that doesn't happen much (mainly because of the quarantine program). Things have been going well."

The treatment for common ich calls for quarantine and copper sulfate for 14 days. In addition, some fish are given regular doses of copper sulfate as a preventive measure.

But if the fish do die, they are taken upstairs to the laboratory and Weekley conducts an autopsy, looking at skin smears, scales and gills, where many fish diseases occur. He'll examine the liver, stomach, kidney and intestines.

"You can tell whether it's fed right or not by the fat globules and the intestines," said Weekley.

Autopsies have to be done right away, because within an hour the fish begins to decompose. Yes, Weekley acknowledges with a smile, autopsies are "kind of tough" to do on small fish.

But being fish doctor is just one part of Weekley's job.

He's responsible for nine display tanks and four small ones — and from 8 to 10:30 a.m., he'll be busy cleaning the inside glass and backdrop with a scrubbing pad. Once a week or every two weeks, he'll clean the entire tank

— siphoning out most of the water, suctioning the gravel, restocking the "old" rocks with fresh ocean rocks full of algae and seaweed for the fish to munch on. The fish remain in shallow water in the tank; too much handling would traumatize them and damage their scales, said Weekley.

Weekley is particularly proud of tank No. 14 — the display on Kaneohe Bay — because it contains live coral, which, it turns out, are pretty snooty stuff. Two different types of coral can't touch "or they'll fight and they'll kill each other and the tissue touching each other will die," Weekley said.

He has managed to keep peace in No. 14 — "It's doing good now. We've had good luck with it."

On the aquarium's roof, Weekley helps to grow the algae that feed the rotifers and brine shrimp which, in turn, feed the aquarium's sea horse, lionfish and baby mahimahis. The spectacular giant clam also feeds on home-grown algae during the winter months, when it doesn't get enough sunlight to manufacture its own food and starts to turn pale.

The other day, Weekley dashed to Kewalo Basin to meet the Easy Rider and its sister ship, Easy Rider Too, which had come in with a lobster haul and was donating three spiny lobsters and a slipper lobster to the aquarium.

They were destined for tank No. 8, which had had two tiny lobsters that were barely noticeable among the rocks. When Weekley slipped the three giant lobsters into the tank, the "Hawaiian Lobsters" display took on a new look.

"Boy, they show up nice!" Weekley said, marveling from the vantage point of the visitor.

He said he'd have to rearrange the rocks to give the lobsters more room to maneuver.

Weekley also collects rocks for the tanks, dives for new specimens, and has participated in research on the nautilus in Palau.

Isolated in another tank was a long-nosed butterfly fish whose left eye was bulging for unknown reasons. Without treatment, the gas or liquid in the eye would keep expanding until the eye simply burst.

Weekley was planning to anesthetize the fish and use a hypodermic needle to reduce the swelling, but even that treatment carried the risk of infection.

"If I don't treat him, his eye will pop. Then he'll be blind on one side. There'll be an empty socket so we can't put him on display — and if we let him go (on the reef), he might get eaten," Weekley said.

Weekley, 24, is an aquarium scientist — or aquarist — who's as fond of animals as he is fascinated by them.

He started with the Waikiki Aquarium 3½ years ago while on a work-study program at the University of Hawaii and was thrilled to land a full-time job. He said he enjoys the work so much that it doesn't seem like a job.

The kid inside of the scientist comes out when Weekley starts talking about a thumb-sized baby octopus he caught while out collecting ocean rocks. He kept the octopus at the aquarium for three weeks, feeding it brine shrimp, and was going to start it soon on a diet of baby crabs.

But Kerry the octopus — named after a friend with an equally voracious appetite — died six days ago.

"He was my pet; he was my octopus," said Weekley. "He was in a little 5-gallon tank. He was real tiny, real timid. For some reason, he just stopped eating. I liked him a lot. I had plans to grow him to a 5-pounder."

He spreads his hands out before him, trying to imagine how big a 5-pound Kerry might have been, and you feel his loss.

Weekley said the most common illness among fish at the aquarium, as well as in home aquariums, is ich —



Advertiser photo by Charles Oranura

Mike Weekley with spiny lobsters destined for aquarium display: "Boy, they show up nice!"

A Headstart For Turtles

In September of 1981, The Aquarium launched a "head start" program for green sea turtles threatened with extinction. In cooperation with the United States Fisheries and Wildlife Service and biologist George Balaz (Institute of Marine Biology, University of Hawaii), The Aquarium has begun rearing 10 young green sea turtles which will ultimately be released into the wild.

The hatchling turtles collected by Balaz from the French Frigite Shoales in the Hawaiian islands are individual turtles, who without assistance, would probably not have struggled free of their nest. Up to fifteen per cent (15%) of recently hatched turtles are buried in the sand displaced by other turtles scurrying from the nest. It is these turtles which are collected and shipped to The Aquarium for rearing and study before being returned to Hawaii and released.

The normal survival rate of young sea turtles is not high. The first challenge comes as they struggle from the nest and rush to the sea. Land predators easily catch hundreds of little turtles. Those that reach the water find still other predators awaiting them. Little is known of how the survivors manage during that first critical year at sea, and for that reason it is called the "lost year".

Sea turtles are gravely threatened not only by natural dangers, but by human predators. Many countries still allow these animals to be harvested for use as food, clothing and ornamentation, or to sell to dealers. In areas where some limitations are present, poaching is a difficult problem to control.



Green Turtle; *Chelonia mydas*

Illustration: Virginia Newman

The very low per capita income of natives in some undeveloped areas can be significantly boosted by the capture of one or two turtles. Powerful economic factors such as this presage a difficult future for all the great sea turtles.

The turtles will remain in Seattle until they are a year old and then will be returned to Hawaii. There Balaz will tag them and release them into the wild. Ten turtles who might have died in the nest will go to sea and reproduce. The survival rate of these animals will have been enhanced by their year in captivity and The Aquarium will have gained valuable new knowledge about the "lost year" of the green sea turtle. The information collected will be used to assist with further conservation efforts.

Gary Ballew
Biology Staff



The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser Honolulu, May 2, 1982 A-3

June Presley, the
Turtle Lady of
Waialae-Kahala, and
Harriet, the *femme*
fatale.

Advertiser photo
by David Yamada

Turtle Lady shares home with some fast company

Intense investigative reporting has revealed that illicit romance and torrid passion have been going on in the front yard of a Waialae-Kahala home for the past 15 years at least.

This shocking state of affairs has never been brought to the attention of the police.

It is a fact that the male has lost one hand as a result of his improper advances and that a female regularly goes berserk because of constant sexual harassment.

An escaped turtle provided the clue that uncovered this unsuspected amour.

The turtle was found by Karen Keir, wife of Advertiser City Editor Gerry Keir, in their back yard on Pahoia Avenue. The turtle's name is Matilda. Keir hoofed around the block until he found her home at 1050 Makaiwa St.

Little by little the plot thickened.

Matilda belongs to June Presley, the Turtle Lady of Waialae-Kahala, who keeps them as pets. At one time, she had 140 turtles. Now she has only 54; three washtubs, two turtle ponds and one wading pool full.

June has been keeping turtles as pets for about 20 years.

Intrigued, this columnist drove out to ask why she keeps turtles, little dreaming that he would stumble into a nest of intrigue and romance right in the middle of posh Waialae-Kahala.

After all, what's exciting about turtles?

"How did you get started?" I asked.

"When my son was about 8 years old, I bought him two turtles at Woolworth's for his birthday," June explained. "He kept them in this washtub for five years, then built a pond for them in the back yard.

"That got too small so he built this bigger pool in the front yard. I took over when he left home about three years ago."

"What's the attraction of turtles? Can you play with them?"

"Not really."

"Can you use them as watch dogs?"

"No. They don't make sounds except when they object to being picked up. Then they hiss at you."

"Do they take much time?"

"I clean this turtle pond once a week. It takes about an hour and a half. The washtubs have to be cleaned twice a week, and the other turtle pond once a week."

June said she's become attracted to her turtles. She isn't sure why. They come to her when she



bob krauss

Advertiser columnist

feeds them and Harriet will trot right over to the chair when June is reading in the yard.

Then a small, dark turtle began to swim around a larger, light-colored turtle.

"That's Horny, he's going into his mating dance," June said.

I looked more closely. Somehow, you never think of turtles and romance together. They look so sleepy. This Horny character was wiggling his claws at Algernon.

"Does he do that often?"

"All the time. That's how he got his name."

Algernon looked bored. So Horny shifted his attentions to Tank, another female. Pretty soon he was biting her neck.

"Stop that," said June, pulling him off with a garden rake.

By this time my opinion of turtles had shifted 180 degrees. I noted that Horny's right paw was missing. June's husband, Burt, explained that one of the females bit it off in a fit of rage.

Imagine, right there in the front yard!

"Occasionally, Harriet gets tired of Horny fooling around," said Burt. "Then she swats him from one end of the pool to the other for 15 or 20 minutes. She literally goes berserk."

In spite of such a strenuous love life, Horny has fathered all of the turtles June has raised except for a few which have been gifts. In fact, Horny kills other males put in the turtle pond.

To lay her eggs, the female digs a hole in the lawn.

"I really feel sorry for the females," said Burt. "It takes them hours to dig a hole and lay a clutch of about eight eggs."

Yet, he said, many of the eggs must be aborted or the Presleys would be up to their eyeballs in turtles.

So, you see, there's a lot more to keeping turtles as pets than one might suspect. Who knows what thoughts lurk behind their beady eyes?

Turtles may go home again

Quasimodo and Stumpy, the two loggerhead turtles no longer needed by the University of Hawaii for marine research, soon may be returning to their native Atlantic waters, thanks to the Hawaiian Humane Society and a yet-to-be-found airline.

According to Alexandra Wade, executive director of the Humane Society, the South Carolina Department of Wildlife has agreed to take the two reptiles — both of which have deformities — and release them

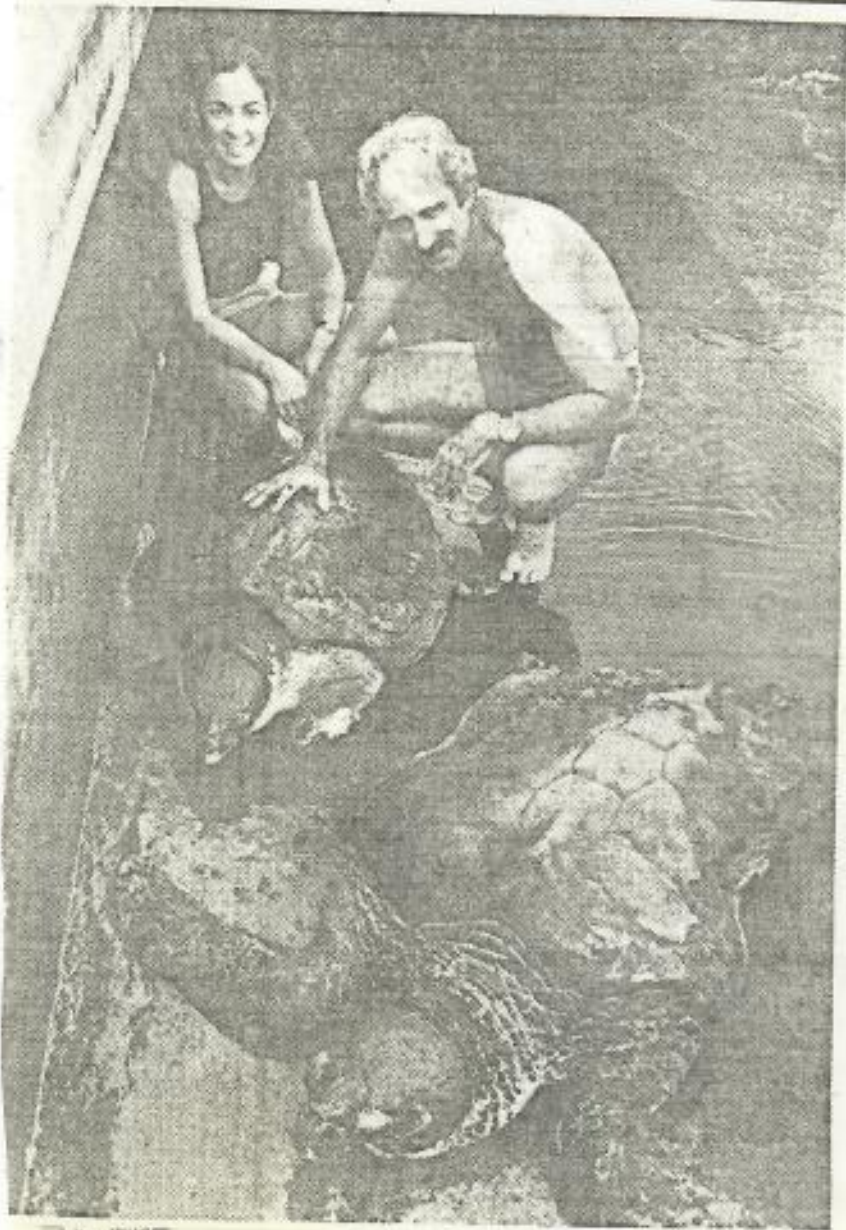
into a preserve where there are other loggerheads.

The preserve is on the South Carolina coast and its inhabitants are free to venture out into the Atlantic, but they seldom do for any length of time, Wade said.

The only hurdle left is to find an airline — and Wade is working on it — that will agree to fly the two turtles to South Carolina at no charge.

Quasimodo and Stumpy have been used by UH graduate student Gordon Bauer for research.

Late June 1982
Honolulu Advertiser



Gordon Bauer and fellow UH researcher Paula Borden in the tank with Stumpy and Quasimodo, loggerhead turtles who will soon be homeless. The turtle in the back with Bauer is Stumpy, who's missing a front flipper.

Advertiser photo
by T. Urmeda

SOS by 2 stranded old salts

By Tom Kaser

Advertiser Staff Writer

"Wanted: a good home for two 200-pound loggerhead turtles . . ."

So begins a touching little notice in the current issue of *Seawards*, the monthly newsletter of the Marine Option Program at the University of Hawaii Manoa campus.

It's an adoption notice for Quasimodo and Stumpy, two over-the-hill, not-too-good-looking Atlantic sea turtles whose services are no longer required.

The notice continues that the turtles are not indigenous to the Hawaiian ecosystem and therefore the National Marine Fisheries Service will not allow them to be released into the ocean around Hawaii.

"Neither Sea Life Park nor the Waikiki Aquarium can take them," the notice says, "and if a home is not found by June 29 they will be destroyed. Please call 537-2042 and talk to Gordon if you have a possible home for them."

Gordon is Gordon Bauer, a UH graduate student who obtained the animals free from Sea Life Park a year ago and has been using them since to find out if turtles can detect magnetic fields. Quasimodo and Stumpy did not so indicate.

("That doesn't mean they didn't detect the field," Bauer says in the animals' behalf. "It just means they didn't demonstrate that they detect-

ed it.")

Bauer is now finished with that research and is about to go to Alaska to work on a whale research project, and he doesn't know what to do with old Q & S. They're not very attractive, they're not native to Hawaiian waters, and neither Sea Life Park nor the Waikiki Aquarium wants them.

Stumpy is a female who was "probably very lost," Bauer suspects, when she was caught off Molokai several years ago. She was an unusual catch because loggerheads aren't found in Hawaiian waters. Her front left flipper was probably bitten off by a shark, for all that's left is a stump — hence her name.

Quasimodo, a male, was caught in the Atlantic in the 1960s and acquired by the Waikiki Aquarium. He's named after the main character in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" because his spine is curved and somewhat humped, and his shell is deteriorating from a leprosy-like disease. Several vets have looked at the disease, Bauer says, but they aren't sure what it is.

But wait, there is some belated good news for Quasimodo and Stumpy. Bauer appealed to the National Marine Fisheries Service that the two turtles are healthy and should be given a chance to return to the ocean if no one else wants them — and the fisheries service

has recanted from its order prohibiting their release in Hawaiian waters.

But what Bauer is really hoping for is that they will be adopted, preferably by a research institution or a zoo. He has just heard second-hand that Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo might be interested, "but then they probably don't know how ugly these two specimens are," he adds.

If the pair ends up being released rather than adopted, Bauer will worry.

"I'm just not sure how they'll do out in the wild. They've been in captivity for a long while and Stumpy is missing a flipper. They might not be fit enough to survive."

Loggerheads are Atlantic sea turtles that, like the Galapagos land turtles at the Honolulu Zoo, are big and have big heads. Their beak-like mouths can bite humans, although Bauer says Quasimodo and Stumpy have never tried that sort of thing.

"They're very gentle animals and they don't ask much. About the only thing they don't seem to like is when we lower the water in their tank and scrub the algae off their back. Then they're like dogs resisting a bath."

He said the pair eats about three pounds of fish a day, which he obtains from "reject" fish fed to porpoises in other UH marine projects.

Earth's Cold-Storage Locker. In August, 1900, a Russian hunter, following a wounded deer along the valley of Beresovka River in eastern Siberia, came upon the head of an elephant sticking out of the frozen ground (Fig. 15). He chopped off a tusk, which he later sold to a Cossack through whom the news reached St. Petersburg that another frozen mammoth had been found. An expedition organized by the National Academy of Sciences to collect the specimen reached the locality in September, 1901, after a journey of some 3,000 miles, and after the back of the animal had been exposed to the warmth of two summers and part of the flesh had been gnawed away by wild animals. Excavation soon revealed, however, that the buried portion was still intact, and on one of the limbs the flesh was "dark red in color and looked as fresh as well-frozen beef or horse meat." Indeed, scraps of it were eagerly devoured by the collectors' dog team.

The animal had died in the position shown in

Figure 14. Broken bones (several ribs, a hip, and a shoulder blade), as well as much clotted blood in the chest, and unswallowed food in its jaws, suggest a sudden and violent death; and the wall of ice beside it indicated that the animal had fallen into a crevasse and died struggling to extricate itself.

The presence of this elephant 60 miles within the Arctic Circle, and more than 2,000 miles north of the present range of living elephants, was no more surprising than its anatomical peculiarities. Unlike all living elephants it bore a thick coat of reddish-brown wool interspersed with long black contour hair. Its head was narrow, and had a distinctive high-crowned profile. It was, in short, a Woolly Mammoth belonging to a species that ranged widely over the northern parts of Eurasia and North America during the last great Ice Age, and was as well adapted as the reindeer to the frigid climate of the time.

Most of the Beresovka specimen is on display in



Figure 15. Frozen carcass of the Beresovka mammoth after partial excavation. (After Herz.)

from John Stinson

LANIKAI CANOE CLUB NEWS by Hoppy Smith

Lanikai ended the regatta season on Oahu by taking third place overall at the Oahu Championships in Keehi Lagoon.

Four crews took firsts, three crews took seconds, six crews took thirds and two, fourths.

We didn't do as well at the State Championships in Hilo, with only our boys 16 placing first, the Women Novice B, Girls 17 and Boys 18 placing second, one came in last place.

Long distance has started this week with our new coach Steve Woods, assisted by Barry McKeown, Rocky Owens and Steve Cole. The first race is our own Duke Kahanamoku Race on August 22. The men's race goes from Magic Island to Kailua Beach Park and is one that can be viewed from several points on the southern end of the Island.

After the men's race, the women have an ironwoman race from Kailua Beach Park out and around Mokolea Rock and back, approximately six miles.

Again, a big mahalo to all residents who saved aluminum cans for us. We were able to feed all paddlers who went to Hilo a nice dinner with the money earned. Please note we are taking a month off from collecting cans, but will contact you again in September to see if you are still interested in saving them for us.

CONGRATULATIONS Cleo Carrol -- who will represent the Islands in Dallas in a National Chicken Cooking Contest. Her recipe was Chicken Anchovy Rolls.

We send our very best wishes to her, as prize money in the bake-off is as high as \$10,000 for first. Go get 'em Cleo!

LANIKAI CALENDAR

Lanikai Luau.....Sat., Aug. 21
Board Meeting.....Wed., Sept. 1
Old Fashioned Labor Day

KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR MAILBOX.

Several residents complained of mail being taken...along Mokulua Dr. and Kaiolena, near the playground. Join the crime-watch program and help keep Lanikai safer.

LANIKAI GARDEN CIRCLE begins again on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at the home of Marsue McShane, Joyce Ferguson announced.

Please bring a friend to swell the ranks, and cuttings or rooted plants to exchange. As Outdoor Circle dues include membership in the Garden Circle--attend its membership drive and General Meeting Sept. 16 at the home of Mrs. Goldcamp III, 4045 Kai Nani Place, Kailua.

This is always an outstanding event, with Hawaiian entertainment, demonstrations of mock orange garlands and refreshments.

October 9 is set for the OCTOBER FEST, and the food is arranged. But we need a chairman -- who would like to do this? Call Norma Koenig, 261-2821. She's done it and can help.

PLEASE KOKUA, WINDSURFERS AND THOSE DRIVING FAST BOATS NEAR THE SHORE. Watch out for children and other swimmers. Please take your craft out further.

You may look forward to another evening with a quartet from the Symphony, slated for Monday, Oct. 4. More next bulletin.

ENDANGERED GREEN SEA TURTLES

There have been recent reports of endangered green sea turtles being removed from Lanikai Bay illegally. Some are speared in the head or taken in nets.

Law prohibits taking of any green sea turtles from the water, even into one's boat, according to Fish and Wildlife Service and National Fisheries. Penalty for having these turtles is a fine of \$5,000. Commercial sale penalties ranges from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and

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Board Meeting.....	Wed., Sept. 1
Old Fashioned Labor Day Picnic.....	Sun., Sept. 5
Lanikai Garden Circle.....	Tues., Sept. 14
Early Bag-Dinner Board Meeting.....	6 p.m. Mon., Oct. 4
String Quartet.....	Mon., Oct. 4
October Fest.....	Sat., Oct. 9

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A year ago, 23 of these endangered turtles were tagged on the front flipper and released. If anyone sees a yearling turtle in distress, call George Balazs, Marine Biologist, at the National Fisheries. Ph. 946-2181.

One Lanikite was seen returning a turtle to the sea, caught in a net. We praise this highly!

THE LANIKITE IS DISTRIBUTED

every 4-6 weeks to all members of the Lanikai community

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President -- "Jake" Jacobson

THE NEIGHBORHOOD EXCHANGE

These ads are free to Lanikai Ass'n. Members, but are not intended to advertise commercial ventures. Mail ads to: LANIKITE, P. O. Box 481, Kailua, Hawaii 96734.

Next issue deadline: September 10

HOUSE WANTED: Lanikai Park Manager would like a 2 to 4 bedroom home, and quiet. Is a 12 year Hawaii resident, excellent references. Cynthia, phone 262-7249.

RENTAL WANTED in or near Lanikai: Family of 4 (2 young, well-behaved kids) returning to Oahu, seek lease of rental house as reasonable as possible. Excellent references. Need a home beginning either Sept. 15 or Nov. 1, long-term lease o.k. Write: Owen Norton, 53 Beachwood Rd., Braintree, Mass. 02184, or call Riggs 261-7074.

RENTAL NEEDED by October: Couple who grew up in Lanikai (now with 2 children and dog) -- Naval Officer (to be stationed 3 years) need 3 bedrm. house to rent. Call Barbara Mitchell at 261-8521 (days) 261-2378 (evenings).

VACATION RENTAL NEEDED: 2 or 3 bedroom house in Lanikai for 7-10 days in November. Relatives of current Lanikai resident coming to visit. Will pay top dollar. 262-9874 (evenings).

HOUSESITTERS AVAILABLE between Oct 15 and Dec. 15 -- you set the date! Mature relatives of Lanikai residents. Call 261-5753.

KAUAI ON OCEAN -- luxury 2 bedroom condo available September \$55 a night or \$750 a month. Princeville golf, tennis court, pool, restaurant and shopping nearby. Call Janet 261-4888.

FOR SALE: Saucer chair \$15; 2 suitcases \$15 each, in good condition; (one hard sides; one soft plaid material). Call 261-5466.

WANTED: Sand or dirt for a few holes in my yard; used ladder and lawn mower. 262-7254, Barbara.

PEARLS: Makes a lovely gift, pink, high luster, excellent quality, graduated string \$525. (value \$700.) Earrings \$190. (Value \$250.) Phone Barbara 262-7254.

LANIKAI ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP DUES
ARE FROM: July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983. Dues are \$15. a year for families and \$7.50 for singles. Renters and homeowners are welcome to join. Send dues to Lanikai Association, P. O. Box 481, Kailua, HI. 96734.

NEEDED: A chairman for the May 1983 beachfront (already volunteered) Garden Party for members who have paid their dues from July to June as mentioned above. Call Barbara Wilburn if you'll chair it: 261-6119. Refreshments will be wine and pupus. Time is early evening.

VACATION RENTAL: Oct. 7-28 (possibly longer). Fantastic view home, one block to beach; 3 bedrms., 2 full baths, completely furnished w/piano, dishwasher, linens, dishes, utilities, phone included. References required. \$300. a week (no pets). Ph. 262-5674.

COMMUNITY CONTACTS

Lanikai Elementary P.T.A. Ramona Brittain 261-5103
Lanikai Canoe Club Hoppy Smith 261-0923
Lanikai Garden Club Joyce Ferguson 262-8716

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COMMUNITY CONTACTS

Lanikai Elementary P.T.A.	Ramona Brittain	261-5103
Lanikai Canoe Club	Hoppy Smith	261-0923
Lanikai Garden Club	Joyce Ferguson	262-8716
Brownies (Grades 1-3)	Linda Von Geldern	261-7713
	Barbara Wallace	261-5001
	Mardee Richardson	262-7270
	Jo Dee Young	262-5930
Cub Scouts (Ages 8-10)	John Shaw	262-8609
Babysitting Bus	Cindy McCarthy	261-6793
Lanikai Events Signs	Lee Bauer	262-5592
Rental of Lanikai Center	Cynthia Rubinstein	262-7249
Lanikai Association	"Jake" Jacobsen	262-4878

194 x 08 . . .
07500 . . .

September 5
Sunday
10 a.m. - 3 p.m.



ALL AMERICAN LABOR DAY CELEBRATION
by Bernie Boltz; and John Mac Cosham's kindness.

FOR ALL THE CHILDREN AND ALL THE PARENTS OF LANIKAI
A FABULOUS DAY FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY --FREE !!



Free Sodas

There will be hot dogs and watermelon and plenty of pop.
We'll have greased pole with money (\$20.) at the top.
Tug o war, races, (three legged and more)
Play checkers, play chess, egg toss and/or -



Free Hotdogs

Barrel races for bikes, obstacle courses on trikes
(We can provide) paper airplanes that fly
Water balloons that try; Bean-bag Baseball for fun
And much more to be done.



PRIZES

-Sunday, September 5, from 10 a.m. till tuckered out
(About 3 p.m.)-Please come.



Free Beer

Bring along your youth (kids) and youthful spirit.
Kids need the love. Gentlemen and Ladies:
Cold beer will be provided, parents need love too.

NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME COMMITTEE

by: Julia McKennadubin, Chairman
Phone: 262-2274

It was my first night as a Lanikai resident, when I first experienced the harassment and noise which comes from young adults making use of the empty lot adjacent to the house we rent in the 800 block of Mokulua. After the third beer bottle hit the house front and the "music" became deafeningly loud, and obscenities scorched my ears--when the clock read 11:11 p.m. I called the police to complain. During the next six weeks they heard from me NINE more times, always for the same reason --excessive noise and the throwing of bottles against the house. At times they hit the bedroom where our two small daughters sleep, awakening them. We have had mail stolen (as have others in Lanikai); we are awakened by screeching wheels on speeding cars huring rubber at 1 a.m. When I hear of fellow Lanikites being burglarized, I must ask you, how much more will we endure before becoming involved and aiding our police department in creating a peaceful, safe and enjoyable environment in which to live, raise families and enjoy our retirement--write our books, windows, whatever please us

There will be hot dogs and watermelon and plenty of pop.



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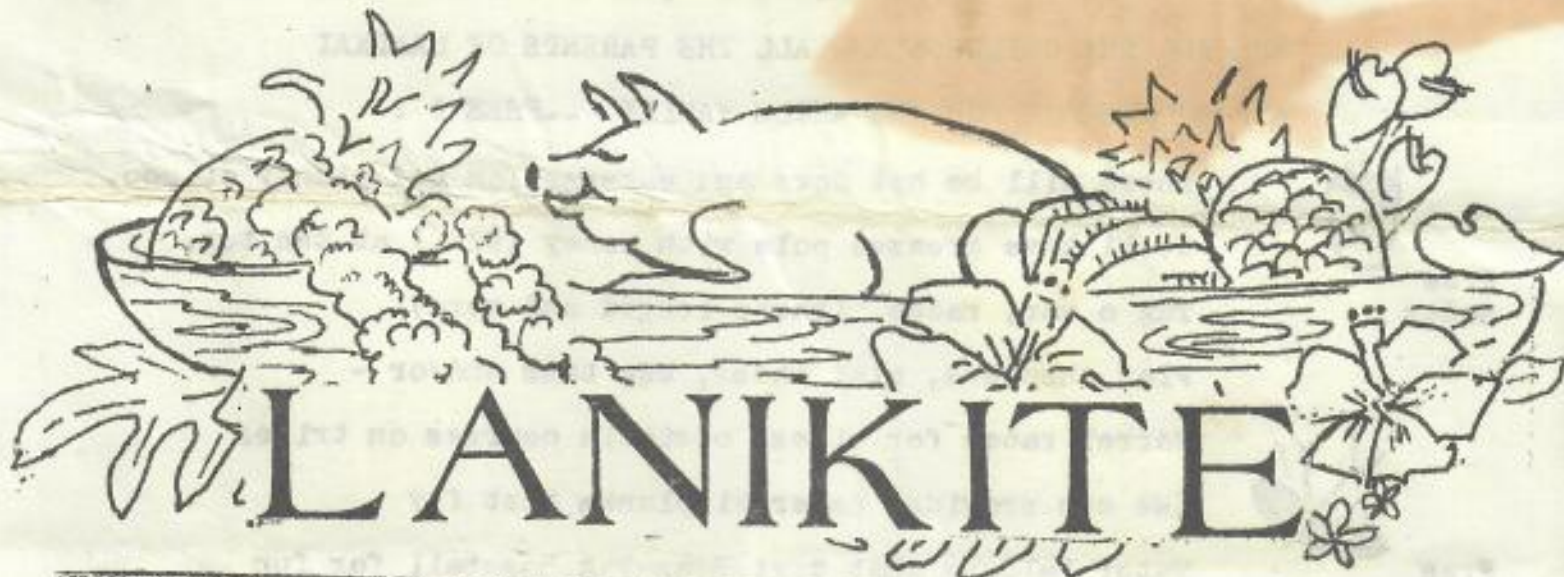
I have accepted the Chairmanship of the Crime Watch Committee and up front I tell you, -I can not do it alone, nor should I for Lanikai is home to over 700 of us and what happens to one affects us all. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, is what I believe in and try to live by. Therefor I feel justified in asking my neighbors for their kokua, input, critiques and support.

Lanikai is a special and important part of my life, but I do have a problem, I need to find another home, we are moving from the house we are renting. Do you know of a 2 or 3 bedroom house for less than \$750. a month. Please call me at 262-2274 if you can help us; and any who would serve as block captains, please call the same number. I am willing to try to create positive change, and look forward to hearing from you and meeting you. With my Aloha

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AUGUST 1982

EDITION 177

LANIKAI LUAU

by
Alex Wade

On Saturday, August 21, the community will gather to enjoy the 31st Annual Lanikai Luau, the Hoolaulea starts at 5 p.m., the imu opening will be at 5:45 p.m. and the most ono luau will be served at 6:30 p.m.

The Pattye Wright Puokea dancers will provide a spectacular Polynesian show in the main tent and Leinaldo Simerson's group will provide entertainment in the bar tent from 5 p.m. on.

Tickets at \$12.00 each, may be purchased from any Board member, at the Frame Shack, or Hawaiian Windriders in Kailua, or by calling Frances Frodahl at 261-6755. Don't risk missing out this year--get your tickets today!

There are many pre-luau activities that are fun and give residents and visitors to Lanikai an opportunity to join in the community spirit we're noted for:

Flowers are needed Saturday morning for decorating - call Ruth Earhorn, 261-4330 for details.

Hoppy Smith needs lots and lots of leis to sell at the luau. Call her at 261-0923 and tell her you'll bring a half dozen or more.

Boys and girls are needed to demonstrate Hawaiian games - all instructions provided! Again, call Hoppy.

Marilyn Smith 261-0060



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Marilyn Smith, 261-0069 needs choppers on Friday night at 7 p.m. and Saturday morning at 9 a.m. Bring sharp knives and cutting boards.

Only a few more hostesses and bar maids are needed, Call Agnes Englehardt at 261-1661; and ecology minded people willing to restore the Park to pre-luau condition are needed for clean-up. Call Henry Little at 261-8380.

Charlie Conboy could use a few people to assist with Scrip sales. Call him at 262-8786. Bernie Boltz, 262-7448 or Alex Wade 262-7502 can answer any general questions or direct you to a volunteer chairman.

See you at the Luau on the 21st!

What's green and sick and should be left alone?

By Barbara Hastings
Advertiser Science Writer

If you see a big green sea turtle in the Ala Wai Boat Harbor, leave her alone. She's sick and trying to recuperate. You can't help her.

Besides, if you try, you could be in line for stiff fines — green sea turtles are considered threatened and are protected by the federal Endangered Species Act. You not only can't eat one, you can't take custody of one — not even for the highest humanitarian motives.

And if the fines don't frighten you, the Hawaiian green sea turtle also is currently being protected by people who use the boat harbor. Unless you've got some credentials, they're reluctant to tell you where to look for her, says George Balazs, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology green turtle specialist.

The 250-pound turtle was first spotted in the boat harbor a year and a half ago, Balazs says, but he never could find it until early August when "it was right there, sleeping underwater." Then,

Balazs says, he dived down to investigate and found the turtle had several large tumors on the back of its shell and hind flippers.

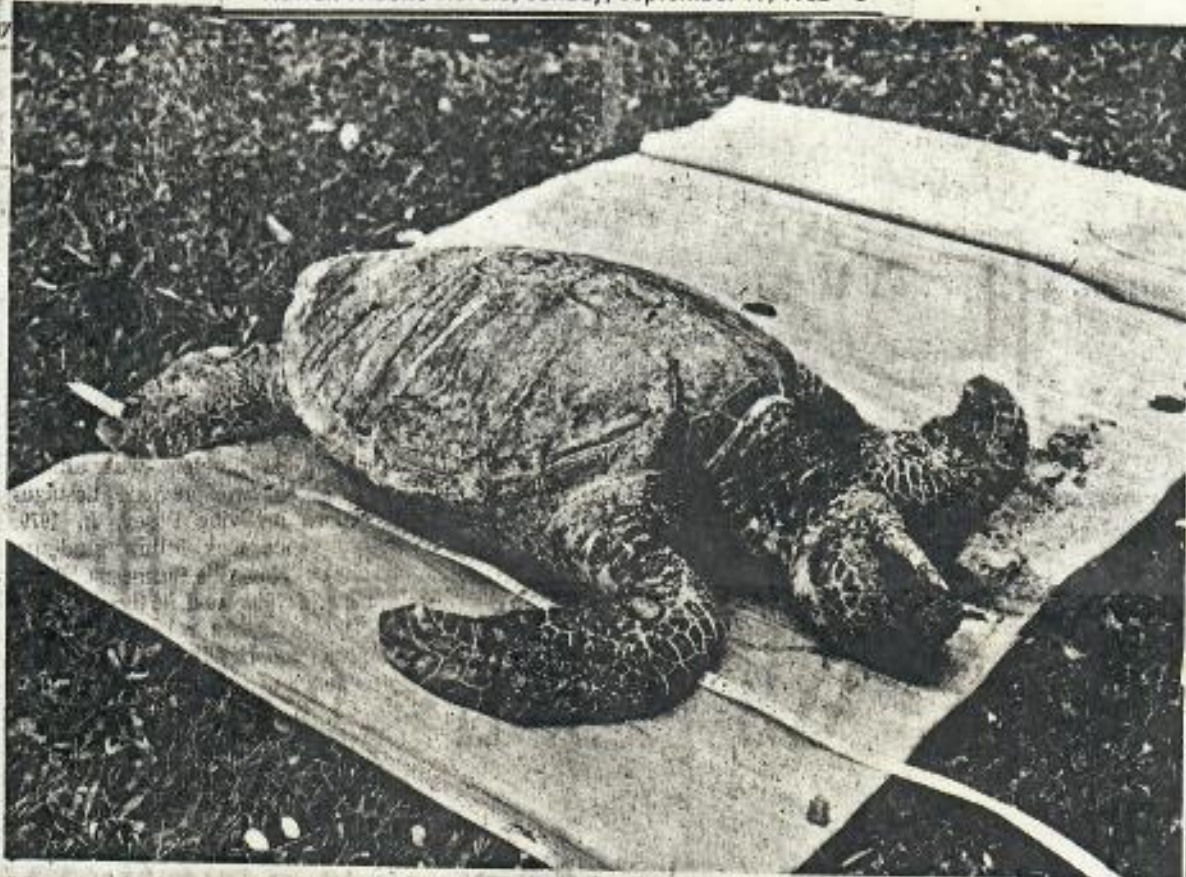
Balazs isn't positive that this sick female turtle is the same one that's been spotted in the harbor for the past 18 months, but he thinks so.

Balazs says tumors of the kind found on the Ala Wai harbor turtle are increasing, but despite attempts by the Smithsonian Institution to find the cause, no conclusive results have been found.

Balazs has been doing green turtle research for a number of years, and part of that work has involved tagging turtles at the French Frigate Shoals, where the sea creatures nest, so the migration patterns can be studied.

The Ala Wai harbor turtle has tags on its front flippers that Balazs put there in June 1978.

He said the boat harbor is not an attractive place for a normally healthy turtle, and he thinks she's resting there because of her weakened condition.



FOUND DEAD ON BEACH — This green sea turtle was found dead on the beach near Makaha with a spear protruding from its head. Several dead or injured turtles have washed up on Hawaii's shores recently. These

turtles, after being speared, have managed to escape only to die or become easy prey for sharks. Federal laws prohibit the taking of any species of sea turtle.

Federal law prohibits taking of sea turtles

Hawaii residents and visitors are being reminded by the National Marine Fisheries Service that Federal laws prohibit the taking of any species of sea turtle for either home consumption, sport or commercial purposes. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service further advises that the importation of sea turtles or their parts or products into Hawaii and the possession of any unlawfully obtained sea turtles or their parts is also prohibited. State laws and rules also prohibit the taking of sea turtles in Hawaii.

This reminder is being made because several dead and wounded sea turtles have washed up on Hawaii's shores recently. These turtles, after being speared, have managed to escape only to die or become easy prey for sharks.

The green sea turtle in the central and western Pacific was placed on the list of threatened species on July 23, 1978, under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

A ban on taking all sea turtles in Hawaiian waters has

been in effect since that time. The only exceptions are scientific, propagation, zoological and educational activities conducted under Federal and State permit.

Persons who violate the Federal regulations protecting sea turtles are subject to civil or criminal prosecution by the United States Government. Violators of the State laws and rules protecting sea turtles are subject to prosecution by the State of Hawaii.

Anyone who observes or has knowledge of a stranded or injured turtle, witnesses or is aware of a violation of law protecting sea turtles is encouraged to call the National Marine Fisheries Service at 955-8831 (Honolulu), the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 546-5602 (Honolulu), or the State Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement at 548-5818 (Honolulu — for Neighbor Islands toll free, dial 0 and ask for Enterprise 5469).

All information received will be treated confidentially upon request.

Turtle nestings

During the early morning hours of August 24th, a giant leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys Coriacea*) crawled ashore to nest on a West Maui beach. Although this species regularly occurs in the deep waters surrounding our islands, the nesting on Maui is the first such record ever recorded in Hawaii. The closest known nesting area for leatherbacks is several thousand miles away on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

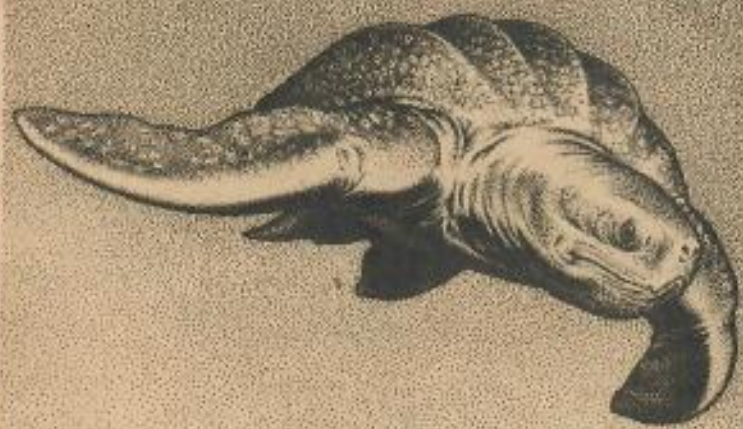
Leatherbacks are easily distinguished from other sea turtles by their large size, smooth dark skin and prominent ridges that extend along the back. The leatherback seen on Maui was estimated to weigh at least 500 lbs. It is entirely possible that more nestings will take place on Maui, either by the same turtle, or others. If someone does see a turtle on the beach, or finds evidence of a nest, I would greatly appreciate hearing about it. Please send me a note addressed to the National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 3830, Honolulu, HI 96812.

Sea turtles are especially sensitive to humans when nesting, so care should be taken not to disturb them. All sea turtles, and their egg nests, are protected in Hawaii by State and Federal wildlife laws.

George H. Balazs
Fishery Biologist

MAUI NEWS

8-27-82



Artist's rendering of "leatherback" turtle

Star-Bulletin

THE STAR
JUNE 1982



TURTLE CROSSING?—No, this odd-looking sign near the entrance of the Kuilima resort on the North Shore warns drivers of speed bumps on the road ahead. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Dean Sensui.

Shells on beach no surprise, but this one's rare

By **TOM STEVENS**
Staff Writer

MAALAEA — Like a lot of coastal residents, KMVI radio manager Russ Doran enjoys starting his day with a brisk early morning stroll down the beach.

He usually sees the same things: sand, driftwood, occasional clumps of debris. So he wasn't surprised one recent morning to spot a large clump of something on the beach up ahead.

He was surprised, however, to see the clump move.

"I was walking down the beach one morning just after daylight and I came upon this big hulk of a thing," Doran recalled. "At first it looked like some debris had washed up on the beach, but then I saw it moving, and I thought it might be a beached whale."

When he got closer, Doran discovered an enormous live sea turtle flippering itself slowly along the sand.

"The shell was probably four feet long and three feet wide," he said. "And my guess at the weight would be between 500 and 600 pounds. It was a huge son-of-a-gun."

Or daughter-of-a-gun, as things turned out. After watching the creature lumber into the ocean and disappear, Doran returned to his Maalaea apartment and called the National Marine Fisheries Service on Oahu to describe the sighting to turtle researcher George Balazs.

Within hours, Balazs had flown to Maui and was inspecting the site with Doran. The flipper marks in the sand and Doran's description of a "ridge-backed, leathery-looking" turtle convinced the researcher that what Doran had seen was a female "leatherback" turtle and that what she was doing was looking for a likely place to lay her eggs.

"It's the very first record we have of a leatherback nesting in the Hawaiian Islands," said Balazs, who added that such turtles usually spend most of their lives five to 15 miles from shore, where they feed happily on jellyfish and can reach a weight of 1,500 pounds.

"Fishermen who see them out on the ocean say they look like a Volkswagen bug in the water," Balazs said. He added that the leatherbacks have several distinctive ridges running lengthwise along their shells.

Balazs and Doran carefully excavated the dry sand area where the turtle tracks led but were unable to find evidence that the turtle had "nested" at the site.

"There was no way she could have laid any eggs around there," said Doran, but Balazs said the site could be one of several visited by the prospective mother leatherback.

"Turtles are fussy creatures," he said. "If she didn't lay her eggs there, she may go back to another spot and try again in a couple of weeks." Balazs asked Maui residents spotting a turtle like that described by Doran to contact him at the National Marine Fisheries Service office on Oahu, 946-2181.

There are only about 50,000 leatherbacks in the world, Balazs said, and "for one to come ashore on Maui is an interesting and potentially important event."

Added Doran: "It was an awesome looking thing."

9/13/82
9/14
Maui News

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MAUI NEWS

8-27-82

Sunday Travel

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

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By John W. Perry

Special to The Advertiser

A soft rain fell upon the towering cliffs and rugged, lava-encrusted grasslands separating Halape from Hilina Pali Lookout with its ribbon of roadway leading to Kilauea volcano. At sea level — gray sky, gray ocean — a rising tide shot wave after wave into Halape's tiny inlet, each wave flooding through a cluster of dead coconut trees, marking the scarred heart of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park's southern coastal boundary.

A mile or so away, below Puueo Pali, I wiped Ka'u raindrops from my face, jettisoned two quarts of emergency water from my backpack and walked the final distance to Halape shelter, terminus of the Halape Trail, a 7.2-mile highland path meandering seaward from Kipuka Nene Campground beyond the Big Island's magnificent Hilina Pali.

The shelter, Halape's only people-made structure, offers tentless hikers a protected bivouac in the wilds. The price is agreeable: free. One of three park-erected shelters along the park's 30-mile stretch of coastline, the horse-stallish shelter of plank, tin and rock straddles a watertank.

Its roof is a metal umbrella against sun and rain. To please neat-minded guests, a clean floor of sand decorates



section D

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Prepared by the staff of the Honolulu Advertiser

October 24, 1962



John W. Perry photos

I hid a hawkfish head in sand and anchored it with a rock. One never knows when one might need a hawkfish head — perhaps for cutbait. I did not know it would cause mental pain in my own head.

Next morning a red sunrise engulfed Halape and its tree-skeleton forest. My morning began with two discoveries, one a delightful surprise, the other sheer aggravation.

The delight: At sunrise I discovered a hawksbill turtle track engraved upon the beach. It reminded me of a giant horseshoe hoofprint. Under the camouflage of darkness the hawksbill had emerged from the water, flippered its way atop the beach, layed its eggs in sand beyond the high water mark and flippered its way seaward, leaving behind an inverted U track. Soon wind and tide would erase the track, leaving only hours-old eggs hidden beneath sand.

The turtle had chosen to drop its eggs near the bicyclists' tent. The male peddler thought he had heard sea turtle chatter during the night.

"Did you hear any strange sounds last night?" he asked.

"Only the flapping of my tent rainfly."

"Do sea turtles make noises on shore?"

"I don't know."

The human population at Halape that day — three — knew little about sea turtles. The last hawksbill I had seen decorated an endangered

its interior and a broom stands guard at the entrance. Nail heads serve as clothes hangers for a fastidious hiker's outdoor wardrobe. A weathered logbook — "Halape, I love you!" — registers the shelter's transient visitors.

Nearby is Halape outhouse. It is not posh, simply an open-air pit toilet (with a civilized seat) enclosed by a knee-high wall of lava rocks. "Please Close Lid" is the simple instruction. A sitter's view is seaward, a stander's view is landward toward the approaching Halape Trail. On a rainless day it is a wonderful place to sit and sightsee.

Below the shelter, wedged between ocean and hill Puu Kapukapu, is Halape Beach. A half-dozen tent sites mark shoreline homesteads of previous hikers. Dwarf coconut trees shade several sites.

One word describes the character of the beach's surrounding landscape: rugged. A massive earthquake fault severs the foot of Puu Kapukapu. Grassburrs grow in profusion. Black basalt boulders, reminiscent of oval slingstones, break the incoming tide at the beach's rim. On the basalt rocks, nibbling on blue green algae, camp "black foot" *opihi*, a marine mollusk with a tent-shaped shell. A pistol-shot away, ringed in white surf, is barren Keaoli island.

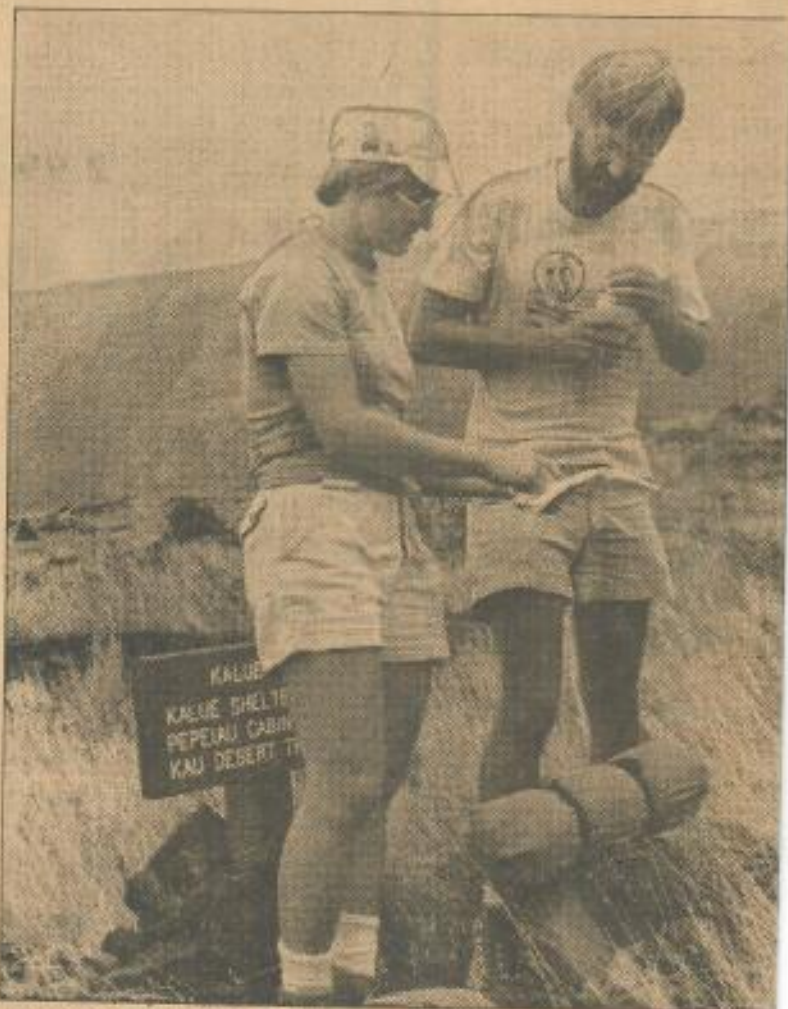
On the eastern rim of the beach, beneath the branches of a lonely palm, I erected a tent. Hotel Halape. A slab of flat lava served as a kitchen table. Other outdoor kitchen hardware included a keep-it-hot-or-cold-in-the-wilderness thermos mug and an ingenious P-38 can opener. Cafe Halape.

On the opposite end of the beach, a two-minute walk from my tent site, an adventurous West Coast couple had encamped. I initiated a chat. Rather secretive, neither person volunteered a name.

I did learn that both were

Halape at low tide with its cluster of dead coconut tree trunks

Halape: a s



Hikers on the Kalua Trail pause to study mileage to Halape, 6 miles away. In the background is Hilina Pali.

ex-teachers-turned-bicyclists who had stopped in Hawaii to hike on foot to Halape before flying to New Zealand to fulfill a bicyclist's dream: a six-month peddling tour of New Zealand's North and South islands. We talked about self-propelled locomotion: walking, hiking, peddling and paddling. The motorless talk blended lazily with Halape solitude.

"Do you know what happened here in November 1975?" asked the female bike peddler, looking toward Halape inlet and its ocean-flooded tree trunks.

I nodded yes. The terror began on a Saturday, about 3:30 a.m., when a triple event rocked the island: an earthquake, an eruption at Kilauea and a coastal tsunami. The earthquakes — there were

carred oasis

two — and tsunami demolished Halape, where 34 campers — Boy Scouts, Sierra Club members and local fishermen — lay sleeping.

"Halape, a beautiful remote sandy beach," wrote a Hilo reporter, "literally disappeared as the entire coastline subsided. Tumbling rocks after the first earthquake and the sudden drop of land after the second injured many hikers in the area."

Four huge waves rolled over the camp sites, uprooting coconut trees and humans. A female hiker described the horror: "The next thing I knew a wave came along and washed me out to sea. I didn't know if I was ever going to come up from under the water. Then, just as suddenly, I was tossed high on the land."

A 56-year-old Hilo surgeon and a 26-year-old Puna fisherman died in the predawn nightmare. Rocks and waves injured 17. Two horses drowned. Ironically, the name Halape means "crushed missing" — Hawaiians once planted gourds here, those buried by wind-blown sand caused gourd harvesters to "miss" them.

Prior to Nov. 29, 1975, writers described Halape as a "coconut palm shrouded area." The jewel of the coastline. Sixty coconut trees shaded a cool, sandy beach. Today the headless white trunks of those trees stand in the blue-white surf, each rooted in a submerged campground.

The chitchat about death and disaster changed to fish talk when the male bike peddler produced a fishhook. I

looked at his hook and asked, "What kind of bait do you use?"

"Portuguese sausage."

I was shocked. I had never heard of Portuguese sausage used as a fishbait (but what did I know?). I had never eaten Portuguese sausage — I only eat fish — and did not expect a fish to eat it either. I had read books on fly fishing for trout in New Zealand and how to hook Texas bass on spinning gear but never *How To Fish Halape With Portuguese Sausage*.

The confidence with which the bike peddler named his bait, fed it to his hook, mounted a black lava rock and tossed his line into Halape inlet disturbed me. I sensed a fish challenge — West Coast bicyclist versus Honolulu freelance writer; Portuguese sausage versus Hilo cutbait (*nenu*). I made a makeshift fishing pole from a tent pole and fished the shoreline rocks.

The two-man Halape fishoff did not last long. A sudden shower drove the bike peddler to his tent where his lady had prepared supper. For dessert, he ate his fishbait.

Hard-headed, I continued to fish in the rain, determined to dine on mushroom soup with fresh fish heads and bodies. Any critter with fins would do. In a matter of minutes I hooked three hard-headed hawkfish, called *po'opa'a* in Hawaii. "The fisherman who fools around in shallow waters takes home a *pa'opa'a* fish," is a fisherman's proverb. I wondered if hawkfish had an appetite for Portuguese sausage.

That night, beside my tent,

species poster sold by the Sea Turtle Rescue Fund. It cost \$50, signed by the artist.

The aggravation: My hawkfish head had been stolen during the night. Gone. Without a trace. I sat on a rock and pondered about how or what would rip off a man's fish head. I complained to my fellow campers. "Mongoose," said one; "crab," said the other.

The mystery resolved itself when a gray head with feline eyes appeared from behind a gray rock: a wild pussycat. "Hawkfish head thief!" I shouted. "Give me back my head!" Without a social meow, the cat retreated into the bushes, my head digesting in its belly.

As the sun climbed to midday, I took a cooking pot and searched out a small pool of trapped rainwater near the base of the hill Puu Kapukapu. "Follow the beach until you come to a pile of five rocks. Descend into an earthquake trench. Pour coooooool water over your head!" an Oahu hiker had told me. I did.

Among the rocks on the pool's bottom, dislodged from Puu Kapukapu during the earthquake that smashed Halape — I saw a carrot-colored crayfish. It marched back and forth over a rock, stopping each time my shadow darkened its aquatic pathway.

I left Halape in the noonday heat. From beneath the rim of a sun umbrella, I watched for a moment the wind fill with sand the hawkbill turtle track.

The moon would appear in its fullness twice over Halape before the sand would erupt with newborn hawkbills, each scrambling seaward to immerse itself in Halape water. A new generation of rare and endangered sea life in a scarred oasis.

John W. Perry, who specializes in outdoor and history writing, lives in Honolulu.

Baby sea turtles imported to boost local population

By PEGGY HODGE
WINDWARD

Something new has been added to the turquoise waters surrounding Oahu: Baby year-old green sea turtles released last month to help boost the population and breeding.

George H. Balazs, fishery biologist, and William Gilmartin, wildlife biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service, set the 165 squirming yearlings into Waimanalo and Hanalei bays along the North Shore and in Makaha waters.

The baby turtles weigh an average of 8 pounds and measure 8-10 inches in shell diameter. They were hatched in their native breeding grounds at French Frigate Shoals, 500 miles from here, a unit of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

Balazs spent the last 10 years immersed in the study of these gentle creatures, spending months at the lonely islands of Hawaii's Leeward Islands.

Already one has probably been sighted — at Lanikai recently, by Mr. and Mrs. William Nolan — near shore and resting in shallow waters. It's unusual to see green sea turtles there today, especially young ones, and this one was settling in nicely for several days.

About 20 years ago green sea turtles were common in Lanikai bay and we'd see folks bring in boatloads at a time, turn them over on their backs and let them die.

Today they are protected by strict laws.

In the 1930s green sea turtles would be silhouetted in the breaking waves as surfers rode along with them, a thrilling sight. During the last few years, only one adult was seen close to shore in Lanikai, lifting its head curiously as swimmers watched.

Turtles have to breathe air and surface often when active, but can stay under for hours when resting or sleeping. They tuck their flippers back over their shells in neat fashion.

Those released baby turtles were brought as day old hatchlings to Sea Life Park, where small pieces of white tissue were surgically grafted on their dark black shells, a project in identification. After a year's tending, they were released at sea.

Balazs and Gilmartin tagged the turtles with metal markers on their front flippers. If anyone sees one, Balazs would like to be notified at his office, National Marine Fisheries Service (under U.S. Dept. of Commerce), phone 946-2181.

Look, folks, and gently handle, but no touching — or taking! Today the sale of any product from any species of sea turtle is prohibited in the U.S., including farm-raised products. Civil violation is six months in jail and a \$10,000 fine; criminal penalty, a year imprisonment and \$20,000 fine.

Turtle info is fascinating. These



A green sea turtle is tagged while nesting at French Frigate Shoals.

little turtles will take from 10 to 60 years to grow to adulthood. They mature when their shells are about a yard long and body weight is 200 pounds.

Balazs hopes these released young turtles will eventually become part of the breeding colony as mature adults. In Florida, where a "headstart" project such as Hawaii's was conducted, the results were good, he said.

Sadly enough, though, in this century no major population of any species of sea turtle has increased, either in the wild or as a result of conservation.

The green sea turtle is actually a mottled light to dark brown streaked with olive and is called green because of the color of its fat.

Because the green sea turtle has the best meat and its oil is used in cosmetics, it was almost fished out of existence. The young hatchlings may be wiped out by ants, crabs, lizards, birds and dogs on the beach. And fish and birds may devour them later at sea.

Unlike other turtles, sea turtles cannot retract their heads into their shells, making them even more vulnerable.

Green sea turtles are great migrants and famous navigators. Some of their nesting journeys, made every 2-4 years, are more than 1,000 miles.

The stalwart males are often indiscriminate in their efforts to mate, scientists relate. During breeding season they will attempt to mount crude wooden decoys, other males, skin divers and even small rowboats.

When a lady green wants to say "no," she will bite pursuing males, assume a vertical "refusal" position or leave the water. Wahines note — there is also a "female reserve," an underwater refuge where females can go to escape the advances of sexually aroused males they do not desire. No one knows how this female reserve is established or why, but the stalwart males honor it.

Green Sea Turtle Surprises the Experts, Nests on Oahu

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

The first recorded case of a green sea turtle nesting on one of the main Hawaiian Islands has occurred on Oahu, according to George H. Balazs, marine biologist and authority on sea turtles.

The green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and other sea turtles are protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

The nesting took place on a fairly remote beach site on Oahu's north shore, where tracks and digging of a sea turtle were found in early August, Balazs said.

"Over the following four-week period a few more diggings were noted but no one actually saw the turtle to make an identification," he said. "On a later visit to the area, numerous small tracks were found in the sand, indicating that a nest had hatched out."

BALAZS CAREFULLY excavated the site to look for any eggs that had failed to develop fully and found several. The species was positively identified as the green turtle.

He speculated that the turtle or turtles (there could possibly have been two) might be strays which ordinarily breed at French Frigate Shoals. Another possibility is that one or more of the big turtles that have been released from captivity at Sea Life Park, the Waikiki Aquarium and the Kahala Hilton Hotel in recent years had chosen to nest on the north shore, he said.

David Woodside and Rick Coleman of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service assisted Balazs by reporting their observations to him.

The plan is to monitor the beach site next summer to see if more nestings take place, he said.

THE GREEN SEA turtle lives in

waters around the main Hawaiian Islands but migrates to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands when it comes time to breed, he said. French Frigate Shoals is by far the favorite site, with at least 90 percent of all green turtle nesting now known in Hawaii occurring on several sand islets within the shoals, he said.

Up until the early 1900s, green turtles also were known to nest on the north shore of Lanai at the beach called Polihua (literally "egg nest"). Turtles could be caught here easily by flipping them over and dragging them off. "Continuous hunting of this sort year after year apparently cleaned them all out," Balazs said.

A second species of sea turtle that lives in Hawaii, the hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), nests in small numbers, mostly on the Big Island and Molokai.

A third species, the leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) also is found in ocean waters surrounding Hawaii but it is usually a Mainland turtle.

Balazs, a biologist with the University of Hawaii's Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, now is working under contract with the Honolulu laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service.



TYPE OF TURTLE—Signs of the nesting of a green sea turtle like this one, on a remote beach site on Oahu's North Shore, was found in early August.

● Friday, November 19, 1982

Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-3

The green sea t

A green sea turtle can take a long time to die.

Last May, an island visitor found one at Dillingham Field, flapping painfully against the sand with a spear through its head. This incident has been one of several reported to the National Marine Fisheries Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife officers during the past few months.

The finding of several turtles dead of spear wounds and some drowned and wrapped in anchor lines at Kailua Beach underscores the worry of some turtle specialists and some who fish that existence of the species may be at stake because people are not recognizing the laws protecting the green sea turtle.

Since 1978, the green sea turtle has been listed by the federal government as a threatened species. The designation of "threatened" means that, with protection, an animal species can recover its numbers enough to survive.

A threatened species is not as bad off as one that is "endangered" — faced with imminent extinction.

It has been illegal by federal



from
the sea

mike markrich

law to take turtles since they were put on the threatened list. (A state law now protects them as well.) Before that, it was legal to take turtles over 36 inches (shell size) for personal consumption, but not to sell.

Pacific green sea turtles are found in certain locations throughout the Hawaiian archipelago. They live in other areas, too, and are protected by the U.S. government in waters off California and parts of the Trust Territory. In the Trust Territory, there are some exemptions given for people to catch turtles for basic food needs.

A relative, the Atlantic green sea turtle, is found off Florida and is also on the protected list.

Pacific green turtles eat limu such as green lettuce and wawae'iole. Their shells are black

Turtle — a threatened species



Two green sea turtles bask in the sun. The turtles, which are on the federal list of "threatened" animal species, eat limu such as green lettuce and wawae'ole and have shells that are black with patterns of gold, olive and yellow.

with patterns of gold, olive and yellow. Scientists believe it takes them anywhere from 10 to 50 years to reach sexual maturity. Approximately 90 percent of their breeding takes place in the Leeward Hawaiian Islands.

The green turtles nest every two years. The mean annual production of hatchlings is about 26,500, but only a small percentage is thought to make it to adulthood. Some are eaten by tiger sharks and groupers while others succumb to weakness and disease.

Turtle specialists such as George Balazs of National Marine Fisheries believe that legal protection is necessary. Says Balazs, "If the young turtles keep getting knocked off, we are never going to get a recovery."

Balazs is in the midst of an in-depth study of the green sea turtle. His work, which includes

radio tracking of the turtles, was started in 1973.

According to Gene Nitta of the fisheries service, a status report will be prepared in 1983 to determine whether it is feasible for turtles to be taken.

Other agencies and people who fish, such as Alike Cooper of the Big Island, while deploring spearing of turtles, believe the turtle population is strong enough at this time to support the taking of turtles for subsistence purposes.

Cooper believes strongly in "the aboriginal rights" of Hawaiians to fish for a resource that is important to them. As Cooper explains, "My family for as far as I know has always eaten turtle . . . Hawaiians always ate turtle. It's part of our culture and heritage."

Cooper has gotten support from Gov. George Ariyoshi in his effort to get an exemption for native Hawaiians to catch

turtles. Ariyoshi wrote him last month that "we agree with you that the controlled subsistence taking of turtle should be allowed as this is a traditional activity compatible with the protection and management of a valuable Hawaiian resource."

Abraham Piianaia of the University of Hawaii acknowledged that turtle was an important part of the diet of all classes of Hawaiians. "I know of no edict that restricted turtles to royalty," Piianaia said.

Piianaia said that he feels strongly that the sea turtles must not be faced with extinction. "Whether or not a guy has aboriginal rights is beside the point. The main thing is that the animal survives," he said.

One man who is opposed to the movement to have turtles taken off the threatened species list by the state is Rene Sylva of Maui, who is said to have

caught more than 1,000 turtles in his lifetime.

Sylva, who for many years used a special net to catch them, explained, "I agree with the law even though it ended my turtle eating. In fact, I asked for it to be even stronger."

Sylva remembers the large numbers of turtles that were around in the 1940s and says he stopped fishing for turtles when he realized that their numbers were declining. When he stopped taking turtles, he says he burned his nets so there would be no going back.

"Even with restrictions, they shouldn't take them," Sylva said. "Since I'm a Hawaiian, maybe I should disagree with it but I don't think that they are going to come back in my lifetime. A law is like a lock: It wasn't made to keep a thief out, but to keep an honest man honest."

Turtle adoptions delayed for health, home study

By Tom Kaser

Advertiser University Writer

Remember Quasimodo and Stumpy, the two large loggerhead turtles that a University of Hawaii graduate student said would have to be destroyed if no one adopted them by June 29? And then the South Carolina Department of Wildlife said it would take them?

Well, the two over-the-hill reptiles are still here, but now they're in the good hands of Sea Life Park, the Waikiki Aquarium, and the Hawaiian

Humane Society. They may not stay here, but nothing is going to happen to them that is not in their interest, says Humane Society Executive Director Alexandra Wade.

Although the South Carolina Department of Wildlife has consented to take Quasimodo and Stumpy and release them into an ocean preserve where there are other loggerheads, Wade and representatives of Sea Life Park and the Waikiki Aquarium want to check out a few other things first.

They're concerned, for exam-

ple, about what's causing the shells of each turtle to deteriorate. They are arranging for University of Hawaii turtle specialists, and the Wildlife Disease Center at the University of Georgia, to determine whether the condition is treatable or whether it could spread to other turtles if these two are released into the ocean, Wade said.

They've also since learned that Stumpy — so named because her left front flipper ap-

pears to have been bitten off, probably by a shark — is not an Atlantic loggerhead but a type of loggerhead found around Japan. Thus, adds Wade, "our thinking now is that she should stay in the Pacific."

Until their health and home status is resolved, Stumpy is at Sea Life Park and Quasimodo is at the Waikiki Aquarium. Wade said she expects a final determination on their health and home to be made by the end of August.

OCTOBER 1982

Executive Chambers
Honolulu
August 19, 1982

Mr. Frank Farm, Jr., President
Hawaii Council of Diving Clubs
P.O. Box 298
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Dear Mr. Farm:

I am pleased to extend my warmest aloha and congratulations to the participants in the Underwater Society of America's 1982 United States National Spearfishing Championships, August 21 and 22, 1982, at Keahole Point on the Kona Coast of Hawaii.

I am delighted that this event is being held in Hawaii, and encouraged by the outstanding participation of sports enthusiasts from across the continental United States and from our own state.

Spearfishing has long been used by the people of Hawaii as a means of harvesting our marine resources. Proficiency in this endeavor takes time to develop and requires excellent condition and coordination, attributes possessed by each of the contestants in this year's championship.

I extend my best wishes for success to each aquatic athlete participating in this contest, and commend the members of the Hawaii Council of Diving Clubs for sponsoring this AAU-sanctioned competition and for their efforts on behalf of Hawaii's diving community.

With warm personal regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,
George R. Ariyoshi



Green sea turtle found dead on beach near Makaha with spear protruding from its head.

TAKING OF SEA TURTLES ILLEGAL

■ Hawaii residents and visitors are being reminded by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) that Federal laws prohibit the taking of any species of sea turtle for either home consumption, sport or commercial purposes. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service further advises that the importation of sea turtles or their parts or products into Hawaii and the possession of any unlawfully obtained sea turtles or their parts is also prohibited. State laws and rules also prohibit the taking of sea turtles in Hawaii.

This reminder is being made because several dead and wounded sea turtles have washed up on Hawaii's shores recently. These turtles, after being speared, have managed to escape only to die or become easy prey for sharks.

The green sea turtle in the central and western Pacific was placed on the list of threatened species on July 23, 1978, under the provision of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

A ban on taking all sea turtles in Hawaiian waters has been in effect since that time. The only exceptions are scientific, propagation, zoological and educational activities conducted under Federal and State permit.

Persons who violate the Federal regulations protecting sea turtles are subject to civil or criminal prosecution by the United States Government. Violators of the State laws and rules protecting sea turtles are subject to prosecution by the State of Hawaii.

Anyone who observes or has knowledge of a stranded or injured turtle, witnesses or is aware of a violation of law protecting sea turtles is encouraged to call the National Marine Fisheries Service at 955-8831 (Honolulu), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 546-5602 (Honolulu), or the State Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement at 548-5918 (Honolulu — for Neighbor Islands toll free, dial 0 and ask for Enterprise 5469).

All information received will be treated confidentially upon request.

Sea turtles protected

Federal and state laws prohibit taking this hawksbill turtle or any other species of sea turtle from the ocean. So says the National Marine Fisheries Service, which reminds that it is also illegal to import sea turtles or their parts or products into Hawaii or possess any unlawfully obtained sea turtles or their parts. Recently, several dead and wounded sea turtles have been found on Hawaii's shores. Some have been found with injuries from spears. Anyone who knows of an injured turtle or is aware of a violation of the law regarding turtles should call the service at 955-8831.



SEAFOOD

THE SEAFOOD EMPORIUM, 2201 Kalakaua, 2nd floor of the Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center (Waikiki Map, G-13). The Gourmet Diners Club of America recently voted this seafood specialty restaurant the winner of the prestigious Silver Spoon Award for 1982. Their surprisingly complete menu is offered daily 11am-10pm and til 11pm on Fri & Sat. 922-5547.

FISHERMAN'S WHARF, Kewalo Basin, Ala Moana Blvd. A wide selection of seafood entrees available upstairs in the Captain's Bridge (you won't want to miss the view either) or downstairs in the Seafood Grotto. Lunch is served daily 11 a.m.-3:30 p.m., dinner 5-10 p.m. Also serves broiled steaks. 538-3808.

SOUTH SEAS SEAFOOD GROTTTO, corner of Lagoon Drive & Nimitz Hwy., near airport. Seafood specialties in tropical island setting. Lunch daily, 11 a.m.-2:30 p.m.; dinner 5-9 p.m. daily. 836-0615.

NICK'S FISHMARKET, Waikiki Gateway Hotel, 2070 Kalakaua Ave. Maine lobster, turtle steak, Greek New York steak in a sports-theme atmosphere. Dinner 6-11:30 daily. Lounge music. 955-6333.

MONTEREY BAY CANNERS RESTAURANT, Outrigger Hotel, 2395 Kalakaua. Every kind of seafood you can imagine! Clam chowders, sashimi, oyster bar, shrimp, crab, lobster, mahimahi, salmon, red snapper, etc. Entrees broiled over kiawe wood charcoal. Oyster bar open from 4 p.m. daily; dinner served from 5 p.m. 922-5761.

STEAKHOUSES

RIB ROOM, Hilton Hawaiian Village, 2005 Kalia Road. Roast prime rib of beef, double lamb chops, mahimahi with bay shrimp, steak and lobster, all with ocean views. Dinner 6-10 p.m. daily. For reservations, 949-4321.

COCK'S ROOST, International Market Place, upstairs. An intriguing locale, in the "tree tops" overlooking the hustle and bustle of the market place, in which to dine on seafood, chicken, steak and prime rib from 5:30-10 p.m. nightly. Entertainment nightly, 10 p.m.-1 a.m. Jam 2:30-5:30 p.m. daily. 923-3229.

CAPTAIN'S GALLEY STEAK HOUSE, Moana Hotel, 2365 Kalakaua Ave. Indoor/outdoor dining with steaks (try the char-broiled beef) and seafood and a sumptuous salad bar. Nightly 6-10. 922-3111.

BUZZ'S STEAK & LOBSTER —225 Saratoga Rd (across from Ft. DeRussy parking lot). Fish caught daily from Buzz's own fishing vessel, Jennifer. Salad bar. Specialities are Deep Fried Shrimp, Oysters, Alaska King Crab & Lobster Tails. Lunch 11:30am-2:30pm, happy hour prices. Dinner, 5-11pm. Early Bird Special, 5-6pm. (Fish/fries/salad bar, \$3.95). No reservations. Parking. 923-6762.

THE SAFARI, Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel, 2255 Kalakaua Ave. If the name makes you think that dining here will be like being on a safari, you're right. Steak and seafood specialties are served in an exotic and intimate setting. 922-4422.

CAPTAIN'S TABLE, Holiday Inn Waikiki, 2570 Kalakaua Ave. Veal Oscar, coquilles St. Jacques. Peppercorn steak in luxury liner elegance. Dinner 6:30-10 p.m. daily; Sunday brunch 11-2. 922-2511.

HY'S STEAKHOUSE, 2440 Kuhio Ave., one block behind the Hyatt Regency. Step into comfort and luxury and enjoy fine dining and excellent service. Superb steaks, charcoal broiled, seafood, rack of lamb and other delights. Cocktails nightly from 5:30 p.m. Dinner from 6 p.m. Reservations. 922-5555.

THE COLONY — A STEAK HOUSE, Hyatt Regency Waikiki, 2424 Kalakaua Ave. Truly worthy of the name "Steak House", offering a wide selection of beef specialties in addition to chicken, seafood and a great salad bar. Dinner only, 6-10 p.m. nightly. Entertainment 7-11:30 p.m. Reservations. 922-9292.

SOUTH SEAS STEAK HOUSE, corner of Lagoon Drive & Nimitz Hwy., near airport. Delicious beef cuts in a tropical setting. Lunch 11:30-2, Mon.-Fri.; dinner 6-10 p.m. Mon.-Sat. 836-0515.

BYRON II STEAKHOUSE, 1259 Ala Moana Center, mall level. Steaks, seafood, veal, prime roast beef in quietly elegant atmosphere. Fried Ice Cream and Grasshopper Pie for dessert. Convenient for after-shopping lunches (11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or dinners (5-10 p.m. daily). Reservations recommended. 949-8855.

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Barbers Point Land Blasting Will Resume

By Charles Memminger
Star-Bulletin Writer

Onshore blasting at the new Barbers Point deep-draft harbor site is to resume next week but offshore blasting will not resume until scientists can be assured that migrating whales and green sea turtles will not be harmed by the explosions.

Blasting was stopped on Dec. 29 on a order of a federal judge to allow harbor opponents time to present evidence on why the project should be stopped. Opponents claimed that sea life and coral would be harmed by the offshore blasting of the harbor channel and that nearby homes would be damaged by the explosions on land.

Tuesday February 22 1983 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-11A

EARLIER this month, U.S. Judge Harold Fong rescinded his no-blasting order, ruling that there was nothing introduced during hearings that proved the blasting affected marine life and the residential area adjacent to the harbor construction site.

The opponents took their case to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco but that court ruled Wednesday that blasting could continue.

Frank Rezak, a spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers, said this morning that Peter Kiewit and Sons Co., the prime contractor on the harbor project, would meet with concerned residents of the Honokai Hale housing area this week and photograph some of the houses. The photographs will allow the contractors to monitor damage, if any, caused by the explosions.

Rezak said onshore blasting would begin Monday.

OFFSHORE blasting would not resume right away even though there's no court order stopping it. He said the contractor has agreed to submit an offshore blasting plan so that it can be studied by the corps and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

John Naughton, a fisheries biologist, said the plan will be looked at to see if humpback whales, which migrate to Hawaii from the northern Pacific from May to December, and green sea turtles, which live year-round in the Islands, would be affected by the blasting. Both species are on the endangered list, he said.

Naughton said the fisheries service will recommend if blasting should be halted until the whale migration period or make suggestions as to how blasting should continue.

Environmental Quality Index

THE ENVIRONMENTALISTS held their own in Congress during 1982, according to Jay D. Hair, executive vice president of the National Wildlife Federation.

The Conservation Council for Hawaii is the local affiliate for the federation, the largest conservation organization in the country.

Hair said that five of the nation's most important environmental laws were due for reauthorization by Congress in 1982 and that the year began with conservationists fearing sweeping changes in the laws in line with policies of the Reagan administration.

The changes did not occur. The Endangered Species Act survived criticism and emerged stronger than before. Congress postponed

How the nation fared last year in terms of the environment.

decision on several environmental measures but did reject most efforts to cut back on anti-pollution, natural resource and wildlife programs.

It also passed a major law protecting coastal barrier islands and overwhelmingly opposed an Interior Department plan to expand energy development and mineral leasing in wilderness areas.

"We haven't accomplished all that we wanted, but we've done a lot better than we expected," Hair said.

His remarks were made in connection with publication of the federation's 15th annual Environmental Quality Index. The index recounted both gains and setbacks that took place in 1982. "While the nation's environment is doing well on several fronts, a number of critical issues will require decisions in the months ahead," the article in the February-March issue of *National Wildlife* said.



Harry Whitten

The summary on seven concerns showed:

WILDLIFE — same. The Endangered Species Act was extended for three years and strengthened. But habitat continues to be lost and chemical contamination continues to threaten creatures.

AIR — same. Twelve years and \$70 billion after the Clean Air Act was passed, progress is undeniable. Air is much cleaner in some cities but not everywhere. Acid rain is a threat to lakes and forests in some parts of the nation. Attempts are being made to weaken the Clean Air Act.

WATER — worse. The Clean Water Act of 1972 set 1983 as the year the nation should achieve "fishable and swimmable" waters, but 37 states report they won't be able to meet the deadline. In some areas the water is in short supply and in other areas polluted.

LIVING SPACE — worse. Open spaces are being transformed. Population growth in the countryside is outpacing growth in metropolitan areas by nearly 4 percent. The federal government started a program to sell off federal land and curtailed purchases of new parkland.

MINERALS — same. The administration is pushing to open more public lands for energy development at a time when Americans are reducing consumption of fossil fuel.

SOIL — worse. The nation's topsoil is being washed or blown off farmland at the rate of 5.3 million tons a year. Conversion of farmland to non-farm uses continued, but at a slower pace.

FORESTS — same. The faltering economy kept demand for forest products at a near record low, but there was growing pressure from the Reagan administration to increase harvests on national forest lands.

Islets

THE SAME ISSUE of *National Wildlife* has an article by Mark Wexler on the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, with beautiful color photographs by George Balazs, University of Hawaii marine biologist known for his studies of the green sea turtle.

The article includes short features on Balazs and also on Sheila Conant, Robert Shallenberger and John Andre, other scientists who have done much research in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

The article says that the islands "harbor some of the world's most endangered wildlife and some of the nation's most determined scientists."

Notes

MARCH 1 is the International Day of the Seal. Bill Gilmartin, National Marine Fisheries Service biologist who was mentioned in the *National Wildlife* article, will give a talk at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Waikiki Aquarium, 2777 Kalakaua Ave., on the Hawaiian monk seal. He heads the recovery team for the endangered seal and gave a talk on the animal before the Marine Mammal Commission's annual meeting Friday.

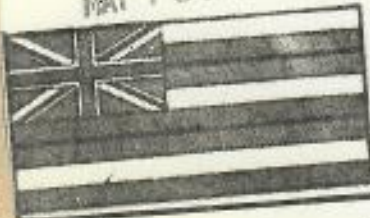
Raymond Fosberg, Smithsonian Institution botanist, will speak at 7:30 tonight in a meeting at the Kaimuki Library, 1041 Koko Head Ave., sponsored by the Conservation Council for Hawaii. Fosberg, whose specialty is tropical botany, will discuss "Weeds and Koa Haole in a Tropical Environment."

A resolution has been introduced in the state House of Representatives in support of establishing an information and education office in the state Department of Land and Natural Resources. The resolution says that the 1982 Conservation Directory of the National Wildlife Federation indicates all states except Hawaii include information and education activities for at least one of the four common land management functions (aquatic life, wildlife, forestry and parks.)

The resolution asks the DLNR to conduct a study on establishing such an office and submit its findings before the 1984 Legislature convenes.

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GARDEN ISLE
MAY 10 1983



Hawai'i file

Weddings break record

Preliminary vital statistics show that 1982 was a record year for marriages in Hawai'i.

The Department of Planning and Economic Development reports a record 13,480 marriages were recorded in the state last year, compared with 12,218 for 1981.

The department says the 1982 marriage rate of 13.6 per 1,000 population was the highest recorded for the state since World War II. The marriage rate was 12.5 per 1,000 population in 1981.

Divorce hovers at 4.3

Hawai'i's divorce rate has changed little during the last two years — with 4253 divorces recorded for 1981, and 4234 recorded for 1982. The divorce rate per 1,000 population was 4.3 for both years.

Fish for green turtle?

The national marine fisheries service begins a series of public hearings tomorrow on a proposal to allow limited fishing for the threatened green sea turtle in Hawai'i, Guam and American Samoa. The turtle has been off-limits to fishermen since it was placed on the federal list of threatened species in 1978. Limited "subsistence" fishing has been allowed for people in parts of Micronesia. Hearings on the matter begin tomorrow in Hilo, and continue Wednesday in Kona, Thursday on Maui, and next week on Lanai, Moloka'i, Kaua'i and in Honolulu.

Farmers Home Administration moving

Federal officials say they are moving the state office of the Farmers Home Administration from Hilo to Honolulu as a cost-saving measure.

Robert Choy, state director of the agency, made the announcement in a statement issued yesterday. He said rural farmers will be better served by relocating the office to Honolulu since that is where other federal agencies are located, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture office.

Choy said the relocation will save the farmers home administration \$78,000 per year.

Prisoners set fire

Two men being held in the Honolulu Cell Block were arrested after a blanket was set afire in a cell just after 6 a.m. yesterday. No one was reported injured by the smoke that filled the cell area although some prisoners complained of dizziness and nausea. One of the suspects was being held for failing to obey a policeman's order Saturday night and the other was being held for investigation of second-degree robbery.

Panel to Review Taking of Sea Turtles

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Since 1978, the only persons in the Central and Western Pacific allowed to take the green sea turtle, a threatened species, have been islanders in the Trust Territory who needed the big reptile for food.

The turtle, known by the Hawaiians as honu, may not be taken in Hawaiian waters or waters around Guam. Regulations protecting the turtle were imposed because the animal's numbers had been drastically reduced after years of exploitation.

The regulations will be reviewed, as a result of requests from the governments and certain residents of Hawaii and Guam, the National Marine Fisheries Service has announced. It has scheduled seven public meetings in Hawaii as well as meetings on Guam, Saipan and American Samoa.

This year was a good time for a review, anyway, because the Endangered Species Act requires a status review of endangered and threatened species every five years.

Under the act, the U.S. Department of Interior and Commerce share jurisdiction for sea turtles,

with the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service having jurisdiction when the turtle is on land and the Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service having jurisdiction when the turtles are at sea. Because of the shared jurisdiction, the review will consider only the subsistence take of the turtles in the marine environment seaward or near low tide.

THE RULE permitting Micronesians to take turtles for food appears to be basis for what complaints have been received. Because regulations were established before the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas was formed, Saipan is included in the area where subsistence taking is permitted. The governor of Guam is reported to have said it was inconsistent to exclude Guam since that island is one of the Marianas.

It is also reported that some fishermen want the right to take turtles around the main Hawaiian islands, arguing that if Micronesians are allowed to take them, native Hawaiians should have the same privilege. Some Hawaiian residents are reported to have sent letters claiming that turtles

have increased in number sufficiently to permit the limitations to be relaxed.

George Falasz, a biologist who has studied sea turtles for years, says that there are isolated atolls in the Pacific where the inhabitants lead a true subsistence lifestyle and that in such cases the conservation of the turtles must be weighed against legitimate and compelling human needs. Such a compelling human need doesn't exist in the Hawaiian Islands, he says.

As for number of turtles, "the concentrations vary from island to island," says William Kramer, deputy project leader, environmental services, with the Fish and Wildlife Service here. "A person may see a large number around one island, think there are large numbers around the other islands, when actually there may be hardly any around another island."

HAWAII'S GREEN sea turtles live along the coastlines of the major islands but migrate to French Frigate Shoals to breed and lay their eggs. The hatchlings race for the ocean as soon as they emerge but few survive the rigors of the next few years so

that they can return to the same beach as nesting adults. "Protection of the breeding stock is our concern," Kramer says.

The National Marine Fisheries Service listed public meetings, all at 7 p.m., for:

—May 10, Hilo, County Council Room, 2nd floor, 25 Aupuni St.

—May 11, Kailua-Kona, Kona Hilton, Resolution Room.

—May 12, Waikuku, Maul, Bafo-win High School, Multipurpose Building, Lecture Hall, Kaahumanu Highway.

—May 16, Lanai City, Lanai, LLWU Hall, 840 Ilima Ave.

—May 17, Kāunakakai, Moloakai, Kāunakakai Elementary School cafeteria, Kamehameha Highway.

—May 18, Honolulu, Kūhio Federal Building, 5th floor cafeteria, 900 Ala Moana Blvd.

—May 19, Lihue, Kauai, Kauai Regional Library, 634 Hardisty St.

Comments and information must be received by June 30. Correspondence should be addressed to Alan W. Ford, regional director, southwest regional office, National Marine Fisheries Service, 500 S. Ferry St., Terminal Island, Calif. 90731.

Hearings set on green sea turtle fishing

The National Marine Fisheries Service plans a series of public hearings beginning tomorrow on a proposal to allow limited fishing for the threatened green sea turtle in Hawaii, Guam and American Samoa.

The idea of allowing "subsistence" fishing for the big turtles is likely to trigger debate between conservationists and those who argue that fishing for the creatures is part of their local cultural heritage.

Since 1978 — when the turtle was placed on the federal "threatened" species list — it has been illegal to take the reptiles in waters around the Hawaiian Islands, Guam and American Samoa.

Limited "subsistence" fishing has

been allowed for people living in other U.S.-administered parts of Micronesia, leading to complaints about the unfairness of the law from fisherfolk in areas where the turtle has been off limits.

The animals are seen throughout the Hawaiian archipelago but most are believed to breed in the remote French Frigate Shoals in the northwest part of the chain. They are considered "threatened," which means that, with protection, the species is expected to regain its numbers and survive.

The other federal classification — "endangered" — is given to those species faced with imminent extinction.

Some individuals have argued that the turtle has made a come-

back and limited fishing should be allowed. They note that the animal has been a traditional part of Pacific Islanders' diets for centuries.

Opponents say, however, that no one in Hawaii, Guam and American Samoa needs to take the turtles to survive and that their numbers are not as numerous as some believe.

According to a fisheries service announcement, the purpose of the hearings is to "examine the possibility of allowing an exemption (to the Endangered Species Act) for subsistence taking of green sea turtles in Hawaii, Guam and American Samoa." Here is a schedule of the hearings, all of which begin at 7 p.m.:

May 10: County council room, Hilo.

May 11: Kona Hilton, Kailua-Kona.

May 12: Baldwin High, multi-purpose building lecture hall, Wailuku.

May 16: ILWU Hall, Lanai City.

May 17: Kaunakakai Elementary School, Kaunakakai.

May 18: Cafeteria, fifth floor, Prince Jonah Kuhio Federal Building, Honolulu.

May 19: Kauai Regional Library, Lihue.

Hearings are also set for Guam on June 6, Saipan on June 7 and Pago Pago on June 8.

Written comments will be accepted until June 20. They should be sent to the Regional Director, Southwest Region, National Marine Fisheries Service, 300 S. Ferry St., Terminal Island, Calif. 90731.

Protection of sea turtles urged

by Bill Sollner

"There used to be hundreds of them out there sleeping on the beach. Big as bathtubs, they were . . . but you don't hardly see big ones like that anymore." That's how Vernon White and George Kaona described the depletion of the green sea turtle population on Kauai at a hearing in Lihu's Library Conference Room Thursday evening.

They and some 40 others turned out to express their views on what should be done about regulations prohibiting the taking of sea turtles. Since 1978 they have been protected by Federal law, except for subsistence harvesting in the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

OF THE TEN people who spoke for the record, some were for relaxing the regulations, but most were in favor of retaining them, at least until the turtles have had time to replenish their numbers.

"After all, five years isn't very long, and they've just started to make a come-back in that time," said David Boynton, one of those for continuing to protect the creatures. He pointed out that at least in Hawaii no one needs the turtles for food. "The population is increasing," he said, "but if we open up harvesting they will be

soon back where they were before harvesting was prohibited."

THE DIFFERENCE between traditional, Hawaiian methods of taking turtles and modern methods that involve use of power boats and

he was a young man growing up on the Kona coast of the Big Island.

He said he would skindive carrying a rope with a noose in it and slip the noose over the turtle's head.

They were plentiful on the reef



Baby Green Sea Turtle

wet suits and shotgun ammunition . . . was stressed because with the technology of today hunters can slaughter so much faster than skin divers using home-made spears or a rope with a noose.

VALENTINE. Ako said that's how he used to take turtles when

there until human population soared, along with development, and hunters thinned out the herd to the point that those surviving left for parts unknown.

"Now there are no more turtles off the Kona coast," said Ako.

THE PARALLEL between how

American Indians hunted the buffalo and how Hawaiians used to hunt the turtle was drawn. In both cases, the balance between humans and creatures was maintained because like the Indians, Hawaiians took only so many turtles as they could use.

But as with the buffalo when commercial hunting began, so turtles in Hawaii were hunted to the point of disappearing before the Federal law protecting them came into effect.

BOTH SANDY Conrad and Pat Grant, officers of the Kauai Underwater Association, came out strongly in favor of retaining the prohibition. As divers, both women have come to know the waters around Kauai, and both indicated there are few if any turtles. Grant said she has never seen one. Conrad said, "The oceans of the world are our inheritance to conserve and protect for all time." Both indicated 5 years of protection under Federal law is not enough.

IN SUPPORT of that view, aquatic biologist Don Heacock said it takes between 11-59 years for turtles to be able to reproduce. So, if hunting is allowed, he indicated it would probably result in killing

(Please turn to Page 2)

★ Turtle plight ★

(Continued from Page 1)

off the breeding stock that is just beginning to come into the right age for reproduction.

HEACOCK SAID those turtles now in Hawaiian waters probably migrated here from the Leeward Islands where it has been established that the creatures are making a good comeback. "Turtles come down the chain to Hawaii because the kind of limu they like to feed on is more plentiful here," said Heacock.

But he also feels we need to know more about turtles before we relax the laws that protect them from human predators. "We don't even know where they go or how many die during the first 2-3 years of their life," said Heacock. "We can't make a good decision on how many should be harvested until we know more about their life-cycle and their mortality."

ACCORDING to him, tiger sharks are, (after man) the turtles most relentless predator.

According to Vernon White, "At one time you could go anywhere on the NaPali coast and take your choice, (of turtles)." He wants permission to take turtles reinstated because they are traditional Hawaiian food and if Hawaiians are allowed to take them legally, they will not have to resort to poaching.

PATTI NODA didn't at first

want to speak for the record, but she finally did, and that was to refute White. Said she, "You can't say only Hawaiians can take turtles. I just don't agree with him, (Mr. White). Tell me one Hawaiian who is starving and needs to eat turtle," said Noda. And she added that she comes from a Hawaiian family of fishermen.

In her view the present laws are neither enforced nor strict enough.

She wanted to know what would happen to the two guys caught in the act of slaughtering a turtle near Princeville recently. When no one could tell her, (because no one from the enforcement agency was present) she indicated her feeling to be that they would get off with a slap on the wrist. When asked what she would do with them, she said, "Give them a life sentence."

ACCORDING to Gene Nitta of the Western Pacific Program of National Marine Fisheries Service who chaired the hearing, the maximum Federal penalty for illegally taking turtles is a fine of \$20,000.

Another spectator pointed out that Judge Nakea has been handing out \$100 fines for persons convicted of taking turtles.

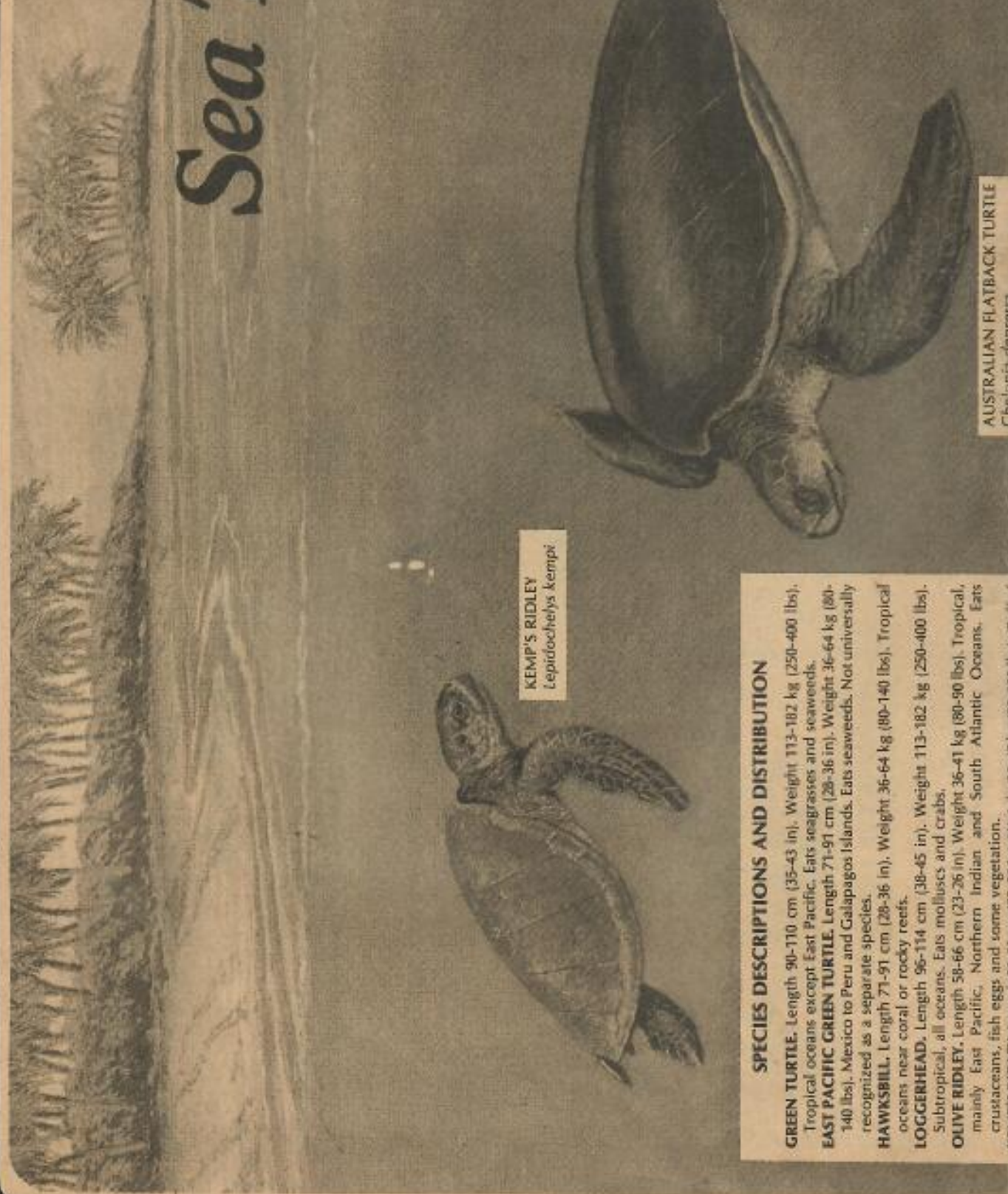
As a veteran helicopter pilot on Kaua'i, Jack Harter said that 20 years ago he once saw as many as

17 large turtles sleeping on a NaPali beach. Then, as years passed, he saw them decline and virtually disappear. Now, after 5 years of protection, he says they are coming back. "This year I saw as many as 7 one day," he reported. After 20 years of watching them decline and recover, Harter said he is convinced they need protection for awhile longer. But he would have no objection to letting them be taken once their numbers have increased sufficiently . . . and if strict controls were enforced.

BASED UPON comments and information received by June 20 throughout Hawai'i, in Guam, Saipan, American Samoa and possibly also in the Trust Territory, the present regulations will be reviewed, recommendations of officials in the area considered, and a final decision will be made in Washington, D.C., according to Nitta.

FULLY
IN

Sea Turtles



KEMP'S RIDLEY
Lepidochelys kempi

OLIVE RID
+
Lepidochelys

LEATHERB
+
Dermochel

AUSTRALIAN FLATBACK TURTLE
Chelonia demissa

SPECIES DESCRIPTIONS AND DISTRIBUTION

GREEN TURTLE. Length 90-110 cm (35-43 in). Weight 113-182 kg (250-400 lbs).

Tropical oceans except East Pacific. Eats seagrasses and seaweeds.

EAST PACIFIC GREEN TURTLE. Length 71-91 cm (28-36 in). Weight 36-64 kg (80-

140 lbs). Mexico to Peru and Galapagos Islands. Eats seaweeds. Not universally

recognized as a separate species.

HAWKSBILL. Length 71-91 cm (28-36 in). Weight 36-64 kg (80-140 lbs). Tropical

oceans near coral or rocky reefs.

LOGGERHEAD. Length 96-114 cm (38-45 in). Weight 113-182 kg (250-400 lbs).

Subtropical, all oceans. Eats molluscs and crabs.

OLIVE RIDLEY. Length 58-66 cm (23-26 in). Weight 36-41 kg (80-90 lbs). Tropical,

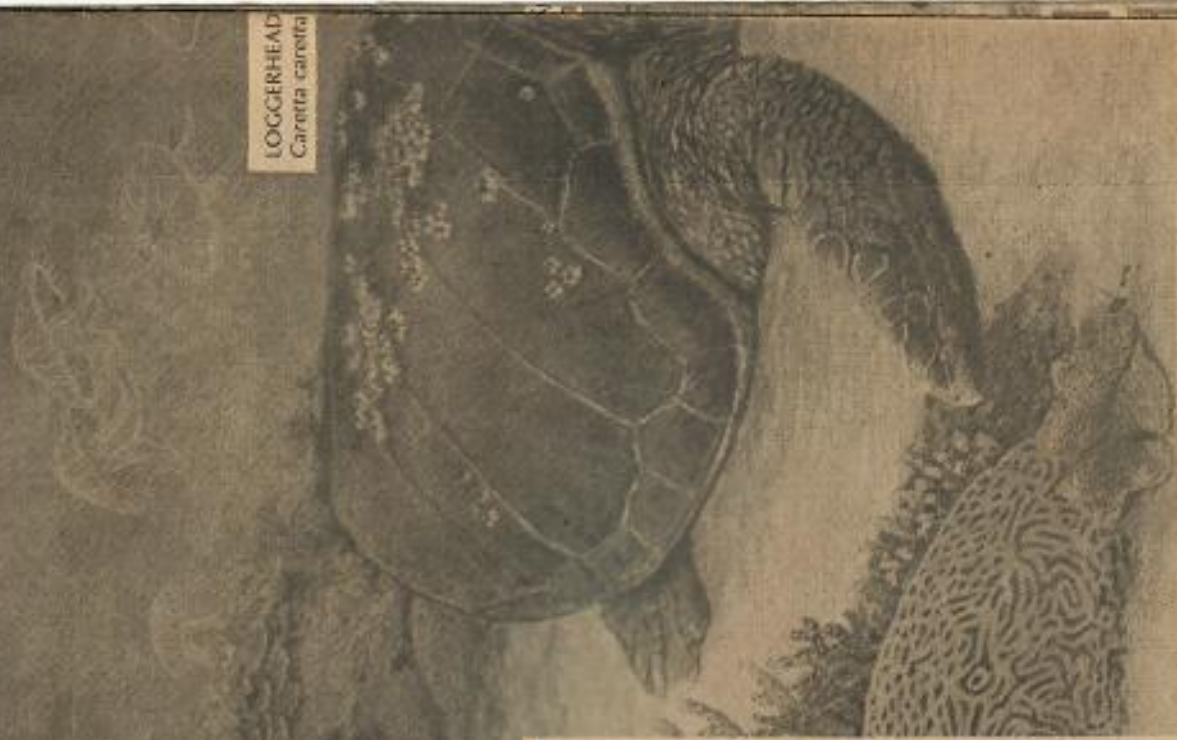
mainly East Pacific, Northern Indian and South Atlantic Oceans. Eats

crustaceans, fish eggs and some vegetation.

FLATBACK TURTLE. Length about 90 cm (35 in). Weight about 80 kg (180 lbs). Mexico and North Atlantic. Eats crabs and molluscs.
 Northern Australia. Eats sea cucumbers and other invertebrates.
 LEATHERBACK. Length 152-178 cm (60-70 in). Weight 320-590 kg (710-1300 lbs). Nests in tropics but wanders to temperate, even sub-arctic waters. Eats jellyfish.



HAWKSBILL
Eretmochelys imbricata



LOGGERHEAD
Caretta caretta



Mr. Chuck Johnston, Editor
 Hawaii Fishing News
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Chuck,

The response to my article about sea turtles that appeared in the December issue of HAWAII FISHING NEWS has really been encouraging. As I emphasized in the story, the great majority of Hawaii's fishermen are sincerely concerned about the intelligent conservation of marine resources. There is clearly a desire to help out in some meaningful fashion. Hawaiian sea turtles serve as an excellent example of where lots of people are now making fine contributions. From the telephone calls received in recent weeks, I'm convinced that this community effort will continue to grow.

A few months ago the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Center for Environmental Education (of Washington, D.C.) jointly issued a wall-sized poster showing the eight species of sea turtles occurring throughout the world. A limited supply of these attractive and educational posters is available for distribution at no cost to fishing clubs and other ocean-related organizations in Hawaii. To obtain one of these posters, requests should be sent to:

National Marine Fisheries Service
 Marine Mammals and Endangered Species Program
 P.O. Box 3830
 Honolulu, HI 96812

Once again, many thanks for the beneficial role that HAWAII FISHING NEWS serves to our fishing community.

Sincerely,
 George H. Balazs
 Fishery Biologist

PROTECTED
HAWAII

of the World



TURTLE
-oridae



EAST PACIFIC GREEN TURTLE
Chelonia agassizii



TURTLE
-oridae

Sponsored by

Center for Environmental Education
Sea Turtle Rescue Fund

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service




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Center for Environmental Education developed this poster under a contract to the Florida Audubon Society. Marvin Bennett prepared the artwork with technical supervision by Peter C. H. Pritchard, Ph.D.

GREEN TURTLE
Chelonia mydas



OLIVE RIDLEY



KEMP'S RIDLEY



HAWKSBILL



LOGGERHEAD



FLATBACK



EAST PACIFIC GREEN



GREEN



LEATHERBACK

A Bunch of Banana Varieties

THE BANANA, believed to have originated in India, was a fruit prized by the ancient Hawaiians as well as by modern people. It is believed that at one time the Hawaiians knew 50 or more varieties of bananas which they had planted along taro lo'i, in upland fields and forests, and along streams far into the mountains as a source of food during famine.

When E.S. Craighill Handy of the Bishop Museum was conducting research before World War II for "The Hawaiian Planter," 35 varieties were known.

Today there are only 25 in existence and all but one of these "wild" banana varieties are becoming scarce, according to James "Jimmy" Pang, Kaneohe, who has been searching out rare varieties in strenuous mountain hikes since the 1950s. A summary of the banana cultivars he has

His hobby is hunting for unusual specimens.

found, with names and locations, is found in the June issue of "Notes from Waimea Arboretum."

A cultivar is a plant that originated and persisted under cultivation. Handy, in his book, "Native Planters in Old Hawaii," said that doubtless new varieties were created consciously by the skillful Polynesian horticulturists.

Pang has given plantings of the "wild" banana varieties he has found to the Waimea Arboretum and Botanical Garden, which also has received varieties from the collection of Dr. Adrian Brash, retired Honolulu dentist whose hobby for years was exploring the mountains for banana varieties.

Pang also has given varieties to C. L. Chia, extension specialist in fruit crops, for growing in the arboretum of the University of Hawaii's experimental farm at Waimanalo and to Robert T. Hirano for growing at Lyon Arboretum.

PANG, NOW RETIRED from Hawaiian Electric Co., also collects native varieties of taro, raises orchids and tropical fish, and dives in the ocean as well as hikes.

He speaks with enthusiasm of



Harry Whitten

his mountain explorations over the years, usually accompanied by his wife Nellie, and of the waterfalls, beautiful glades, lush vegetation and the pockets he has found of wild bananas that no one else knows about.

Some of the varieties are extremely rare, such as the one named iholena ulaula, with a beautiful red trunk, and one, found in Haiku Valley, that possibly may be a Hawaiian variety unknown to recent researchers.

Pang regrets that some varieties he found in his early years of explorations can no longer be found and that only one variety, iholena lele, is still fairly common. The chief culprits are nematodes or root worms, he says, but the aggressive introduced plant, *Clidemia hirta*, and the kukui tree, which, like bananas, grows in gullies or along streams, are also at fault.

OF THE 25 VARIETIES, Pang said that 12 belong to the family with the Hawaiian name of Maoli, eight to the Popo'ulu family, and five to the Iholena family.

He regrets that in recent years it has become much more difficult to get permission to enter privately owned land for his explorations.

Keith R. Woolliams, curator at Waimea Arboretum, said that the reason iholena lele is the most common variety is that it seems to be more resistant to nematodes. He said it is sometimes hard to recognize the distinguishing characteristics of the varieties but that Pang and Brash have considerable expertise.

Woolliams is planning to hold a meeting with Brash, Pang and Chia to straighten out names for the varieties, as there is still some confusion, partly because some

plants appear to be intermediate between known varieties.

The Waimea arboretum has a public display of almost all the banana varieties that it has been possible to find, including some that are unique, such as the one called Ma'i-hapai, or pregnant banana, whose fruit matures within the trunk.

Chia has about 20 varieties at the Waimanalo arboretum but the collection includes some varieties that are non-Hawaiian. He is trying to get as many kinds as possible for the collection.

Notes

REEF-BUILDING CORALS will be discussed by David Krupp, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Waikiki Aquarium foyer, 2777 Kalakaua Ave. A \$1.50 adult donation would be appreciated for the lecture, the last in a series on marine biology.

George Balazs, a long-time researcher in Hawaii on sea turtles, attended the Western Atlantic Turtle Symposium last month in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he served on panels covering management options and conservation. He also attended two other meetings meetings of turtle specialists in Costa Rica. He is a wildlife biologist with the Honolulu laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service.



GREEN TURTLE
Chelonia mydas



U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southwest Region
Western Pacific Program Office
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

National Marine Fisheries Service To Review Sea Turtle Regulations

The National Marine Fisheries Service will be reviewing its regulations regarding the green turtle in Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands in response to several requests from the public. The purpose of this review is to examine the possibility of allowing an exemption for subsistence taking of green turtles in Hawaii, Guam and American Samoa as it now applies to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), and reviewing the current exemption.

Except for research, propagation and enhancement, zoological exhibition or educated purposes under Federal permit, the taking of green turtles has been prohibited since 1978 when it was listed as threatened in the Pacific area under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The only other exemption is the allowance for a subsistence take of green turtles by residents of the TTPI.

Any information concerning cultural, historical, and subsistence needs as well as biological information on green turtles will be considered.

In order that the information obtained for the review is as complete as possible, comments are being solicited. Written comments are due by June 20, 1983, and should be sent to:

**Regional Director
Southwest Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
300 S. Ferry Street, Room 2016
Terminal Island, California 90731**

JUNE 1983

HAWAII FISHING NEWS

VOL. 8, NO. 5

Sea turtles here protected, under study by science

Some of our marine inhabitants have been involved in unusual rescues at sea lately. These air-breathing reptiles, or sea turtles, once plentiful in the islands, are currently protected by federal and state regulations.

Sea turtles are occasionally seen along the coastline, both offshore and feeding on vegetation in shallower water. Green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) which can reach a shell length over 3 feet and weigh up to 375 pounds, are

the most common variety seen here. Other types of turtles seen less frequently are the Hawksbill, Leatherback, and even recently some Ridley's.

In the past few days, one sea turtle was released from entanglement in a cargo net floating offshore of Kona, and another, very sick and unable to swim, was rescued and cared for by Trudy Bay, dive instructor with Gold Coast Divers. In spite of the care it received, the turtle died, but its frozen remains are

being studied by scientists at National Marine Fisheries Service in Honolulu.

There are some glaring knowledge gaps in the life cycle of sea turtles, and every piece of evidence is useful—even parts of turtles in the stomachs of large fishes like sharks. For example, there is a mystery period between hatchling and juvenile turtle—from the time the tiny newborn creatures escape from their eggs, "swim" up out of their



Marine Advisor

By Pete Hendricks

U.H. Sea Grant



sandy nurseries, and scamper down to the ocean, to the time they appear again as swimming juveniles in the open ocean. If you are interested in adding information to what is known—by reporting turtle sightings—drop a line to George Balazs, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 3830, Honolulu, Hawaii 96812.

FISH BUOY NOTE: There will be a presentation on the statewide fish buoy program on July 21 (Thursday) at 7:30 p.m. at the First Hawaiian Bank Meeting Room, Kailua-

Kona. Richard Brock of U.H., Kim Holland of National Fisheries and Bob Nishimoto of the State Aquatic Resources, will cover productivity, catch enhancement, predator-prey relationships, research, development, engineering and management, as well as new projects in other areas of the world. The slide, lecture and discussion program is presented by U.H. Sea Grant. Incidentally, the long-missing West Hawaii buoys are supposed to be back in the water by the end of this month.

Turtle Bay Hilton

and Country Club

8/31/83

A new Hilton in Hawaii

On Aug. 1, 1983, the Kuilima resort on Oahu's North Shore was renamed the Turtle Bay Hilton and Country Club. Following a complete renovation program, and under the direction of new General Manager Bruce Ulrich, this new Hilton will open in time for the winter season. The \$15 million renovation will include remodeling of guest rooms, cottages, cabanas and restaurants; installation of fire safety systems and golf course beautification, making the new Turtle Bay Hilton Oahu's most exciting resort and country club.

Enjoy our recreation facilities NOW!

During the renovation period, Turtle Bay Hilton's sports and recreation facilities are still open for daily use. Call now for reservations and information.



Championship Golf Course,
Pro Shop & Snack Shop
293-2491



Horseback Riding
293-8693



Tennis Courts & Pro Shop
10 Plexipave courts, 4 lighted
293-1596



Dune Cycling
293-1861

The Hon. Adwerth

(1983) 27 Sept.

C-2

Ever since a hungry hammer-head shark ate Lucky's front legs, the 350-pound loggerhead turtle has been unable to do more than bob forlornly around an aquarium tank. But thanks to **Dr. Patrick Barry**, Lucky may swim again — as the first turtle with an artificial rubber flipper. Lucky's unlucky saga began five months ago in the Atlantic Ocean a few miles off the Florida Keys, when a hammerhead shark chomped off the front legs of the 50-year-old turtle. A boater who saw the attack called the Coast Guard, which sent out a boat to chase off the shark and rescue Lucky. The injured turtle was taken to the Theater of the Sea, an Islamorada, Fla., aquatic tourist attraction, where curator **Rod Hamm** contacted orthopedic surgeon Barry. Rubber specialists at Goodyear in Akron, Ohio, agreed to build a 5-foot flipper for Lucky, whose shell is 48 inches long. Since the procedure has not been tried before, the turtle will get just one artificial flipper in the surgery.

In Hawaii...

531-3538
Kowale

Thursday, August 25, 1983 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-3

Giant Underwater Worms Discovered in Maui Caves

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

"An underwater kipuka" is how Mike Severns, of Kihai, Maui, describes the three underwater caves he discovered earlier this year on the south Maui coast.

The caves contained specimens of a giant worm that may be a new genus and species, live mollusks known previously from Pleistocene age fossils, big turtle bones, and unusual crustaceans.

Severns, a dive tour operator, has a bachelor's degree in biology and for years has pursued a hobby of exploring for biological treasures, such as land snails. In May 1982 he discovered a lava tube with large numbers of fossilized bones that attracted the interest of Storrs Olson and Helen James, Smithsonian Institution scientists, who spent weeks working at the Haleakala south rift zone site and whose research has been the subject of several articles.

The giant worm that Severns found in the underwater cave belongs to a group known as acorn worms, because the creature's front looks like an acorn.

Ann Fielding, marine biologist and research associate at Bishop Museum, visited the cave after Severns found it and collected two of the worms which she sent

to Michael G. Hadfield, a professor of zoology at the University of Hawaii. The specimens, however, were fragile and were not in the best condition when Hadfield received them.

HADFIELD said he has not been able to find anything in literature about this kind of acorn worm but cannot be absolutely certain at present that the worm is unknown to science. He has made inquiries of the Smithsonian.

He said the worm is really big, about an inch in diameter and that a photo indicates it's about 18 inches in length, but he cannot verify the length. Severns, on initial investigation, estimated the worms were three to four feet in length.

Hadfield said this acorn worm lives on top of sand, swallows sand, digests organic material in the sand, thus processing a lot of sand and leaving behind it a long trail of feces, clear in the photo.

Other acorn worms bury themselves in the sand, he said. Most acorn worms have a conspicuous proboscis, but the cave worm's snout is small, he said. There is a common acorn worm in Hawaii, but the cave worm is obviously different, he said.

"The caves are a fascinating find," he said. "But we will have to get better specimens and then

decide on putting a name on the worm." There are about 20 to 30 worms per cave.

FIELDING plans to get better specimens for study but at present regards the worms as "a significant find." In her dives, she also saw in the caves crustaceans that interested her, especially a lobster not heretofore recorded from Hawaii and a candycane shrimp.

"The caves need to be properly surveyed," she said. "But it's just speculation until we can get good biologists there to study them. They are significant."

Severns said, "This is the largest cave system I've ever seen under water, and I've dived for 20 years in the Islands."

He said the caves are 30 feet high. His initial impression was that the number of lobsters was phenomenal but the lack of fish unusual. He identified some large bones as turtle bones. His theory was that large turtles, weighing 300 to 400 pounds, strayed into the caves during storms, couldn't find their way out, ran out of air and drowned.

He found living mollusks that he said were known previously only from fossils from the Pleistocene age, which ended 10,000 years ago. He also found a rare big mollusk, *Mitra nubila*.

Injured turtle treated and released

Late in the afternoon on Tuesday, Jan. 10, I received a phone call from Captain Kealoha Crash Spinney.

"Ralph! I found an injured sea turtle about 125 pounds in Honokohau Harbor... I helped it out of the water and cut a lot of monofilament fishing line from around its body and leg. "The monofilament is wrapped around and imbedded in its leg and its eyes are puffy." Crash continued. "I've called the game warden, every government agency I could think of, and no one can or wants to help this poor turtle... I've even placed a call to our State Representative Virginia Isbell who is in Honolulu.

"The only advice I got so far was to put it back in the ocean, but the way it's swimming the sharks will get her."

I wasn't sure what to do myself and told Crash to let me make a few phone calls before I called him back. In analyzing the situation I figured what we needed was a turtle doctor. None, of course, are listed in the yellow pages. The next best thing to a turtle doctor I thought would be a veterinarian.

One veterinarian volunteered his services but didn't have any place to put a 125-pound sea turtle.

That seemed to be the immediate need, finding a safe place to keep the sea turtle. I called Pete Hendricks who is with the University of Hawaii Sea Grant. He suggested the OTEC facility just north of Kailua.

I called the manager Jan War and explained the situation and asked if we could possibly use one of their large vats that fresh sea water is pumped into.

Jan came up with a better idea: a tide pool that was located on OTEC property.

Jan called the guard at the OTEC entrance and alerted him that, "some fellows would be coming down there with a sea turtle." I phoned Crash and he immediately volunteered to get the turtle to the OTEC tide pool.



**Capt.
Ralph
Rehberg**

He also advised that Virginia Isbell called back and she was in contact with the people at Sea Life Park in Honolulu and they would see what they could do.

Crash called his brother Arthur, who had a truck, and explained the situation. Arthur volunteered his services and his truck. Crash put five dollars worth of gas in the truck and the two of them drove to Honokohau Harbor. They lifted the turtle into the truck and then speed off to OTEC.

The guard wasn't there. They drove back to Honokohau Harbor and phoned me.

"Ralph, the guard's not there." Crash announced in a frustrated voice, announced.

"Sit tight," I replied, "I'll call Jan again." Jan told me that the guard was probably making his rounds. Back to Crash... "Crash go to the OTEC gate and wait... the guard will be there."

Crash and Arthur hurried back to OTEC. The guard was there.

Glancing at the sleeping sea turtle the guard explained where the tide pool was. Crash and Arthur drove to the

tide pool facing the trucks headlights at the pool so they could see and carefully placed the sea turtle in the pool.

The now-awakened turtle slowly started to swim around the pool. With a sigh of relief Crash went home and called me. It was after 10 p.m. He told me that the turtle, which we had now named Myrtle, was secured for the night.

The following day Crash, myself and Virginia Isbell were on the phone trying to get the proper State or Federal people to come down and help the sea turtle. (Sea turtles are an endangered species and there is a federal law protecting them but evidently there isn't anyone available to help an injured turtle).

Crash said, "They (government authorities) are more interested in spending money counting turtle doo-doo than they are in helping a turtle."

The day passed with zero results as far as a qualified person looking at Myrtle.

The next day Dr. Kid McCoy are local veterinarian volunteered to take a look at Myrtle to see what could be done to help her. Through the coconut wireless a number of folks had heard where Myrtle was located and a crowd had gathered at the tide pool when Dr. McCoy arrived.

The folks all helped in retrieving Myrtle and found a spot where Dr. McCoy could examine Myrtle. Myrtle's throat had a number of growths in it making it difficult for her to eat.

Dr. McCoy doctored the turtle, including giving her a shot of penicillin and removed the monofilament fishing line that was deeply imbedded in her leg. Myrtle was then returned to her pool with the curious onlookers watching her swim about.

Though Virginia Isbell's efforts Crash's phone started to ring from various sources in Honolulu. It was deter-

Continued on page 16

THE TIGHT CURVE, SUBSEQUENTLY TO A
television, begins at 8 p.m. EST with
Detroit blacked out.

Matthew Saad Muhammad, the former
WBC light heavyweight champion from
Philadelphia, will face Willie Edwards of
Detroit for the NABF light heavyweight

while Hearns, 24, is 37-1 with 32 knockouts.
Minichillo has never held a world title but
has fought two former world champions,
losing in 10 rounds to Duran but
decisioning Maurice Hope to retain his
European junior middleweight crown.

receiver Cliff Branch, who played key
roles in the Raiders' 38-9 victory over the
Washington Redskins.

Also not appearing was team owner Al
Davis, the man most responsible for the
fact that yesterday's celebration took
moved to suburban Anaheim.

20000 FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP SCULL — BATTLE THE
1951 Rams won the NFL crown — it was all
worth waiting for.

"We're all so proud to welcome home the
Raiders," said Bradley, who helped bring
the team to the Coliseum after the Rams
moved to suburban Anaheim.

...Rehberg's fishing report

From page 15
mined that money was not available to help Myrtle and
with the doctoring by Dr. McCoy it was felt that she
should be returned to the ocean.

The next day Crash took Myrtle to the ocean and
without any fanfare, Myrtle swam off.

Hopetully the penicilin will help and with her leg free of
the fishing line Myrtle should have a chance for survival.

When Crash was asked what made him go through all
that trouble and expense for a turtle, Crash's reply was
"did you ever hear a turtle cry?"

Starting our fish catch report on Friday, Jan. 13,
Captain Bart Miller, skippering the BLACK BART,
hooked a 300-pound mako shark which Bob Lange Jr.
from California angled.

Jim Barr from Polson, Montana went fishing aboard
the ULTIMATE skippered by Don Cameli. Barr fought a
368-pound marlin in 45 minutes.

The weekend of Jan. 14 and 15 produced some good
catches. A 44-pound mahimahi and a 28-pound ono
(wahoo) were fought by Jim and Marlen Hahn from
Vanover, Calif.

Lorrie Hudgens from British Columbia, Canada took 20
minutes to subdue a 257-pound marlin while fishing
aboard the BLACK BART, skippered by Captain Bart
Miller.

Captain Dom Fagnones skippering the CANDIDA
hooked a 390-pound marlin which Norman Purves from
Walnea fought in 45 minutes.

Don Gratman from Alaska fishing aboard the LADY

BUG took on a 545-pound marlin. Skipper Tom Greenwell
reported Gratman's fighting time at one hour and 20
minutes.

Monday, Jan. 16, Captain Wally Kobayashi, at the helm
of the SEA BABY III, came in with a 350-pound marlin.

The following day Jack Kobayashi skippering the MISS
TETSU weighed in a 42-pound shortnose spearfish. A two
hour and 30 minute battle took place aboard the BILL
COLLECTOR, skippered by Captain Lew Mims. The
angler was Jim Jacobs from Lake Ozarks, who proudly
displayed his 430-pound marlin.

Wednesday, Jan. 18, the KATE skippered by Captain
Randy Spalding, came in with a shortnose spearfish.

The brand new 38-foot Uniflite named MAKA IWA,
skippered by Captain Butch Kelly, weighed in a 410-pound
marlin.

Thursday, Jan. 19, the MAVERICK and the KEALIA
sported mahimahi flags. The KATE, skippered by
Captain Randy Spalding, came in with two sportfish a 44-
pound striped marlin and a 28-pound shortnose spearfish
which were fought by Jeff Kazin from Australia.

A 450-pound marlin was caught aboard the SUM-
MERTIME SOURDOUGH skippered by Raymond
Shipman. Ray's father Harry Shipman from Port Orford,
Ore., took 35 minutes to subdue the marlin. They also
caught two mahimahi.

Fishing forecast: Mahimahi, shortnose spearfish, and
big marlin should produce some good fishing action.

To report your angler's catch for this column call 338-
0163.



CAPTAIN CRASH Spinney with the sea turtle he rescued
off the Kona Coast. The turtle was placed in a tidal pool at
the OTEC lab near Honokohau Harbor. WHIT Photo by
Bob Fewell

Kokua Line

Harriet Gee



For help in solving problems,

Phone 525-8686

or write:

Kokua Line, Box 3080,
Honolulu, HI 96802

Q — When I visited Molokai last week, I heard a terrible story about someone who is killing sea turtles by cutting off the flippers and slitting the throat. A 400-pound turtle was found like this, washed up on the beach. The meat wasn't even taken for food! What are the game wardens doing to stop this? Aren't these turtles protected by law?

A — Sea turtles are protected under both state and federal statutes. Please call the state conservation and resources enforcement division, 548-5918, immediately with more specific information. Yours is the first such complaint to enforcement officers.

Q — I, along with hundreds of other motorists, had the maddening experience last Saturday of being stopped dead on Ala Moana for anywhere from one to two hours. This was caused by a special interest group having permission to stage a parade on Ala Moana in mid-morning!

I read both Honolulu dailies every day and listen to the radio throughout the day but I neither saw nor heard anything about this public disruption. What exactly is the procedure whereby special interest groups get permission to obstruct the public thoroughfares this way? And did we, the taxpayers, have to pay for the many police escorts? Auwe!

A — Both Honolulu dailies ran articles about the annual Girl Scout Parade before the 3,000 scouts began marching Saturday morning. The Star-Bulletin's two-column article was set off by a black border and went into detail about the parade route.

The city's street usage section chief, George Doi, is responsible for granting or denying parade permit applications. The City Council had this responsibility until recent years but turned it

over to Doi because the Council took too long to process applications. Doi said that if a parade "serves a public purpose," a permit is granted. With the Girl Scouts, it's become "so traditional" that the permit is usually approved, he said.

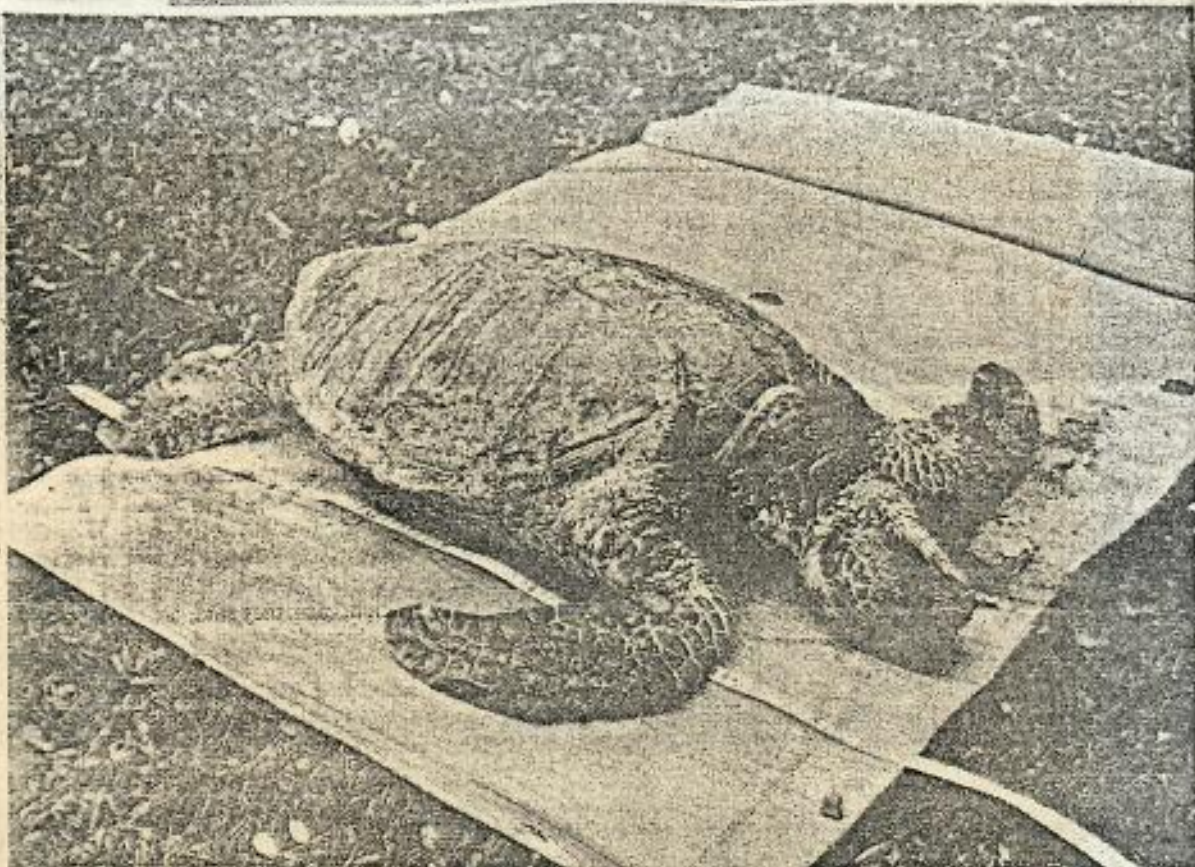
Doi then alerts the different city and state agencies that will be affected, such as police. He also informs the city Office of Information and Complaint which, in turn, sends news releases to the Associated Press and United Press International. Both wire services' clients include newspapers, radio and television stations.

The city's OIC also makes these news releases available to news media covering City Hall. Taxpayers pay for the police escorts for all parades on public streets. One good reason is that taxpayers also are taking part in and watching the parade, a city official said.

From now on, Kokua Line will run a "Parade Alert" to remind readers about an upcoming parade or event and which streets to avoid. Be warned that Bishop Street, between King and Queen streets, and Merchant Street, between Bethel and Alakea streets, will be closed from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. tomorrow for the Carole Kai High School and Downtown Business Bed Races.

Mahalo

"Mahalo, mahalo! I was so glad to read that the annual Carole Kai Bed Race will be held this year at Ala Moana Park on March 24, instead of Kapiolani Park. When the race was held at Kapiolani Park, those of us who lived nearby suffered shattered eardrums because the loudspeakers were so loud!"



FOUND DEAD ON BEACH — This green sea turtle was found dead on the beach near Makaha with a spear protruding from its head. Several dead or injured turtles have washed up on Hawaii's shores recently. These

turtles, after being speared, have managed to escape only to die or become easy prey for sharks. Federal laws prohibit the taking of any species of sea turtle.

Federal law prohibits taking of sea turtles

Hawaii residents and visitors are being reminded by the National Marine Fisheries Service that Federal laws prohibit the taking of any species of sea turtle for either home consumption, sport or commercial purposes. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service further advises that the importation of sea turtles or their parts or products into Hawaii and the possession of any unlawfully obtained sea turtles or their parts is also prohibited. State laws and rules also prohibit the taking of sea turtles in Hawaii.

This reminder is being made because several dead and wounded sea turtles have washed up on Hawaii's shores recently. These turtles, after being speared, have managed to escape only to die or become easy prey for sharks.

The green sea turtle in the central and western Pacific was placed on the list of threatened species on July 23, 1978, under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

A ban on taking all sea turtles in Hawaiian waters has

been in effect since that time. The only exceptions are scientific, propagation, zoological and educational activities conducted under Federal and State permit.

Persons who violate the Federal regulations protecting sea turtles are subject to civil or criminal prosecution by the United States Government. Violators of the State laws and rules protecting sea turtles are subject to prosecution by the State of Hawaii.

Anyone who observes or has knowledge of a stranded or injured turtle, witnesses or is aware of a violation of law protecting sea turtles is encouraged to call the National Marine Fisheries Service at 955-8831 (Honolulu), the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service at 546-5602 (Honolulu), or the State Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement at 548-5918 (Honolulu — for Neighbor Islands toll free, dial 0 and ask for Enterprise 5469).

All information received will be treated confidentially upon request.

False nestings, tumors provide new green sea turtle mysteries

By Jan TenBruggencate
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LIHUE — There are several strange things happening with Hawaii's endangered green sea turtles, including false nesting attempts on Oahu and Kauai during the past two years.

Fisheries biologist Don Heacock, of the state Division of Aquatic Resources, this summer got a call that a turtle had tried to nest on a small sand beach on the island's southern coast. The turtle, a big one, had come ashore as many as five times and twice left great cavities 4 feet across, and piles of sand as if it had buried eggs in a nest it had dug.

It was interesting for several reasons. The beach had no history of turtle nesting. And, while an occasional Hawksbill turtle nest is located in the main Hawaiian islands, the green sea turtle hasn't been known to nest here in some 40 years.

Until last year, when one laid eggs, and the eggs hatched, on a Kahuku beach on Oahu. And this year on a little beach at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, there was a false nesting. A turtle had made tracks like it had laid eggs, but after waiting past the incubation period, officials dug it up and found no nest.

are disturbed by another apparent trend. There are increasing reports of tumors on Hawaiian green sea turtles.

Balazs said it could be that there is simply better reporting of turtle biology now and it could be that there is an alarming increase in the number of turtles affected by tumors. In any case, for many individual turtles, the tumors can end up being fatal.

Heacock said he recently received a report of a green sea turtle floundering in the Hanapepe area. He found growths on its head had almost entirely blocked its vision.

Balazs said the tumors are found generally around the head, and sometimes come directly out of the eye. Sometimes they're small, but he has seen one as large as a football growing from a turtle's neck.

Scientists have studied them and found they're not malignant and do not appear to be caused by a virus.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

They still migrate hundreds of miles and feed around the main islands, though. The turtles were taken commercially until 1974, when they were put under government protection.

Two green sea turtles and a friend bask on a beach in the Leeward Islands.

Dec 18, 1983

Honolulu Star

Bulletin &

Advertiser

"We've found out what they are not caused by, but we haven't found what they are caused by," Balazs said.

Similar tumors have been reported in green turtles in other areas, but the problem seems worse in the Hawaiian green sea turtle population, he said.

The National Marine Fisheries Service and the state Division of Aquatic Resources welcome reports concerning the turtles.

There's still a great deal of mystery surrounding green sea turtles, called honu by Hawaiians and *Chelonia mydas*. The scientific community doesn't know much about where they go for the first few years of their lives, about what they eat or how quickly they grow.

Scientists are wary of estimating turtle populations in even the vaguest terms. They can't even guess at total population. The breeding population, males and females, runs perhaps 1,000 to 1,500, according to Balazs.

But that doesn't mean that many are breeding each year. Males may breed annually, but females sometimes do so every two years, every three years, every six years and sometimes maybe only once in a lifetime.

When they do breed, the big females may be 11 to 59 years old and have shells a meter long. They lay clutches of eggs in the sand that run from 40 to 140 eggs, averaging about 100. And while most lay only one or two clutches in a season, some go as many as six.

As recently as 40 years ago, the Hawaiian green sea turtles were known to nest on Kauai, Lanai and Oahu, but, for many years, their only nesting colony has been on the sand spits of French Frigates Shoal, some 400 miles from Kauai in the

The Kauai nesting site was carefully left undisturbed, but weeks after the two-month incubation period was past, Heacock went digging. There were no eggs. Another false nest.

Heacock and federal wildlife biologist George H. Balazs, of the National Marine Fisheries Service, said they don't know what it means. Maybe the false nests were left by sick turtles. Maybe the turtles dug and found the beaches unsuited for nesting. There's not enough evidence to tell, they said.

But with one successful nesting and two false nests on the main islands, there's a suggestion that the turtles are regaining some interest in the Islands after not having nested here for decades.

Helicopter pilots on Kauai also have noted recently that large green turtles have been spotted basking on isolated beaches of the Na Pali Coast. Twenty years ago, such basking was common. Lately it's been rare.

Balazs said it may occur in winter when the high surf disturbs the ocean bottom where turtles normally rest, so they haul up on shore. It's clear that the presence of curious humans can quickly drive them back into the sea, he said.

The nestings, false and real, and the renewed basking may be hopeful signs, but biologists



REGIONAL NEWS



Greenpeace Hawaii

NOTICE!

Until further notice, the Lahaina office will be closed. Please address information requests and correspondence to the Oahu office at 19 Niolopa Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817, or call 595-4475.

Dash for the Dolphins!!

The 1984 Dash for the Dolphins is almost here folks, so let's get those sneakers out of your closets and ready to go! Most Greenpeacers in this area are well aware of this ever so popular annual fundraiser held in July to help out the dolphins. Last year we had a wonderful turnout of enthusiastic runners and dolphin lovers alike and this year we are hoping to have more! For those of you that have not yet heard about the Dash, here are some details.

The Dash for the Dolphins is a 4.6 mile run planned to be held at Kailua Beach Park on July 29. There is an entry fee (not yet decided upon) for which you will receive a T-shirt and refreshments. Prizes will be given out to the first, second and third place winners for both the men's and women's division, but that's not all! After the race all runners will be eligible for a drawing which will include an assortment of wonderful prizes donated by the Hawaiian business community. So with all that incentive gang, let's get in shape by July to run our hearts out for the dolphins!

P.S. If you are not into the running spirit and you'd still like to be involved please contact June Close at 595-4475. We desperately need volunteers to help on the day of the Dash. Your efforts will be greatly appreciated!



Toxics Watch

The State of Hawaii is embroiled in controversy. In the past, the press has reported toxic waste and pesticide contamination throughout the islands. Pesticides and herbicides are being found in groundwater supplies and milk products, people on Maui are falling deathly ill from "mystery air", leukemia rates on the Big Island are well above the norm, and electrical transformers laden with PCB are improperly stored at city base yards in Kakaako and Kailua.

Although this may sound alarming, the truly frightening aspect, however, is the fact

that very little monitoring of hazardous waste is done in Hawaii. Presently, the EPA is responsible for monitoring hazardous waste, yet has no teams stationed locally to handle inspections or cleanups. The EPA wants to turn over such duties to state governments, but the Department of Health claims it does not have sufficient funds.

Therefore, you might ask, where does this leave us? An appropriate response might be, "between a rock and a hard place". Fortunately, Greenpeace-Hawaii has a toxics division which is concerned with toxic pollution throughout the islands. In order to fill in the gaps which are left open by the State's inability to monitor for hazardous waste, we at Greenpeace need your help. If you have observed any activity which appears suspicious, such as leaking chemical drums, discoloration of waterways, or unexplained illnesses, etc., please do not hesitate to contact Gary Levinson, Esq. at our Greenpeace office in Hawaii (595-4776). With your help we can attempt to keep the State of Hawaii as toxic-free as humanly possible.

Save the Sea Turtles!



The Hawaiian Green Sea Turtle has once again been spared from the clutches of the greedy human hand. During April a resolution was brought before the state legislature, asking that some persons be allowed to kill the green sea turtle for their own consumption. The resolution stated that no government studies had been done showing that the turtle was endangered in Hawaiian waters. Representatives of several environmental organizations, including Greenpeace, gave testimony against this measure.

George Balazs, of the National Fisheries Service, has researched and published articles on these turtles for the past 12 years. Through his research and that of others, it is evident that the green sea turtle faces further depletion in the foreseeable future . . . and should be granted protection to keep it from vanishing from the Isle waters forever.

Green sea turtles have a very slow growth rate, and thus may take many years to mature. As has been the case with marine turtles in other parts of the world, once they are severely depleted it is difficult for their population to rebuild.

There is a lot we still have to learn about these Sea Turtles; and with public support and legal protection they'll be around for us to study. It is illegal to harm a turtle: if you witness a violation of this law please report it to the National Marine Fisheries Service - 955-8831; the State Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement - 548-5918 (Neighbor Islands dial 0) and ask for Enterprise 5469, toll free), or the US Fish and Wildlife Service - 546-5602.

And oh yes: this time, instead of the turtle, it was the resolution that was killed! Greenpeace is developing a worldwide campaign to save the sea turtles; work is now being done in Europe, off South America, in Florida, and is beginning here in Hawaii. If you'd like any more information . . . or have any for us . . . please contact Chris Jones at 595-7488.



Second Annual 'Windsurf for the Whales' Windsurfing Regatta

If you are a person who is into windsurfing and prizes, likes whales, or is just interested in a good time, you'll want to check out the 1984 Windsurfing Regatta. This colorful event, held on the beach by the Hotel Intercontinental Maui, pits today's top windsurfers in a regatta whose proceeds go the help Greenpeace's "save the whale" efforts. The main race is a round-trip run to the island of Molokini and back. The event is scheduled for August 18-19th; get your pledge sheets today! For information and pledge sheets, call the Greenpeace office on Oahu at 595-4475, or call 879-1922 ext. 8200 to get Gale Notestone, Chairman of the Regatta. Hope to see you there!



WILDLIFE

Objector's Tactic Paving The Way

Norway will apparently withdraw its objection to the commercial whaling ban if the International Whaling Commission allows it to continue whaling it now does commercially. As ludicrous a proposal as that is, member nations of the IWC—including the United States—are considering it. At the IWC's annual meeting in June in Argentina, Norway's "coastal subsistence" strategy may win more support.

The Norwegian government has contrived the reclassification scheme to provide itself with a face-saving way to withdraw its objection to the ban and escape the immense pressure of an international boycott against Norwegian fish exports that has cost its fishing industry at least \$20 million. If the IWC approves the plan, Norwegian whalers would continue to sell minke whales to the domestic markets they now do business with, but under a "subsistence" classification. Minke whales comprise all of the nation's whale catch.

Norway's proposal threatens to unravel the intricate web of conservation victories which have built the moratorium. "If Norway can cut a deal with the IWC, other nations hope they'll be able to also," says Campbell Plowden, a Greenpeace whale-campaign coordinator.

Hope has already turned into action. The Icelandic Parliament, which decided last year not to object to the ban because it feared the consequences of environmentalist-directed pressure against its fishing industry, now has before it a motion to require its Minister of Fisheries to negotiate with the IWC to continue whaling after the moratorium. Significantly, the motion applies to all Icelandic whaling, not just the minke whale operation that serves domestic markets and accounts for only five or 10 percent of Iceland's catch.



Campbell Plowden

Philippines Secret An undercover investigation by a Greenpeace agent in April has unearthed evidence of illegal whaling in the Philippines. An ex-Japanese whaling vessel has apparently been converted into a factory ship. Christened the Faith No. 1, the vessel put out to sea early this year to hunt Bryde's whales. Greenpeace has discovered 126 tons of whale meat from this voyage hidden in a Philippines warehouse.

Brazil is also testing the trail blazed by Norway's circuitous route around the moratorium. The Brazilian whaling company, Japanese owned and operated, is pressing the Brazilian government for permission to continue operations after the moratorium goes into effect. Brazil consumes 20 to 50 percent of its whale meat domestically; it might attempt to tailor the proposed Norwegian plan to fit its own needs.

As an objecting nation, Japan has an obvious stake in seeing the whaling ban rendered ineffective, and the Japanese IWC delegates have been promoting reclassification for Norway in various IWC member countries. In the U.S., meanwhile, Japan's well-funded lobbying campaign to prevent further cuts in its U.S. fisheries allocation has met with some success: for the first nine months of 1984, it has been granted its full fishing allocation requests. Last year the U.S. Government cut the Japanese fish quota by more than 170,000 metric tons because of Japan's objection to the IWC moratorium.

That Japan, Iceland and Brazil support a plan to circumvent the whaling ban is not surprising. The question is why nations that have worked to maintain world commitment to the ban are even considering Norway's proposal.

Reasons vary. The U.S. promise to seek higher quotas for the endangered bowhead on behalf of the Alaskan Eskimos—even against the advice of the IWC Scientific Commit-

tee—forces some unlikely alliances. Last year, U.S. delegates at the IWC meeting were supported in this effort by a group of nine whaling countries, including Japan and Norway. A less obvious explanation of the United States' willingness to negotiate with Norway in this area is the projected build-up of U.S. military bases in Iceland and Norway. With a new defense strategy hanging in the balance, the Reagan administration may not encourage U.S. diplomats to defend the ban as rigorously as they could.

Others nations' IWC representatives, notably the Australian commissioner and some of his colleagues, argue that acceptance of Norway's proposal is really the only way to overcome the three outstanding objections to the moratorium. Says their rationale: accommodate Norway—and, symbolically, Japan and the third objecting nation, the U.S.S.R.—by allowing it a way to withdraw its objection. Then, in a few years' time, bring an end to "non-commercial" whaling.

Greenpeace whole-heartedly rejects that strategy. Once entrenched, the Norwegian plan could not easily be uprooted. The whaling countries are not putting up this kind of fight to lose again in two or three years. We will continue our boycott of Norwegian fish exports in the U.S. and Western Europe, and expand it to include other industries, until Norway accepts the IWC decision for a moratorium on commercial whaling.

—Reported by LESLIE BUSBY

Biologist is midwife to turtle eggs

By Jan TenBruggencate
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LIHUE — Fisheries biologist Don Heacock is playing mother to 64 green sea turtle eggs and hatchlings after high surf Sunday uncovered their nest near Navy Housing at the Pacific Missile Range Facility.

Toni Sanchez and her children found the eggs washing up and down along the shore Sunday night, and found another small batch yesterday morning, Heacock said.

The eggs seemed to be just about at hatching stage. Indeed a few were out of the leathery, white eggs when Heacock got to them. But it's not clear yet how they'll fare after having been battered by the surf.

Wildlife biologist George Balazs, of the National Marine Fisheries Service and an authority on the turtles, said it's only the second time in recent decades that young green sea turtles have hatched on any of the major islands.



Advertiser file photo

For years green sea turtle eggs have been moved and hatched elsewhere by humans. This picture taken in 1972 shows turtle eggs in a new nesting hole at Coconut Island in Kaneohe Bay.

One was on Oahu's north shore, and there's this one. There have, though, been several reports within the past year or two of nesting efforts on Kauai and Oahu.

Heacock, of the state's Division of Aquatic Resources, checked with expert Balazs on the care of turtle eggs. They're

being kept in a large bucket of damp sand and being allowed to hatch naturally.

Heacock said many of the eggs appeared shriveled, and Balazs said that suggests there won't be many more hatchings. Heacock said the eggs might have been damaged by the surf, or crabs could have punc-

tured the eggs. Turtle eggs can be killed by exposure to salt water early in their incubation period, Heacock said.

Those that do hatch will be allowed, as they do in the wild, to rest for two to four days as they absorb the yolk sac, allow their shells to harden and otherwise prepare for sea.

Then they'll be released.

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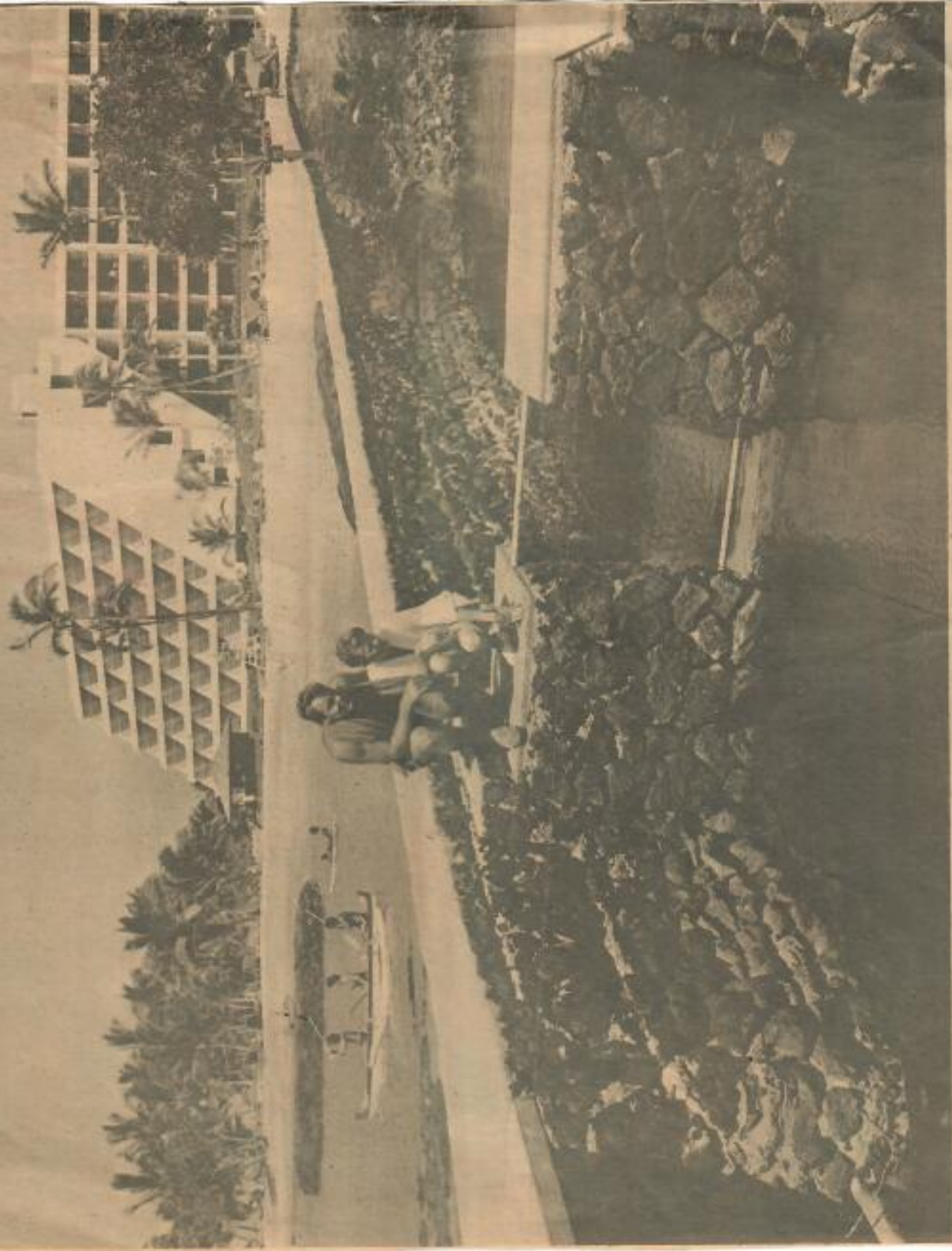
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FISHPONDS RESTORATION — The ancient fishponds at Mauna Lani Bay Hotel are being restored and restocked. The mohaka, or gate, seen in the

foreground, is part of a system that controls important factors within the several ponds.



In the Wind

Amanda Raleigh

Mauna Lani fishponds being restored

WAIKOLOA: John Ruskin said "quality is never an accident, it is always the result of intelligent effort." And so it is with the Mauna Lani Fishponds.

Before Mauna Lani developed the ponds, Jean Boone and I spent many happy hours there sketching. It was truly a painter's paradise of murky waters reflecting trees that drooped gracefully to the surface, all with a backdrop of stately palms. There was a pervading mystery—a feeling that the past still lived and that all was untouched. A wild and untamed remnant of peace disturbed only by the splash of jumping mullet, the eerie clatter of palm fronds, and crabs clicking their claws.

The fishponds are gradually being restored to full productivity, beauty, and pristine glory through the efforts of Alike Cooper, backed by the Tokyu Group, headed by Noboru Gotoh. Cooper, who is in charge of fishponds, says management has been extremely sensitive to the environment, and that they are protecting the ponds in the traditional Hawaiian way. Proof of claim is amply supplied by the award Mauna Lani received in April from the prestigious Historic Hawai'i Foundation for the "restoration, maintenance, and preservation of the ancient fishponds at Kalahouipa'a," the historic park and trails. It is the first

time this award has been presented to a resort-hotel developer.

It was a shock, at first, to see deep into the ponds and watch the sinuous grace of mullet, awa and turtles. It's a new and different paradise. One of open areas, laced by repaired sea walls, hemmed by palms and native trees. Cooper is restocking the ponds and is constantly in search of blooming indigenous vegetation to surround the shimmering ponds. Cooper says his seven turtles are responsible for the cleanup. Turtles eat the limu (seaweed) that fish can't digest, and they vacuum the bottom.

For years Cooper has tried to convince the government that turtles needed help in the French Frigate Shoals, the main breeding ground of these large sea reptiles. Tiny turtles head for the sea as soon as they emerge from buried eggs. Three types of predators are waiting: birds swoop down, hungry fish circle the islets, and sharks lurk in deeper waters. Cooper wants to bring the babies to the fishponds until they can fend for themselves and then return them to the sea. Environmentalists and marine agencies both needed convincing, but soon Cooper will receive his first shipment. He also hopes to build a breeding ground for turtles.

Presently, the ponds are being dredged. Accumulated silt, hundreds of years old, is being conserved in holding ponds for future use. No weed killers or poisons are in use. Nature's balances are observed.

Alike Cooper's family has "farmed" fishponds for generations and he is passing on his knowledge to two sons and workers at the ponds. He patiently explains the makaha (gates) systems that control size, types, predators and other factors in the various ponds, which are a mix of salt and fresh water due to springs. Nutrients and baby fish flow through the sea gate, composed of irregular vertical branches. High tide sweeps them into a sluice canal. Solid gates keep them in the various ponds to grow and fatten. At high tide you see multitudes of fish gather at the sluice gate attracted by the fresh flow of nutrients. At that time fish may be easily harvested.

Prawns are being stocked in the golf course ponds. In the wells there are indigenous snails and opai (tiny red shrimp) which cause problems in the irrigation systems.

Mauna Lani considers the Kalahouipa'a Fishponds its most treasured asset with their inherent beauty and tranquility. They insure the conservation but capitalize on them to give an "on the water" concept to the resort. I'm grateful to Francine Duncan and Momi Schumacher for having all the answers to my questions and providing for my needs.

WAIKOLOA IMUA will hold a membership meeting at 10 a.m. Saturday at Dorothy Chappell's house on Kimo Nui Street, just off Laie. Kate Smith will give a flower arranging workshop. It should be both beautiful and helpful to you in your home. Kate was an experienced florist before coming to the islands.

The Imua was first organized as an auxiliary for the Lucy Henriques Medical Center, but now does much for Waikoloa, as well. It trained members in CPR, provided money to train two first responders, helped buy air packs for our volunteer firemen, funded a mini-park for children, and other community projects. Chapel, new president, has many programs in mind for this year.

Endangered Isle Seals Have

Continued from Page A-21

were born there in the 1960s and now there are only about five births per year.

The scientists built the "head start" pen with Coast Guard help to protect female pups from sharks and adult male seals after they are weaned. They trap fish in the lagoon and feed it live to the pups so they can learn how to feed and take care of themselves when released, Gilmartin said.

He said five female pups were put in the pen the first year and released at the end of the summer and four are still being seen. The same thing was done in 1982 with three female pups born that year and they still are being sighted.

THREE PUPS were born at Kure last year — all male. This year five pups were born and two were females which were placed in the pen.

While the pen has increased the survival of pups born at Kure, only eight to 10 female adults are left there, Gilmartin said, and they aren't producing enough female pups to allow the population to build up.

However, he said the team last year found a lot of pups being abandoned prematurely by their mothers at French Frigate Shoals and it may be possible to salvage them and place them in the Kure population.

He said mother seals don't teach pups how to catch fish. "All of a sudden one day the mother splits, so the pup is left very fat. With that fat, he's got several months to learn how to eat before it begins to starve to death."

At French Frigate Shoals, he said, mothers were leaving pups in less than half of the normal nursing period of five to six weeks. "They probably weighed 20 to 50 percent of what they should weigh after they are weaned to full nursing-term weight."

Four pups — three females and one male — that were wasting away are now doing fine in Hawaii, Gilmartin said. Three are at the NMFS Kewalo Research Facility and one at the Waikiki Aquarium, which has assisted the recovery team with

care of other seals. Biologist Reid Withrow heads the aquarium's seal program.

The aquarium was rearing two of the pups which needed to be force fed. One recently was moved to Kewalo to join the other seals after learning to feed



SEALS RECOVERING—William Gilmartin, leader of the Hawaiian Monk Seal Recovery Team, checks the weight gain of two pups that were rescued from French Frigate Shoals, where they were starving.

Own Head Start Program

itself.

The pups will be flown to Kure next month after they put on enough weight, Gilmartin said.

"This is a test in a sense," he said. "What we want to find out is whether it's worth the effort to try to rehabilitate these seals. It may be that even with all this work we've done, we'll take them up there and they may still waste away and die."

He said the pup production in all the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands totals about 150 a year and about 100 of those are born at French Frigate Shoals.

It isn't clear why mothers are abandoning their pups, but it may be too crowded in the pupping areas or the mothers may not be getting enough to eat themselves, he said.

The team also will continue monitoring the Laysan situation

next year to identify adult males that are attacking females and move them to Johnston Island — if that works.

Gilmartin said a lot of people who have worked with seals think the males will be back in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands soon. "But no one has tried to do this before. . . . It's 500 miles of open water. We don't know if the animals will come across or not."

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Pups Brought to Aquarium, Kewalo

A Head Start for Hawaiian

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

Hawaiian monk seals have a better chance of survival because of a "head start" program and other activities by a team of scientists working on problems of the endangered species.

Based on results so far, "it's a real possibility" that the dwindling monk seal population can be saved, said William Gilmartin, wildlife biologist at the Honolulu Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Gilmartin is leader of the laboratory's Marine Mammals and Endangered Species Program, which includes a Monk Seal Recovery Team. The team was formed by NMFS in 1980 to identify and try to eliminate problems causing depletion of the seals.

Gilmartin said the population probably totaled about 3,500 in the late 1950s and is estimated at about 1,000 to 1,500 now, with the decline continuing.

"A lot of people were unsure whether it would be possible to bring the species back up," he said. However, he said he is hopeful of "an upswing" in a few years because of what the

recovery team is doing.

THE ACTIVITIES include:

✓ Protecting female monk seal pups in a large, fenced "head start" enclosure at Kure Atoll until they can fend for themselves.

✓ Rescuing pups abandoned by their mothers at French Frigate Shoals and rearing them in Honolulu until they're fat and healthy enough to be flown to a new home at Kure, which needs female seals to build up the population.

✓ Identifying adult male monk seals involved in what the scientists call "mobbing behavior" — where females are attacked and killed by as many as 20 males to one female in attempted mating. Starting this month, the guilty males are being moved 500 miles away to Johnston Island on the NMFS research vessel Townsend Cromwell.

✓ Tagging monk seal pups throughout the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands to study their movements, to monitor the population and learn more about the

animals so the scientists can home in on the problems.

The team "has a good handle on what's wrong now" and feels the problems can be solved, Gilmartin said. "But it's going to take a lot of time."

He added that "one reason we've been able to learn as much as we have and take all the action we've taken" is because of special federal appropriations obtained for the monk seal program by U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye.

The pup work began in 1981 at Kure, which once had a major monk seal population and now has "one of the most reduced populations," Gilmartin said. "All the females are slowly dying off and not being replaced."

KURE IS about 1,200 miles

Marine Debris to Seals, Turtles

The problem of the increasing volume of discarded fishing gear and other marine debris — a threat to Hawaiian monk seals, turtles and seabirds — will be discussed at a workshop in Honolulu this month.

Discussions will focus on "the fate and impact of marine debris" in the north Pacific Ocean and adjoining seas.

The meetings will be held Nov. 26-29 at the Ala Moana Americana Hotel, with sponsors including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Marine Mammal Commission, National Marine Fisheries Service, Pacific Sea Grant College Programs and the Western Pacific, North Pacific and Pacific Fishery Management Councils.

Scientists, fishermen and conservationists are concerned about the increase in marine debris because of entanglement of



don chapman

HONOLULU
ADVERTISOR
9-14-84

THURS., THE THIRTEENTH: So tell us something we don't know: Outside magazine (Oct. issue) rates Maui, Kauai and Hawaii counties among the best 100 counties in the U.S. Criteria are the "right combination of ruggedness, natural beauty, weather, recreational opportunities, land value and population" . . . Give Outside credit for recognizing Hawaii as part of America . . . What does the shaka really mean? **Ted Gibson** and wife **Lucille** had to go all the way to Greece to learn that it means more than "hang loose." In Athens, they saw a deaf couple using int'l sign language, including what looked like a shaka sign. Inquiring, Ted was told it means "friend" . . . It's a small world dept.: In London, at Herrod's, the Gibsons looked up and were shocked to see another Kailua resident, **Phyllis Fox**

DIS AND DOT: Taking in **Vic Leon** and **Splash** at **Nick's Fishmarket** was former Mrs. Hawaii **Linda Fleishman**, hand-in-hand with Hollywood stuntman **Dar Robinson**. You may recall that previously he was quite involved with **Morgan Fairchild** . . . **Del Courtney** says one of his few regrets is never having had conducted an orchestra in which **Trummy Young** was playing. "We were dear friends, and he was on the TV show I used to host in San Francisco. And several times he led my band when I was away. But, amazingly, we never played together" . . . Also sad to hear of the passing of **Auntie Ida Kuhn**. For years, her "House of a Million Shells" in Kaaawa was a wondrous stopping place for locals and visitors alike

CHOP SUEY: It's a good thing, says **Red Morris**, that the fellow who tried to hold up a Kaimuki bank and left empty-handed when he



Mortenson

asked the teller if she had any money and she said 'no' didn't go to the "bank that says 'yes'" . . . **Eileen Mortenson**, back from a kayak trip down the Noatak River in the wilds of Alaska, received an incredulous call from a Wall Street law firm for proof that one night a grizzly wandered into the camp of her tour group, which included an attorney from the firm. Yes, it did, Eileen said, offering verification — or bearification, if you prefer . . . **Mid Pacific Air** ferried yet another green sea turtle to the Big Island for release into the wilds of the Ka'u Coast by the UH Marine Options Program

↑
Actually Alanna Lani turtle (graft) taken by Bill Gilmartin

TODAY

Features and Entertainment

Where Have All

By Susan Manuel
Star-Bulletin Writer

THE big fish story on the Waianae Coast these days is that there are any fish at all. From Barbers Point to Kaena Point, trollers, pole fishers, net throwers, divers and spear fishers are scrambling to catch an ever-dwindling fish population.

"You can see it each year getting worse, and this year is the worst that I've seen yet," says troller Merle Painter. "I go looking for fish. I just can't find them."

Ahi haven't run along the Waianae Coast in any significant number for two years.

"I never heard of anybody catch an *ahi* here for six months," says "Uncle" Paul Blakemore, the white-bearded don of the Waianae Boat Harbor.

The scarcity has caused tensions: fishermen from Waianae may not be welcome in Haleiwa. The practitioner of one style blames the other.

Pleasure fishermen at Waianae Boat Harbor say they've watched commercial *aku* boats clean the harbor, a designated sanctuary, of *nehu*, a small fish used for bait, netting *halalu* at the same time and dumping them later.



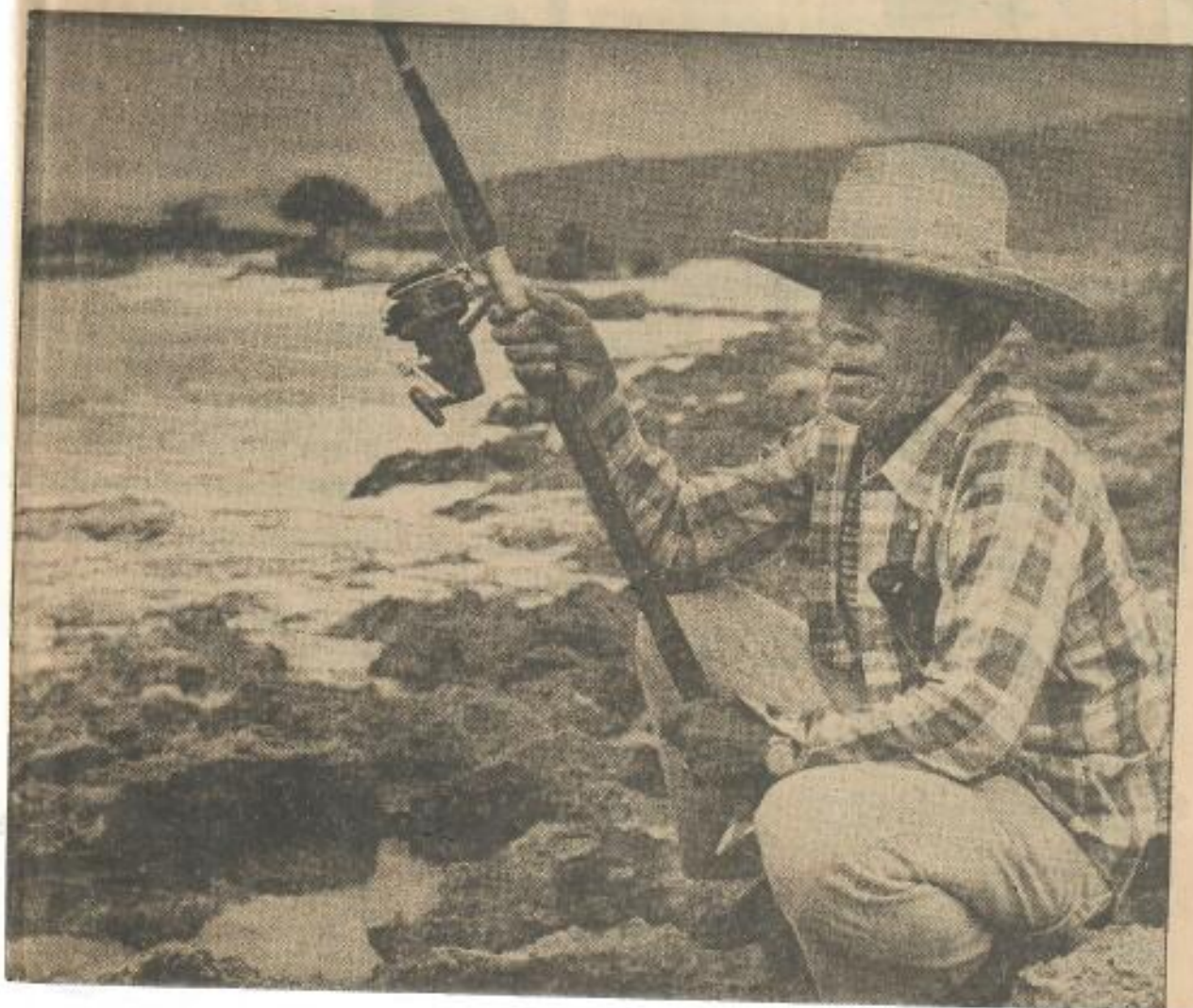
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Section

B

the Fishes Gone?



When an *aku* boat comes alongside a smaller troller, throws on its sprinklers and starts "chumming" minnows, "you may as well give up," says Blakemore.

Net throwers feel they're discriminated against by restrictions written by bureaucrats whose ethnic background favors pole fishing.

"When there's no big fish, Hawaiians go out and drop their net," says Lucio Badayos. "To me I say they're not stealing anything ... Hawaiians are literally taking the rap for fewer fish."

Akule fishers who used airplanes to spot schools are accused of wiping out the species.

"One guy came in last week with 12,000 pounds," Blakemore said. "You oughta see the net. Every eye had a fish and they taking them out with a chopstick. That's why it's all fished out."

Newcomers are blamed for wiping out fishing areas, instead of taking only what a family could use, the way people say it was in the old days.

"They're thinking about today and to hell with tomorrow," says Blakemore.

A few years ago, bombing coral holes with Clorox bottles was popular—a practice comparable to napalming fish dwellings.

There are myriad reasons for the lack of fish as well as unsolved mysteries.

Everyone agrees more people are fishing. But at the same time, coastal developments have killed coral and frightened off sea life. Since a channel entrance was blasted into the Barber's Point Deep Draft Harbor, fishing there has all but ceased.

"The turtles, they went insane," says *akule* fisherman Carl Jellings. "You could drive right up to them."

A plume of silt emanating from harbor construction can dye the water for up to two miles along the coast.

"You can sit and watch this white area move, surrounded by blue," says Leeward Diveshop owner Peter Basabe, also a



Lucio Badayos casts his nets upon the water.



Carl Jellings: 'The turtles, they went insane...'



Joseph Kealoha.—Star-Bulletin photo by Craig T. Kojima.

tropical fisherman. "It was like a phantom. Silt doesn't let sunlight into the coral. So, it dies. It could kill all the coral in two or three years."

A sewage outfall extension being built in Pokai Bay and effluent from the Kahe Point power plant have also contributed to fishing's demise.

Nature added to man-made insults when Hurricane Iwa scourged the ocean floor in 1982.

"There was more damage done by the hurricane than will be done by any amount of dredging in 100 years," Basabe says.

Fish lay eggs in coral. What

was once a 20-foot deep field of finger coral "is now hard, flat bottom and there's nothing there, all the way from Barber's Point to Kaena Point. You couple that, which is nature, with silt from the new harbor..." Basabe goes on. "A lot of new rubble is there. It looks like somebody dropped an A-bomb. There are no fish left."

Merle Painter believes the striking absence of fish could be cyclical, and scientists have observed a shift in species like yellowfin tuna from the Hawaii area to the American west coast.

"A friend of mine went to

696-3414

Me
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exico. There was fish laying over that pier and no one knew what they were.

Painter pole-fished in Waianae the late 1960s. Now he and Akemore say they have to travel 40 miles by boat to catch anything.

The two surveyed the scores

of boats docked in the harbor one day last week. A single blue flag fluttered from one mast, a sign that a marlin had been caught recently. No more than two dozen trailers are in the parking lot on weekends.

"They don't go anymore because there's nothing there. Peo-

ple are giving up," Painter says. "We're all kind of waiting to see if the fish come back."
 Most species are getting scarce, they say, except the *humuhumu*, a smelly, thick-skinned bottom fish that leaps on bait before the more edible species.
 Recently, Painter hooked a half dozen *humuhumu*. While he was waiting for the fish to relax from their bloated state of decompression, a 600-pound shark ate them. Recalling an ad offering 50 cents a pound for shark meat, Painter was tempted.
 "I was getting desperate too. I was going to hit him."
 People have had to get creative. They fish at night. Partners communicate in codes across CB radio channels.
 "When they come in," Blake-more says of boats returning with catches, the conversation goes "What'ya get?" "Nothing."
 Bravado pays off: Jellings' crew takes on the sharks and the silt off the Deep Draft Harbor.
 "There's less fishing done and more productivity. If a fisherman goes here, he'll get more fish. Depends on how much guts you got," Jellings grins.
 Fishermen downing beers at Waianae Boat Harbor one holiday afternoon talked about the tactics of scarcity.
 "Once you've found a place," says Stan Tamoria, "You stick to it and you don't tell anyone. You never show them your catch."
 "That's why I got this boat," says Jim Horie. "Not many peo-

Turn to Page B-2

Where Have All the Fishes

Continued from Page B-1

ple can afford to go where I go. It's dog-eat-dog."

Oahu fishermen have been pushed to the outlying Islands where their methods have made enemies of some.

"Honolulu people are known to rape the ocean and outer Islands," Tamoria added. "There's nothing here."

Jellings and his crew are eating laulau in a Nanakuli yard full of nets and fishing gear. Catches have shrunk for them too, in spite of their methods of finding fish. Alerted from the air, their boats surround a school of *akule* with nets.

"We used to spot from the mountain and get 1,000 pounds," he points behind him. "Now we get an average of 500 pounds with a plane."

"It's kind of our fault. We drop two times a day. Some others drop seven or eight times. The more you harass the fish, the less eggs they lay."

Fishermen say the proposed development at West Beach in Ewa will only make matters worse. To help tourists enjoy

the water without stubbing toes on the sharp coral, West Beach developers plan to carve out four lagoons up to five acres large and a 36-acre marina.

Jellings fears tourism at the new development will scare off fish in the area rich with *akule*.

"Right now, the way it is, it's excellent. Jet skis, sailboats—they hear a sound and they just break up. Tourism will jam it up."

"It (will be) affecting the squid, turtle, *aweoweo*, *paulu*, *palani*," spear fisherman James Kealoha complained. "They're all reef eaters."

"I do a lot of fishing over there. If they blasting over there, it'll definitely affect the game. A squid, he can pick up a blast, like a firecracker. They move away."

"The West Beach will affect me. I cannot afford a \$10,000 boat. I grab my dollar-fifty fins and my crackerjack goggles and go dive. I fish for eat. I'm a puka man. I cannot go where a lot of other guys go."

Basabe says there will be "goods and bads" to West Beach.

"It will displace a whole bunch of turtles, the ones as big as tables. There's a congregation (of 30 to 40) at Barbers Point. They don't like people. That's the last place without people."

"Right off Campbell Estate has one square mile of the most beautiful coral formation on the west coast. Coral and lava tubes, holes you can swim through. No way to get around it. West Beach will hurt it."

Don Mesiona is crouched with a long pole on ragged coral south of Paradise Cove, along what could some day be the Waianae Coast's Waikiki. He's fished the West Beach area for the past 20 years.

"I think maybe later on no more fishing here. Over here I catch *uhu* plenty times before. But not now. I used to go fishing on that side (he points south). But since that harbor, too dirty now."

Mesiona stayed away during construction because signs warned that fish may have been contaminated by ciguatera poisoning. Lucio Badayos says he was sick for six months after eating

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fish that ate poisoned algae in Pokai Bay when the Waianae Boat Harbor was built.

Oceanographer Paul Bienfang, a consultant for the West Beach development, told the state Land Use Commission that no scientific link has been estab-

lished between ocean construction and ciguatera poisoning.

Bienfang also told the commission the resort will eliminate some sea life habitat and will increase fishing pressure by making the coastline more accessible.

But he and other West Beach consultants say the impact from carving out the lagoons and marina will be short-lived; wave action will flush silt from the

man-made lagoons, just as it does from the natural lagoons at Paradise Cove.

Basabe won't wait to find out. "It'll be great for business—more tourists, more dive classes. But I'll move before it gets here. I can't see what's happened to this coastline since 1970. It's one of the last virgin areas for wildlife and sealife. We'll deplete it if we're not careful."

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Hawaii

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ADVERTISER



**don
chapman**

HI TO FRI: **Karen** and **Harry Huffaker** were baffled when all of the passengers on their sold-out Honolulu flight were asked to get off in Chicago. The problem, the airline told the passengers after a five-hour delay, was "cockroaches." It turns out the airline took the plane out of service when the cockroach problem was detected and it was five hours before another plane could be found . . . Indian consul **David Watumull** of Honolulu is making plans to go to India and bring back a traditional elephant coat with gold thread for **Mari**, the elephant presented to the Honolulu Zoo by **Indira Gandhi** . . . Disgusting dept.: **George Balazs**, who has been doing research on the endangered green sea turtle at Punaluu, a sheltered cove with black sand beach on the southeast coast of the Big Island, reports sighting the bloody and v. illegal poaching of a tagged green turtle □ □ □

Workshop Studies Problem

Debris of Modern Man Harmful to Ocean Life

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

The ocean is big, but not so big that the creatures that live in it are unaffected by the debris of modern man.

The dimensions of the problem and what to do about it are being discussed at an international workshop that opened Monday and which continues through tomorrow at the Ala Moana Americana Hotel.

Present are about 125 scientists and other interested persons, mostly from the United States but also from Canada, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, New Zealand and West Germany.

Hawaiian monk seals, fur seals, sea lions, marine turtles and marine birds are among the creatures that may become entangled in fishing nets, cargo netting and plastic straps or which may swallow plastic or other debris.

George H. Balazs, of the Honolulu Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service, quoted studies that show that the amount of refuse now entering the world's oceans, especially plastics and tar, appears to have reached huge proportions.

HE QUOTED a 1982 estimate that 839,000 plastic containers (including bags) are dumped into the sea daily from merchant ships alone.

Balazs, who has studied sea turtles for years, said that international efforts to conserve and effectively manage sea turtles have been periodically hampered by the discovery of new or previously unidentified impacts to the surviving populations.

He listed a number of problems, each of which may not necessarily cause high rates of death if considered separately but which have a combined ef-

fect over an extended period.

Sea turtles may consume plastic particles, tar and other floating debris, he said. "Another aspect of the debris problem, the entanglement of turtles in floating and bottom-fouled scraps of line, net, or other lost or abandoned gear, has only infrequently been noted in the literature," he said.

Sea turtles are quite prone to all kinds of entanglement because of their body configuration and curious behavior, he said.

His research resulted in locating 64 reports dealing with debris ingestion and 55 dealing with entanglement. None of the cases occurred prior to the 1950s and 94 percent have taken place since 1970. Hawaii accounted for 50.9 percent of the entanglement cases.

THE ADVERSE effects of debris entanglement on sea turtles are more direct and obvious than the effects of consuming debris, Balazs said. "When turtles become entangled, they are unable to function normally in such things as feeding, diving, surfacing to breathe and other basic behavior," he said.

Deaths of turtles have been reported from the intensive use and loss of large monofilament drift nets on the ocean northwest of Hawaii, he said, since the material is difficult to see underwater.

John R. Henderson, also of the Honolulu Laboratory of the Fisheries Service, reviewed Hawaiian monk seal entanglements. The population of the monk seal, now listed as an endangered species, has declined by 50 percent since the 1950s, he said. Current population is estimated at ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 individuals, almost all in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

Henderson analyzed 25 entanglements of seals in nets, lines, or packing bands that have been recorded in the past 10 years. The biologists removed the entanglements. In some cases the animals probably would have got rid of the entanglement on their own, Henderson said, but in other cases they would have died if they had not been rescued.

A LARGE percentage of the cases involved pups, partly because they are more easily observed but also because they are just learning to feed, are inquisitive, and are less able to escape from debris than adults. The loss of pups would set back population recovery, Henderson pointed out.

Even so, the threats to pups from sharks or adult males are worse than from debris entanglement, he said.

Ingestion of plastics by marine birds has become a rapidly growing problem since the first case was recorded 11 years ago, said Robert H. Day of the Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska.

The birds may mistake pieces of plastic for prey they ordinarily eat, he said. He showed a chart that showed plastic debris is even more of a problem in California than in Alaska.

Ingestion of the plastic may cause such troubles for the birds as starvation, intestinal blockage, ulceration, internal injury, decreased reproductive performance and hydrocarbon contamination, he said.

The workshop is sponsored by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Marine Mammal Commission, National Marine Fisheries Service, North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Pacific Sea Grant College Programs, and the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council.

Fisherman catches crowd, turtle swims free

by Bill Sollner

A green sea turtle on the long end of a 30-pound-test fishing line was

responsible for a massive traffic jam and packing of the beach opposite Coco Palms from about 10 a.m. until 11:35 a.m. Friday



YASUO MORIBE hooked into another big one at Wailua Bay, Friday drawing a huge crowd. This time it was a green sea turtle.

morning.

On the other end of the line, clutching a bamboo pole for dear life and reeling in the monofilament whenever the "catch" gave him a chance, was Yasuo Moribe of Wailua Honesteads.

The diminutive angler is a regular at Wailua Beach, and about a year ago he caught a record-setting ulua at the same location.

Crowds of local residents and visitors were attracted as the battle of man vs. sea monster dragged on. At one time there appeared to be 300 or 400 people standing by expectantly, hopefully, as Moribe pulled and hauled at his cane pole.

The pole was frequently bent 90 degrees, and from time to time Moribe welcomed the aid of Tony Basuel and Albert Kano, also regular fishermen at Wailua Beach.

The 30-pound-test line was spliced at several points where other ones that got away had broken it, but the line held for over an hour-and-a-half. By that time, the "catch" was close enough in to shore that bystanders and kibitzers could identify it when it rose, from time to time, to the surface.

Finally, perhaps sensing the line was weak and using the ocean floor for traction, the creature broke loose.

There was a sigh of disappointment from the crowd, and people started hopping across the hot sand for their cars which had been left parked on both sides of the highway fronting Coco Palms.

The show was over.

Anxious police officers superintended the startup of traffic.

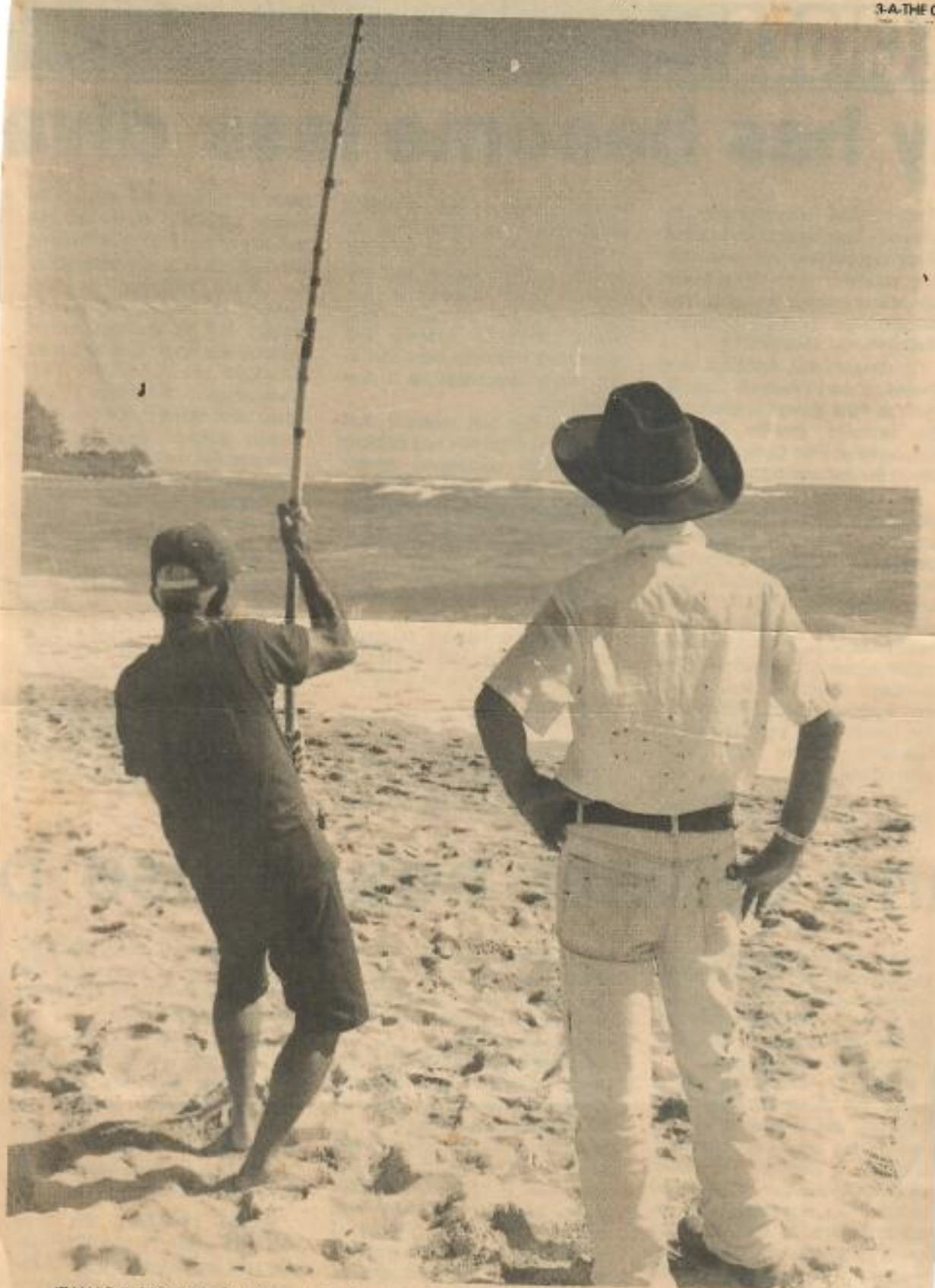
Yasuo Moribe reeled in the slack line remaining, but there was no

(Please turn to Page 3)

NOV, 18 1984

KAUAI'S GARDEN ISLAND

3-A-THE GARD



IT WAS A BIG ONE, but Yasuo Maribe found out it was a turtle, which broke free yesterday at Wailua. (Photo by Bill Sollner)

★ Crowd ★

(Continued from Page 1)
sign of despair. Everyone figures he'll be back on the beach soon, trying to beat his own world record: a 118-pound ulua caught at the same beach last year. Yasuo weighed 119 at the time, but he says he's put on weight since then.

Biologists Look

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Bob and Susan Schulmeister left "crowded" Kauai yesterday to return to Tern Island, part of the French Frigate Shoals, 500 miles northwest of Honolulu.

And they're looking forward to going back.

"We really enjoy it out there," says Bob. "When we get involved in our studies, it's hard to leave."

On Tern they will have as companions mostly the birds from whom the island takes its name, plus other birds, sea turtles and monk seals.

This summer there will also be some other researchers, including George H. Balaz, who is continuing his study of the endangered sea turtle; Brian and Pattie Johnson, who are studying the Hawaiian monk seal; and Beth Flint, from the University of California at Los Angeles, who is making energetic studies of the sooty tern, calculating how much food it takes to raise one chick, etc.

The Schulmeisters have good news concerning the monk seal. They counted 21 of the sea mammals when they left Tern, the largest number seen there.

Only three to six seals were using the island's beach last September.

THE TWO WERE fresh from three years on Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands when they came to Tern last September.

On Amchitka they did research for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the Aleutian Canada goose, an endangered species.

There were five people on Amchitka, but for most of their six months

on Tern the Schulmeisters were alone, although a fisheries research group was there for three weeks and planes occasionally arrived, with the crew staying overnight.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is adopting a different rotation system for Tern, the tentative new plan being two months on Tern and then one month off.

The two other biologists who will take part in the system are John Andre, who has his master's degree in biology from Utah State University, and Jon Graving, who has a bachelor's degree from Sacramento State University.

Bob and Susan Schulmeister both have their B.A.s in wildlife management from Humboldt State University, Arcadia, Calif.

THE BIOLOGISTS will spend their month off from Tern at the Fish and Wildlife Service's station at Kilauea Point, Kauai.

There will be flights each month to Tern, to take out supplies and to exchange biologists, according to Robert Shallenberger, supervisory wildlife biologist.

He and Dale Coggeshall, Hawaii area administrator of the Fish and Wildlife Service, recently accompanied officials from the service's regional office in Portland to Tern for a look at what is going on there.

Tern, originally the size of a tennis court, was expanded into a base for airplanes during World War II, turned over to the Territory of Hawaii after the war, and to the Coast Guard in 1962.

The Coast Guard left last July, being replaced by the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is operating the island as part of a tripartite agree-

Forward to Summer Term on Tern Island

ment with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the state Division of Fish and Game.

AS PART OF THE agreement, the Fish and Wildlife Service promised to keep equipment on Tern in working order.

This means the biologists have plenty to do besides their research, Schulmeister said.

It means maintaining the diesel generator, sewer, water and electrical systems and once a month grad-

ing the runway for the monthly air charter flight.

The biologists were getting their hot water by a solar system, but the big January storm blew the hot water system off the roof.

In their research the biologists take censuses of bird, turtle and seal populations, band birds, make incubation studies, find out what birds eat and study how eating habits affect fisheries, and study the birds that come out at night.

Every two weeks they take trips to

Trig, Whaleskate and East, other islands in French Frigate Shoals, for bird population surveys, Schulmeister said.

"IT'S AN EXCITING place, with its numbers of birds," he said of Tern.

The censuses taken by him and his wife indicate there are 65,000 sooty tern nests, 500 albatross nests, 300 red-tailed tropic bird nests, 500 black noddy nests, 300 brown noddy nests, 400 red-footed booby nests, 400

wedgetailed shearwater nests, and smaller numbers of white terns and Bulwer's petrels.

Each nest would represent two birds.

During the Coast Guard's tenure on Tern Island, high seas once forced the servicemen to take refuge on the power plant roof.

Schulmeister said he and Susan didn't notice any particularly high seas during their six months on Tern, as fringing reefs broke up the waves.

Scientists Use Brawn to Assist Sea Turtles

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

The endangered green sea turtle goes to East Island of French Frigate Shoals to dig its nest and lay its eggs in the sand.

But it can't dig nests in concrete, which is why nine scientists recently spent five days of hard manual labor breaking up abandoned concrete foundations on East Island.

The efforts should lead to increased productivity for the Hawaiian green turtle population, according to George H. Balazs, an authority on the turtles.

Balazs, of the University of Hawaii's Institute of Marine Biology, is on loan for a year to the National Marine Fisheries Service to do sea turtle research.

East Island is one of 12 small islands within the shallow waters of French Frigate Shoals, 500 miles northwest of Honolulu and a part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

THE AREA ALSO is heavily used by many species of seabirds and by the Hawaiian monk seal, another endangered species.

East Island has only 12 acres but it is the most important site in the entire-Hawaiian chain for nesting by green sea turtles, Balazs said.

The work done by him and eight other persons from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service consisted of removing as much metal, wire and wood debris as possible from the ground surface of East Island.

The concrete foundations originated from occupancy of the island by the U.S. Coast Guard during the 1940s. The metal, wire and wood debris discouraged, and at times entangled, nesting turtles and hatchlings emerging from the nests.

THE METAL was transported to Tern Island, another of the French Frigate Shoals islands, for use as landfill, Balazs said. The wood was burned and the concrete was consolidated into a pyramid.

Phase II of the project, scheduled next year, will consist of getting rid of the concrete, perhaps by hauling it out into deep water.

The hard-working scientists used two electric jackhammers, a portable gasoline-driven electric generator, sledgehammers, crowbars, picks and shovels.



CLEANUP—Scientists break up the principal concrete foundation, measuring 20 by 65 feet, on East Island in order to make more space available for nesting by green sea turtles. —Photo by George H. Balazs.

Turtle study

by Bill Sollner

George Balazs wants to find out what green sea turtles are doing at Kualolo Kai on Na Pali Coast. That's why he's put in a request to camp out there with the Division of State Parks. The Board of Land

and Natural Resources approved the request at its meeting in Honolulu yesterday.

Balazs is with the National Marine Fisheries Service. His job is to know all there is to know about creatures like turtles. To do his job, he has to go where the critters



Green turtles are increasing in numbers on Na Pali coast.

approved for Na Pali

are.

JACK HARTER, as most everybody knows, runs Kaua'i Helicopters. He also keeps an eye on the wildlife of the island. In recent months he's reported turtle sightings along NaPali. They seem to be increasing in numbers . . . but what are they doing there?

Another question: Since Harter flies only during daylight hours, what goes on amongst the turtle population after dark? Balazs wants to spend three or four nights in Nualolo Kai to find out.

He told The Garden Island that over the past several years, Harter has reported turtles sleeping on the beach during this season, when the giant surf rolls in. The turtles 'haul out' on the beach during the day and bask. Do they also bask at night?

There's no data.

In the Leeward Islands, where the turtle population is considerably larger than it is on

Kaua'i, turtles mostly do their basking at night, Balazs says. There's no evidence of nesting going on. Wrong season. But nobody has been around to see for sure. Maybe some of them are laying eggs on the beach at Nualolo Kai. Balazs will find out.

Specifically, he wants to know how many are coming out at night. He will check to see if any of them have been tagged. If not, he'll try to put tags on them so their migrations can be traced.

BALAZS THINKS the turtles may go back to French Frigate Shoals. If so, they can be identified by the tags he'll put on them here.

His theory is that maybe the wild surf makes the turtles' normal underwater sleeping areas unusable. If so, that might explain why they're coming out on the beach at Nualolo Kai to sleep during the night. . . as well as

(Please turn to page 7)

★ Turtles ★

(Continued from Page 1)

during the day.

A 250 pound turtle can stay under water for 2 hours and 20 minutes before coming up for air, Balazs says. But if they don't have to come up for air, they could get a real rest by sleeping on the beach.

And if there's any hanky-panky going on, Balazs says The Garden Island will get first reports on it from him. That would be one result of his short-term look at a unique situation.

THE GARDEN ISLAND

11 MARCH 1985

Paradise lost on Kauai

By JAN TenBRUGGENCATE
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

Na Pali.

It's touted in national magazines and newspapers around the world as a wondrous pristine piece of paradise.

But it isn't, any more.

When you take off the rose-colored glasses, you can see it.

Beaches are dotted with fluorescent orange tents. Beer cans lie in the most extraordinarily out-of-the-way spots. Regular camp grounds have garbage pits overflowing. The signs of modern man are inescapable.

On the trail between Hanakapiai Valley and Hanakoa Valley, I ran into a naked fellow with a horrible sunburn. I suppose he thought there weren't such things in paradise. He begged something to eat. He figured the trees dropped edible fruit year-round.

The trail itself, which rises from Haena's Kee Beach and dips into one valley after another for 11 miles, is tortuous for the unfit and frequently dangerous — especially during the rainy season.

Streams that trickle around the stones of the trail most of the time gush and thunder, hurling boulders and trees ahead of them during rainstorms. Some persons still try to cross. Sometimes the bodies aren't found — they go right out to sea.

The trail is narrow and just a ledge along a precipice for much of its length. A misstep throws a leg out over the heaving ocean a thousand feet below. Heart pounds, fingers claw the clay, breath comes in whimpers, climb back up, rest, continue along the trail.

One reason the trail is so bad now is that the coastline was leased for cattle pasturing during the 1920s. The cattle tore it up, ate off a lot of vegetation and promoted severe erosion.

The Na Pali beaches are like North Shore beaches elsewhere around Hawaii — treacherous in

SOS scratched in the sand.

For all that, many people return from Na Pali bursting in their efforts to find words for the beauty.

Perhaps it seemed that way, too, to the first inhabitants of this fair island.

If they came from the Marquesas — an island chain in the northern part of French Polynesia — as many archaeologists suppose, this place would have seemed much like home.

The black rock and red clay and carpet of green, vaulted in enormous buttresses out of a blue and foaming sea; little valleys and giant ones, opened to white sand beaches, some to rocks and some opened high above the water, their streams plunging in misty waterfalls into the surf.

In many of the valleys there were streams that flowed year-round. There was enough flat land for cultivation and access was successful defense.

Even as the more open parts of the island were populated, the people of Na Pali continued to live here, not entirely isolated, but substantially so.

There were trails along the cliffs — the words "na pali" mean "the cliffs" — and several valleys were also accessible by cliffside routes from the island's mountain areas above.

Some valleys, like Kalalau and Hanakapiai, had beaches and large agricultural areas inland, so the residents could both grow taro and catch fish.

Others were more specialized, like the Nualolo pair. Nualolo-aina is absolutely filled with taro and sweet potato terraces and had a remarkably-engineered irrigation system. But the valley has no beach.

Neighboring Nualolo-kai was a fishing community without much fresh water nor much land, but with a nice reef full of sealife and a place to launch canoes for deep-water fishing. Between the valleys is a now-impassable trail, inches



The Na

tion was, irrigation systems and farms were abandoned, first in the small isolated valleys, and finally — during the early part of this century — in big Kalalau.

Other agricultural ventures were attempted. There was a coffee plantation for a while at Hanakapiai. You can still find the ruins of the coffee mill and patches of the plant, with its shiny-green leaves and crimson berries.

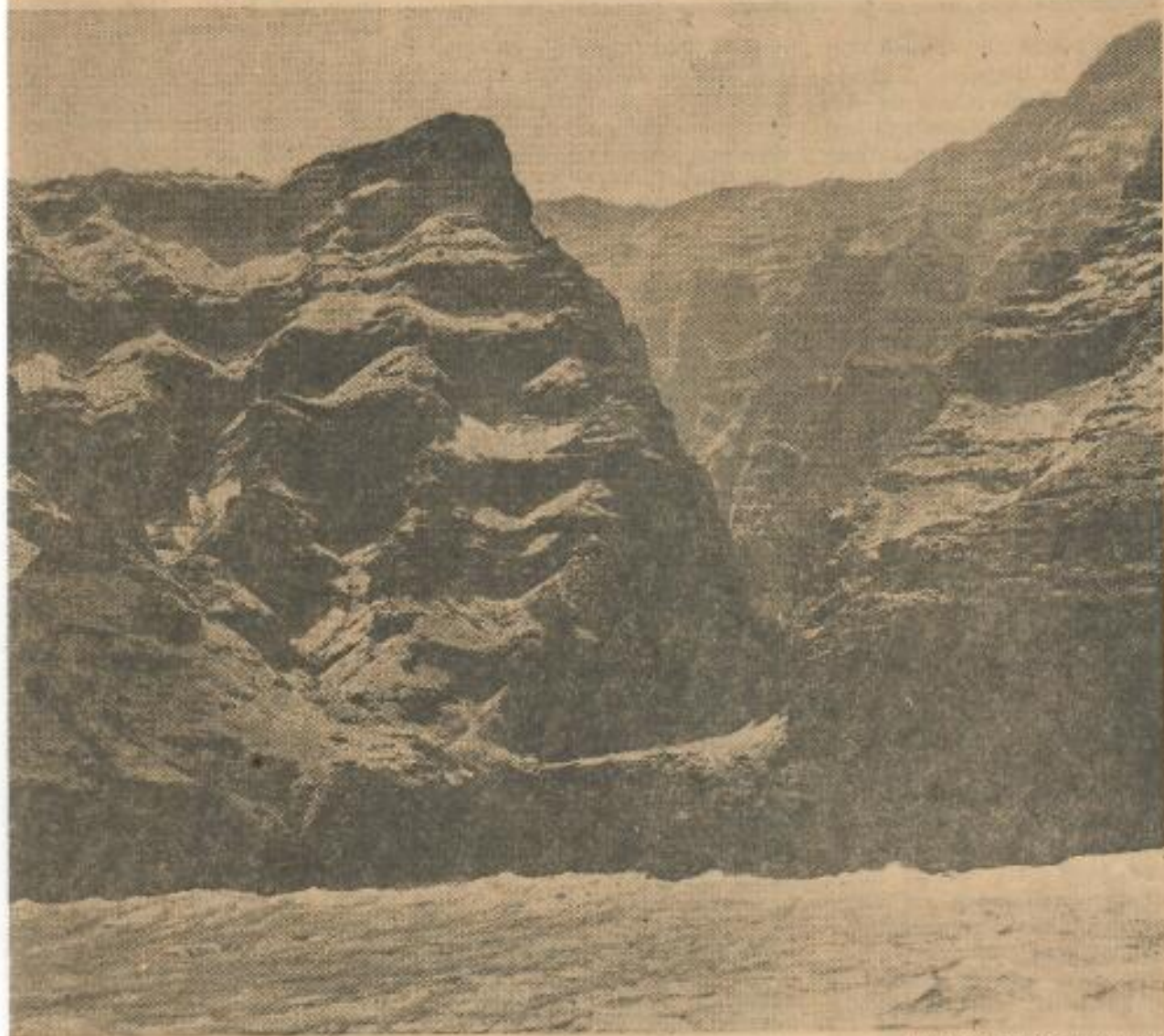
In 1907, much of the area was designated a forest reserve. Coastal valley and lower intervening lands were excluded, since much of it was still in agricultural use. By the 1920s that was gone, and the territory leased large valley sections to ranchers William Hyde Rice, Axel Blackstad and the family that owned Niihau, Gay and Robinson.

Within a decade foresters were worried about the increasing dam-

Report

Honolulu Advertiser

Monday, March 31, 1980



Advertiser photo by Jan Ten Bruggenckte

Pali coast: one of the last lovely places now giving way to the tourist boom.

Foresters kept pushing. In early 1946, the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry placed Kalalau's lowlands in forest designation, but later in the year reversed itself.

The Robinsons owned a number of small parcels — kuleanas — in Kalalau. If the land around them became forest reserve, the state would have to pick up half the cost of fencing them — an expensive proposition.

Over the objections of foresters and the then Kauai member of the board, the pasture leases were re-issued for Kalalau. It was not until the mid-70s that the state had acquired all the kuleanas and fully controlled the valley.

The Kalalau area was then placed in the hands of the State Division of Parks, causing regular difficulties between foresters, who had some of Na Pali, and parks

They remember goat-hunting and fishing for their food. They remember finding Hawaiian burial caves with skeletons, weapons and even canoes. They remember large numbers of green sea turtles coming up on the beaches to lay eggs. The turtles aren't there any more.

"I used to go in with nothing but my rifle and a bag of salt," boasts one island-born man. There were goats to kill and cure, taro still growing wild by the streams, fruit on the trees. For a boy or young man in mid-1900s Hawaii, it was truly paradise.

A few outsiders came. Prominent among them was Dr. Bernard Wheatley, better known as the Hermit of Kalalau.

He lived in a cave in that valley for several years in the early 1960s, and left as the place gained popularity.

By the early 1970s, Na Pali was a refuge for another kind of hermit

to the island's people.

By the mid-70s the state was regularly evicting the valley squatters, but a new group had become interested.

Cultivators of marijuana as a commercial product found in Na Pali the perfect medium — free land, little traffic, water, sun and a pretty nice place to live.

Some operated their agricultural operations by boat, some reportedly traveled first-class — by helicopter — and the less-ambitious carried supplies in and pot out on their backs.

One vice squad raid in Nualolo-aina found a patch irrigated by something much more modern than the Hawaiian gravity-fed aqueduct system: a gas-powered pump, hose and black plastic drip irrigation lines.

The growers reveled in their paradise and their informant systems. Many reportedly managed to

go for a swim. Often enough — three times last year at Hanakapiai — they are washed out to sea and never found.

Frequently it takes hours before a search starts, since someone has to hike out to call for help or a passing helicopter must notice an

Archaeologists suggest the farming and the fishing communities formed a single economic entity, trading their goods regularly.

But with the coming of the Europeans, things changed. Diseases decimated populations, people moved to port areas, where the ac-

area. Native vegetation was eaten and trampled, the trail was being eroded and cattle walkways became gullies during rainstorms. At the recommendation of the foresters, leases were canceled and everything but Kalalau was made forest reserve.

Seeing the coast by Zodiac

Riding the wild side

By BEVERLY CREAMER

Advertiser People Editor

NA PALI, Kauai — You're not scared so much as terrified. Certain the crazy bronco you're riding will dump you into the rolling surf tossing and slamming you in a kind of meaningless wildness.

Clancy Greff said it. "This is going to be wild and wonderful, folks," he promised back there in the calm of one of the beaches along the Na Pali coast.

He tossed off a big laugh and we all kind of smiled or laughed with him. All right, we thought. We can take it. Wild and wonderful let it be.

But on the way back, after the engines — and our hearts — had stopped momentarily, and after we were drenched and shivering from

the waves breaking over us, our eyes stung from salt and wind, someone turned to Clancy and said, words whipped from his mouth: "Well, we're waiting for the wonderful."

The beach, he replied.

When we arrive at the beach.

That's the wonderful.

Clancy had looked at our faces, like so many he's seen in the four years he's been running his Na Pali Zodiac Boat Expeditions — trusting, expectant and perhaps a little nondescript. And we looked at his.

To us he seemed like a kid, a surfer, blond-white hair dried and tangled from endless hours in the sun and salt spray. We weren't far wrong.

Ten years ago he'd come to Hawaii to surf with his buddy, Clark Gable's step-son Adolph B. Spreckels III who died mysteriously on

Oahu's North Shore in January of 1977. They had a lot of money and they spent it. Clancy went through \$3,000 a month, living high, getting what he wanted. And not incidentally, exploring this wild coastline.

He got started with a small rubber dinghy, paddling along by himself. Gradually he got bigger and better boats. The ones he uses now cost up to \$20,000 and come from France. They're the best in the world for rough water; the kind designed specifically for Jacques Cousteau.

There's nothing quite like a Zodiac. Think of a giant inner tube, and then change its shape so it looks like a boat. The inner-tube runs along each side and around the front. Passengers sit on the tough inflated sides. It's so tough, says Clancy, that the only thing that could deflate it would be a



John Koon (standing left) and Clancy Greff (standing right) ferrying the Advertiser ohana on a trip to the Na Pali coast.

Over the years public use of the area has changed dramatically.

Since the 1920s old Kauai families vent in with some regularity. Old timers recall generally going in by goat, both because it was easier and because the cattlemen had fences up along the trail.

the hippie back to the land crowd, whose long hair and marijuana enraged conservative Kauai.

The prevalent theorem that every one was on welfare, food stamps and rental assistance — even though they lived rent free in the hills — did little to endear them

harvest their crops before the state's first Green Harvest marijuana eradication project.

Tee-shirts appeared shortly afterwards, celebrating the success of the "Kalalau Harvest."

The word was getting out as tour-

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Advertiser photos by Jan Terbrugge.

Riding along in a Zodiac: Designed specifically for Jacques Cousteau.

burst of machine-gun fire.

Our expedition started at 10 that morning, in a Haena drizzle. Bring rain gear, we'd been told and we were ready, we thought. It was windbreaker-city, though the publisher had a yellow slicker reminiscent of a cop directing traffic in a rainstorm, and the editor in chief was encased in a blue jogging suit from which only his face protruded.

We assembled, in the drizzle, and sat on the inflated black side, grabbing a thick rope looped along the edge. That was to be our lifeline, and later we would find ourselves hanging on with numb, clenched fingers.

George Nilitani, the State's Kauai Parks chief, was along for the ride, and to tell us about the coast. It is Nilitani who is integrally involved in developing a management plan for Kalalau Valley, the most heavily used piece of property along this stretch of wilderness.

The Zodiac starts off slowly, slapping the waves with a gentle roll. As we move out through the surf, along a path that will take us relentlessly over the waves parallel to the spectacular cliffs of green, a mist hangs over the first layer of mountains. Delicate gray sheets of rain make it look as if the world is behind frosted glass.

In surfing pariance the waves

are "one-to-two" — nothing spectacular, nothing dangerous, nothing a hotdogger would even remember a couple of days later. But hotdogging waves do funny things to a Zodiac. It rides them like a cork, bobbing and tossing, climbing up one side and sliding down the other.

Sometimes the downward plunge isn't so much a slide as a smack. The boat bends and groans as it makes its two-part landing. We smile tightly.

The boat picks up speed and the sliding and smacking becomes more pronounced, more relentless. Up one wave, down the next, the boat twists again, smacking, its passengers hanging onto the looping rope with death grips.

You're aware, eventually, that your fingers are dead. You try to remove them from the rope for one small instant, to flex them slowly, to try to make them stop hurting.

Then you reattach them to the rope.

By now we are into that misty grey rainstorm and the people with glasses are blind. The news editor, sitting just in front of me, turns his head and says: "Don't let me fall off." I grasp his back as he takes his hand off the rope, removes his glasses and with quick motions wipes the water away. He puts them back on, and returns his hand

to the rope. "Thanks," he says.

As we leave the rainstorm behind, the cliffs become an ever-changing pattern of incredible wonder. The tips disappear in clouds. The bases meet crashing surf. Occasionally a waterfall plunges into the ocean. The wind is so strong the waterfall is blown back against the sky.

As we work our way along the coast, each valley is more beautiful than the last. Thin strips of white beach tantalize in the distance. This is Kalalau, a name that to some is synonymous with Shangri La.

There is a tiny figure on one end of the beach, alone, walking next to the surf. At the other end a waterfall crashes out of the green valley and showers onto the beach.

This has been the destination for thousands of hikers in recent years. It has become home to those dedicated enough to the outdoors and the lifestyle not to mind an 11-mile hike along the cliffs for supplies and, often, the monthly welfare check. One man regularly did the 22-mile turnaround in a day, hiking the trail nude and barefoot.

To others the valley has become its own kind of hell. Exhausted and disillusioned hikers have battled

Continued on Page D-2

The Na Pali coast: Paradise lost

Continued from Page D-1

ism increased, former residents of Na Pali passed the word, the drug culture fouted it and the national media took note — National Geographic among them.

By the latter part of the decade, a summer's day could count on more than 100 persons on the Kalalau beach. Sanitation had become a real problem.

The State Health Department posted signs at all the streams warning people not to drink the water, because the people were getting sick with water-borne diseases. Some were there all along, but others were being transmitted because of the overuse of the fragile environment.

Inflatable boats were ferrying

people back and forth — persons too lazy or out of shape to hike. As many as a half-dozen boat operators ran up and down Na Pali.

Helicopters flitted like so many dragon flies, but noisier. They dropped campers and day-users all along the coast.

Naturalists and state officials grew increasingly concerned.

The State Board of Land and Natural Resources, which controls both forestry and state park activities, announced that commercial operators like boat firms and helicopter companies needed permission to land anywhere in Na Pali.

And it mandated the development of a management plan for the 15-mile coastline. Among the actions so far are the approval of only one boat operator's request to

motor people along Na Pali and giving permission to helicopters to operate along extremely tight guidelines — when to land, how many people per valley per day, where to land and so on.

A number of the valleys — including Awaawapuhi and Nualoiaina — are banned for helicopter landings and are inaccessible by boat. They've thus become essentially off-limits to humans. Both contain impressive examples of Hawaiian agricultural remains, with extensive terracing and intricate old waterways, temples and housesites.

The land board is working on but has not acted yet on a final management plan for the coastline. It is expected that all accessible areas will be turned over to state parks.

while the unreachable cliffs and uplands will remain in the hands of the forestry division.

Parks officials hope to try to determine the carrying capacity of the coast — just how many people can a specific area handle before its wilderness ecology is altered.

They also have to worry about safety. Consideration has been given to shutting down all access during winter, because so many persons each year drown or nearly drown, injure themselves or are killed crossing swollen streams, or simply damage themselves hiking and camping.

How best to preserve the experience of this place that could be a sparkling gem in Hawaii, and yet not lock it away for only the privileged few to see? No easy task.

hawaii haiku 7

A small, tiny bean
Reaches up through the wet
soil

To get the sunshine.

—Steven Hwang
Gr.6, Aliamanu Elementary

Slug in my garden.

Your silver trail tells me
Where you are hiding.

—Anne Hedani

When I go camping

I do not bring my night light;

The moon gets jealous.

—Alan Tomines
Gr.6, Aliamanu Elementary

A traditional haiku consists of 17 syllables — 5 in the first line, 7 in the second and 5 in the third. Send original poems (traditional or modern) to the Haiku column, P.O. Box 3110, Honolulu 96802.

A ride on wild side — a wonder they made it

Continued from Page D-1

each other on the beach to be the first picked up by a passing Zodiac. They'll offer any amount of money, says Clancy, just to get out of there, to not have to walk back.

There is no way to know how many have fallen to their deaths from the cliffs; how many have died in the surf. Clancy talks casually about the rescues he's made, sometimes several a week. Once there were three people in the surf and they could save only two.

How do you choose?

Clancy shrugs. You take those closest, he says. By the time they could turn their attention to the third person he had disappeared.

We have passed Kaihalau now, and the glorious waterfall has edged out of sight. A couple of helicopters hover overhead and one of them lands, a definite no-no. People emerge onto what looks like a rocky and grassy plateau high over the surf. Niitani scans it through binoculars. From this distance he can't tell, even with the binoculars, whose copter it is. They'll get away with it this time.

We are bouncing all the time, though the captain slows the two big Mercury outboard engines when we want to take pictures. Shot finished, camera returned to waterproof bag, he revs up again.

The next wave is bigger than the last and as we slap down, there's a crack.

Clancy is suddenly alert. "What was that?" he asks.

"You're asking US?" I think.

Clancy shakes his head slowly. One of the floorboards has split. That last repair job. He shakes his head again. He didn't think the guy had done it very well.

We won't sink, he says, but the boat won't ride as well as it should, either.

Finally the captain turns the nose of the Zodiac toward shore. There is a broad reef across this bay where we'll land, half of it exposed and perfect for shelling. There's a narrow passage and John Koon, our 24-year-old captain, guides us unerringly — and very happily — to the beach.

We picnic under a shelter, at a table next to a backdrop of cliff. Most of the party goes off to see a heiau and a natural spring. Some swim, others wander the reef looking for shells. A couple doze in the sun, listening to Clancy talk about

how he loves this rough, wicked coastline. He loves it too much to want to see it hurt, he says. His company is the only one to have met all safety requirements to get a State Land Board permit to operate here.

He whistles to his crew, who are way down the beach. It is time to return.

The wind has sprung up and the surf has doubled in size. But we are cocky, confident now. And we feel a warm sense of togetherness, a feeling that will grow as we slam through the waves on the way back.

There's something about adversity that brings people together. And this is definitely adversity. As wave after wave smashes over us we exchange hard smiles, teeth clenched, eyes squeezed almost shut against the spray.

I didn't see much of the coast on the way back. I even missed the frolicking dolphins and the rain-bow. I was too busy concentrating on making myself small in the face of the onslaught.

In retrospect it was like the old stand-up comedy routine. Just as the guy starts to say something he gets hit by a bucket of water thrown from off-stage. He wipes his face, blinks his eyes and tries again. Another bucket of water hits him.

It was like that. Just as you blinked clear of one wave, you'd be hit by the next.

But Clancy was in his element.

"Whooppee," he shouted at one point as we topped the rise of a wave and descended into the trough of the next. This youthful Ancient Mariner, standing staunch against the storm, was loving every minute of this, revelling in the challenge of man against sea.

"They call me Captain Zodiac," he exclaims.

He turned to look at those of us sitting in the back. He grinned. The one great thing about this, he says, is "you're too scared to be sick."

Then he turned to the editor, George Chaplin, and grinned again. Chaplin was clinging to an edge of the steering column with his left hand. His right was closed in a death grip over the rope. It was Chaplin who had said he was waiting for the wonderful.

"You think you've gotta be nuts," Clancy says to Chaplin.

In that crazy bouncing boat, it was hard to be sure, but it looked like George Chaplin nodded his head.