

1990s

WAIKIKI MARINE PARK
G.H. BALAZS FILE

for the people...for the ocean...



The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii

STATE ADDRESS:
60 N. Beretania St. #3606
Honolulu, HI 96817

Hawaii
P.O. Box 789
Holualoa, HI 96725

Maui
162 Lahainaluna Rd.
Lahaina, HI 96761

Oahu
60 N. Beretania St. #3606
Honolulu, HI 96817

October 11, 1991

George Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

Dear George,

Recently we have been hearing a lot of discussion as well as seeing some letters and articles in the paper regarding the need to further protect the marine life off Waikiki. One of these recent discussions was with Representative Duke Bainum who has a real interest in marine conservation and protection. He has asked us to get a group of technically oriented people together to explore the idea.

We would like to invite you to participate in this first scoping meeting. We have selected individuals who have particular knowledge or expertise that could contribute to the discussions. Before an effort could be organized and presented to the appropriate state agency, we feel it important to establish, as best we can, whether there is a need and what benefits could be realized.

The meeting is set for Thursday, October 17, 5:30 PM to 7:30 PM. The location is at the State Capitol (the real one) in Room #328.

Also attached is a list of persons who have been invited to this meeting. I hope you will be able to attend and look forward seeing you.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T. O'Halloran".

Terry O'Halloran
State President

TORCH

List of Persons Invited to Discuss Protection of Marine Life
off Waikiki

Susan Scott
68-151 Au St., #111
Waialua, HI 96791

Fred Casciano
Ocean Innovators
P.O. Box 88121
Honolulu, HI 96830

Jackie Miller
U of H Environmental Center
2550 Campus Road
Crawford, 317
Honolulu, HI 96822

Bill Hamm
South Pacific Scuba
740 Kapahulu Ave.
Honolulu, HI 96816

John Naughton
National Marine Fisheries Service
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

John Stimson
University of Hawaii
Department of Zoology
FAX 956-9812

George Balazs
National Marine Fisheries Service
2570 Dole Street
Honolulu, HI 96822-2396

Peter Rappa
U of H Sea Grant Extension
1000 Pope Road
MSB, 220
Honolulu, HI 96822

Dick Brock
U of H Sea Grant Extension
1000 Pope Road
MSB, 220
Honolulu, HI 96822

Frank Farm
Hyperbaric Treatment Center
42 Ahui Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Bruce Carlson
Waikiki Aquarium

Season's Greetings 

SUN Press

Hawaii Kai

Dollar And Thirty Cents Voluntary Payment For Home Delivery Per Four-Week Period

WEEK OF DECEMBER 19-25, 1991

Two area leaders join FINS group

By CINDY VARGO
News Editor

EAST OAHU — Two prominent
Hawaii Kai residents have joined

well as Terry O'Halloran, head of
The Ocean Recreation Council of
Hawaii (ORCH). Terry and I have
worked on things in the past, and
at that time they thought there

Two area leaders join FINS group

By CINDY VARGO
News Editor

EAST OAHU — Two prominent Hawaii Kai residents have joined Fish In Need of Support (FINS), a new group working to establish a marine sanctuary off Waikiki.

Neighborhood board member Steve Jefferies and Rep. David Stegmaier, D-21st District (Kalama Valley-Hawaii Kai), are members of FINS, a group numbering nearly 20 that was formed by Rep. Dave Bainum, D-30th District (Waikiki-Ala Wai).

The two men said they hope that another marine life conservation district will relieve some of the congestion at Hanauma Bay.

Jefferies said he "raised a big fuss" when the city Department of Parks and Recreation put parking restrictions on Hanauma Bay over a year ago to cut back on the amount of people visiting the beach.

"I sandblasted the city Department of Parks and Recreation for the atmosphere they created there," Jefferies said. "A lot of local people in Hawaii Kai were mad, too, because it became very difficult for them to go there and enjoy the park at night or in the early morning."

He said the problem is a lack of other marine sanctuaries on the island.

"The demand on Hanauma Bay is too high and what we need to do to solve the problem is to open up more marine sanctuaries," said Jefferies, who added that he's pleased to have the FINS task force moving this idea into high gear.

"It would be so great to have another marine sanctuary at Waikiki, it'd be a boom for the whole state," he said.

Stegmaier said he became involved with FINS because he is the chairman of the Ocean and Marine Resources Committee in the House.

"Duke Bainum approached me as

well as Terry O'Halloran, head of The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii (TORCH). Terry and I have worked on things in the past, and at that time they thought there might be a need for legislation and they invited me to be a co-introducer of a bill that would establish a larger part of Waikiki as a marine life conservation district," Stegmaier explained.

The Legislature already has passed a related bill, which allotted \$50,000 for an investigation of appropriate ocean sites that could be developed into underwater parks.

The state Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) has said it will use its own operational funds to create the report, Stegmaier said.

"That's fine with me, provided they submit to the Legislature a report which is \$50,000 worth of work," he said.

Recently, Stegmaier said he's heard that the DLNR is now interested in moving toward creation of another marine sanctuary on its own.

"Now that we've expressed our very serious intent on finding alternatives to Hanauma Bay, the state government is interested in pursuing action on their own," he said.

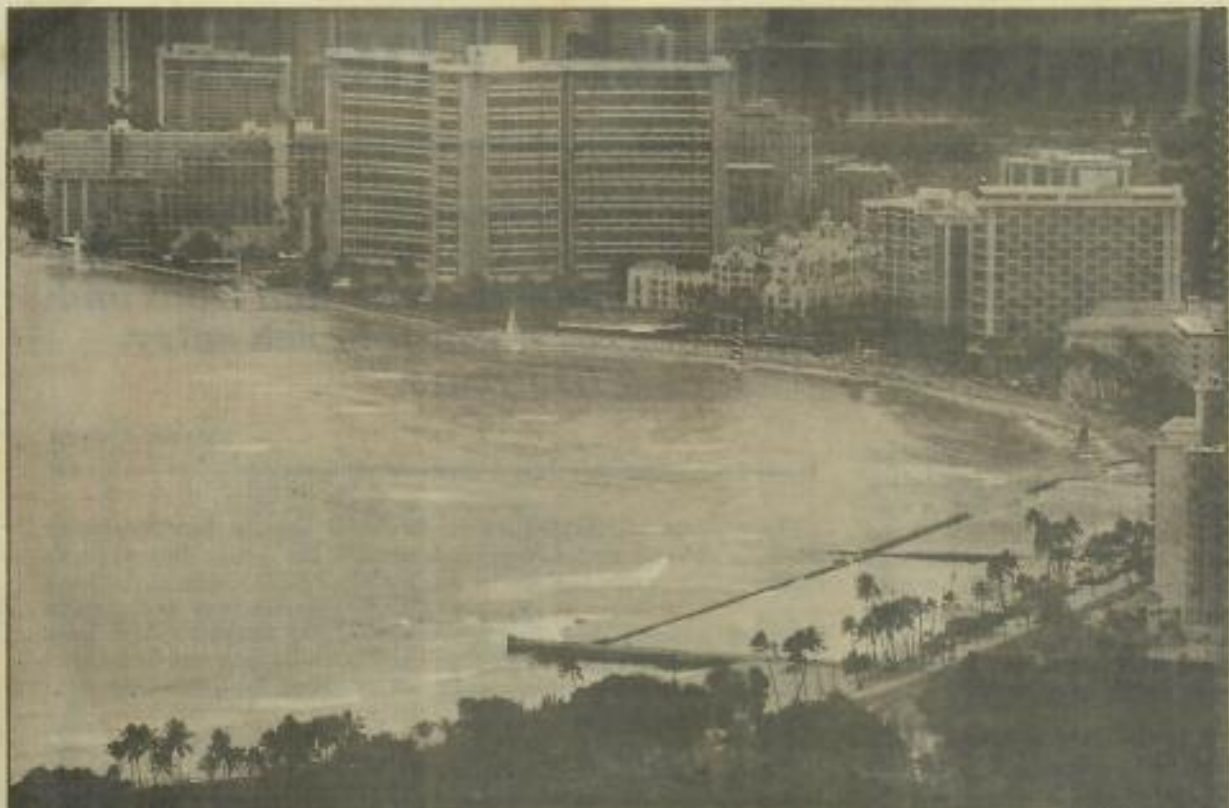
Jefferies said he's hoping a Waikiki underwater park will be established without the need for legislation.

"It can be done through an administrative process. If everything goes well with a hearing and there's no great opposition to it, it could be established without having a bill passed in the Legislature," Jefferies said.

However, Bainum and Stegmaier plan to co-sponsor a Waikiki marine life conservation district bill during the 1992 legislative session anyway. Bainum said FINS is proposing that the area from the

See FINS on A-6





Yad Yamura photo

FUTURE FISH SANCTUARY?: Fish In Need of Support (FINS) task force is working to have waters off Waikiki Beach become a marine life conservation district, which may eventually relieve some of the heavy congestion at Hanauma Bay.

FINS wants more underwater parks

FINS from A-1

Ala Wai canal to the Diamond Head buoy to a depth of 100 feet become a conservation district.

"I've never been associated with a project that has received such tremendous enthusiasm," Bainum said.

FINS is currently planning a rally for Feb. 1 at the Waikiki Aquarium. Its purpose is to educate children, Bainum said.

"We'll have a poster contest,

Waikiki are currently lifeless, there are spots that still flourish, said Bainum, who has scuba dived in the area.

"It's worth protecting right now and the fish would start building up if we just stopped the fishing and spearing," he said. "Artificial reefs would be supplementary, we would not be relying on artificial reefs to make the area worth becoming an underwater park."

Stegmaier agreed that although some parts of Waikiki may look "sort of bleak," he believes "there's a gold mine out there.

"I'm really excited about it," he said of the area becoming a new underwater park. "It fits in so well with our whole tourist orientation statewide. It's not a dangerous area, it's a safe area for that kind of snorkeling. Waikiki is such a logical location."



Tad Tamura photo

FUTURE FISH SANCTUARY? Fish In Need of Support (FINS) task force is working to have waters off Waikiki Beach become a marine life conservation district, which may eventually relieve some of the heavy congestion at Hanauma Bay.

FINS wants more underwater parks

FINS from A-1

Ala Wai canal to the Diamond Head buoy to a depth of 100 feet become a conservation district.

"I've never been associated with a project that has received such tremendous enthusiasm," Bainum said.

FINS is currently planning a rally for Feb. 1 at the Waikiki Aquarium. Its purpose is to educate children, Bainum said.

"We'll have a poster contest, face painting, picture taking with fish and these kinds of things," he said. "The thrust of this park will be on educational aspects. Sure, it will be helpful for recreation and also for research, but No. 1 is to educate Hawaii's young people."

Bainum said the FINS task force has been touching base with groups that would be affected by a new Waikiki underwater park. One such group is fishermen, who have voiced light opposition to a fishing ban.

However, Bainum said the fishermen at the fringes of the new underwater park would experience greater success as more fish would be in the area.

"There's been scientific articles that point out when you conserve a particular area and discontinue fishing there's a spill-over effect, which means the areas immediately adjacent to the (conservation) area become much enhanced for fishing. And we're looking into the possibility of putting artificial reefs in fishing areas to help the fishing that's already there," he said.

Although many areas off

Waikiki are currently lifeless, there are spots that still flourish, said Bainum, who has scuba dived in the area.

"It's worth protecting right now and the fish would start building up if we just stopped the fishing and spearing," he said. "Artificial reefs would be supplementary, we would not be relying on artificial reefs to make the area worth becoming an underwater park."

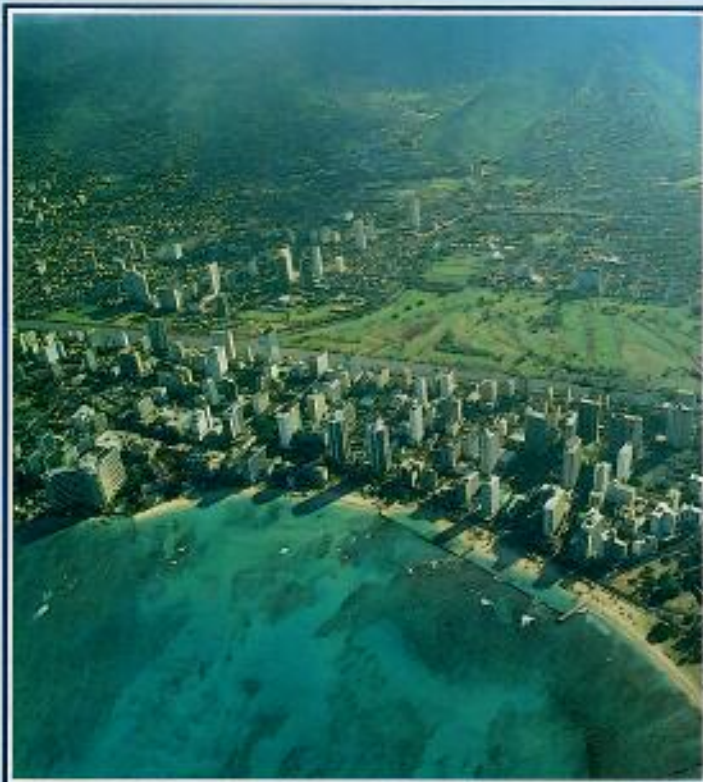
Stegmaier agreed that although some parts of Waikiki may look "sort of bleak," he believes "there's a gold mine out there."

"I'm really excited about it," he said of the area becoming a new underwater park. "It fits in so well with our whole tourist orientation statewide. It's not a dangerous area, it's a safe area for that kind of snorkeling. Waikiki is such a logical location."



HAWAII

WAIKIKI



Waikiki Beach-Oahu

HAWAII

12/16/91 A11
Letters THA

Environment,

Underwater park for Waikiki

Hawaii needs an underwater park at Waikiki to share its colorful, diverse marine life with residents and tourists. This park would complement the Waikiki improvement plans now being developed.

With protection, I believe the marine life could rival Hanauma Bay's. Thus Hawaii's treasures would be at our doorstep. Wading, snorkeling and diving trails using natural and artificial reefs would allow everyone to enjoy the park. With new habitat and fish protection within the park, fishing around the park would improve.

CRAIG THOMAS, M.D.



TIN

**Waikiki Underwater Park Task Force
- Rally Committee -
December 18, 1991**

Meeting Summary

The first organizational meeting specifically devoted to rally plans was held on December 18, 1991 at the Ala Moana Liberty House Special Events room.

Those in attendance included: Susan Scott, Terry O'Halloran, Valerie King, Craig Thomas, Ralph Seewald, Mary Ann Grant, Lindbergh Marzo, and Carol Yahner.

The task force set final schedule for the FINS rally. It will be held on February 1, 1992 (rain date set for Feb. 8) from **9am until noon** at the Waikiki Aquarium.

9:00 am	Rally starts Music begins
9:10-10:15am	Activities Petition Signing Postcard Writing/Signing Face Painting Photos w/ Humuhumunukunukuapua'a Poster coloring Aquarium tours
10:15-30am	Speeches Potential speakers include Duke Bainum, David Stegmaier, Peter Apo, Bert Kobayashi, Jane Tatibouet, Susan Scott, Bruce Carlson, Terry O'Halloran, and Mary Jane McMurdo.
10:30am	Puppet Show
10:50-11am	Prize Drawings
11:30am	Announcement of Poster, Essay Contest winners Drawing of Grand Prize

Representative
FYI
Duke Bainum

At the meeting assignments were given to finalize details.

*Duke Bainum and his staff are working on getting a Hawaiian band to play at the rally.

*Ralph Seewald plans to double check with Bruce Carlson on several things: whether pictures with the Humuhumu will be free, use of Aquarium tables and chairs, free tours of the Aquarium during rally hours, and whether or not the Aquarium can supply electricity.

*Susan Scott plans to announce the essay contest in her column and to print the winner's essay in her Feb. 3 column. The theme of the essay contest was left up to Susan to decide . . . basically going with "What an underwater park would mean to me. . ." The theme of the poster contest was simply "A Living Sea for Waikiki."

*Valerie King is now on board working as our task force's public relations person. She plans to draw up public service announcements and will also work with Terry O. on getting prizes for the rally.

*Craig Thomas is working on FINS stationary and sticker printing. The stationary is dark blue print on light blue paper. The task force plans to have approx. 2000 stickers printed.

*Lindbergh Marzo is working on locating a stage for his puppet show.

Artists are already lined up for the face painting, but the task force still needs to come up with a list of coloring supplies.

It was announced that contributions for the Waikiki Underwater Park will be given to Malama Kai, a non-profit group associated with TORCH. Malama Kai has set up a FINS account for the Task Force to use.

The next Rally Committee Meeting is set for 5:00pm on January 16, 1992 at the Ala Moana Liberty House Conference Room. (Room 2, 3rd floor) At this meeting committee members will make reports and finish up last minute details.

L Name	c	F Name	W Phone	FAX	H Phone	Home Street	Home Ci	St	Zip	hr	Work Street
Balazs		George	943-1240			2570 Dole St.	Honolulu	HI	96822		2222 Kalakaua Ave., Ste. 1400
Bowman		Scotty	923-1094	923-2622	524-3321						1000 Pope Road, MSB 200
Brock		Dick	956-2859	956-2858							
Carlson		Bruce	923-9741	923-1771	924-7390	2777 Kalakaua Ave.	Honolulu	HI	96815		
Casciano		Fred	533-6434			P.O. Box 88121	Honolulu	HI	96830		
Evans		Chris	586-0176	586-0177							Office of State Planning
Farm		Frank	523-9155	533-1963		42 Ahui St.	Honolulu	HI	96813		
Grant		Mary Ann	945-5585		922-1990	2085 Ala Wai Blvd. #52	Honolulu	HI	96815		P.O. Box 2690
Hamm		Bill	735-7196			P.O. Box 90431	Honolulu	HI	96835		
Hong		Alan	927-4719								398 Auhea Pl.
Jefferies		Steve	395-1781		259-8871						1600 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 1630
King		Valerie	973-9832	973-9840							
King		Lisa	956-2870								
Miller		Jackie	956-7362	956-2335	396-0033	2550 Campus Road	Honolulu	HI	96822		
Naughton		John	955-8831	949-7400		2570 Dole St.	Honolulu	HI	96822		
O'Halloran		Terry	522-5801	522-5802	533-2283	60 N. Beretania St., #3606	Honolulu	HI	96817		60 N. Beretania St., #3606
Rosegg		Peter	525-8094	525-8037		P.O. Box 3110	Honolulu	HI	96802		
Scott		Susan	946-3881(b)		637-9843						68-151 Aua St., #111
Stimson		John	956-6174	956-9812		Univ. of HI, Dept. of Zoology	Honolulu	HI	968		
Tabata		Ray	956-2866	956-2858		1000 Pope Rd., MSB 226	Honolulu	HI	96822		
Tom		Allen T.	696-7241		735-5848						PO Box 630
Vann		Doug	734-1085								Tiare Marine Sciences 1941 B 10
Yahner		Carol			676-6440						94-1405 Polani St., #T

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 • AREA CODE 808 • 523-4141

FRANK F. FASI
MAYOR



September 20, 1991

Mr. George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

Dear Mr. Balazs:

I agree with you that the near shore waters off Waikiki should be made a marine life conservation district. The Department of Parks and Recreation has been working with the University of Hawaii and other environmental groups to identify appropriate areas on Oahu for marine life sanctuary status.

I have asked Mr. Robin Bond of the Department of Parks and Recreation to contact you and support your effort to create a marine life conservation district at Waikiki.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank Fasi". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping flourish that extends to the right.

FFF:ml

Marine sanctuary for Waikiki

I want to lend my support to the movement to create a Marine Life Conservation District for Waikiki. In the past, one part has been closed to fishing for a year and then fishing allowed for the next. This is a foolish plan. What little progress is made in the recovery of fish populations in a year is wiped out in a few days when hordes of spearfishermen descend on the area.

Waikiki is the tourists' domain. Nearly all tourists who snorkel or dive off Waikiki want to observe or photograph fishes, not spear them. They deserve a permanent marine park for all of Waikiki.

Marine sanctuaries not only serve divers and snorkelers, but also allow fishes, lobsters, etc., to grow to full reproductive size. Their larvae can then settle in areas that are overexploited. Fishery biologists have long known that closing areas to fishing makes for better fishing overall.

JOHN E. RANDALL, PhD
Senior Ichthyologist
Bishop Museum

THA 2/6/92

Letters

The Honolulu Advertiser Tuesday, September 10, 1991 A15

Make Waikiki like Hanauma

All of the inshore waters and coral reefs along world-famous Waikiki Beach ought to be declared a marine life sanctuary. The ocean resources of this vital area to tourism should be protected for everyone's viewing enjoyment, just like at Hanauma Bay.

Currently only a small segment of the waters off Waikiki have sanctuary designation. The recreational, educational and economic benefits associated with accessible marine life sanctuaries, such as Hanauma Bay, are well known.

Spear guns, gillnets and barbed fishing hooks are inconsistent with the modern-day uses of Waikiki's inshore waters. Waikiki is where an underwater sanctuary will do some good, and where the fish and other marine life are in need of additional protection. City, state and private planners working to improve Waikiki should embrace this worthwhile proposal.

GEORGE H. BALAZS

Kids invited to take plunge into underwater park rally

HSB A2 1/6/92

LAST September, I wrote an Oceanwatch column expressing my concern for the marine animals in the waters off Waikiki. Fish stocks are badly depleted there and sea turtles share space with nets, hooks and spears.

I suggested that readers who would like to see Waikiki made into an underwater park write to me and I would pass the messages to the appropriate people. Soon after, I received thick packets from Kaneohe Ahuimanu Elementary School's fourth- and fifth-grade students. Inside I found thoughtful letters accompanied by clever artwork.

Those bundles of letters and pictures are treasures to me. Not only did they give my day a lift, they also gave me hope for the future of Hawaii's marine life. It's good to know that our kids care.

I showed the students' handiwork to the Waikiki Underwater Park task force members, and they too were touched.

In just moments, those pictures and letters inspired ideas for an essay and art contest at the group's upcoming rally. Here are the details:

WHAT: The rally is a family event for people who support the creation of more underwater parks in our state. This particular rally is focused on the waters of Waikiki. A strong turnout will show both elected and appointed officials that this is something residents in Hawaii really want. Some activities at the rally will be:

■ All children will become members of the FIN (Fish In Need) club just by showing up.

Free stickers will identify all



Fish In Need: Club members get a patch to show their concern.

club members, who will be admitted free to aquarium exhibits.

■ An essay contest for students of all ages. Write in 200 words or less why you think we should have an underwater park in Waikiki.



OCEAN WATCH

By Susan Scott

Send to Waikiki Underwater Park, P.O. Box 8658, Honolulu 96830. I will print the winning essay in this column.

■ An on-the-scene poster contest. Rally officials will provide materials for students to make posters at the rally. Winners of both poster and essay contests will receive prizes. One prize that I'm excited about is a turtle-tagging trip with biologists in Waikiki (parents will go too). Organizers are still working on other fun prizes.

■ Several artists will do face painting. Of course, fish, turtles, dolphins and other marine animals will be heavily featured.

■ A puppet show called "Swimmy" will be performed by Puppets Unlimited.

■ The former state fish, humuhumunukunukuapuaa, will be at the rally to greet people. This "land" fish is about 5 feet tall and walks.

■ Live music will entertain participants. You can make a day of it by bringing a picnic lunch.

WHEN: February 1 from 9 a.m. to noon.

WHERE: The grounds of the Waikiki Aquarium. There's ample parking at the Aquarium and on the street.

Organizers have designed this rally to be educational and entertaining for both children and adults.

If you've wanted to do something for Hawaii's environment but didn't know where to start, this rally for you. It's easy and should be fun.

Susan Scott is a marine science writer and author of *Oceanwatcher*, a guide to Hawaii's marine animals. Her Oceanwatch column appears Monday in the Star-Bulletin.

STAR-BULLETIN HOTLINES

Information services

Weather Hotline Press 1
Money Hotline Press 2
Sports Hotline Press 3
Entertainment Hotline Press 4

1-900-773-6000

95c Per Minute

Touchtone callers only.

Opinion

Letters to the editor

FINS group moving in the right direction

Editor:

The new group called "FINS" (Fish In Need of Support) certainly deserves our community endorsement in its outstanding efforts to establish a marine sanctuary like Hanauma Bay all along world-famous Waikiki Beach.

Everyone realizes that more sanctuaries like Hanauma are needed in Hawaii, especially here on Oahu where the vast majority of our people reside and tourists flock to visit. Waikiki is a superb site for this designation.

Why crowd all the tourists into Hanauma Bay when a sea life sanctuary can be created in the beautiful calm water of Waikiki, right at the tourists' doorstep? Perhaps a fitting name of Hawaiian significance for this new sanctuary would be "The Duke Kahanamoku-Waikiki Underwater Marine Park."

GEORGE H. BALAZS

Hawaii Kai

B2 1-8-92



By By Craig T. Kojima, Star-Bulletin

VH-1 director/producer Scott Moore, left, and photographer Christian Hoogland, focus on a Friends of Diamond Head clean-up crew.

Spotlight on Diamond Head group

Star-Bulletin staff

VH-1 television cameras were rolling in Honolulu yesterday, but not for a music video.

Instead, the cable-TV channel was shooting a segment on the Friends for Diamond Head, the 500-member group dedicated to landscaping and maintaining the state's most famous symbol.

Friends for Diamond Head will be one of the organizations highlighted in a series of 70-second spots, tentatively scheduled to air on VH-1 later this year, that focus

on grass-roots efforts to improve communities.

"VH-1 has a history of being involved in pro-social causes, and we really identify the environment and education as being two of our major thrusts," said Anita Baker, director of local marketing and promotion.

She said her station began a nationwide search for "good news" groups last year. Other groups chosen include one in Detroit that promotes civic pride in youths, and one in San Francisco that

encourages teens to write rap songs about the environment.

Taping yesterday took place at Magic Island, where Friends for Diamond Head founder Nancy Simmons was interviewed, and on Diamond Head Road.

"They called in the middle of December and said we had been suggested by the state Litter Control," Simmons said. "Then they called on Christmas Eve and said we had been selected. We were real excited and honored that they would think of us."

Kids invited to take plunge into underwater park rally

LAST September, I wrote an Oceanwatch column expressing my concern for the marine animals in the waters off Waikiki. Fish stocks are badly depleted there and sea turtles share space with nets, hooks and spears.

I suggested that readers who would like to see Waikiki made into an underwater park write to me and I would pass the messages to the appropriate people. Soon after, I received thick packets from Kaneohe Ahulimanu Elementary School's fourth- and fifth-grade students. Inside I found thoughtful letters accompanied by clever artwork!

Those bundles of letters and pictures are treasures to me. Not only did they give my day a lift, they also gave me hope for the future of Hawaii's marine life. It's good to know that our kids care.

I showed the students' handiwork to the Waikiki Underwater Park task force members, and they too were touched.

In just moments, those pictures and letters inspired ideas for an essay and art contest at the group's upcoming rally. Here are the details:

WHAT: The rally is a family event for people who support the creation of more underwater parks in our state. This particular rally is focused on the waters of Waikiki. A strong turnout will show both elected and appointed officials that this is something residents in Hawaii really want. Some activities at the rally will be:

■ All children will become members of the FIN (Fish In Need) club just by showing up.

Free stickers will identify all



Fish in Need: Club members get a patch to show their concern.

club members, who will be admitted free to aquarium exhibits.

■ An essay contest for students of all ages. Write in 200 words or less why you think we should have an underwater park in Waikiki.



OCEAN WATCH

By Susan Scott

Send to Waikiki Underwater Park, P.O. Box 8658, Honolulu 96830. I will print the winning essay in this column.

■ An on-the-scene poster contest. Rally officials will provide materials for students to make posters at the rally. Winners of both poster and essay contests will receive prizes. One prize that I'm excited about is a turtle-tagging trip with biologists in Waikiki (parents will go too). Organizers are still working on other fun prizes.

■ Several artists will do face painting. Of course, fish, turtles, dolphins and other marine animals will be heavily featured.

■ A puppet show called "Swimmy" will be performed by Puppets Unlimited.

■ The former state fish, humuhumunukunukuapuaa, will be at the rally to greet people. This "land" fish is about 5 feet tall and walks.

■ Live music will entertain participants. You can make a day of it by bringing a picnic lunch.

WHEN: February 1 from 9 a.m. to noon.

WHERE: The grounds of the Waikiki Aquarium. There's ample parking at the Aquarium and on the street.

Organizers have designed this rally to be educational and entertaining for both children and adults.

If you've wanted to do something for Hawaii's environment but didn't know where to start, this rally for you. It's easy and should be fun.

Susan Scott is a marine science writer and author of *Oceanwatcher*, a guide to Hawaii's marine animals. Her Oceanwatch column appears Monday in the *Star-Bulletin*.

STAR-BULLETIN HOTLINES

Information services

Weather Hotline Press 1
Money Hotline Press 2
Sports Hotline Press 3
Entertainment Hotline Press 4

1-900-773-6000

95¢ Per Minute
Touchtone callers only.

Photographer Unknown
Printed with permission
of the Bishop Museum

Honolulu, Hawaii 96828-0421
P.O. Box 11421

125-008
Printed in Hawaii

Cool Breeze
PRODUCTIONS

The Royal Hawaiian Hotel, c. 1928
This early aerial shot of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, taken the year following its 1927 opening, gives a wonderful view of the "pink palace's" original setting. The ridges and valleys of the Koolau mountains form the backdrop, and the Ala Wai Canal serves as the boundary for Waikiki's newly-developed residential district which lies behind the hotel. Today the open land visible in this photo is the heart of a bustling, crowded district. The Royal Hawaiian Hotel was the first of its kind, a full-range resort, complete with all manner of entertainment and distraction.



THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN - 1928

TEHODDERS—Flanked on the left by Delegate Farrington the fight by former Delegate Samuel Wilder King four men in the statehood for Hawaii movement are shown. Farrington is Sen. Guy Cordon, Territorial Statehood Chairman Longley, Federal Judge Carl W. Wemberley and Maui State-committee member Frank Broadbent.

JUNKLE HERE
Junkle, Jr., a representative of American Factors, Ltd., Monday from Honolulu, business visit and will visit the Valley Isle until Saturday is stopping at the hotel.

MRS. COVA FUNERAL
Mrs. Louise Cova, of Kaupakua, died Monday according to word received at The Maui News as press time closed. The funeral will be held today with the procession leaving Peter's Mortuary at noon and the services are being held at Makawala cemetery at 1:30.

buted will be honored. The... of Reimen also cooperated by shifting their dinner for the 21st from the Grand Hotel to the Maui Country Club, indicating that full community cooperation is being given to this worthwhile annual cause.

Funds received by the Maui Chapter will go toward the fight against polio in Maui County, to purchase equipment for the various hospitals to aid needy families when the dread disease strikes.

While the main proceeds each year are received from the March of Dimes and dances, the committee points out that many individuals desire to make an additional contribution. Contributions may be mailed to the Maui Chapter for Infantile Paralysis, Box 374, Wailuku, Maui and will be added to this fund. Ezra J. Crane, is chairman of the Maui Chapter and the committee is composed of Paul Lada, Eddie Tam, Ralph N. Villiers, Arthur Woolaway, Herman Akawa, C. W. Brooks and E. H. Takakura.

at the... Cooks attended Yale University after preliminary schooling in Honolulu. He received his B.A. degree in 1925 and returned to Honolulu to become stock and bond clerk for the Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd.

In 1928 he became bookkeeper for the American Sugar Company, Ltd. and the Molokai Ranch, and in 1930 was made manager of the two Molokai properties. He has devoted most of his life to the development of the Molokai properties. In 1938 he became president of both concerns.

He was a leader in the movement to make Molokai a source of food supply for Honolulu. In 1920 he established a model dairy ranch at Mapulehu, Molokai, and constructed the "Teleiona," a motor boat of the sampson type, for the delivery of dairy produce to Honolulu. He has been interested in the Boy and Girl Scout movements and in 1935 was awarded the Silver Beaver by the Maui Council, Boy Scouts of America.

He has been a leader of many... (Continued on Page Three)

The... the following divisions: photography, pot... orchid and an airplane organization... Chairman... and director of... Hardy.

Hobby departments are divided under the following: Roger Knapp, v... Paul Schattener, mach... Roddick, mechanical... Gehring, arts and sc... Alameda, Honolulu; J... Zane, collection, Lau... and stamps and Ken... collections.

Minor Dickie has been elected secretary while C... will be in charge... School participation... der Franklyn E. Skis... (ivities, photography... food divisions will... direction of Tish... George Craft and... respectively. Orchids... Fujimoto's responsibility... radio and airp... will fall in order... diction of Bob Jones... (Continued on...



... of Mrs. Matsumoto, one of the victims of the sea tragedy at Maliko cliff by official and volunteer workers. The Paia fire department...

THREE DROWN AT MALIKO BAY

By EMIL BALTHAZAR
Tragedy struck at Maliko yesterday at approximately noon when the sea claimed three persons from Nashua Camp up at Paia. The drowned are Mrs. Takino Ito, Mrs. Matsu Matsumoto and her son Rancelord. A Mrs. Miyakumoto was the fourth member of the party and the only survivor.
Mrs. Ito, Mrs. Matsumoto and her son were on the rocks gathering seaweed when an incoming wave dragged Mrs. Ito from her stand on a rock and into the ocean. Rancelord immediately dived to her rescue and was bringing her in when another wave struck him causing him to lose his grip, he fell, injuring his head and was swept into the sea.
His mother immediately jumped into save both her son and Mrs. Ito and was subsequently drowned.
In the meantime Mrs. Miyakumoto who was standing by on higher ground ran up to the highway and hailed a passing motorist who took her to the Paia police station.
The police notified Daniel H. Awai of Maliko who had just returned from a fishing trip in Ma-

kena and was unloading his boat from the truck at the time. He immediately put out to sea and picked up Rancelord's body at the tip of the bay.

The bodies of the two women were swept by the current towards Kuuu and was then out of immediate reach. Awai brought Rancelord to shore where he was given immediate first aid, but to no avail.

Meanwhile Curtis Silva, police detective and Noriyuki Ueoka, Maui High School teacher reached the scene and swam out to... (Continued on page 2)

LISTEN TO
This is Maui
550-K M V I-550
Every Thursday — 7:30 P.M.
Tomorrow Night
AT
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY
HAIKU



THE PUI Valley Islands sites that we...

THE MAUI NEWS JAN. 21, 1948 p. 1

campus

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII



capers

By JACKIE BELKNAP

Not that my coverage of news events isn't complete, but they snuck two more Mauiites into last of the Guild play "The Defeated" when my back was turned. It's amusing because...

readers of these little gems. I toss off the proof reader (whose job is no small one) and my mother. (Hi 'a mom?) If she didn't read them I'm afraid she'd never know from one vacation to the next if I was still of this world...

Three Drawn In Sea Tragedy At Maliko Yesterday

(Continued from page 1)

rescue the two women. After a long swim they managed to bring them to shore where they were pronounced dead by Dr. John Sanders.

In a short time hundreds of people and cars stopped along the seacoast to witness the rescuers at work. Many among them were relatives and friends of the deceased and a deep silence of sadness prevailed throughout the throng.

The Pala fire department was called to supply ladders to enable the rescuers in bringing up the bodies up the 300 foot cliff, and there were scores of people on hand aiding in the perilous ascent.

Ranceford was a graduate of Maui High school and was well known as the vice president of both the B.S.C. club and the Senior class of 1937. He is remembered as a quiet and studious person and was a member of the school orchestra.

Mrs. Matsumoto and her son are survived by her husband, sons, Willard and Yoshiro who is in the Army, and daughter, Alyce.

Surviving Mrs. Ito are three sons, George, who is connected with the personnel office of M.A. Co., Kaoru, and Takao residing in Honolulu and a daughter, Mrs. Teruko Karimoto of Haliimaile. Mrs. Ito was 63 years old, Mrs. Matsumoto 57 and Ranceford 27.

Woman's Club Asks Replies

Members of the entertainment committee of the Maui Women's Club are completing final plans for the gala silver tea to be held Saturday, Jan. 24, from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the Wailuku residence of Mrs. Ray M. Allen. The committee urges the membership to fill in and return as soon as possible the reply cards that have been forwarded to them so

DIAL-LOG

from 550

By D. JOCK KEY

KMVI listeners are in for another laugh-packed half hour Wednesday night when the Bingie takes over the local station at 9:00 p.m. with the mirth makers Burns and Allen as his guest stars. It seems that Gracie is determined that the Groaner will help George Burns make a record, and some mighty complicated things result. The Bing Crosby show, this week, as usual follows the regular Wednesday night entertainment packed schedule including such favorites as the Theater of Famous Radio Players, Twenty Questions, What's the Name of that Song and it precedes the perennially popular Town Crier. Or should we merely say "the perennial Town Crier."

Maui residents have unusual opportunity to send birthday greetings and congratulations to friends on other islands now with the new Plantation Family Party broadcast over the Aloha Network every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7:00. This program is heard over KMVI, KIPA in Hilo, KHON in Honolulu and KTOH on Kauai. It's an all-request program, so all you have to do is send your request to Plantation Family Party at the local station and the greetings you want will be heard on every island in the Territory. So dig out the memo book and look up those birthdays of your friends on the other islands and send them to KMVI.

When you listen to Let's Go to

School Friday evening you'll hear Quiss Master Marty Sebastian as one of the contestants what the lowest form of animal life is. It all sounds very simple, but like many seemingly simple things there was the possibility of argument in the answer and a lengthy discussion evolved after the program was recorded. Sebastian has learned that you can double check every angle of any question, but there is always a possibility of divided opinion. Anyway it makes for lively discussion and interesting programs.

There might be discussion on there won't be any doubt of the winner of Friday night's basketball game between the Lahaina Jewels and Wailuku Sugar. When they meet at the Wailuku Gym Friday night. So get down to see the game if you can, if not, be at your radio for the first broadcast of a Maui Senior League basketball game starting at 8:00 o'clock.

Bals Celebrate

Mr. and Mrs. Vivian K. Bal of Wailuku celebrated their ninth wedding anniversary last night (Tuesday) at their home amidst a gathering of friends and relatives.

At the same time Baby Clayton Hinano became one year old.

CLUBS and LODGES

Lodge Maui No. 472

F. & A. M. SCHEDULED MEETINGS



STATED MEETINGS

Second Wednesday

Each Month

DUNCAN SINCLAIR, W.M., NORMAN E. WEIGHT, P.M. Sec

Rotary Club of Maui

Nov. 1937

No. 44

Meets

Every Wednesday Noon

PUNENE CLUB

Puunene

KIWANIS CLUB of Maui

Meets



Third

There's Always A GOOD TIME at the

Lions... CIRCUS

When sponsored by Maui Lions Club

Meets Every Wednesday Noon PUNENE CLUB Puunene

into a huge gully by the flood, large enough to drive ton truck through. If Mill not for the original change water would have bank the culvert with considerable damage to the Filler home ous in the neighborhood. a man's best friend, a little ad lived up to canine tra- of faithfulness and intelli-

igh Mass or Matron f Puunene

Mrs. Mary Souza Gonsalves of Puunene died on Thursday at 3:30 at the Puunene hospital after prolonged illness. Mrs. Gonsalves 74 years of age at the time of death having been born in the 1874 in Santo Da Serra, Ma- Portugal. She came to Ma- with her parents at the age 11 and resided here for the ater part of her life. Her funeral followed a solemn high elem mass at St. Anthony arch, Wailuku on Friday at 9 with Father Leo Taeyerts officiating. Mrs. Gonsalves is survived by 7 daughters and 2 sons. They are: Annie Williams, Kahului, Virginia Hugh, John Gonsalves, Hilda Koh, Ann Gonsalves, all presently siding in California. Sophie Gomez, Honolulu, Mae Xavier and Charles Gonsalves of Puunene, and Mrs. Frank Hall, Canada. The deceased is also survived by grandchildren and 2 great grand- children.

Chief Commends Detective Sylva For Act Tuesday

Chief of Police Jean R. Lane Saturday officially commended the action of Detective Curtis Sylva, who, accompanied by Noriyuki Ueoka, Maui High School teacher, swam out to sea to recover the bodies of two of the three victims of the Maliko beach drowning tragedy which took place last Tuesday. Chief Lane's special orders, issued Saturday, read as follows: "Detective CURTIS SYLVA is hereby commended for his action on January 20, 1948, for swimming some 500 yards to sea, accompanied by Noriyuki Ueoka, to recover the bodies of Mrs. Matsu Matsumoto and Mrs. Takino Ito and for bringing the bodies through the heavy surf and rocky shore. Such action is considered to be over and above the duties and responsibilities of a police officer.

During the evening program and his Baldwin High band will entertain the public from 7:00 to 7:30 p.m. The band will also play between numbers during the program. James Molkela, Cub Pack 8, Gram. James Molkela, Cub Pack 8, will sing two songs; one of them a Hawaiian song, dedicating it to the mainlanders. Scouts and Cubs from Kahului under Scouter Kiyoshi Yabui will render songs, the choral group to be comprised of 60 voices.

After arrival at the Puunene airport, the scout officials will be registered at the Maui Grand hotel and will then be taken on short sight seeing trips, to Iao Valley, etc.

The Maui Rotary Club will be held a Boy Scout luncheon at the Maui Country Club on that day, inviting as guests the visiting Scout officials, the local Scout Board members and heads of organizations sponsoring Boy Scout Troops.

At the present moment, a sunrise trip to Haleakala is being planned for the visiting officials. Any Coucifer wishing to kekuu in the transportation of the mainland scouters are asked to contact To-ahi Ansal.

Funerals Of Tragedy Victims

Relatives and close friends joined members of neighboring families in Naniwa Camp, Pala, as last rites for Mrs. Takino Ito, 62, Mrs. Matsu Matsumoto, 56, and Ranceled Yelchi Matsumoto, 28, were held last week. The trio were victims of the drowning tragedy which took place at Maliko beach Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Services for Mrs. Ito, a widower who is survived by five children, were held at the Pa's Hongwanji church Wednesday afternoon, followed by cremation at the Mantokujiki Mission, Lower Pala.

Survivors are: Sons, Kaoru, George Tautoma, and Takao, and daughters, Mrs. Kiyoko Ishida of Honolulu, and Mrs. Taruko Karimatsu of Hahione.

Rev. Royden Shirogane, assisted by Reverends Kono and Watanabe, officiated at services held at the Pala Congregational Church Friday afternoon for Mrs. Matsumoto and her son.

Services were followed by burial at the cemetery at Lower Pala, where mother and son were laid side by side, the latter with military honors in recognition of his service in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

They are survived by the husband and father, Shiro Matsumoto, and sons Willard, Yelko and Yeshiro. The last named is in the Army and was unable to reach home in time for the funeral, a daughter Alyce is also a survivor.

from the Wailua side of the bankment.

Timbers approximately 50 feet in length and a foot square were placed across the damaged portion with one side anchored to the solid part of the bridge and the other resting on solid ground. The suspending pipe was then braced up

Mrs. Stange Passes Away; Rites Today

Mrs. Arnes Stange, for many years a teacher at Wailuku Elementary school, died Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock at Maluluai Hospital. Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday at 9 a.m. at St. Anthony Church with interment to follow at 10 a.m. at the cemetery.

Mrs. Stange's son Paul, left Washington D. C. by plane Monday after being notified of his mother's critical illness and arrived on Maui Tuesday morning, but reached his mother's bedside just 15 minutes after she had passed away.

Mrs. Stange is also survived by another son, Robert, who was with her at the time of her death and a daughter, Mrs. Hermine Stange-Moore of Los Angeles. Two brothers, Enos Vincent, prominent Maui attorney, and Joaquin Vincent, retired school teacher of Kula, and a sister, Mrs. W. A. Clark of Maui also survive Mrs. Stange.

morning it was reported that the pipe was still intact.

Boxing Meeting Set For Tonight

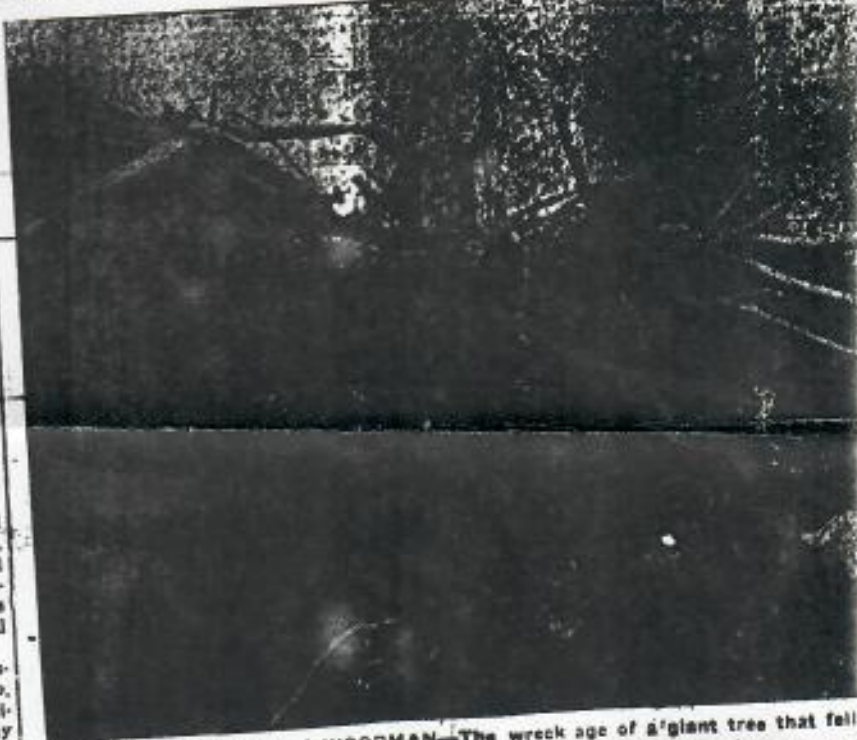
The AHCA Boxing Committee will meet at 7 p.m. tonight (Wednesday) at the Wailuku Community Center, chairman Lionel DuPont has announced. All committee-men and club representatives are invited to attend the meeting, and the smoker to be held at the Pala gym on Feb. 7 will be discussed at that time.

MODEL CLUB MEET

There will be a meeting of those interested in a model airplane club Friday night at 7:30 in the Hawaiian Room of the Wailuku Community Center. All those interested in learning to build model airplanes are invited to attend.

Health Officer Pledges All C In Clean Up Campaign Now

George Y. Zane, acting county health officer, endorsed the Clean Up Fix Up Campaign now under way in Maui by the Outdoor Circle of the Women's club with assistance of his organization in every way. Mr. Zane said that the control of environmental sanitation is one of the health department's major activities and we would like to see a club for sponsoring such a worthy project for the island. "The department of health on Maui not only will cooperate with you 100% in making your place to live, the Outdoor Circle's project is a progressive step in the promotion of health for Maui."



TREE SPARE THAT WOODMAN—The wreck age of a giant tree that fell on truck of Y. Yoshimori at 2304 Main St.

JAN 28, 1948 P.1
THE MAUI NEWS

Star-Bulletin

LETTERS

**Sanctuary status would let
sea life flourish off Waikiki**

All of the inshore waters and coral reefs along world-famous Waikiki Beach ought to be declared a marine life sanctuary. The ocean resources of this vital area to tourism should be protected for everyone's viewing enjoyment, just like at Hanauma Bay.

Currently only a small segment of the waters off Waikiki have sanctuary designation. The recreational, educational, and economic benefit associated with accessible marine life sanctuaries, such as Hanauma Bay, are well known.

Spear guns, gill nets and barbed fishing hooks are simply inconsistent with the modern-day uses of Waikiki's inshore waters. Waikiki is clearly an area where an underwater sanctuary will do some good, and where the fish and other marine life are in need of additional protection.

City, state, and private planners working to improve Waikiki should embrace such a worthwhile proposal.

George H. Balazs



DEPUTIES

KEITH W. ARUE
MANABU TAGOMORI
DAN T. KOCHI

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

P. O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM
AQUATIC RESOURCES
CONSERVATION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS
WATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

REF:DAR-MI

October 10, 1991

Mr. George Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

Dear Mr. Balazs:

This responds to your letter of September 14, 1991, requesting my professional answer to your proposal for a Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD) off Waikiki Beach westward to the Hilton Hawaiian Village.

The basis of your suggestion to use the Waikiki shorewaters to: 1) increase the fish population for viewing enjoyment; and 2) make it become another Hanauma Bay are questioned. This has been suggested before. Here is the problem as we see it.

The shoreline waters in the area are generally sandy, wave scored hard bottom with turbid water, and of flatbottom relief. Therefore, the area does not support large numbers of reef fishes or live coral. Unless you go out beyond the breakers, the reef habitat and aquatic life do not improve. Exceptions occur sporadically during the summer months when hahalalu and oama schools enter nearshore waters in the vicinity of the Ilikai helipad which attracts fishermen for short periods.

From a professional perspective, we cannot agree that closure of the area to fishing through MLCD designation will increase fish density to make underwater viewing a quality experience comparable to Hanauma Bay. Fish life in the area is limited because of the predominately sandy bottom which is on the other hand desirable for the active ocean recreation that goes on in the waters.

Rather than a sanctuary, the area already carries designation by the State Department of Transportation (DOT) for active shorewater recreation purposes such as surfing and canoeing. According to their Rules of the Road, Section 19-82-40, Waikiki shorewaters are reserved primarily for use by bathers and swimmers, and DOT is provided authority to control all activities, including fishing, within these water. The Atlantis group has with their habitat development and feeding improved the viewing outside Waikiki, Oahu and Kailua, Kona. We are supportive of enhancing habitat to afford better viewing enjoyment.

We appreciate your concerns to enhance our marine resources.

Sincerely,

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

WILLIAM W. PATY

Hawaii needs preserves for unique marine life

Susan Scott recently wrote in her column that the Waikiki reef Marine Life Conservation District ought to be expanded, and George Balazs wrote an earlier letter to your paper urging the same action. I would like to lend my support to this proposal. Hawaii needs to develop more underwater preserves to protect our dwindling marine life and provide havens for adult animals to reproduce. Ultimately this will benefit everyone from snorkelers to fishermen. This should be a part of Waikiki planning efforts, and a high priority for the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Bruce A. Carlson
Director, Waikiki Aquarium

STAR BULL. OCT. 12, 1991

All of Waikiki should be made a marine sanctuary

In response to Susan Scott's column on Sept. 21, I should like to add my comments.

Since the closing of fishing in Waikiki between the Natatorium and the Kapahulu groin, I have noticed a tremendous amount of fish in that area. Many people, including myself, have been feeding the fishes in that area for nearly two years.

If you want to see a display of this, walk on the stone wall fronting the Queen's Surf area any morning of the week to witness all kinds of fishes, crabs, eels, squid, and countless other marine life.

How wonderful if we can preserve the marine life, and yes, have another Hanauma Bay extravaganza in Waikiki for everyone to enjoy.

The opening of the area Diamond Head of the Natatorium to fishing in even-numbered years is a big mistake. I believe the area between the Diamond Head lighthouse and the Hawaiian Village Hotel should be closed all the way so everyone can enjoy the wonders of the ocean and everything living in it.

Kenneth M. Koseki

STAR BULL. OCT. 16, 1991

George

FYE

Dove

10/22/91

V I S I O N
2020
W A I K I K I

*Vision for Waikiki 2020
Master Planning Committee*

*Franklin Sunn
Executive Director*

October 2, 1991

Mr. George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

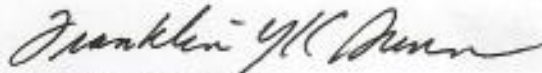
Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for sending us the article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on a Waikiki nature park. Although the planners have already received a copy of the article, we sent them the article with your statement.

Please do not hesitate to send us any further information or comments.

Thank you for your continued interest in our program.

Sincerely,



Franklin Y.K. Sunn
Executive Director

V I S I O N
2020
W A I K I K I

*Vision for Waikiki 2020
Master Planning Committee*

*Franklin Sunn
Executive Director*

October 2, 1991

Mr. George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

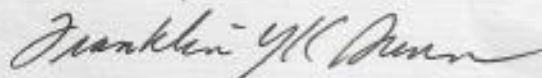
Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for sending us the article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on a Waikiki nature park. Although the planners have already received a copy of the article, we sent them the article with your statement.

Please do not hesitate to send us any further information or comments.

Thank you for your continued interest in our program.

Sincerely,



Franklin Y.K. Sunn
Executive Director

Waikiki-Diamond Head Shoreline Fisheries Management Area

Location: *(See previous map)* The Waikiki-Diamond Head Shoreline Fisheries Management Area extends from the ewa wall of the Waikiki War Memorial Natatorium to the Diamond Head Lighthouse, from the highwater mark out to a minimum seaward distance of 500 yards, or to the seaward edge of the fringing reef if one occurs beyond 500 yards.

Fishing periods

- "Open to fishing" from January 1 to December 31 of even-numbered years (1990, 1992, etc.).
- "Closed to fishing" from January 1 to December 31 of odd-numbered years (1991, 1993, etc.).

Permitted

- To fish for, take or possess any legal size marine life in season during the "open to fishing" period, provided that only hook-and-line, thrownet, handnet to land hooked fish, and spear fishing and hand harvesting methods are employed.
- With a permit to engage in activities otherwise prohibited by law for scientific, propagation or other purposes.

Prohibited

- To fish for, take or injure any marine life (including eggs), or to possess in the water any fishing gear during the "closed to fishing" period.
 - To use any spear between the hours of 6:00 pm to 6:00 am, or to have or possess in the water any trap or net except thrownet or handnet to land hooked fish during the "open to fishing" period.
-

September 14, 1991

George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

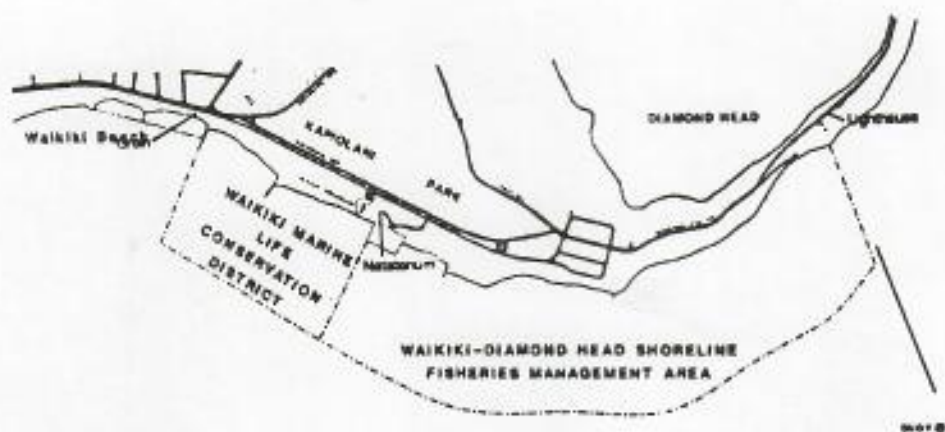
Mr. Bill Paty
Department of Land and Natural resources
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Dear Mr. Paty:

Since the attached letter was published in Honolulu's two daily newspapers, I have received numerous calls and inquiries at my home supporting the idea of expanding the present small underwater sanctuary at Waikiki to encompass all of the nearshore waters and reefs westward to the Hilton Hawaiian Village. This would accomplish two worthy goals: 1) Allow the fish to flourish (like at Hanauma Bay) for the viewing enjoyment of nearly every tourist (and local resident) coming to world-famous Waikiki; and 2) Help to relieve the pressures that are overwhelming Hanauma Bay as it is currently being "loved" to it's detriment due to it's huge success with tourists and local residents alike. Hanauma Bay is "self-policing" due to its many visitors and the widespread knowledge that the site is a protected marine sanctuary. Waikiki's nearshore waters would soon enjoy the same self-policing with regard to protection of marine life. (for example, someone standing on the beach at Hanauma with a fishing pole and baited hook would very quickly be told by 10's perhaps 100's of people that the activity is illegal and to cease and desist). Such would not be the case at the vast majority of other sites on Oahu that have been proposed, or already are, marine sanctuaries. In short, I believe that the designation of nearshore Waikiki as a "fish park" is an idea whose time as come. QUESTION: Mr. Paty, would you support such a proposal? I would greatly appreciate receiving a personal and professional answer from you.

Thank you -
SINCERELY,

George Balazs



Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District

Location: The Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District extends from the groin at Kapahulu Avenue to the ewa wall of the Waikiki War Memorial Natatorium, from the highwater mark out to a minimum seaward distance of 500 yards, or to the seaward edge of the fringing reef if one occurs beyond 500 yards.

Permitted

- To possess in the water any knife and any shark billy, bang stick, powerhead or carbon dioxide injector.
- With a permit to engage in activities otherwise prohibited by law for scientific, propagation or other purposes.

Prohibited

- To fish for, take or injure any marine life (including eggs), or possess in the water any device that may be used for the taking of marine life.
- To take or alter any sand, coral or other geological feature or specimen, or possess in the water any device that may be used for the taking or altering of a geological feature or specimen.

Waikiki Nature Park could be an underwater treat

A recent Star-Bulletin story reported that lots of people are calling the visitor restrictions to Hanauma Bay a success.

The city's new rules, which have cut visitors to the sanctuary by 60 percent, have cleared the water and reduced the trash.

True. But what about the 60 percent that can't get in? Where do they go to see the magic of underwater Hawaii?

Limiting the number of people visiting Hanauma Bay is like sticking a Band-Aid on a spurting artery. The real solution to the overcrowding problem there is to create more marine sanctuaries. And make them where the people are — in Waikiki.

A friend of mine recently took his 9-year-old niece snorkeling in Waikiki, near the Hilton Hawaiian Village. "How was it?" I asked. He shook his head. "We didn't see one fish. Can you believe it?"

I do believe it, but it doesn't have to be this way. In 1967, Hanauma Bay was the same, nearly barren from overfishing.

Since the moratorium on fishing and netting, the place has transformed into a world-famous park where fish nearly rise up out of the water to greet people.

It could also be true in Waikiki.

A few weeks ago, I went scuba diving with Atlantis Reef Divers, a scuba diving branch of Atlantis Submarines. We dove in a place off Waikiki that the diver leaders called Turtle Alley. "The turtles here are friendly, but remember not to touch them," they told us.

Did they say friendly?

These turtles were so affectionate that they practically leaned up against us like puppies begging for a scratch. We didn't touch the turtles, but these gentle creatures touched our hearts.

When we returned to the boat, the leaders taught us the turtles' names. "That big one that followed us when we first arrived? That's Scarlet. She's almost always there. The other big one that showed up near the end was Barney. And the two little ones are Baby and Sid."

We all counted this as one of our best-ever dives. It reconfirmed my belief that Waikiki would be a wonderful marine sanctuary. The animals, the reef, the people and the weather are all here. They just need some coordinating.

Imagine Waikiki as it could be: Let's call it Waikiki Nature Park. This underwater sanctuary, which allows no fishing of any kind, runs from the Natatorium, past the cleaned up water of the Ala Wai Canal and all the way to the end of Ala Moana Beach Park.



OCEAN WATCH

By Susan Scott

Visitors look out of their hotel windows at dark schools of fish swarming around snorkelers. Turtle shapes are now familiar sights in inshore waters and spinner dolphins swim closer to shore because of the now-abundant food supply.

Tour companies take visitors on snorkeling trips minus the buses. These tours are now educational in tone, teaching people the names, habits and needs of Hawaii's unique marine plants and animals.

Over at Ala Moana Beach Park, local people now pack masks, snorkels and fish books with their picnic gear. The family cookout includes family swims where afterward, parents and children read about the creatures they saw.

This scenario doesn't exclude fishermen. Studies show that marine sanctuaries increase fishing opportunities by providing the fish with nursery space. In my dream Waikiki, boats full of big fish and happy fishermen line the edges of this sanctuary.

This preserve picture is a bitter one for some who don't want their ocean regulated, but Hawaii has changed over the years.

Ecotourism, a popular new offshoot of our state's lifeblood, is here to stay. And fish won't start biting again without help.

Some people protest loudly against the creation of marine sanctuaries because they don't want to change old habits. I sympathize. Change is hard.

But those of us who love Hawaii's ocean have to look to its future or we won't have much left to love. How long can Scarlet, Barney and the kids survive among the continual flurry of gill nets and fish hooks?

The ancient Hawaiians understood this and made certain areas kapu to fishing when resources got short. It's time for a modern kapu in Waikiki.

You can support the Waikiki Nature Park by calling or writing your state representatives and William Paty of the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Or write to me — I'll pass the word.

Susan Scott is a marine science writer and author of *Oceanwatcher*, a guide to Hawaii's marine animals. Her *Oceanwatch* column appears Monday in the *Star-Bulletin*.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 • AREA CODE 808 • 523-4141

FRANK F. FASI
MAYOR



September 20, 1991

Mr. George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

Dear Mr. Balazs:

I agree with you that the near shore waters off Waikiki should be made a marine life conservation district. The Department of Parks and Recreation has been working with the University of Hawaii and other environmental groups to identify appropriate areas on Oahu for marine life sanctuary status.

I have asked Mr. Robin Bond of the Department of Parks and Recreation to contact you and support your effort to create a marine life conservation district at Waikiki.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Frank Fasi", written over a horizontal line.

FFF:ml

V I S I O N
2020
W A I K I K I

*Vision for Waikiki 2020
Master Planning Committee*

*Franklin Sunn
Executive Director*

September 23, 1991

Mr. George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

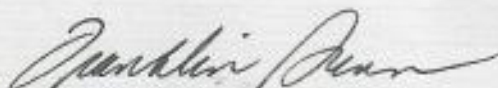
Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for sending us your Letter to the Editor expressing your concern for Waikiki and its marine life. Copies of your letter have been distributed to the planning teams.

Please do not hesitate to send us any additional comments that you would like the planners to consider. We are accepting written comments at any time.

Thank you for your interest in the Waikiki 2020 master planning effort.

Sincerely,



Franklin Y.K. Sunn
Executive Director

Tourism

EDITORIALS

Honolulu Advertiser

11-8-91

How much will Hawaii accept?

Hawaii Visitors Bureau chief Stanley Hong believes that tourism must keep growing to sustain Hawaii's economic health. But in a speech this week he was most forceful on another point:

"It is essential that our industry work to protect and enhance those things that make Hawaii Hawaii."

Hawaii's ability to draw tourists, and draw them back, will depend on how well its identity is preserved, interpreted and marketed. Hong told an international tourism conference in Waikiki. Similar themes were voiced by others, including Mauna Lani Resort Chairman Kenneth Brown.

It was also noted that maintaining links to the past can ease the psychological and social effects of rapid change among Hawaii's own people.

Hong called land-banking "fundamental" — the key to both preserving Hawaii's appeal

and to community support for tourism. Again, he said 1 percent of hotel room tax revenues should be buying land for parks and to save areas of cultural or environmental importance.

Now all revenues from the 5 percent "transient accommodations tax" go into the state general fund. The Legislature passes most of the \$80 million unearmarked to the counties in lieu of state grants in aid.

Other needs: To salvage archaeological sites, develop historic properties as tourist attractions and maintain traditional Hawaiian arts and skills.

There's a contradiction between substantial tourism growth and preserving Hawaii's essence, which Hong acknowledged. But he showed why it must be resolved, and how we might try.

12/2/91 HSB A2

Task force formed to push Waikiki underwater park

GOOD news: A task force of concerned citizens and state legislators has started the wheels in motion to make the waters off Waikiki an underwater park.

Waikiki Rep. Duke Bainum said he formed the group because it's clear that there aren't enough marine parks in the state.

"I've been thinking about this since 1989 when I was the Oahu chapter chair of TORCH (The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii)," said Bainum. "Both local people and visitors need an alternative to Hanauma Bay."

Bainum started by calling people he thought would be interested in working toward the creation of a Waikiki marine park and found widespread support.

"There was a lot of energy for this in the beginning and that just snowballed," he said. "Since then, the energetic response for this project has been amazing. I've never seen such enthusiasm."

The ocean-loving citizens that make up the task force have been meeting to determine their goals, define problems and discuss strategies.

The goal is to pass a bill during the next legislative session that would make Waikiki waters an underwater park.

Task force members want to preserve, enhance and restore the marine life here for education, recreation and research.

This plan isn't without some obstacles. The waters off Waikiki have some flat spaces without much coral growth. Can fish thrive in these areas?

"Absolutely," says Dr. Richard Brock, a University of Hawaii marine biologist who specializes in artificial reefs. "By building artificial reefs, we can dramatically increase fish stocks in the area," he said.

And he has proof.

According to Brock, before Atlantis Submarines sunk artificial reefs off Waikiki, there was about one-thirtieth of an ounce of fish per square yard. Now, in that same place, Brock reports 38 ounces of fish per square yard.

An average Hawaii coral reef has about 7 ounces per square yard.

Bruce Carlson, director of the Waikiki Aquarium, said he has no problem with building artificial reefs in Waikiki or anywhere else. "No one objects to people putting up birdhouses in their backyards. Artificial reefs are just birdhouses for fish," he said.

Another concern that the task force has discussed is enforcement. How to keep poachers out?



OCEAN WATCH

By Susan Scott

Many believe that this park would be self-policing like Hanauma Bay. Waikiki waters are so full of people and boats that recreational users would report illegal fishing.

Dr. John Naughton, a coral reef specialist who recently visited Australia's Great Barrier Reef, says that this huge marine park is mostly self-policed.

Dive boat captains turn in fishing boats and talk to other boaters about how to anchor properly near coral.

"They had some problems in the beginning, but now the self-policing works pretty well," said Naughton.

"Fishermen mostly respect the boundaries," he added.

Hawaii's fishermen are not left out of the Waikiki marine life conservation plan. The task force was careful to leave some popular fishing areas, like "hundred-foot hole," outside the proposed park boundaries.

Waters off Magic Island and Ala Moana Beach Park also would be open to fishing.

Researchers believe that these areas will be greatly enhanced for fishing when the offspring of protected adult fish spread out to surrounding areas.

Artificial reefs specifically for fishing purposes are also in the plans.

A marine park in Waikiki would be a great gift to Hawaii's residents, visitors, turtles and fish, but it hasn't happened yet.

The task force needs public support for the legislative process to work.

Concerned citizens can offer support by writing to the newspapers, contacting state representatives, and by calling 946-6009. Workers will keep a list of callers, then will mail specifics about how to help get this bill passed.

The task force is also planning a rally in January where everyone interested can offer support. Watch this column for details.

Together we can make a living sea in Waikiki.

Susan Scott is a marine science writer and author of *Oceanwatcher*, a guide to Hawaii's marine animals. Her *Oceanwatch* column appears Monday in the *Star-Bulletin*.

TUESDAY, December 25, 1990

Aloha!



Advertiser graphic

"For behold, I bring you tidings of
joy . . . For unto you is born this
day in the city of David a savior"

Page A8

The Nativity

And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.

And all went to be taxed, everyone into his own city.

And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, which is called "Bethlehem" (because he was of the house and lineage of David).

To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.

And so it was, that while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.

And she brought forth her first-born son and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night.

And lo, the angel of the Lord came unto them, and the glory of the Lord shone round them, and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them: Fear not. For behold, I bring you good tidings of joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day

in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you: ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying:

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men.

And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into the heavens, the shepherds said one to another: Let us go now even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing that which the Lord hath made known to us.

And they came with haste, and found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger.

And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning the child.

And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told by the shepherds.

But Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart.

And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them.

St. Luke, II 1-20

The Honolulu Advertiser

Established July 2, 1856

Thurston Twigg-Smith, *President & Chief Executive Officer*

Philip T. Gialanella, *Publisher & Chief Operating Officer*

Gerry Keir, *Editor*

John Griffin
*Editorial Page
Editor*

Anne Harpham
*Managing Editor/
News*

Susan Yim
*Managing Editor/
Features & Design*

George Chaplin
Editor-at-Large

Mike Middlesworth
Business Manager

John Strobel, *news editor*; Jerry Barris, *city editor*; Mark Matsunaga, *night city editor*;
Jim Richardson, *Money section editor*; Stan Pusieski, *Sports editor*; Rick Padden,
graphics editor; Wanda Adams, *Living section editor*; Sandra S. Oshiro, *asst. city editor*.

Ham sues after county

By Robert Bruss

Tribune Media Services

Evan obtained a federal license to operate an amateur radio station at his home.

He then filed an application with the county to erect a 125-foot ground-mounted antenna, but it was denied because of a 35-foot limit in his neighborhood.

A 35-foot antenna would not be effective.

Then Evan submitted applica-

tions for variances and special use permits to erect an antenna between 60 and 100 feet. But his applications were rejected because of the 35-foot limitation.

At the suggestion of his attorney, Evan then sued the county because Federal Communications Commission rules allowing amateur radio antennas pre-empt local law, and under the U.S. Constitution federal rules and regulations prevail when local laws conflict.

If you were the judge, would you

height laws rule out antenna

allow Evan to build his amateur radio antenna although its height exceeds the local 35-foot limit?

The judge said yes.

In 1934 Congress created the Federal Communications Commission to regulate interstate and foreign communication, the judge explained.

Fifty years later, he emphasized, the FCC issued a ruling that federal laws allowing amateur radio antennas exceeding local height limits shall be permitted where

local laws conflict.

Since local height-limit laws cannot be allowed to interfere with federal government policy of promoting amateur radio communication, the county law is pre-empted by federal law, and Evan must be allowed to construct his amateur radio antenna which exceeds the local height limit, the judge ruled.

Based on the U.S. District Court decision in *Evans vs. Board of County Commissioners*, 752 Fed. Supp. 973.

Letters to the editor

Dear Friends:

Yes, we're one of your many hundreds of readers. In the September fourth issue you have raised the standard of journalism in the islands. After thirty four years of living on "the Road" we are ever mindful of the role the Maunalua Fish Pond has played in the lives of generations of Bekearts. Do give Anne Inouye our sincere thanks for such an authentic, and loving, article.

Having first visited Fiji in 1933 I found a newer treatment of these lovely islands.

Aloha, peace and grace.

Robert E. Bekearts, Portlock Road

Keep some Hanauma traffic in Waikiki

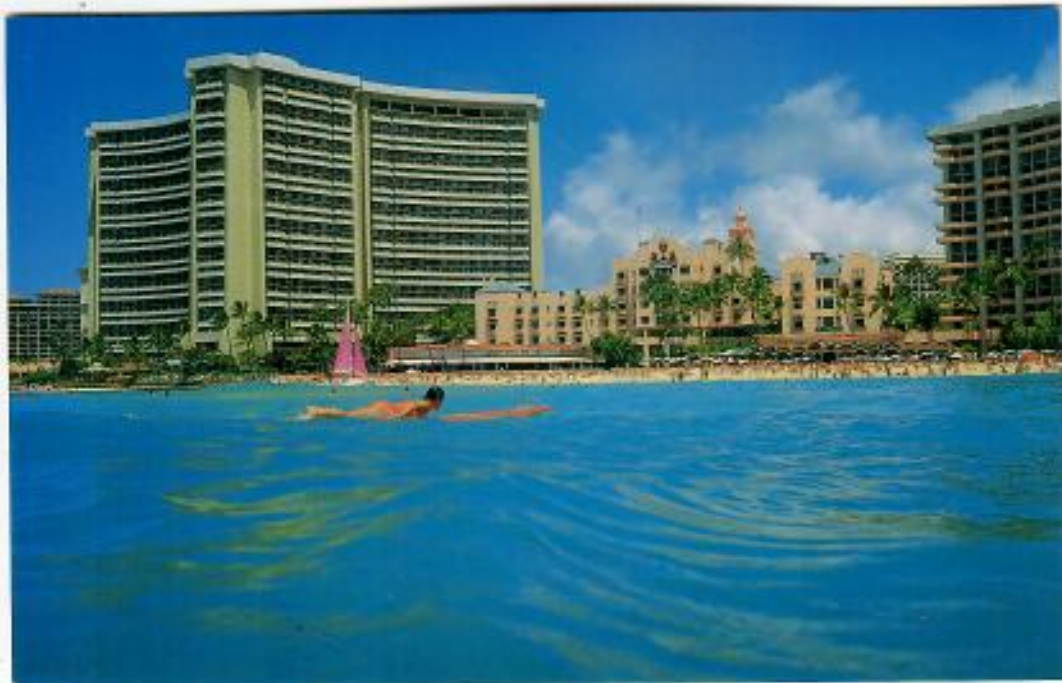
A sensible way to keep tourists from over-using Hanauma Bay would be to create another sea life sanctuary right at Waikiki. All of the inshore waters and coral reefs along world-famous Waikiki Beach really ought to be declared a marine preserve. The ocean resources of this vital area to tourism should be protected for everyone's viewing enjoyment, just like at Hanauma Bay. Surely this would also serve to reduce the number of people crowding into Hanauma.

Currently only a small segment of the waters off Waikiki have sanctuary status.

The recreational, educational, and economic benefits arising from easily accessible ocean preserves are well known. Just like at Hanauma Bay, spearguns, gillnets, and barbed fishing hooks are inconsistent with the modern day use of Waikiki's inshore waters. Waikiki is clearly an area where an underwater sanctuary will do some good, and where the fish and other sea life are in need of protection.

City, State and private planners working to improve both Hanauma Bay and Waikiki should take action on such a worthwhile proposal.

George H. Balazs



Waikiki plans THA

Last chance to get it right 9/24/60

"Make no small plans," a great planner once said. But the trouble with Waikiki has been too many small plans and not enough larger vision.

The area has improved some in recent years thanks to various public and private projects (many of them financed by Japanese investment). Kalakaua Avenue is better than it was. The slums of the old "jungle" are mostly gone. Some hotel restorations are outstanding.

But Waikiki is increasingly threatened by too many people, too many vehicles, the effects of bad planning and not enough imaginative thinking. That's why the ideas of top national planners on the private Vision for Waikiki 2020 Master Planning Committee unveiled last week are important.

Sure, it's easy to put much of it down as pie in the surf. Nobody's going to move the big hotels back from the beach soon or reroute Kalakaua. Even restoring two-way streets to better humanize the area may be seen as a radical road to gridlock.

But what's wrong with aiming for one great park that would

include Kapiolani, the zoo and Aa Wai golf course area and another branching out from Fort DeRussy? Garden walkways and better promenades along the beach on both sides of the Ala Wai areas double as more ~~and~~ Waikiki.

Why can't we replace ugly parking structures with more garages underground or on the fringe of Waikiki? Surely the resort area needs a transit system that adds to the pleasure and tropical character. Why can't all this be done in ways that help the 30,000 residents and equal number of workers? Why not more pleasant walkways, canals, and beachside cafes?

Why can't Waikiki be as much a Hawaiian garden as a concrete jungle?

There are lots of reasons we can all think of. But the biggest one over the last half-century has been lack of foresight, planning and political leadership. And now, with the city preparing to produce a master plan for Waikiki in the next few months, we may be facing our last chance.

STAR-BULLETIN
NEWSWATCH 1-2-92

The muumuu — new in ultimate chic

There were news reports on New Year's Day that the East Coast is looking west — all the way to Hawaii — for the hip fashion statement of 1992.

The reported new clothing of coolness already is worn regularly to work and around town by women all over Hawaii. It traces its design to missionary days, and is said to be a forerunner of flannel nightgowns.

The garment?

The muumuu, said yesterday's Washington Post.

The newspaper of the nation's capital said muumuus have ousted the stretch fabric lycra as the "in" thing, in a tongue-in-cheek list of what's "in" and what's "out" in various categories.

There was no explanation for the choices.

Waikiki-Diamond Head fishing opens

Hundreds of fishermen armed with poles, spears and nets descended on the waterfront between Diamond Head and Waikiki Beach yesterday, trying their luck in an area that had been closed to fishing for two years.

The Waikiki-Diamond Head Shoreline Management Area is closed to fishing every other two-year period to allow the fish populations to replenish.

In yesterday's opening day of fishing, it was the divers with spears who appeared to be having the most luck.

Still closed to fishing is the preserve area Ewa of the Natatorium.

1991 boasts baby penguin and surplus of gray whales

LIKE the rest of the world, the marine community had its ups and downs in 1991. Based on the past year's Oceanwatch columns, here are some of the highlights:

■ The United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics started off 1991 on a friendly marine note by jointly offering postage stamps of sea lions, sea otters, killer whales and common dolphins. All four of these marine mammals live in both Soviet and American waters.

I bought stacks of these pretty stamps last January but I used them so often that now they're almost gone. But then, so is one of the issuing countries.

■ The Hawaii Maritime Center were presented with a whale of an opportunity early last year when it received the bones of a humpback whale that died on the shores of Kahoolawe.

Workers spent the year assembling the skeleton, and the grand finale is fast approaching. The whale's skull now hangs from the ceiling of the center's Kalakaua Boathouse, soon to be joined by the creature's backbone. Ribs and the rest of the bones will be up by Jan. 19 to finish the display.

When completed, it will be only the second humpback whale skeleton on display in the country. (The other is in New Bedford, Mass.)

■ Last June, Sea Life Park proudly announced the birth of a Humboldt penguin, an endangered species native to the coasts of Chile and Peru. This birth was the result of introducing two female penguins from the Milwaukee County Zoo to two males from Oahu's Sea Life Park. United Airlines made this romance possible by flying workers and penguins free of charge.

Six months later, the baby is alive and well. Park staff have named the chick Pomaikaloa ("surrounded with love") after the United Airlines employee who helped arrange the trip.

The other penguin couple also mated and recently hatched a chick, but it died about two weeks later. These young penguins are new to parenthood so park officials are optimistic that they'll do better in the future. At least they've got the idea.

■ In January, the Waikiki Aquarium opened its mahimahi exhibit, enabling people to see these colorful game fish swimming round and round in a circular tank. The mahimahi continue to thrive in what is now one of the aquarium's most popular exhibits.

This was also the year that the aquarium received the American



OCEAN WATCH

By Susan Scott

Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums' highest honor, the Bean Award, for a chambered nautilus breeding program.

In September, the nautilus youngsters that hatched at the aquarium set the record for survival in a breeding program. One is still alive today.

■ The California gray whales were taken off the endangered species list this year. And if that isn't remarkable enough, researchers estimate that there are more gray whales now than there were in the first place, before whaling. This proves that conservation measures can work.

■ To add hope for marine life in the new year, it looks as though drift nets will soon become death walls of the past. The United Nations has adopted a resolution that calls for a global moratorium on drift nets by next Dec. 31. The main offenders, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, say they will comply.

■ A grass-roots group called the Friends of Hanauma Bay made great strides in 1991 in cleaning up the bay, educating people who use the bay and preserving its integrity. This group started out small but now has more than 400 members and is still growing.

One of the primary goals of the Friends is to help create more underwater parks in the state, and they are doing just that. The group has joined hands with other concerned citizens who are working to make the waters off Waikiki an underwater park. That brings us more hope for the new year.

Susan Scott is a marine science writer and author of Oceanwatcher, a guide to Hawaii's marine animals. Her Oceanwatch column appears Monday in the Star-Bulletin.

STAR-BULLETIN HOTLINES

Information services

Weather Hotline	Press 1
Money Hotline	Press 2
Sports Hotline	Press 3
Entertainment Hotline	Press 4

1-900-773-6000

95¢ Per Minute

Touchtone callers only.

Kids invited to take plunge into underwater park rally

LAST September, I wrote an Oceanwatch column expressing my concern for the marine animals in the waters off Waikiki. Fish stocks are badly depleted there and sea turtles share space with nets, hooks and spears.

I suggested that readers who would like to see Waikiki made into an underwater park write to me and I would pass the messages to the appropriate people. Soon after, I received thick packets from Kaneohe Ahuimanu Elementary School's fourth- and fifth-grade students. Inside I found thoughtful letters accompanied by clever artwork.

Those bundles of letters and pictures are treasures to me. Not only did they give my day a lift, they also gave me hope for the future of Hawaii's marine life. It's good to know that our kids care.

I showed the students' handwork to the Waikiki Underwater Park task force members, and they too were touched.

In just moments, those pictures and letters inspired ideas for an essay and art contest at the group's upcoming rally. Here are the details:

WHAT: The rally is a family event for people who support the creation of more underwater parks in our state. This particular rally is focused on the waters of Waikiki. A strong turnout will show both elected and appointed officials that this is something residents in Hawaii really want. Some activities at the rally will be:

■ All children will become members of the FIN (Fish In Need) club just by showing up.

Free stickers will identify all



Fish In Need: Club members get a patch to show their concern.

club members, who will be admitted free to aquarium exhibits.

■ An essay contest for students of all ages. Write in 200 words or less why you think we should have an underwater park in Waikiki.



**OCEAN
WATCH**
By Susan
Scott

Send to Waikiki Underwater Park, P.O. Box 8658, Honolulu 96830. I will print the winning essay in this column.

■ An on-the-scene poster contest. Rally officials will provide materials for students to make posters at the rally. Winners of both poster and essay contests will receive prizes. One prize that I'm excited about is a turtle-tagging trip with biologists in Waikiki (parents will go too). Organizers are still working on other fun prizes.

■ Several artists will do face painting. Of course, fish, turtles, dolphins and other marine animals will be heavily featured.

■ A puppet show called "Swimmy" will be performed by Puppets Unlimited.

■ The former state fish, humuhumunukunukuapuaa, will be at the rally to greet people. This "land" fish is about 5 feet tall and walks.

■ Live music will entertain participants. You can make a day of it by bringing a picnic lunch.

WHEN: February 1 from 9 a.m. to noon.

WHERE: The grounds of the Waikiki Aquarium. There's ample parking at the Aquarium and on the street.

Organizers have designed this rally to be educational and entertaining for both children and adults.

If you've wanted to do something for Hawaii's environment but didn't know where to start, this rally for you. It's easy and should be fun.

Susan Scott is a marine science writer and author of *Oceanwatcher*, a guide to Hawaii's marine animals. Her *Oceanwatch* column appears Monday in the *Star-Bulletin*.

STAR-BULLETIN HOTLINES

Information services

Weather Hotline Press 1
Money Hotline Press 2
Sports Hotline Press 3
Entertainment Hotline Press 4

1-900-773-6000

95¢ Per Minute
Touchtone callers only.



A LIVING SEA FOR WAIKIKI

W A I K I K I U N D E R W A T E R P A R K

December 30, 1991

Dear Friend of Marine Animals,

You are invited to attend a Waikiki Underwater Park Task Force meeting on January 8th, 1992 at 5:30pm at the Waikiki Aquarium. During this meeting the task force will present their plans for creating an underwater park and inform those attending of what has been done to date.

For several months now the task force of concerned citizens and state legislators has started the wheels in motion to make the waters off Waikiki a Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD). Task force members want to preserve and restore marine life here for education, research and recreation.

The immediate goal of the task force is to pass a bill during the coming legislative session that would insure the creation of the **Waikiki Underwater Park**.

Future possibilities for the Waikiki Underwater Park include underwater trails for snorkelers and diverse and enhanced fishing areas outside park boundaries. Current boating, surf and beach concessions will remain the same.

The task force has discovered widespread enthusiasm for this project and would like your input as well.

We look forward to seeing you on January 8th!

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Duke".

Duke Bainum, Chair
Waikiki Underwater Park Task Force

Opinion

Letters to the editor

FINS group moving in the right direction

Editor:

The new group called "FINS" (Fish In Need of Support) certainly deserves our community endorsement in its outstanding efforts to establish a marine sanctuary like Hanauma Bay all along world-famous Waikiki Beach.

Everyone realizes that more sanctuaries like Hanauma are needed in Hawaii, especially here on Oahu where the vast majority of our people reside and tourists flock to visit. Waikiki is a superb site for this designation.

Why crowd all the tourists into Hanauma Bay when a sea life sanctuary can be created in the beautiful calm water of Waikiki, right at the tourists' doorstep? Perhaps a fitting name of Hawaiian significance for this new sanctuary would be "The Duke Kahanamoku-Waikiki Underwater Marine Park."

GEORGE H. BALAZS

Hawaii Kai

LETTERS

1-8-92 A21

High cost of rail transit may have other bad effects

One of the greatest fears about rapid transit development is that, due to its enormous expense, it will have a poisonous influence on public decision-making for the foreseeable future.

The fear is that local government, rather than making decisions in favor of the greatest public needs — currently housing, sewers, schools — will opt to decide in favor of projects promising greater financial return or lower financial cost to local government in order to retire as expeditiously as possible the large financial burden of rapid transit.

A case in point is the recent round of verbal gunfire between Council member Amar Sappal. Clearly, if the goal of transit is to transport local citizenry in a more efficient manner, housing affordable to our local working population as close as possible to the transit stations is a logical policy. Also, our General Plan clearly identifies specific locations on our island for resort and hotel development and limits such development to those locations.

Yet Mr. Sappal states that we should develop hotels and up-scale retail at each transit station rather than affordable housing because the city will get a higher return against the cost of transit for such land use.

Does this policy make sense? Is this an illustration of how transit will be coloring our thinking in the future?

Robert M. Crone

Marine park would allow us to see Waikiki's beauty

Imagine a new park in Honolulu — an underwater park in the waters off Waikiki. That's a wonderful way to welcome back wildlife to Waikiki. It

Doonesbury



allows us to appreciate the unique beauty of our coastal zones. And ultimately it would support fishing. I enthusiastically support a marine life conservation district for the Waikiki area. (It's) time to bring back Hawaiian management to our coastal zones.

Chris Bloomer

Thanks for pointing out giving nature of churches

Thank you so very much for the excellent column by A.A. Smyser, "Churches take lead in care of homeless," in the Jan. 2 Star-Bulletin. It is extremely gratifying to be part of a community that responds to need in such creative and effective ways.

We are happy to report that as the result of responses to a request for financial assistance sent to 75 of Hawaii's top businesses we have been able to fund a temporary, part-time position called homeless coordinator. For a trial period of three months, Joan Kenly Stebbins will be gathering data on what local churches are doing on all

+ Friends of Diamondhead

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Published by Gannett Pacific Corporation

Stuart T. K. Ho, Chairman

Alexander Atherton, Vice Chairman

Richard E. Hartnett, President/CEO

Arlene Lam, Publisher John Flanagan, Executive Editor

John E. Simonds, Senior Editor and Editorial Page Editor

David Shapiro, Managing Editor

A.A. Snyser, Contributing Editor

Progress on Natatorium is good news for Waikiki

FRIENDS of the Natatorium are mobilizing for what they hope will be a decisive, productive year for restoring the World War I memorial and swimming pool in Waikiki.

Tangible progress has come in the form of a contract between the state Department of Land and Natural Resources



(DLNR) and the architectural firm of Leo A. Daly, Alfred Yee Division, to draw final plans and specifications by November for full restoration of the Natatorium as close to its 1927 appearance as possible. The architects also are to provide the required environmental impact assessment. The architects' team, headed by Ed Pskowski, is working with the DLNR and the city Parks and Recreation Department, which would operate the restored swimming pool. If the environmental impact statement

process goes as hoped, by fall the state should have in hand the documents needed for construction bids.

Friends of the Natatorium, with newly elected officers, have been mapping strategy for this legislative session and have a meeting planned for Thursday at 7 p.m. in the Manoa Library. Those interested can write to the group's headquarters at 2295 North King St. or telephone 841-6588 or 841-5585.

Eleven months ago, we noted the legislation introduced by Sen. Mary-Jane McMurdo to revive the site and the support for it by developer Jack Myers. The City Council has backed restoration, despite the Fasi administration's opposition, and John Henry Felix has taken a lead role in the Natatorium cause.

The Star-Bulletin has urged faster action on the Natatorium, at the very least to end the limbo of disrepair in which it has been left. In 1979 it was declared an off-limits safety hazard, unwanted by either city or state administrations.

Fortunately, those days of political gamesmanship have ended, and the Natatorium with its memorial archway and swimming area appears on its way back. We commend the Friends of the Natatorium, private backers, volunteers and public officials who have helped to keep the cause afloat. With fresh momentum, this is the right time to move it forward.

Bringing fish back to Waikiki

Imagine a new park in Honolulu, an underwater park in the waters off Waikiki. That's a wonderful way to welcome back wildlife to Waikiki. It would allow us to appreciate the unique beauty of our coastal zones. And ultimately it would support fishing. I enthusiastically support an extended marine life conservation district for the Waikiki area. Time to bring back Hawaiian management to our coastal zones.

1/14/92 ADVERTISER
CHRIS BLOOMER

Limit Waikiki fishing

Spear fishermen and overloaded rod casters are already decimating the small number of lovely reef fish from the Natatorium to Diamond head.

On the beach every day starting Jan. 1, I've observed very many spearguns, as well as sin-

gle individuals with two to three lines in the water. These are not casual, fun-driven people. They are meat hunters.

I have been and am an ardent fisherman and I say: Deplete these largely inedible, colorful, lovely parrot fish and other reef fish and you lose snorkel tourists, their money and good will, as well as the delightful sea life.

Prohibit all spears! One rod per person. Limit of two fish per individual. Better still, catch and release!

GEORGE SWIFT

Fish In Need

16-22 JAN 92

EAST OAHU — The first Fish In Need (FIN) family rally is scheduled from 9 a.m. to noon Feb. 1 at the Waikiki Aquarium. The group is dedicated to protecting Waikiki's marine environment.

State Reps. David Stegmaier and Duke Bainum support the FIN effort and plan to co-introduce legislation proposing that the area off Waikiki beach become a Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD).

"Located in one of the world's most popular resort areas, Waikiki would be made a more interesting site for underwater exploring if proclaimed an MLCD," Bainum states in a press release on the event. "By attracting more of the island's snorkelers and divers, the conservation district would benefit not only Waikiki but all Oahu, as it would help alleviate some of the traffic on other underwater parks such as Hanauma Bay."

The rally will begin a FIN Club for children. Events include a show by Puppets Unlimited, Hawaiian entertainment, face painting and complimentary visits to the Waikiki Aquarium. There will also be a children's poster contest and free FIN buttons.

Among the prizes to be awarded are a weekend for one family in Waikiki, including hotel and activities; a submarine ride and boat excursion; and an opportunity to be an honorary guest on an official Sea Turtle Research Expedition in Waikiki.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

January 14, 1992

Dr. George Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, HI 96825

Dear Dr. ^{George} Balazs,

Thank you very much for your letter regarding the proposed Waikiki Underwater Park. Your support throughout this process is much appreciated.

The suggestion to name the park "Duke Kahanamoku - Waikiki Underwater Park" is a good one. Yet, given Duke's prominence as a surfer I have already planned to introduce a bill this session to name a popular surfing beach the Duke Kahanamoku State Park. Naming this surfing area after Duke Kahanamoku seems most appropriate, but certainly does not rule out the naming of the underwater park.

Your suggestion is worth serious consideration. Thank you for your interest in the Waikiki Underwater Park.

Sincerely,

Duke

Duke Bainum
State Representative

*I appreciate
all you've done
to help make the
Waikiki Underwater Park
a reality.*

Marine sanctuary for Waikiki

I want to lend my support to the movement to create a Marine Life Conservation District for Waikiki. In the past, one part has been closed to fishing for a year and then fishing allowed for the next. This is a foolish plan. What little progress is made in the recovery of fish populations in a year is wiped out in a few days when hordes of spearfishermen descend on the area.

Waikiki is the tourists' domain. Nearly all tourists who snorkel or dive off Waikiki want to observe or photograph fishes, not spear them. They deserve a permanent marine park for all of Waikiki.

Marine sanctuaries not only serve divers and snorkelers, but also allow fishes, lobsters, etc., to grow to full reproductive size. Their larvae can then settle in areas that are overexploited. Fishery biologists have long known that closing areas to fishing makes for better fishing overall.

JOHN E. RANDALL, PhD
Senior Ichthyologist
Bishop Museum

THA 2/6/92

Letters

The Honolulu Advertiser Tuesday, September 10, 1991 A15

Make Waikiki like Hanauma

All of the inshore waters and coral reefs along world-famous Waikiki Beach ought to be declared a marine life sanctuary. The ocean resources of this vital area to tourism should be protected for everyone's viewing enjoyment, just like at Hanauma Bay.

Currently only a small segment of the waters off Waikiki have sanctuary designation. The recreational, educational and economic benefits associated with accessible marine life sanctuaries, such as Hanauma Bay, are well known.

Spear guns, gillnets and barbed fishing hooks are inconsistent with the modern-day uses of Waikiki's inshore waters. Waikiki is where an underwater sanctuary will do some good, and where the fish and other marine life are in need of additional protection. City, state and private planners working to improve Waikiki should embrace this worthwhile proposal.

GEORGE H. BALAZS



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

March 4, 1992

Dear Friend of Marine Animals,

Current legislation to create a marine life conservation district (MLCD) off Waikiki Beach is gradually making its way through the legislative process. Our efforts could not have gotten this far without your interest in our project, your calls of support, and most importantly your willingness to testify at public hearings. Thank you very much for your interest and hard work!

Here is a current update on House bill 3756.

The MLCD bill was heard and amended both in the House and the Senate. The amended version (HB 3756 HD 2) that holds the most promise came from discussions held in the House Judiciary Committee. Please refer to the enclosed map for the MLCD boundaries.

Inside the large MLCD boundaries are three zones (A, B, and C) that comprise the area. These zones have the following stipulations:

1. Area A is permanently closed to all types of netting and trapping, with the exception of small hand nets (with permit) for collection of live tropical aquarium fish. This area will be open for angling and spear fishing subject to Dept. of Aquatic Resources rules and regulations.
2. Area B is permanently closed to all types of fishing, including netting, trapping, and spearing.
3. Area C is open to angling, but permanently closed to all types of netting, trapping, and spearing, with the exception of small hand nets (with permit) for collection of live tropical aquarium fish.

However, in all three zones the area beyond 500 yards or the fringing reef, whichever is greater, is open to commercial fishing provided that a current commercial fishing license is held.

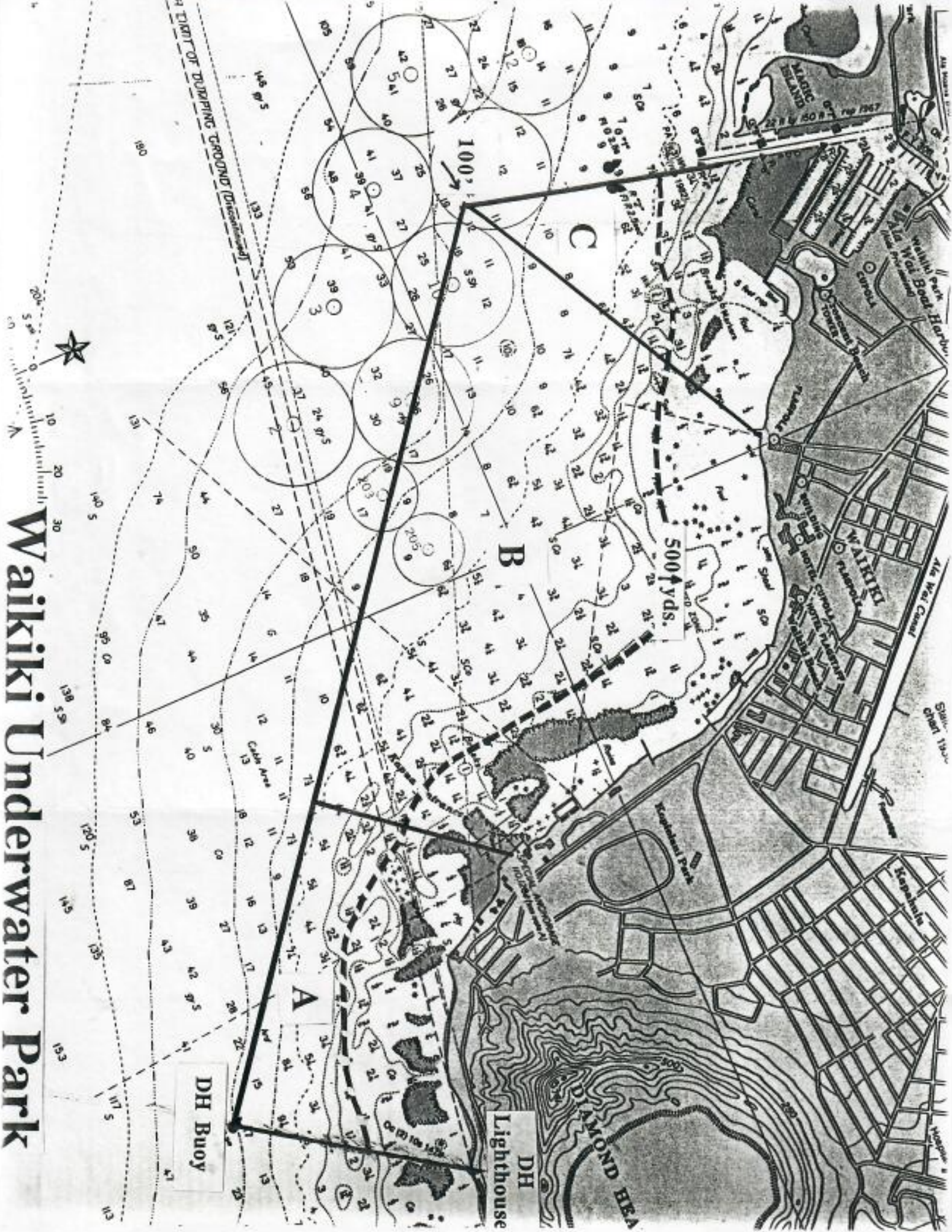
After many discussions with the fishing community, the Committee on Ocean and Marine Resources, and the Committee on Judiciary this was the best compromise we could come up with. Although it's not all that we hoped for, it's a good start.

House bill 3756 has now crossed over to the Senate for their approval. And once again we will need your strong support! Thank you.

Sincerely,

Duke Bainum
State Representative

Waikiki Underwater Park



DH Buoy

DH Lighthouse

500 yds.



0 10 20 30

140 S
139 S
138 S
137 S
136 S
135 S
134 S
133 S
132 S
131 S
130 S
129 S
128 S
127 S
126 S
125 S
124 S
123 S
122 S
121 S
120 S
119 S
118 S
117 S
116 S
115 S
114 S
113 S
112 S
111 S
110 S
109 S
108 S
107 S
106 S
105 S
104 S
103 S
102 S
101 S
100 S
99 S
98 S
97 S
96 S
95 S
94 S
93 S
92 S
91 S
90 S
89 S
88 S
87 S
86 S
85 S
84 S
83 S
82 S
81 S
80 S
79 S
78 S
77 S
76 S
75 S
74 S
73 S
72 S
71 S
70 S
69 S
68 S
67 S
66 S
65 S
64 S
63 S
62 S
61 S
60 S
59 S
58 S
57 S
56 S
55 S
54 S
53 S
52 S
51 S
50 S
49 S
48 S
47 S
46 S
45 S
44 S
43 S
42 S
41 S
40 S
39 S
38 S
37 S
36 S
35 S
34 S
33 S
32 S
31 S
30 S
29 S
28 S
27 S
26 S
25 S
24 S
23 S
22 S
21 S
20 S
19 S
18 S
17 S
16 S
15 S
14 S
13 S
12 S
11 S
10 S
9 S
8 S
7 S
6 S
5 S
4 S
3 S
2 S
1 S

Underwater parks ^{A12}

'A living sea for Waikiki' ²⁻¹²⁻⁹²

THA

A new task force is pushing an old idea: a Waikiki underwater park with a marine life conservation district off limits to fishing (with a few exceptions) from San Souci beach to the Hilton channel.

A bill to this end was due for a hearing today. It deserves passage.

While much of the ocean off Waikiki is barren and sandy, experts say fish would become abundant if fishing were permanently restricted (unlike the on-off rules near the Aquarium) and artificial reefs were dropped in places that would not interfere with surfing or other activities. Protecting fish off Waikiki would improve

fishing in adjacent areas toward Diamond Head, Magic Island and Ala Moana Park.

The result could be a boon for residents and tourists. With more to see near their hotels, many visitors would avoid the roads and over-used Hanauma Bay.

Hawaii's people are more sensitized to the environmental damage of population growth and development on and above land. But ocean life is in danger from humans' impact too.

An underwater park off Waikiki would not only help preserve marine life but make it easier for humans to observe and enjoy it.

HAWAII

Saturday, March 14, 1992 ■ Star-Bulletin

- Lawmakers tackle welfare funding **A-8**
- Isle cruise line is back on water **A-8**
- Credit-card scammers on the prowl **A-5**

Marine sanctuary issue baffles lawmakers

□ They say one is needed off Waikiki but can't agree on details

By Helen Altton
Star-Bulletin

State legislators agree a marine sanctuary is needed off Waikiki to eliminate conflicting uses of the waters and rebuild the fish population.

The question facing them is how large the Marine Life Conservation District should be, and under what conditions.

Controversy also has emerged centering on the Atlantis submarine, fishing and potential shark hazards.

"I think we're seeing some real hysteria," said Rep. Duke Bainum, sponsor of the House marine conservation bill. The shark problem should be addressed, but it is a separate issue, he

said.

Both the House and Senate are moving bills to expand the fishery management area along the Natatorium to the shoreline from Ala Wai Harbor to the Diamond Head Lighthouse.

The bills differ with respect to boundaries and the amount of flexibility given to the Department of Land and Natural Resources to regulate the area.

After hearing the Senate bill yesterday, the House Committee on Ocean and Marine Resources decided to insert the House version, which most speakers favored as more specific. The final measure can be worked out in House-Senate conference, said committee Chairman David Stegmaier.

Bainum said many compromises were made in the House bill — including squeezing down the proposed conservation district — to accommodate all the concerns. Basically, only pole fishing and spearfishing would be prohibited for a three-year trial period.

"We thought it would be a win-win situation," he said.

But resistance has been greater than expected from fishing interests, although records show little commercial fishing in the area, he said.

Opponents yesterday focused on the Atlantis artificial reef — which Bainum pointed out is far outside the proposed sanctuary.

Atlantis divers feed dog food to fish on the reef to attract them to the submarine for tourists aboard to see. Fishermen and divers said those fish attract sharks and that a marine conservation district would attract more people, more fish-feeding and more sharks.

"One month ago, a shark was netted just off the Royal Hawaiian Hotel," said swimmer Rick Bernstein. "This might have been our last warning. . . . I personally, am fearful every time I go into the water."

People favoring the conservation dis-

trict said it will help tourism.

"A convention center would cost hundreds of millions," said Rudy Choy, sailor and businessman. "A marine conservation center costs nothing. It will ensure economic viability of our dominant industry."

Opponents predicted disaster from a shark attack.

"A CNN report about a shark attack in Waikiki would add new meaning to the term 'recession,'" said surfer Brett White.

While more sharks have been seen at the reef used by the submarine, Waikiki Aquarium Director Bruce Carlson and John Harrison, University of Hawaii Environmental Center, said there is no evidence that the increase is due to fish-feeding.

Carlson said the Waikiki environment is "unequaled in the United States and we ought to do our best to protect it."

A BILL IS CURRENTLY BEFORE THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE WHICH AIMS TO CREATE AN EXPANDED MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICT (MLCD) IN THE WATERS OFF WAIKIKI BEACH. HOW WILL THIS AFFECT YOUR LIFE AS A PERSON WHO FREQUENTS KAIMANA BEACH?

1. IF THIS BILL IS PASSED, THE KAIMANA BEACH AREA, THE WATERS OFF KAIMANA, THE NATATORIUM AND THE AQUARIUM WILL BECOME THE NEXT HANAUMA BAY, WITH ITS ATTENDANT PROBLEMS OF OVERCROWDING, LITTER, TRAFFIC AND PARKING PROBLEMS. NOT TO MENTION HORDES OF TOURISTS SNORKELING AND FEEDING THE FISH.

ACCORDING TO TESTIMONY FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION WALTER OZAWA DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1992

" BY DESIGNATING WAIKIKI AS AN MLCD, THE FISH POPULATION WILL INCREASE AND MOVE CLOSER TO SHORE, THEREBY PROVIDING MOST TOURISTS A SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE AREA TO ENJOY VARIOUS OCEAN RECREATION ACTIVITIES. BY PROVIDING A MUCH NEEDED AREA WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO OBSERVE AND FEED FISH, IT WILL TAKE SOME OF THE LOAD OFF HANAUMA BAY."

ARE YOU WILLING TO GIVE UP KAIMANA BEACH, THE LAST LOCAL BASTION FOR THE PEOPLE OF HONOLULU?

2. LAST WEEK THERE WERE SHARK BITE INCIDENTS OFF KAIMANA AND THE KAPAHULU BEACHES VERY CLOSE TO SHORE. WHILE THESE INCIDENTS CAUSED NO HARM TO HUMANS, WE SUSPECT THAT THE FEEDING OF DOG FOOD AT THE ATLANTIS ARTIFICIAL REEF LESS THAN A MILE OFF WAIKIKI IS ATTRACTING THE SHARKS FROM THE DEEP WATERS. PLANS ARE ALREADY UNDERWAY TO CREATE TWO MORE ARTIFICIAL REEFS WITHIN THE MLCD BOUNDARIES WITH TAXPAYERS' MONEY.

THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE COME FIRST:

FEEDING OF DOG FOOD BY ATLANTIS SHOULD BE BANNED AND THE MLCD SHOULD NOT EVEN BE CONSIDERED WHILE SHARKS ARE IN THE WATERS SO CLOSE TO SHORE. WE ADVOCATE STUDIES ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON THE FEEDING OF DOG FOOD AND ITS POTENTIAL FOR ATTRACTING OPEN OCEAN PREDATORY SHARKS CLOSER TO SHORE. THIS TREND CAN BE REVERSED BY STOPPING THE FEEDING AND LURING THE SHARKS BACK OUT TO SEA.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC HEARING ON THIS BILL IN THE NEAR FUTURE. IN ORDER TO STOP THIS BILL, WE NEED TO PACK THE HEARING ROOM AND TO FLOOD THEM WITH TESTIMONY.

1. SEND A WRITTEN TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO:

SENATE BILL # 3316, S.D. 1, H.D. 1
"A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF THE
MARINE ENVIRONMENT"

ADDRESSED TO: REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE METCALF
CHAIR, JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
STATE OFFICE TOWER
2356 S. BERETANIA
HONOLULU HI 96813

FAX IT TO: 586-6321

2. ATTEND THE PUBLIC HEARING

LEAVE NAME AND PHONE # AT THE LIFEGUARD STAND AND YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED AS TO THE DATE AND TIME OF THE HEARING. TO GIVE VERBAL TESTIMONY ON THAT DAY, A WRITTEN TESTIMONY HAS TO BE SUBMITTED ALSO

3. THERE WILL BE A MEETING TODAY AND TOMORROW (MARCH 21 AND 22) AT THE LIFEGUARD STAND AT KAIMANA BEACH AT 5P.M. TO ANSWER QUESTIONS LET'S SAVE OUR BEACH! COME AND SHOW YOUR SUPPORT

Take a hint from this tale and help save marine life

ONCE upon a time, many years ago, some bold explorers discovered a chain of beautiful tropical islands.

Life was hard in the new islands and the people worked continuously to get food. Some colonists planted crops and raised livestock, others gathered wild plants and birds, and others fished the teeming waters. And the people thrived.

One day, those who knew the fishing art saw that the fish were getting scarce. These masters, the poo lawaia, were wise in the ways of the fishes' habits, food preferences, reproductive cycles and migration patterns. And they said to the Chief:

"You must order all people to stop fishing in certain places for a while to give the fish a chance to grow big and make more fish. We must cherish these wild creatures that provide us with food and beauty and teach our children to do the same."

The chief listened to these experts and ordered a kapu on fishing until the stocks were restored. And the fish and the people thrived.

Many years later, more people came to the beautiful islands. And more. And more. Soon, one million people lived on one island alone.

One day, those who studied the ways of fish saw that they were getting very scarce indeed. But government had changed since the early days. Now the people ruled themselves.

So these modern poo lawaia went to the people and said: "We must make a kapu on fishing in some places so the fish can multiply and so our island children can learn the ways of the marine animals by swimming with them."

"Okay," said those who fish from boats. "But the kapu must not be outside the reef."

"Okay," said shoreline fishermen. "But the kapu must not be inside the reef." "Okay," said those who net fish. "But the kapu must exclude nets." "Okay," said those who fish with spears. "But the kapu must exclude spear fishing."

These exceptions made the kapu fruitless; so the specialists offered to build structures outside the kapu zone that would attract fish and help the fishermen.

"No!" cried surfers. "That will ruin the waves." "No!" cried swimmers. "That will attract sharks."

The proponents explained that the structures would be far from the waves and would not attract sharks that hurt people.



OCEAN WATCH

By Susan
Scott

"Liars!" shouted some. "Anyway, this kapu will attract people who don't live here and we don't want them crowding our beaches or looking at our fish."

"No to the whole idea!" cried others. "The ocean belongs to everyone and everyone hasn't yet had a say." Thus the people spoke.

And they continue to thrive on the beautiful island but the fish, turtles and marine invertebrates do not.

This story is about the recent demise of the legislative bill that would have expanded the small marine life conservation district (MLCD) near the Waikiki Aquarium to a much larger one.

I'm sad that the bill died but perhaps something good can still come of it.

From the ashes of the old bill legislators crafted a new one that requires a committee to look at the issue of protecting Waikiki waters. This 17-member task force would consist of a representative of each user group and requires public hearings on the subject.

The old MLCD is still intact. It runs from the Kapahulu groin to the Ewa wall of the natatorium and out to the edge of the fringing reef or 500 yards, whichever is greater.

You can help this small area thrive by calling the state's conservation hotline (587-0077) if you see anyone fishing in it.

Susan Scott is a marine science writer and author of three books about Hawaii's environment. Her Ocean-watch column appears Monday in the Star-Bulletin.

LETTERS

Public should have access to Waikiki conservation area

Enlarging the Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District: Who will really benefit from this action? The fish or the businessman? Establishing an underwater park to preserve and replenish fish stock has my support. But if enlarging this enclosure means only special interest businesses will benefit from the enactment of this law, then I am against it.

When special interest groups want to implement changes in the laws, they hide behind a veil. This pretense is ecology, environmental enhancement and preservation. This excuse is used too often, and the public is unaware of the truth.

The state should operate this underwater ocean park and run it like the volcanoes park. The state would establish, maintain, and be in charge of all activities within the park. The beneficiaries would be the people of Hawaii.

Henry W. Pelekai
Nanakuli

In Waikiki, democracy and environmentalism don't mix

Susan Scott's recent article and parable about the Marine Life Conservation District off of Waikiki was interesting, however, I would like to add my own version of this story.

In the old days the wise and wonderful chief would hear from all the people. He would listen carefully to all the surfers, fisherman, divers, swimmers, snorkelers, boaters and experts. He would meet with all of them both together and separately and then decide what is the best thing to do.

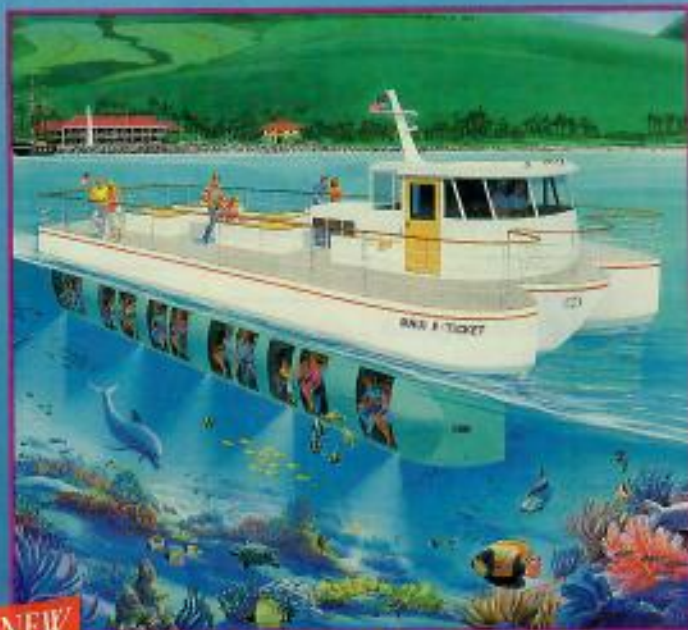
Nowadays a small group of people under the banner of conservation and cries of "save the environment" can

circumvent the democratic process. By going behind closed doors and excluding all the user groups except those that are in agreement with them, they are forcing their will upon all the people of Hawaii.

In the old days I'm not too sure how the wise chief would have dealt with those who put themselves above all others. Hopefully, he would have had them do a ho'oponopono as the task force is of modern days. More then likely he would have raised their status even higher as a sacrifice at the heiau.

Steve Kaiser
Waimanalo

MAUI E-TICKETSM



NEW

SPECTACULAR 55' UNDERWATER VIEWING VESSEL DAY & NIGHT CRUISES

Departs from Lahaina Harbor

Experience and Discover the Incredible Underwater Show Taking Place Beneath the Oceans of Lahaina, on Maui's Newest Underwater Viewing Vessel!

- Easy access to viewing lounges.
- Theater style seating in air-conditioned comfort.
- His and hers restrooms for your convenience.
- Concession: Offering beverages and souvenirs.
- Incredible panoramic viewing through 5-foot tall windows.
- Individual headphones offering English or Japanese narration.
- Special high intensity underwater lighting.

\$39.⁹⁵

For Information & Reservations:

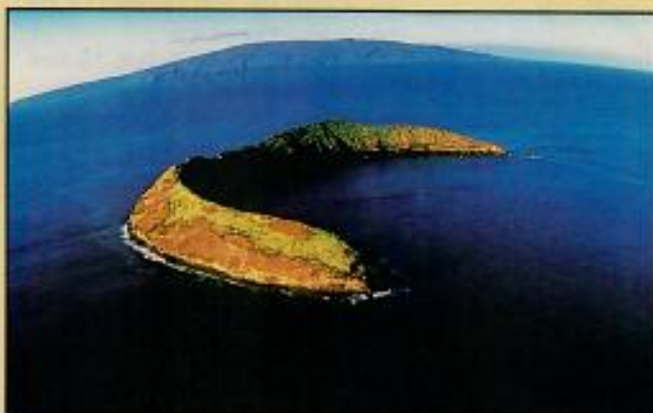
Phone: **669-8000**
(808)

All Major Credit Cards



LOCATED LAHAINA HARBOR

Whale watch/snorkel MOLOKINI



Combine two of Maui's most exciting activities aboard the 92 ft. Prince Kuhio luxury cruise vessel. Whale watch in the Humpbacks' prime breeding grounds on your way to snorkel in the crystal clear waters of Molokini Marine Preserve. For your convenience, our fast, spacious, and stable cruiser is equipped with fresh water showers, air conditioned cabin, large restrooms, and extra large swim step. Your whale watch/snorkel adventure includes:

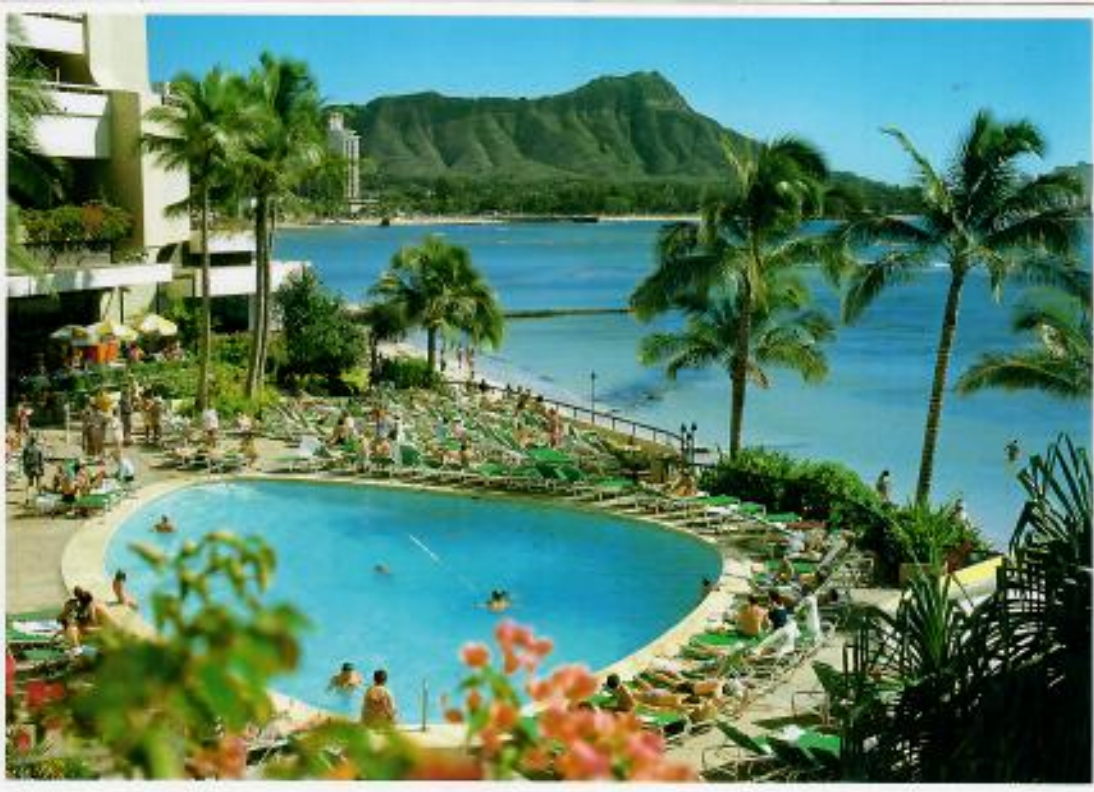


- Round trip transportation from your hotel or condo (Kaanapali pickup is appx. 6 am. Return appx. 12:30 pm)
- Continental breakfast and deli-buffet lunch with beverages.
- Informative narration and humpback whale sightings.
- Snorkel gear and instruction by our experienced NAUI-certified crew. (Optical masks are available)
- Staff video photographer and underwater cameras are available.
- Scenic Kihei/Makena coastline cruise.
- Live entertainment.
- Japanese translator.
- Logo wear available.

Private charters are available for large groups. Preview inspections of the Prince Kuhio are welcomed. Ask about our sunset dinner cruise.

*Call today for easy
information and
reservations.*

**MAUI/MOLOKAI
SEA CRUISES
242-8777**



this

legislative session, a battle was fought over the waters off Waikiki. On one side, tourism businesses teamed up with some marine educators to support a bill that would have expanded the small Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD) in front of the Natatorium to relieve population pressure on Hanauma Bay. The expanded district would have included all shoreline areas from Diamond Head to the Ala Wai Boat Harbor. On the other side of the issue, local beachgoers and the state Department of Land and Natural Resources argued that the area was unfit for an MLCD and that creating one would cause more problems than it solved. The debate highlighted questions that are sorely in need of resolution: What are the conservation districts really for? Are they marine wildlife preserves or ocean amusement parks? Even the state agencies charged with managing Hawaii's MLCDs seem unsure.

The backers of the bill — which included a number of hotels and ocean-activity companies as well as the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation, the Bishop Museum and the Waikiki Aquarium — said that fish in the crowded Waikiki area need protection. (An MLCD is a state-managed area in which fishing and other taking of marine life is prohibited or strictly regulated. There are now nine MLCDs in Hawaii, including ones at Kealahou Bay on the Big Island, Molokini off the Maui coast and Hanauma Bay, Waikiki and Pupukea on Oahu.)

other uses, including diving and boating. Last year, at the request of a group of tour and recreation organizations, including The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii (TORCH) and the Japan Hawaii Travel Association, the Legislature passed a resolution ordering DLNR to investigate possible sites for new MLCDs, including the expansion of the Natatorium MLCD, which was established in 1988. This foray into the MLCD designation process was a first for the Legislature.

The proposed Waikiki MLCD has tremendous potential as a marine park because of its proximity to Oahu's biggest hotels, but the area makes a poor fish habitat. As a result of the region's world-famous surf, it has a wave-scoured bottom — one that would not typically support an abundance of wildlife. In the words of the DLNR's report:

Atlantis site is being targeted."

Marine columnist and Waikiki Aquarium educator Susan Scott, a strong supporter of the MLCD expansion, believes a Honolulu Star-Bulletin article she wrote helped the legislative proposal get off the ground: "I felt we should protect the waters off Waikiki from gill netting and spear fishing," Scott says. "After going on a scuba dive off Waikiki, and seeing about nine turtles swimming all around us, I wrote a column about it, saying, 'Why don't we protect this area?' It got a lot of response, so we formed a task force."

Scott is sensitive to the suggestion that the MLCD proposal was mainly backed by tourist businesses. "All the biologists that I know testified in favor of it," she says. "It certainly was not business interests."

Along with Sen. Tony Chang and Rep.

called the intent behind the bill "commercial gain for the entrepreneurs, probably The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii and Atlantis Submarines." Carroll further testified that the "net effect is nothing less than visiting evil upon Waikiki."

George Downing agrees. "Look who supported it and what they'd get," he said during a recent interview. "Hilton Hawaiian Village, Waikiki Beachcomber Hotel, Kaimana Beach Hotel and other hotels would gain from keeping the tourists from leaving Waikiki. Aikane Catamarans and other boat operators would get an enlarged market. Atlantis Submarines would gain from more artificial reefs. It's crazy."

Both the Senate and the House passed versions of the Waikiki MLCD bill this spring. The two versions contained different language, however, and when legislators met

Step Right Up and See

David Stegmaier, Bainum, a former TORCH Oahu chair, introduced an unprecedented bill to allow lawmakers to reconsider DLNR's decision. When queried on the Legislature's motivations in April, Bainum said that the DLNR report was "clearly inadequate. The DLNR did not contact the people they should have," he said, "like TORCH, a Japanese tour company and other groups."

Individuals testifying in favor of the Waikiki MLCD expansion most often

in conference committee on April 20, they were unable to iron out their differences. The bill died — for this term, anyway.

One element of the debate over the Waikiki MLCD has been a certain cynicism. "Waikiki is already trashed; nobody goes there but tourists anyway," says Art Arnold, a diver and physician at the Hyperbaric Treatment Center, "so let's just let them have it."

Rick Bernstein disagrees. "To me, Waikiki is one of the most sacred spots in the world,"

"Something simply has to be done about preserving our natural resources before it's too late and there's nothing left to save," testified Craig Thomas, a member of a task force formed to promote the proposed MLCDD.

Opponents of the bill, many of them private residents who use the beaches near Kapiolani Park, feared that the MLCDD would actually set up the ocean off Waikiki as a tourist attraction and, in the end, invite even greater environmental degradation. When the bill's supporters cast them in an anti-environmental light, they were angry. "The public was deceived by being told that this was going to be a conservation district to help save fish," says Diamond Head resident Rick Bernstein. "I feel that it was a ruse and a betrayal of the public by the legislators. If you were against this bill, you were seen as basically anti-environment and anti-fish."

"We now believe that the reason Duke Kahanamoku's statue was placed with his back to the ocean was that he would not be able to see the changes planned for Waikiki. Duke, we covered your back like good warriors and saved Waikiki from another disaster."

— George Downing, legendary surfer and Waikiki beachboy organizer.

Off the Beach at Waikiki

that the matter of creating an MLCDD came before the Legislature is unusual in itself; traditionally, DLNR has the authority to designate MLCDDs.

In the '60s, the state initiated the MLCDD program to set aside over-fished areas for biological recovery. The program's goal was "to protect and conserve the marine resources of certain offshore areas." Districts were to be administered by the DLNR, and fishing in designated areas was either banned or severely cut back. But unlike the stricter Natural Area Reserves, some MLCDDs allow for a broad range of

Soon after the DLNR issued its report in late 1991, proponents of the expanded conservation district began lobbying the Legislature to pass a bill overriding the agency's decision. One of the main backers of the bill was Atlantis Submarines, whose president, Terry O'Halleran, is also the head of TORCH. The company's two small submarines take customers on dives to an artificial reef the company has built in an area that would have been within the original boundaries of the proposed MLCDD. Those boundaries were redrawn last fall, however, after concerns arose that the submarine tour company would appear to be profiting too blatantly from a conservation district. In a November 1991 letter to O'Halleran and state Rep. Duke Batimam, Fred Casciano of Ocean Innovators — the underwater engineering firm that installed Atlantis' artificial reefs — wrote, "...right now it looks like we are drawing the line in such a way as to encompass the Atlantis site and include everything else inside just for good measure so it doesn't appear too obvious that the

argued that the action would support OLI crowds and relieve pressure on Hanauma Bay. Parks and Rec director Walter Ozawa testified that the Waikiki MLCDD would provide a "much needed area where people can go and observe and feed fish, and a necessary alternative to Hanauma Bay."

Dive industry member and current TORCH Oahu chair Bill Hamm testified that Waikiki "has become a major attraction for the diving industry on Oahu. Studies indicate the economic and intrinsic values provided by the diving/snorkeling industry far outweigh that provided by the fishing industry in the area."

Proponents also cited protection of the area's wildlife and its ideal location as a marine-education center.

On March 31, at a judiciary hearing on the measure, 160 people testified against the Waikiki conservation district. Many who consider themselves environmentalists say they found it odd to be speaking against what was ostensibly a pro-environment measure. Former Waikiki legislator John Carroll

ERIC SAYS... 11 JULY 1992 IS AWAY, IS O HAWAII PRESERVING a lung from the life's blood of the people."

Preserves or Parks?

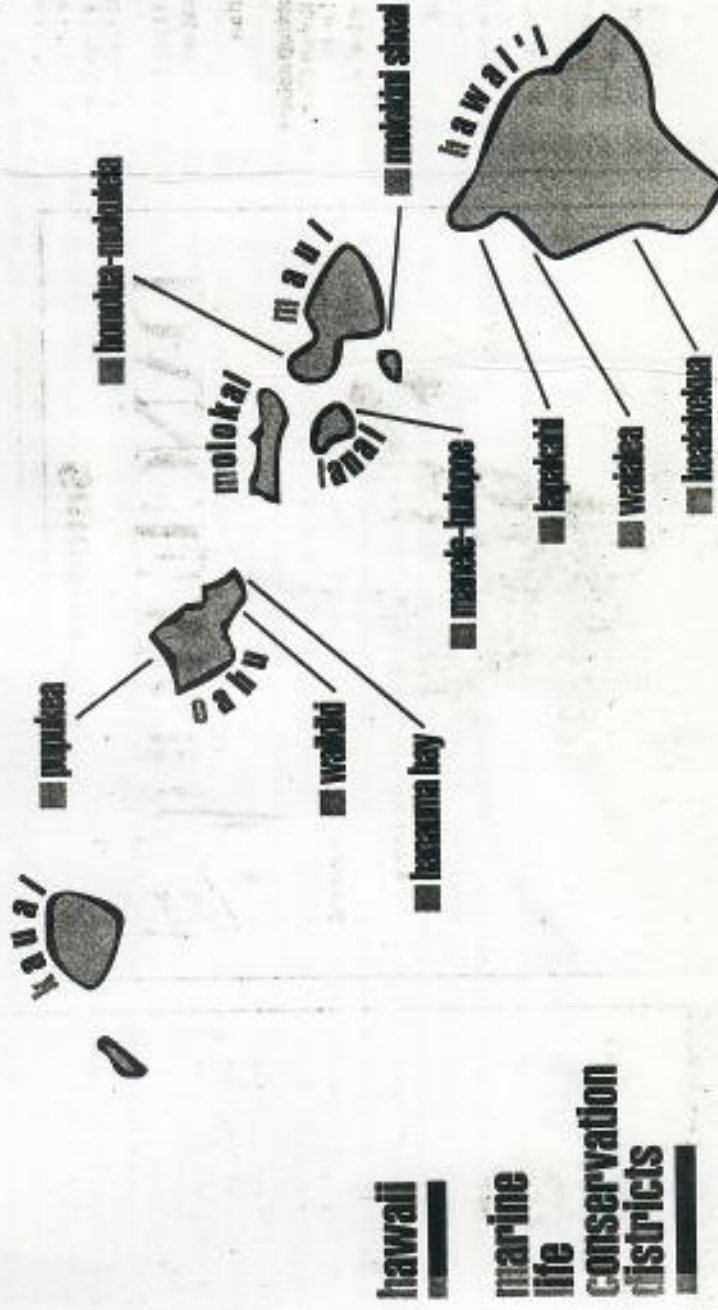
if you

want to have a nice habitat for fish, you have one level of use. If you want to place for people, it's something else.

— Kimberly Smith, state Division of Aquatic Resources

It's doubtful that 30 years ago legislators could have foreseen the tremendous user impact that some MLCDDs have suffered. Setting aside natural areas such as MLCDDs to regulate fishing and other taking of wildlife can be an effective conservation tool. But are these areas being truly preserved, or is recreational use encouraged to the point that conservation goals are jeopardized?

MATT OHALL INFORMATION



hawaii marine life conservation districts

While MLCDs are set aside for conservation, many of them are managed as parks, with their accompanying focus on human use. Two MLCDs, Kealakekua and Hanauma bays, are already designated as marine parks, and four more are adjacent to beach parks.

Last year, DLNR chief William Paty recommended that underwater parks and MLCDs should be considered in the same category. "The use of MLCDs as public attractions should only be secondary to con-

Marine Districts as Tourist Attractions

By
Dale Moana Gilmartin

Kimberly Smith, a project coordinator with the Division of Aquatic Resources (an arm of the of DLNR), is well aware of the conflict between accessibility and conservation in MLCDs.

"Accessibility is one of the main criteria that's used in evaluating the establishment of these areas,"

she says. "But when we've monitored species diversity and so forth in inaccessible areas, we've realized that lack of accessibility is related to maintaining the natural condition of the resource." In other words, a lot of

the coral inside the reef is dead.

Hanauma Bay has become a cash cow for the state. The snack shop concession's monthly lease payment is \$40,000; the bay has been a favorite stop for tour buses, and numerous dive tour operators vie for the limited monthly permits. The marine wildlife hasn't fared as well as the business interests, however. Fish feeding, pigeon droppings, sanitation problems, and even the presence of excessive amounts of sunscreen in the water have all led to the degradation of the bay's environment.

A 1977 state-funded survey of the bay indicated that the maximum daily number of visitors the area could sustain without suffering ill effects was 2,000. Today, the average daily visitor count at the bay is 6,000 to 7,000.

Following a 1991 survey, measures were taken to reduce the number of visitors, which was determined to be severely taxing the bay's environment. The measures included Wednesday morning park closures, a ban on prolonged stays by tour buses and weekend restrictions on commercial activity.

The results of the sanctions included a reduction in visitor numbers, an improvement in water quality and a lawsuit. The suit (now dismissed) was filed by Japanese tour operators who accused the state of racism against Japanese nationals by preventing tour buses from bringing visitors from Japan to the marine park. The reduced visitor counts have also prompted the Japan Hawaii Travel Association to ask the state for help in providing an alternative destination to Hanauma Bay for their tour companies, such as an expanded MLCD in

Gilmartin adds, "We felt there was some urgency to the matter because of the threat of the resort complex moving down the coast from Princeville. There's a golf course going in above the area. The run-off is going to be detrimental to the marine ecosystem. Because of the presence of diverse marine life, incredible scenic beauty, and the proximity to Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge, we thought that it would be an excellent MLCD."

Jarman and Gilmartin undertook the Kilauea Point project outside of their professional affiliations and funded it with money from friends and other small contributors. They independently coordinated the production of the preliminary report, which is part of the state's requirements for MLCD proposals.

The report has languished in bureaucratic limbo since it was submitted to the DLNR in March of 1990. "Despite numerous attempts, we've gotten no real response to our proposal," Jarman says. "For a while I'd call Bill Paty and he'd keep telling us, 'We're working on it.' Then we didn't hear any more, nothing."

Why? "Let's face it," answers Jarman, "I don't have any real political clout."

Kilauea Point is listed by the DLNR in its 1991 report as a site with MLCD potential, but Jarman isn't holding her breath. "Unlike Hanauma Bay, Kilauea Point doesn't offer sufficiently safe recreational opportunities for the public, so it won't be established as an MLCD," she says in resignation. "The site has little potential as a prominent tourist destination. There is no easy beach access, no abundant parking, no public restrooms, none of which makes a lot of difference to the fish, seals, turtles or dolphins."

the Pretty Fishes!

servicing marine resources," Paty wrote in a letter to Sen. Dennis Nakasato, chair of the Senate Committee on Tourism and Recreation. "...On the other hand, the objective of establishing parks is to enhance recreation. To this end, we would recommend all references to 'underwater parks' be replaced with 'underwater parks and/or MLCDs.'"

Proponents of recreation-oriented MLCDs, like Waikiki's Bainum, see conservation as directly linked to people. "It won't

recreational use can harm the conservation effort.

The DLNR is in the unenviable position of walking a tightrope between pleasing numerous user groups and adhering to conservation goals. But Smith says the agency has tried to amend its policies to address the conservation vs. recreation issue. A new MLCD near resort developments on the Big Island's Kona Coast, for example, will have a complete ban on fish-feeding and boating activities.

RESOURCE

n. a source of supply or possible sources of revenue; as in the natural resources of America.

— Webster's Dictionary

Use of the term "resource" to refer to natural habitats may be a clue to why the establishment of Marine Life Conservation Districts may not necessarily result in the protection of nearshore marine environments. Creating conservation areas to serve as tourist destinations can lead to confusion of goals.

Jarman's experience with the Kilauea Point proposal has led her to believe that the DLNR erroneously treats MLCDs as marine parks, not conservation areas: "The DLNR's stated position to me is that MLCDs are primarily recreational-use districts, and they will conserve the resource for recreational use."

Clearly, the Legislature's decision (or lack thereof) on an MLCD off Waikiki is not the end of the story; the problems at Hanauma Bay, Kilauea Point and Waikiki can be seen as an indication of what may happen elsewhere in the state. By focusing on the recreational aspects of MLCDs, the DLNR and the Legislature are demonstrating a shortsighted management approach, as Hanauma Bay has shown.

The Waikiki MLCD bill died as a result of legislative confusion. The future of shoreline habitats in Hawaii may have a similar fate if conservation, and the means to achieve it, are not clearly defined.

"While it's obvious that the tourist industry will continue to encourage increases in the number of visitors," says Waikiki MLCD opponent Bernstein, "I don't think that the solution to overcrowding is the establishment of new marine parks thinly disguised as conservation districts."

Perhaps, nearly three decades after its creation, the MLCD system is ripe for an overhaul. ■

May 20, 1992 ■ Honolulu Weekly ■ 5

DAR head Henry Sakuda thinks "the fish are doing great" at the bay. "It's the park facilities, rest rooms and so forth, that are suffering," he says.

Studies at the University of Hawaii and the DLNR, however, have indicated that though fish feeding is fun for people, it can negatively impact reef ecosystems. Sheer numbers of fish increase in areas where people feed them, but population dynamics are altered. The types of fish that flourish on artificial food thrive while others are pushed out, resulting in a drastically changed reef community. UH studies show this to be the case at Hanauma Bay — an example of a well-intentioned effort to conserve wildlife gradually devolving into a situation that is in effect anti-conservation.

Kilauea Point on Kauai is not an MLCD and probably never will be. The remote area already contains an on-land wildlife preserve, the Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge. The point's waters are home to endangered sea turtles, spinner dolphins, humpback whales and the occasional Hawaiian monk seal, among many other species. Oahu residents Casey Jarman and Bill Gilmartin believe the area would be an ideal conservation district, not because the region has tremendous visitor potential but because they believe its natural inhabitants are worthy of protection on their own merits.

Gilmartin is head of the National Marine Fisheries Service's endangered monk seal program and is one of the few people allowed under federal law to approach the seals. His right elbow bears a large, jagged scar he received when an injured monk seal on Kauai bit him.

Jarman is an attorney and law professor at UH. She has studied the law governing MLCDs and is convinced it says that conservation is the primary goal of MLCD designation. In keeping with this idea, she and Gilmartin spearheaded an effort two years ago to designate the nearshore areas off Kilauea Point on Kauai as an MLCD.

"We wanted some protection for the waters surrounding Kilauea Point, feeling that it was an area deserving of some special status under state law," Jarman explains.

level of use of some of these MLCDs might be," Smith says. "When they originally started, the idea was just to have a park. Experience has shown us we need to have some limitations on use."

Rep. Bainum takes a different viewpoint. "I think the DLNR's idea of an MLCD is some kind of pristine environment that you have to put on slippers to view," he says.

"What we need is a place where kids can go. A rough and tumble MLCD, one that's for enjoyment. That's what I had in mind for Waikiki."

TWO CASE HISTORIES

"The

overwhelming success experienced at Hanauma Bay attests to the favorable match-up between the unique attraction of marine resources protected under the MLCD system with the excellent support facilities provided through the county's beach park program.

— William Pary, chair of the DLNR

"What happened to the conservation in Marine Life Conservation District?"

— Bill Gilmartin (no relation to the author), National Marine Fisheries Service
Accessibility is a major factor in the designation of MLCDs, as two contrasting case histories illustrate.

Hanauma Bay is the state's busiest MLCD. In October 1967, the bay became the first MLCD in Hawaii. Local dive clubs, concerned about the looting of marine life in the area, organized a survey of the bay and lobbied extensively to have it designated a conservation district. One practice that particularly concerned the group was the collection of live coral heads from the area. In the same breath, however, proponents cited "plenty of smooth coral to sit on" as one of the reasons the bay would be a good visitor destination — touching or sitting on coral kills it. Thirty years later, many local divers and other beach-goers shun the bay in favor of less crowded destinations, and almost all

WHAT IS A MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICT?

"I interpret the statute to read that an MLCD is primarily a conservation district, with recreational uses to be permitted to the extent that they're not inconsistent with the primary conservation goals."
— attorney Casey Jarman

"An area where marine life can be protected for enjoyment, access and appreciation by the public. On a continuum between untouched preserves and rampant use of shoreline areas, the concept of the MLCD has been more toward the use end."
— Kimberly Smith, state Division of Aquatic Resources

"It's a conservation area to give the fish a chance to reproduce. It's also a good place for people to be able to dive and snorkel."
— marine columnist Susan Scott

"An area where conservation takes precedence over recreation."
— DAR chair Henry Sakuda

"MLCDs are essentially marine parks."
— DAR informational pamphlet

"It's a place to attract people to appreciate marine life."
— Rep. David Stegmaier

"An MLCD can take any form that it wants."
— Rep. Duke Bainum

help enhance people's enjoyment of marine life is protected where no one can see it," Bainum says.

People need to be able to have "a personal experience with fish," writer Scott explains. "One of the ways to conserve marine species is to make people appreciate them, otherwise there's no reason for people to want to protect them."

this legislative session, a battle was fought over the waters off Waikiki. On one side, tourism businesses teamed up with some marine educators to support a bill that would have expanded the small Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD) in front of the Natatorium to relieve population pressure on Hanalei Bay. The expanded district would have included all shoreline areas from Diamond Head to the Ala Wai Boat Harbor. On the other side of the issue, local beachgoers and the state Department of Land and Natural Resources argued that the area was unfit for an MLCD and that creating one would cause more problems than it solved. The debate highlighted questions that are sorely in need of resolution: What are the conservation districts really for? Are they marine wildlife preserves or ocean amusement parks? Even the state agencies charged with managing Hawaii's MLCDs seem unsure.

The backers of the bill — which included a number of hotels and ocean-activity companies as well as the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation, the Bishop Museum and the Waikiki Aquarium — said that fish in the crowded Waikiki area need protection. (An MLCD is a state-managed area in which fishing and other taking of marine life is prohibited or strictly regulated. There are now nine MLCDs in Hawaii, including ones at Keolu Bay on the Big Island, Molokai off the Maui coast and Hanalei Bay, Waikiki and Pupukea on Oahu.)

"Something simply has to be done about preserving our natural resources before it's too late and there's nothing left to save," testified Craig Thomas, a member of a task force formed to promote the proposed MLCD.

Opponents of the bill, many of them private residents who use the beaches near Kapiolani Park, feared that the MLCD would actually set up the ocean off Waikiki as a tourist attraction and, in the end, invite even greater environmental degradation. When the bill's supporters cast them in an anti-environmental light, they were angry. "The public was deceived by being told that this was going to be a conservation district to help save fish," says Diamond Head resident Rick Bernstein. "I feel that it was a ruse and a betrayal of the public by the legislators. If you were against this bill, you were seen as basically anti-environment and anti-fish."

"We now believe that the reason Duke Kahanamoku's statue was placed with his back to the ocean was that he would not be able to see the changes planned for Waikiki. Duke, we covered your back like good warriors and saved Waikiki from another disaster."

— George Downing, legendary surfer and Waikiki beachboy organizer

Off the Beach at Waikiki

that the matter of creating an MLCD came before the Legislature is unusual in itself. Traditionally, DLNR has the authority to designate MLCDs.

In the '60s, the state initiated the MLCD program to set aside over-fished areas for biological recovery. The program's goal was "to protect and conserve the marine resources of certain offshore areas." Districts were to be administered by the DLNR, and fishing in designated areas was either banned or severely cut back. But unlike the stricter Natural Area Reserves, some MLCDs allow for a broad range of

other uses, including diving and boating.

Last year, at the request of a group of tour and recreation organizations, including The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii (TORCH) and the Japan Hawaii Travel Association, the Legislature passed a resolution ordering DLNR to investigate possible sites for new MLCDs, including the expansion of the Natatorium MLCD, which was established in 1988. This ferry into the MLCD designation process was a first for the Legislature.

The proposed Waikiki MLCD has tremendous potential as a marine park because of its proximity to Oahu's biggest hotels, but the area makes a poor fish habitat. As a result of the region's world-famous surf, it has a wave-scoured bottom — one that would not typically support an abundance of wildlife. In the words of the DLNR's report:

"The water is frequently turbid (or murky) and does not support large numbers of fishes or live coral."

The DLNR found that artificial reefs and breakwaters would have to be installed to make Waikiki a suitable MLCD (a proposal that would hardly find favor with the area's many surfers). The agency concluded that the area should not be made into a conservation district because of lack of significant marine life, conflict among various user groups and safety concerns due to the surf.

Soon after the DLNR issued its report in late 1991, proponents of the expanded conservation district began lobbying the Legislature to pass a bill overriding the agency's decision. One of the main backers of the bill was Atlantis Submarines, whose president, Terry O'Halloran, is also the head of TORCH. The company's two small submarines take customers on dives to an artificial reef the company has built in an area that would have been within the original boundaries of the proposed MLCD. Those boundaries were redrawn last fall, however, after concerns arose that the submarine tour company would appear to be profiting too blatantly from a conservation district. In a November 1991 letter to O'Halloran and state Rep. Duke Beirum, Fed Casciano of Ocean Innovates — the underwater engineering firm that installed Atlantis' artificial reefs — wrote, "...right now it looks like we are drawing the line in such a way as to encompass the Atlantis site and include everything else inside just for good measure so it doesn't appear too obvious that the

Atlantis site is being targeted."

Marine columnist and Waikiki Aquarium educator Susan Scott, a strong supporter of the MLCD expansion, believes a Honolulu Star-Bulletin article she wrote helped the legislative proposal get off the ground: "I felt we should protect the waters off Waikiki from gill netting and spear fishing," Scott says. "After going on a scuba dive off Waikiki, and seeing about nine turtles swimming all around us, I wrote a column about it, saying, 'Why don't we protect this area?' It got a lot of response, so we formed a task force."

Scott is sensitive to the suggestion that the MLCD proposal was mainly backed by tourist businesses. "All the biologists that I know testified in favor of it," she says. "It certainly was not business interests."

Along with Sen. Tony Chang and Rep.

called the intent behind the bill "commercial gain for the entrepreneurs, probably The Ocean Recreation Council of Hawaii and Atlantis Submarines." Carroll further testified that the "net effect is nothing less than visiting evil upon Waikiki."

George Downing agrees. "Look who supported it and what they'd get," he said during a recent interview. "Hilton Hawaiian Village, Waikiki Beachcomber Hotel, Kaimana Beach Hotel and other hotels would gain from keeping the tourists from leaving Waikiki. Altane Catamarans and other boat operators would get an enlarged market. Atlantis Submarines would gain from more artificial reefs. It's crony."

Both the Senate and the House passed versions of the Waikiki MLCD bill this spring. The two versions contained different language, however, and when legislators met

Step Right Up and See

David Stegmaier, Beirum, a former TORCH Oahu chair, introduced an unprecedented bill to allow lawmakers to reconsider DLNR's decision. When queried on the Legislature's motivations in April, Beirum said that the DLNR report was "clearly inadequate. The DLNR did not contact the people they should have," he said, "like TORCH, a Japanese tour company and other groups."

Individuals testifying in favor of the Waikiki MLCD expansion most often argued that the action would "siphon off" crowds and relieve pressure on Hanalei Bay. Parks and Rec director Walter Ozawa testified that the Waikiki MLCD would provide a "much needed area where people can go and observe and feed fish, and a necessary alternative to Hanalei Bay."

Dive industry member and current TORCH Oahu chair Bill Hamer testified that Waikiki "has become a major attraction for the diving industry on Oahu. Studies indicate the economic and intrinsic values provided by the diving/snorkeling industry far outweigh that provided by the fishing industry in the area."

Proponents also cited protection of the area's wildlife and its ideal location as a marine-education center.

On March 31, at a judiciary hearing on the measure, 160 people testified against the Waikiki conservation district. Many who consider themselves environmentalists say they found it odd to be speaking against what was ostensibly a pro-environment measure. Former Waikiki legislator John Carroll

in conference committee on April 20, they were unable to iron out their differences. The bill died — for this term, anyway.

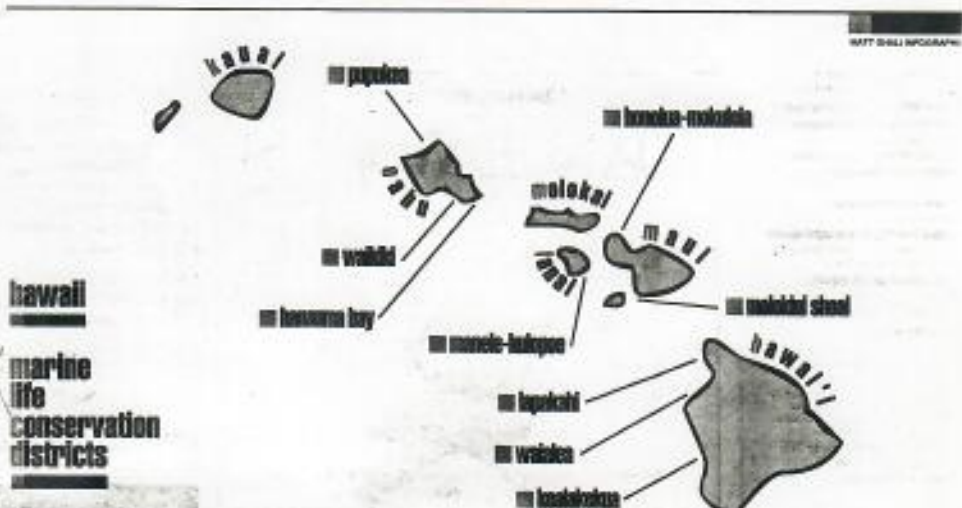
One element of the debate over the Waikiki MLCD has been a certain cynicism. "Waikiki is already trashed; nobody goes there but tourists anyway," says Art Arnold, a diver and physician at the Hyperbaric Treatment Center, "so let's just let them have it."

Rick Bernstein disagrees. "To me, Waikiki is one of the most sacred spots in the world." He says, "If you take it away, it's like taking a lung from the life's blood of the people."

Preserves or Parks?

if you want to have a nice habitat for fish, you have one level of use. If you want to have a nice place for people, it's something else. — Kimberly Smith, state Division of Aquatic Resources

It's doubtful that 30 years ago legislators could have foreseen the tremendous user impact that some MLCDs have suffered. Setting aside natural areas such as MLCDs to regulate fishing and other taking of wildlife can be an effective conservation tool. But are these areas being truly preserved, or is recreational use encouraged to the point that conservation goals are jeopardized?



While MLCDs are set aside for conservation, many of them are managed as parks, with their accompanying focus on human use. Two MLCDs, Kealahou and Hanalei bays, are already designated as marine parks, and four more are adjacent to beach parks.

Last year, DLNR chief William Patey recommended that underwater parks and MLCDs should be considered in the same category. "The use of MLCDs as public attractions should only be secondary to con-

Marine Districts as Tourist Attractions

By Dale Moana Gilmartin

Kimberly Smith, a project coordinator with the Division of Aquatic Resources (an arm of the DLNR), is well aware of the conflict between accessibility and conservation in MLCDs. "Accessibility is one of the main criteria that's used in evaluating the establishment of these areas,"

she says. "But when we've monitored species diversity and so forth in inaccessible areas, we've realized that lack of accessibility is related to maintaining the natural condition of the resource." In other words, a lot of

the coral inside the reef is dead.

Hanalei Bay has become a cash cow for the state. The snack shop concession's monthly lease payment is \$40,000; the bay has been a favorite stop for tour buses, and numerous dive tour operators vie for the limited monthly permits. The marine wildlife hasn't fared as well as the business interests, however. Fish feeding, pigeon droppings, sanitation problems, and even the presence of excessive amounts of sunscreen in the water have all led to the degradation of the bay's environment.

A 1977 state-funded survey of the bay indicated that the maximum daily number of visitors the area could sustain without suffering ill effects was 2,000. Today, the average daily visitor count at the bay is 6,000 to 7,000.

Following a 1991 survey, measures were taken to reduce the number of visitors, which was determined to be severely taxing the bay's environment. The measures included Wednesday morning park closures, a ban on prolonged stays by tour buses and weekend restrictions on commercial activity.

The results of the sanctions included a reduction in visitor numbers, an improvement in water quality and a lawsuit. The suit (now dismissed) was filed by Japanese tour operators who accused the state of racism against Japanese nationals by preventing tour buses from bringing visitors from Japan to the marine park. The reduced visitor counts have also prompted the Japan Hawaii Travel Association to ask the state for help in providing an alternative destination to Hanalei Bay for their tour companies, such as an expanded MLCD in Waikiki.

DAR head Henry Sakuda thinks "the fish are doing great" at the bay. "It's the park facilities, rest rooms and so forth, that are suffering," he says.

Studies at the University of Hawaii and the DLNR, however, have indicated that though fish feeding is fun for people, it can negatively impact reef ecosystems. Sheer numbers of fish increase in areas where people feed them, but population dynamics are altered. The types of fish that flourish on artificial food thrive while others are pushed out, resulting in a drastically changed reef community. UH studies show this to be the case at Hanalei Bay — an example of a well-intentioned effort to conserve wildlife gradually evolving into a situation that is in effect anti-conservation.

Kilauea Point on Kauai is not an MLCD and probably never will be. The remote area already contains an on-land wildlife preserve, the Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge. The point's waters are home to endangered sea turtles, spinner dolphins, humpback whales and the occasional Hawaiian monk seal, among many other species. Oahu residents Casey Jarman and Bill Gilmartin believe the area would be an ideal conservation district, not because the region has tremendous visitor potential but because they believe its natural inhabitants are worthy of protection on their own merits.

Gilmartin is head of the National Marine Fisheries Service's endangered monk seal program and is one of the few people allowed under federal law to approach the seals. His right elbow bears a large, jagged scar he received when an injured monk seal on Kauai bit him.

Jarman is an attorney and law professor at UH. She has studied the law governing MLCDs and is convinced it says that conservation is the primary goal of MLCD designation. In keeping with this idea, she and Gilmartin spearheaded an effort two years ago to designate the nearshore areas off Kilauea Point on Kauai as an MLCD.

"We wanted some protection for the waters surrounding Kilauea Point, feeling that it was an area deserving of some special status under state law," Jarman explains.

Gilmartin adds, "We felt there was some urgency to the matter because of the threat of the resort complex moving down the coast from Princeville. There's a golf course going in above the area. The run-off is going to be detrimental to the marine ecosystem. Because of the presence of diverse marine life, incredible scenic beauty, and the proximity to Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge, we thought that it would be an excellent MLCD."

Jarman and Gilmartin undertook the Kilauea Point project outside of their professional affiliations and funded it with money from friends and other small contributors. They independently coordinated the production of the preliminary report, which is part of the state's requirements for MLCD proposals.

The report has languished in bureaucratic limbo since it was submitted to the DLNR in March of 1990. "Despite numerous attempts, we've gotten no real response to our proposal," Jarman says. "For a while I'd call Bill Patey and he'd keep telling us, 'We're working on it.' Then we didn't hear any more, nothing."

Why? "Let's face it," answers Jarman, "I don't have any real political clout."

Kilauea Point is listed by the DLNR in its 1991 report as a site with MLCD potential, but Jarman isn't holding her breath. "Unlike Hanalei Bay, Kilauea Point doesn't offer sufficiently safe recreational opportunities for the public, so it won't be established as an MLCD," she says in resignation. "The site has little potential as a prominent tourist destination. There is no easy beach access, no abundant parking, no public restrooms, none of which makes a lot of difference to the fish, seals, turtles or dolphins."

What's Next?

resource

a source of supply or possible sources of revenue; as in the natural resources of America.

— Webster's Dictionary

Use of the term "resource" to refer to natural habitats may be a clue to why the establishment of Marine Life Conservation Districts may not necessarily result in the protection of nearshore marine environments. Creating conservation areas to serve as tourist destinations can lead to confusion of goals.

Jarman's experience with the Kilauea Point proposal has led her to believe that the DLNR erroneously treats MLCDs as marine parks, not conservation areas: "The DLNR's stated position to me is that MLCDs are primarily recreational-use districts, and they will conserve the resource for recreational use."

Clearly, the Legislature's decision (or lack thereof) on an MLCD off Waikiki is not the end of the story; the problems at Hanalei Bay, Kilauea Point and Waikiki can be seen as an indication of what may happen elsewhere in the state. By focusing on the recreational aspects of MLCDs, the DLNR and the Legislature are demonstrating a short-sighted management approach, as Hanalei Bay has shown.

The Waikiki MLCD bill died as a result of legislative confusion. The future of shoreline habitats in Hawaii may have a similar fate if conservation, and the means to achieve it, are not clearly defined.

"While it's obvious that the tourist industry will continue to encourage increases in the number of visitors," says Waikiki MLCD opponent Bernstein, "I don't think that the solution to overcrowding is the establishment of new marine parks thinly disguised as conservation districts."

Perhaps, nearly three decades after its creation, the MLCD system is ripe for an overhaul.

the Pretty Fishes!

servicing marine resources," Patey wrote in a letter to Sen. Dennis Nakasato, chair of the Senate Committee on Tourism and Recreation. "...On the other hand, the objective of establishing parks is to enhance recreation. To this end, we would recommend all references to 'underwater parks' be replaced with 'underwater parks and/or MLCDs.'"

Proponents of recreation-oriented MLCDs, like Waikiki's Bainsam, see conservation as directly linked to people. "It won't help enhance people's enjoyment if marine life is protected where no one can see it," Bainsam says.

People need to be able to have "a personal experience with fish," writer Scott explains: "One of the ways to conserve marine species is to make people appreciate them, otherwise there's no reason for people to want to protect them."

WHAT IS A MARINE LIFE CONSERVATION DISTRICT?

"I interpret the statute to read that an MLCD is primarily a conservation district, with recreational uses to be permitted to the extent that they're not inconsistent with the primary conservation goals."

— attorney Casey Jarman

"An area where marine life can be protected for enjoyment, access and appreciation by the public. On a continuum between untouched preserves and rampant use of shoreline areas, the concept of the MLCD has been more toward the use end."

— Kimberly Smith, state Division of Aquatic Resources

"It's a conservation area to give the fish a chance to reproduce. It's also a good place for people to be able to dive and snorkel."

— marine columnist Susan Scott

"An area where conservation takes precedence over recreation."

— DAR chair Henry Sakuda

"MLCDs are essentially marine parks."

— DAR informational pamphlet

"It's a place to attract people to appreciate marine life."

— Rep. David Stegmaier

"An MLCD can take any form that it wants."

— Rep. Duke Bainsam

recreational use can harm the conservation effort.

The DLNR is in the unenviable position of walking a tightrope between pleasing numerous user groups and adhering to conservation goals. But Smith says the agency has tried to amend its policies to address the conservation vs. recreation issue. A new MLCD near resort developments on the Big Island's Kona Coast, for example, will have a complete ban on fish-feeding and boating activities.

"We've learned a lot more about what the level of use of some of these MLCDs might be," Smith says. "When they originally started, the idea was just to have a park. Experience has shown us we need to have some limitations on use."

Rep. Bainsam takes a different viewpoint. "I think the DLNR's idea of an MLCD is some kind of pristine environment that you have to put on slippers to view," he says. "What we need is a place where kids can go. A rough and tumble MLCD, one that's for enjoyment. That's what I had in mind for Waikiki."

Two Case Histories

"the"

overwhelming success experienced at Hanalei Bay stems to the favorable match-up between the unique attraction of marine resources protected under the MLCD system with the excellent support facilities provided through the county's beach park program.

— William Patey, chair of the DLNR

"What happened to the conservation in Marine Life Conservation District?"

— Bill Gilmartin (no relation to the author), National Marine Fisheries Service

Accessibility is a major factor in the designation of MLCDs, as two contrasting case histories illustrate.

Hanalei Bay is the state's busiest MLCD. In October 1967, the bay became the first MLCD in Hawaii. Local dive clubs, concerned about the looting of marine life in the area, organized a survey of the bay and lobbied extensively to have it designated a conservation district. One practice that particularly concerned the group was the collection of live coral heads from the area. In the same breath, however, proponents cited "plenty of smooth coral to sit on" as one of the reasons the bay would be a good visitor destination — touching or sitting on coral kills it. Thirty years later, many local divers and other beach-goers shun the bay in favor of less crowded destinations, and almost all

Shaping cultural

Hawaii's unparalleled natural beauty — its oceans, mountains, waterfalls, volcanoes and forests — have been constant and dependable resources for attracting visitors.

However, the rising number of people worldwide who travel and the frequency at which they travel have led to a higher level of sophistication among tourists. While travelers are interested in the natural features of a vacation destination, they also are curious about its history, its people, and their culture.

The demand for culture-oriented tourism is evidenced by the increasing number of travelers who select specific destinations in order to experience that area's culture. Two surveys, in fall and winter 1993, performed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, placed "viewing historical sites" and "learning about culture" in the top seven categories of what tourists on vacation want. History and culture



TOURISM VIEWPOINTS

By David Uchiyama

were right behind going to the beach in the fall or going skiing in the winter.

In addition, a 1991 survey of tourists by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau showed that 56 percent of Mainland tourists and 39 percent of Japanese tourists visited cultural attractions or participated in local festivals or celebrations while in Hawaii.

But what exactly is cultural tourism? What does it involve? What does it mean to the visitor industry? What implications do cultural tourism have for the local populations?

The answers to these questions depend on who is being asked.

tourism to best fit our

9/26/94 THA

For the hotel industry, cultural tourism involves offering guests programs that enhance the cultural environment, and educating employees, vendors and consumers on the history of the Islands.

For developers, cultural tourism means designing self-sustaining projects that create a sense of place that capture the essence of Hawaii and its lifestyle, with the least impact on surrounding communities.

For governments, cultural tourism means establishing programs and policies that will maximize economic revenues of tourism through the promotion of authentic cultural and educational attractions, festivals and celebrations.

For tour operators, it means selling travel experiences that promote awareness of history and lifestyles of the local people and hiring trained cultural specialists as tour guides.

For travelers, cultural tourism means maximizing the travel

Have a tourism viewpoint?

Tourism affects virtually everyone who lives in Hawaii. We welcome guest columns for Tourism Viewpoints. Send to: Tourism Viewpoints c/o The Honolulu Advertiser, P.O. Box 3110, Honolulu, HI 96802 or fax to 525-8037. Please include a daytime telephone number.

experience by participating in cultural activities, learning about the host culture and its history, traditions and customs, and interacting with local people.

Clearly, there are different definitions of cultural tourism and, in particular, different degrees to which individual tourists demand and use culturally sensitive products or services. The level of participation, appreciation and awareness of local customs will be different for each traveler.

Islands

In Hawaii, we have the opportunity to showcase the rich heritage of the native Hawaiian culture as well as the diverse cultures of the different ethnic groups that make up our community.

Although our company (Gray Line) encourages interaction between visitors and residents, it is imperative that our communities are prepared to properly support and promote this type of tourism. This includes developing activities that do not threaten existing local lifestyles, intrude on the community's privacy, or reduce local people to the status of visitor attractions.

Above all, Gray Line Hawaii believes that the visitor industry has the responsibility to present a true picture of Hawaii's history and culture, and not recreate or alter it for the benefit of the tourists.

David Uchiyama is vice president of Gray Line Hawaii.

for was the main issue.

I wish someone would have enough guts to say what they stand for and what they're against, and leave the rest up to the people.

Stop the mockery. Stop the nonsense. People need to read up on the candidates running and don't believe everything that is in the news.

TINA MARIE K. KEPO'O

Pearl City

11/7/94 A23 HSB
**Waikiki marine project
had widespread support**

I wholeheartedly disagree with the Nov. 3 letter attacking the Waikiki Marine Life Conservation District (MLCD). Time and ongoing research clearly have shown that the measure, which was supported by scientists from Bishop Museum and the UH Sea Grant Program as well as many environmental groups and Waikiki residents, was the proper path to take to protect Hawaii fish for ocean users and fishermen for generations to come, as well as to enhance the residents' beach, recreational and environmental education experience.

I am proud of and accountable for my legislation, and it is my legislative effort on measures like the MLCD as well as the sorely-needed Oil Spill Response Fund that was adopted and the 1993 Energy and Environmental Summit for which I received the endorsements of the Sierra Club and Hawaii Coalition of Conservation Voters.

I am pleased that others share my environmental vision for improving our quality of life. We need, among other things, to:

- Provide more environmental education.
- Increase the use of alternative and renewable energies.
- Train "home-grown" environmental experts by creating an environmental center of excellence.

The environment is one of Hawaii's most precious assets. I will continue to make it a top priority in all my legislative endeavors.

DUKE BAINUM

Candidate, City Council District 4

Bainum efforts would have preserved marine life

I am writing an unsolicited response to the George Downing-Rick Bernstein letter (Star-Bulletin, Nov. 3) which unfairly criticized former Rep. Duke Bainum for trying to establish a Marine Life Conservation District in the waters off Waikiki.

I was a member of the committees which heard the bill. Bainum's objective was to create a preserve in the waters off Waikiki. The MLCD would have protected ocean resources not just for this decade, but for the future

generations of users. Bainum worked hard to reach a consensus with all interest groups keeping in mind the importance of protecting this important area.

Bainum is an honest, credible, intelligent and hard-working public servant. I was proud to work with him on important environmental issues in the Legislature.

REP. CYNTHIA THIELEN

Minority Floor Leader

49th District

Citizens uphold democracy by casting their ballots

As citizens in this once great republic of Hawaii and of America, it is our duty in upholding the democratic process to vote in tomorrow's election, which will seriously affect our economic and legislative prospects in the 21st century.

According to the 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, OR TO THE PEOPLE." Have we the people forgotten our own sovereignty by refusing to exercise our right to vote, one of our few remaining rights of freedom?

Change in government comes with change from within ourselves, in our attitude toward government, which is currently a reflection of our own loss of integrity and responsibility.

The condition of our impoverished and corrupt state and country is hardly better than those of communist and socialist countries, where the right to vote is nonexistent and all decisions are made and enforced by the national governments. Our passivity on election day is a weak, disempowering protest, which proves nothing except to allow a minority of people to decide who will run government but not represent us.

God has given us intelligent minds and sensitive hearts to make the proper choice. It is imperative in this election to take the time to select the candidate most qualified to serve us and then to become personally involved in community affairs and public hearings.

REV. MELISSA YEE