

present general manager and chief biologist is the former training director of this program. We managed and conducted all research at the Navy Marine Mammal facility in Key West, Florida, during late 1967, 1968, and 1969. A cross-section of our experience with aquatic mammals includes otters, sea lions, seals, many species of dolphins (including, in cooperation with the Fort Worth Zoo, pioneering training research on fresh water species), and many of the larger toothed whales.

In the course of this long involvement with marine mammals, certain points have become very clear to us. One of the first concerns the education of the public with regard to animals in general and these animals in particular. The first exposure of the public to these animals came from the entertainment industry. If it had not been for traveling circus troupes of sea lions and the later permanent installations such as Marineland of Florida, little would really be known about these remarkable animals, and perhaps no concern would have arisen which would have prevented their mass slaughter for skins, meat, blubber, and the like. As you may recall, Marineland of Florida was originally designed as a scientific laboratory and a studio for the photography of marine life; however its ultimate success as a scientific establishment and the public recognition of its usefulness to the scientific community came only after its popular success as a tourist attraction.

The present state of the art with regard to the keeping of marine mammals in captivity, their care, feeding, health, and much of the information concerning their habits and natural history have been the result of the collection and keeping of the animals for exhibition to the public by private enterprise. To turn now on the groups that developed this art and technology is not only unfair but may also deprive us in the future of valuable sources of information. With the present concern for more knowledge of our fellow creatures, how they live, how they learn, and the general desire for extension of this concern to the younger generation, it seems to make little sense to deprive this generation and future ones of the opportunity to see these animals in the flesh and to learn what they can do, how they learn, and how they can relate to man. Although zoos and other public facilities are fulfilling part of this need, certainly the entertainment industry has a large part to fill in this regard, particularly with regard to demonstrating the remarkable capabilities of these animals. In addition, in many instances, scientific research, the benefits of which have been made known throughout the entire scientific community, has been funded and staffed by private, and in this case, the amusement business. The private enterprise establishments have often not been sparing of their hard acquired knowledge in these fields.

Concerning the economic issue, there is certainly a point here. The exhibition and training of animals for shows is an important part of the amusement industry -- certainly a significant segment of American business. One has only to look around at the tourist