Annual Report No. 1
for the year
1949

Petersburg Artist's View
Falls Creek Fish Ladder

ALASKA
Department of Fisheries

Juneau, Alaska
A Floating Fish Trap in Alaska Waters

ARLIS
Alaska Resources
Library & Information Services
Anchorage, Alaska
1949
ANNUAL REPORT
Alaska Fisheries Board
and
Alaska Department of Fisheries

Ernest Gruening
Governor

Ira Rothwell
Chairman

C. L. Anderson
Director

REPORT NO. 1
Juneau, Alaska

ARLIS
Alaska Resources
Library & Information Services
Anchorage, Alaska
To:

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA
MEMBERS OF THE TERRITORY
AND CITIZENS OF ALASKA

Herewith is submitted the
Report of the Fisheries Board, created by the
Legislature on March 21, 1949.

This report is a resume of the
Fisheries based on the...
To:

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA,
MEMBERS OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE,
AND CITIZENS OF ALASKA

Herewith is submitted the First Annual Report of the Alaska Fisheries Board, created by the 19th Territorial Legislature and approved March 21, 1949.

This report is a resume of the activities of the Alaska Department of Fisheries based on the calendar year January 1, to December 31, 1949.

C. L. ANDERSON, Director
IRA H. ROTHWELL, Chairman
J. HOWARD WAKEFIELD, Member
WILLIAM R. WALTON, Member
J. P. VALENTINE, Member
KARL BRUNSTAD, Member
From the inception of the Alaska Fisheries Board, its membership grew steadily until, for the first time in its history, the annual catch exceeded $1,000,000. The fish canneries and related industries have been a major factor in the economic development of the Territory.

During the early days of the Territory, the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department was extended to include the fisheries of the Territory. In 1915, the Alaska Fisheries Board was consolidated with the Bureau of Fisheries under the Department of Commerce, and its functions were transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is the aim of the Board to manage the fisheries suited to Alaska, to produce the complete utilization of the resources of the fisheries, and to cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service in the conservation and perpetuation of the fisheries.

While Alaska is capable of producing a variety of seafood, including abalone, several varieties of fish are harvested in the Territory.
FOREWORD

From the inception of the fisheries industry in Alaska in 1878 it grew steadily until, for the past forty years, it has ranked first in commercial importance. Annual exports now are valued at around $100,000,000. The fish canneries account for approximately 95 per cent of the manufacturing in the Territory. Their operation is largely dependent upon the successful management of a renewable natural resource.

During the early days of the Territory the fisheries were under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, later the Commerce Department took the fisheries over until 1940, when the Bureau of Fisheries was consolidated with the Biological Survey into the Fish and Wildlife Service under the Department of Interior. In 1949 the Territorial Legislature created the Alaska Department of Fisheries to assist in conservation and perpetuation of this important resource; to promote more resident ownership, management and control, and to cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is the aim of this department to fulfill these purposes in such a manner as to increase production over a longer seasonal period, encourage the complete utilization of fishery by-products, develop new types of fisheries suited to Alaska, encourage the direct marketing of Alaska fish products in the Territory as well as to markets in the United States, and to cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

While Alaska is capable of producing a wide variety of seafoods—abalone, several varieties of clams and crabs, oysters, prawns, scallops,
shrimps, cod, flounders, halibut, herring, lingcod, red snappers, rockfish, sablefish (blackcod), salmon (five species), smelts, soles, trout, and many others—but few are extensively utilized.

A check of Alaskan buying habits shows that most of the fish products used in the Territory are imported from the United States. Although the population of Alaska is small compared with its area, we can stress the use of local products by Alaskans and serve them to tourists.

There is need for direct shipping routes to the principal consuming areas of the East and Mid-West. Cargo planes have been tried but the rates are still too high for general use. Cheaper air transport in the future may be the answer for shipments of fresh fish and shellfish. However, the greatest aid for the immediate future would be direct highway or rail connection to the vast markets of the eastern half of the United States. A road connecting a Southeastern Alaska port with the Alaska Highway would seem to offer tremendous possibilities. Refrigerated trucks have definitely proven their worth in the States in competing successfully with the railroads. Fresh or frozen fish shipped over such a highway connection could be delivered to the jobber in Chicago in about the same time now required for delivery to the Seattle dealer. On the return trips from Chicago a load of fresh meats, fruits and other perishables could be carried. A payload both ways is always more conducive to low rates.

A road from Cordova connecting with the interior system would give that important fishery center direct truck service to the local markets of interior Alaska as well as to those of the States. Completion of the road from Anchorage to Homer should also open up some opportunities and other possibilities will develop as our population grows.

Up to now most of the emphasis on fishery growth has been placed on the canned salmon industry, which has now reached the saturation point. Because of its short seasons and preponderance of outside capital and labor, all of which may have been necessary in the past, Alaska has not had the development and growth of fishing ports that might be expected. From now on we must strive for longer fishing seasons and more diversification of processes and products. Cordova and Petersburg are examples of what can be done. They are blazing the trail.

As the Alaska Department of Fisheries is able to expand its activities, it will pledge all its support to the development of this program. By making the per capita consumption of fish in Alaska the highest in the nation, encouragement will be given to local enterprise and as the population increases so will the local demand. By building "seaport to market" roads and by cheaper air transportation, Alaska producers will be able to compete in both the local and outside markets. By diversifying the fisheries and preparing only superior products, Alaska can become known as the leading fishery state of the future. By following through on these few basic ideas Alaska can look forward with confidence to the future of its number one industry—fishing.
... shows that most of the fish imported from the United States. All compared with its area, we Alaskans and serve them to the principal consuming centers have been tried but the Cheaper air transport in the future would be direct markets of the eastern half of Southeastern Alaska port with tremendous possibilities. Return their worth in the States in Fresh or frozen fish shipped were delivered to the jobber in a load of fresh meats, fruits payload both ways is always With the interior system would truck service to the local market of the States. Completion of could also open up some opportunities as our population grows. Industry growth has been placed now about reached the saturation and preponderance of outside have been necessary in the past, growth of fishing ports that must strive for longer fishing seasons and products. Cordova and Juneau. They are blazing the trail. States is able to expand its activities development of this program. Fish in Alaska the highest in to local enterprise and as the demand. By building "seaport to transportation, Alaska producers will outside markets. By diversifying products, Alaska can become future. By following through forward with confidence to the

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THE DEPARTMENT IS CREATED

Alaskans felt a need for aid to revive the fisheries, assist in con­
servation, and expand into new types of operations promoting longer
employment seasons for residents. Several bills were introduced in the
1949 Territorial Legislature. Finally a bill sponsored by Representative
Alfred Owen, Anchorage fisherman, was passed.

CHAPTER 68
AN ACT

To create a Territorial Fisheries Department, establishing a Board with
authority to take appropriate steps to improve Alaska's fisheries,
including authority to register floating equipment and other fishing
gear and promulgate rules and regulations; defining offenses and
prescribing penalties; making an appropriation; and declaring an
emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Section 1. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES: PURPOSES. There is
hereby created a Department of Fisheries, to be known as the Alaska
Department of Fisheries, to carry out the following purposes:
(a) To assist in conservation of Alaska's fisheries by appropriate
measures, including steps to overcome the present depleted condition of
the salmon runs.
(b) To foster the ownership, management and control of fishing
equipment and gear by residents of Alaska.
(c) To cooperate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Section 2. DEFINITIONS.
(a) "Person" includes any individual, partnership, association or
corporation.
(b) "Engaged in the business of" means conducting the business of
catching fish for commercial purposes through single or common owner­
ship, supervision, management or control.
(c) "Territorial waters of Alaska" means all territorial waters
within or adjoining the Territory of Alaska, either coastal or inland,
including bays, gulfs, rivers, lakes and streams, as well as the open sea
above the continental shelf off the coast of Alaska.

Section 3. ALASKA FISHERIES BOARD. There is hereby
created within the Alaska Department of Fisheries the Alaska Fisheries
Board, hereinafter referred to as the "Board" whose duty it shall be to
carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act. The members of
the Board shall consist of five persons as follows: one fisherman from the
Southern fishing area; one fisherman from the Central fishing area; one
fisherman from the Northern fishing area; one person at large to repre­
sent the general public; and one fish processor. These five persons shall
be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by a majority of
all the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint
session assembled. Each of said persons shall hold office for a term of
five years commencing on April 1 of the year in which he is appointed
and until his successor is appointed and duly qualified; except that the
terms of the members first appointed under this Act shall expire on
the basis of one each year commencing on March 31, 1950, as designated
by the Governor. In case a vacancy occurs among the members, for any
reason, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy for the bal­
ance of the unexpired term, subject to confirmation by the Legislature
as above set forth; Provided, that in the event of a vacancy, the Governor
can fill said vacancy until the next regular session of the Legislature,
when the Governor shall then act as the certifying officer of the Board.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF MANAGING OFFICER. The
members above mentioned shall elect from among themselves a
managing officer of the Board to serve a term of one year, to be
renewed by election at the end of each year, at usual times, during
the year, and subject to removal by the Board in case of incompetency or
misconduct.

(c) APPOI\NTMENT OF CLERICAL. Five clerks shall be
appointed to serve a term of two years, to be renewed by appointment
at the end of each year, at the usual times, and subject to removal by
the Board in case of incompetency or misconduct.

Section 4. COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS. The members of the Board shall serve
without compensation, except that each member shall receive $15.00 per day as compensation for duties at Board meetings, plus $7.50 for mileage away from home on a travel sheet presented to the Board.

Section 5. QUALIFICATIONS AND ELIGIBILITY. The Director shall be a
person of integrity and business ability. He shall be a qualified and experi­
cenced fisherman and be eligible for appointment to membership in the
Alaska Board of Fisheries, and Director thereof unless well qualified and problems incident there­
ence. A person appointed to the Board shall serve a term of four years, subject, the
first year, to the approval, by the Governor of the Senate and the House of Representatives
in joint session, of the appointments made by the Governor.

Section 6. POWERS OF THE BOARD. The Board shall have
the power to take such steps as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act, and to transact all business necessary for the success of the work of the Board, and shall have the power to make such appeals to the courts as may be necessary in order to protect the rights of the Board, or the rights of the persons served under its direction.

Section 7. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR.
(a) The Board shall have the power to promulgate administrative rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and to transact all business necessary for the success of the work of the Board, and shall have the power to make such appeals to the courts as may be necessary in order to protect the rights of the Board, or the persons served under its direction.

(b) The Board shall have the power to make such appeals to the courts as may be necessary in order to protect the rights of the Board, or the persons served under its direction.

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(z) The Board shall have the power to make such appeals to the courts as may be necessary in order to protect the rights of the Board, or the persons served under its direction.
Section 3. IS CREATED

To improve the fisheries, assist in control of operations promoting longer runs of fish, and to provide more effective legislative measures, it is hereby enacted, establishing a Board with the following purposes:

(a) The Board shall have the power to determine and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing all persons engaged in the business of catching fish in the territorial waters of Alaska; provided, however, that such rules and regulations shall not be in derogation of restrictions imposed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, but shall constitute additional safeguards for preservation and improvement of Alaska's fisheries. The Board may require the registration of all floating equipment and other gear used in catching fish in said waters of Alaska; provided, that the Board may not require any fee for such registration in derogation of license privileges granted under other law.

(b) The Board shall have the power to police the fisheries on its own initiative or in cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and shall have the power to enforce its regulations.

(c) The Board is empowered to investigate matters pertaining to the fisheries for fact-finding purposes or with respect to violations of applicable laws or regulations, and for said purposes may subpoena witnesses, require the production of records and take other appropriate steps.

(d) The Board is charged with the duty of maintaining, improving


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(H. B. 37)

Section 1. PURPOSES. There is hereby created the Alaska Fisheries Board, with the following purposes:

(a) To investigate the condition of Alaska's fisheries and the means of improving the condition of such fisheries;

(b) To establish and maintain control of the fisheries in territorial waters of Alaska, either coastal or inland, streams, as well as the open sea of Alaska.

(c) To conduct the business of catching fish in the territorial waters of Alaska, either coastal or inland, streams, as well as the open sea of Alaska.

(d) To establish an office, maintain files and records and minutes of all action taken by the Board, which shall be available for scrutiny by the public at all reasonable times. The Director shall also be the certifying officer of the Board authorized to approve vouchers for disbursements of money appropriated for the Board.

Section 2. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

(a) The Board shall have the power to determine and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing all persons engaged in the business of catching fish in the territorial waters of Alaska; provided, however, that such rules and regulations shall not be in derogation of restrictions imposed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, but shall constitute additional safeguards for preservation and improvement of Alaska's fisheries. The Board may require the registration of all floating equipment and other gear used in catching fish in said waters of Alaska; provided, that the Board may not require any fee for such registration in derogation of license privileges granted under other law.

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Section 4. COMPENSATION ETC. OF BOARD MEMBERS. Members of the Board shall serve without salary, but will be entitled to $15.00 per day as compensation for time spent in performance of their duties at Board meetings, plus transportation and per diem for time away from home on a travel status.

Section 5. QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTOR. No person shall be eligible for appointment to membership on the Board and employed as Director thereof unless well qualified by knowledge of Alaska's fisheries and problems incident thereto and business and administrative experience. A person appointed to the directorship of such Board shall have a term of four years, subject, however, to removal by a majority of the Board, for incompetence, non-feasance or malfeasance in office.

Section 6. POWERS OF DIRECTOR. The Director shall be the executive officer of the Board and as such is authorized to employ personnel necessary to carry out the work of the Board at salaries authorized by the Board, make purchases and enter into contracts authorized by the Board, including agreements with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and cooperative effort in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and to transact all other necessary business of the Board. The Director shall establish an office, maintain files and records and minutes of all action taken by the Board, which shall be available for scrutiny by the public at all reasonable times. The Director shall also be the certifying officer of the Board authorized to approve vouchers for disbursements of money appropriated for the Board.

Section 7. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

(a) The Board shall have the power to determine and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing all persons engaged in the business of catching fish in the territorial waters of Alaska; provided, however, that such rules and regulations shall not be in derogation of restrictions imposed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, but shall constitute additional safeguards for preservation and improvement of Alaska's fisheries. The Board may require the registration of all floating equipment and other gear used in catching fish in said waters of Alaska; provided, that the Board may not require any fee for such registration in derogation of license privileges granted under other law.

(b) The Board shall have the power to police the fisheries on its own initiative or in cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and shall have the power to enforce its regulations.

(c) The Board is empowered to investigate matters pertaining to the fisheries for fact-finding purposes or with respect to violations of applicable laws or regulations, and for said purposes may subpoena witnesses, require the production of records and take other appropriate steps.

(d) The Board is charged with the duty of maintaining, improving

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and extending the fisheries resources of Alaska in the interest of the economy and general well-being of Alaska.

(c) In furtherance of its broader purposes, the Board may engage in stream clearance, hatchery and re-stocking projects and biological studies, alone or in cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(f) On Alaska's assuming Statehood, the Board shall assume all the powers now vested in the Fish and Wildlife Service relating to the regulation and conservation of the fisheries of Alaska.

Section 8. Any person violating any rule, regulation or registration requirement promulgated by the Board under the authority of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding $1,000.00.

Section 9. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and such application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Section 10. APPROPRIATION. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Territorial Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $250,000.00 for carrying out the purposes of this Act, in addition to which such amounts as the Legislature may from time to time deem necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized to be appropriated and made available to the Board.

Section 11. An emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Approved March 21, 1949.

Accordingly a board was appointed with Ira Rothwell, Cordova fisherman, being chosen for the one-year term ending March 31, 1950. He was elected chairman. J. Howard Wakefield, herring plant operator of Port Wakefield, near Kodiak, was appointed for the two-year term. The three-year appointment was given to William R. Walton, Sitka fisherman. To represent the public interests, J. P. Valentine, Ketchikan dental technician, was chosen for the four-year term; and Karl Brunstad, Kodiak fisherman, was given the five-year appointment.

This board held a meeting on April 27, 1949 and set up a budget of $87,500 to cover operations for the fiscal year April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950. C. L. Anderson of Seattle, Washington was employed as Director. He arrived June first, arranged for office space, pared the budget to $70,000 due to lateness in getting started, and selected Lewis MacDonald as fishery supervisor.

Mr. MacDonald was chosen for this position because of his wide knowledge of Alaska commercial fisheries, his acquaintance with fishery problems, and his previous experience as an enforcement officer with the Fish and Wildlife Service in various parts of the Territory. He took charge of the field work, including men to be engaged in enforcement of regulations, stream surveys and improvement work as well as being liaison man with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mrs. Gertrude Naylor joined the Department on July first to handle all the office work until expansion of activities would require additional help. Her background of many years experience in territorial and federal offices, makes her ably fitted for the position. An accounting system has been set up that meets the requirements of the Territorial Auditor. All records are carefully balanced at the end of each month and checked with the records in the Territorial Treasurer's office. An effort was made to devise a system that would not bog down in a multiplicity of methods.

The Alaska Fisheries Board, Juneau November 14-17, 1949, devoted much time to a discussion of the 1950 season. An open meeting was invited to give their ideas for the year. Many of these were forwarded to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the 1950 season.

Continuing the friendly spirit manifested since the inception of the service, it is offered to the Fish and Wildlife Service to make them helpful in making its decisions. The people of Alaska feel this to be in the public interest, and do not wish to be arbitrary. In this Board, valid reasons for not accepting recommendations to listen to the explanation, so can be reached.

The people of Alaska just as many others, feel the gradual abolition of fishing gear offers the best solution to the future of Alaska as well as extending the fisheries resources. Likewise, just as many others, Interior publicly recommends the members of the Alaska Fish and Wildlife Service to seek the elimination at the earliest possible date. The Board feels, nevertheless, that the Fish and Wildlife Service to take up the following five items of the 1950 season namely:

1. No new areas should be offered to the service for the 1950 season.
2. All trap areas not under contract are to be withheld for 1950 and以后 years.
3. The method of measurement should be made uniform so that the number of traps "by the most direct waterway" to any part of an area is counted.
4. In all cases where the normal salmon escapement is less than 1 mile it is recommended that the trap be removed.
5. Abolition of all trap areas due to the conclusion of local salmon runs and the proximity of certian species.

As a general statement the designating methods, that the effective fishing gear in Alaska may be rated: No. 1, the most direct waterway; No. 2, hook and line; No. 3, trap to any part of an area. When based on valid reasoning this is recognized as a principle by federal agencies. In certain of these areas there is the need for the use of the more effective type of gear and other reasons and the Board feels. However, in other areas the use of the less effective one is acceptable. This the Board believes to be
 Alaska in the interest of the State.

purposes, the Board may engage in fishing projects and biological research, and the Board shall assume all the responsibilities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to the salmon resources of Alaska.

rule, regulation or registration under the authority of this Act and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000.00.

E. If any provision of this Act, or circumstance is held invalid, it is hereby declared to exist and this Act is hereby authorized to apply to other persons or circumstances.

There is hereby appropriated out of the fund derived from the sum of $10,000, as authorized pursuant to subsection 1 of section 3, for the two-year term.

William R. Walton, Sitka fish-plant operator, J. P. Valentine, Ketchikan fish-plant operator, for the two-year term; and Karl Brunstad, for a single term ending March 31, 1950.

The people of Alaska just last year voted overwhelmingly in favor of the gradual abolition of fish traps for capturing salmon. For many reasons Alaskans felt this to be necessary for the general economic welfare of Alaska as well as essential for the proper management of its salmon resources. Likewise, just about a year ago, the Secretary of the Interior publicly recommended the elimination of salmon traps. The members of the Alaska Fisheries Board are unanimous in favor of trap elimination at the earliest possible time. While it is true that a bill is now under consideration by Congress to accomplish this purpose, the Board feels, nevertheless, that it would be highly proper for the Fish and Wildlife Service to take certain definite steps in this direction for the 1950 season namely:

1. No new areas should be opened for traps.
2. All trap areas not utilized during the 1949 season should be withheld for 1950 and all succeeding years.
3. The method of measuring the distance between traps should be made uniform so that it will read as it does in most instances, "by the most direct water measurement from any part of one trap to any part of another trap."
4. In all cases where the minimum distance between traps is less than 1 mile it should be increased to this amount.
5. Abolition of all traps that are a menace to the proper conservation of local salmon runs because of their strategic location in the proximity of certain bays and streams.

As a general statement it is recognized by all conversant with fishing methods, that the effectiveness of the several types of legal salmon gear in Alaska may be rated: No. 1. traps; No. 2. seines; No. 3. gill nets and No. 4. hook and line. In setting up the general fishing areas the Fish and Wildlife Service has specified which types of gear are legal for each area. When based on valid reasons and when done without discrimination this is recognized as a proper function of all fishery management agencies. In certain of these areas the Service has seen fit to prohibit the use of the more effective types of gear_

ment on July first to handle areas would require additional perience in territorial and the position. An accounting statement of the Territorial at the end of each month and Treasurer's office. An effort was made to devise a system that would give all the information required without bogging down in a multiplicity of detail and red tape.

The Alaska Fisheries Board held its regular semi-annual meeting in Juneau November 14-17, 1949, heard the report of the Director, and devoted much time to a discussion of the proposed fishing regulations for the 1950 season. An open meeting was held at which time fishermen were invited to give their ideas and recommendations for the regulations. Many of these were incorporated into the final recommendations forwarded to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Board's report to the Fish and Wildlife Service follows:

Continuing the friendly spirit of cooperation which has been manifested since the inception of the Board, these recommendations are being offered to the Fish and Wildlife Service in the hope that it will find them helpful in making its decisions for the coming season. The Board wishes it distinctly understood that in submitting these suggestions they do not wish to be arbitrary. If in any case the Service feels it has more valid reasons for not accepting the changes offered, the Board is willing to listen to the explanation, so that a mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached.

The Alaska Fisheries Board held its regular semi-annual meeting in Juneau November 14-17, 1949, heard the report of the Director, and devoted much time to a discussion of the proposed fishing regulations for the 1950 season. An open meeting was held at which time fishermen were invited to give their ideas and recommendations for the regulations. Many of these were incorporated into the final recommendations forwarded to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Board's report to the Fish and Wildlife Service follows:

Continuing the friendly spirit of cooperation which has been manifested since the inception of the Board, these recommendations are being offered to the Fish and Wildlife Service in the hope that it will find them helpful in making its decisions for the coming season. The Board wishes it distinctly understood that in submitting these suggestions they do not wish to be arbitrary. If in any case the Service feels it has more valid reasons for not accepting the changes offered, the Board is willing to listen to the explanation, so that a mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached.

The Board feels, nevertheless, that it would be highly proper for the Fish and Wildlife Service to take certain definite steps in this direction for the 1950 season namely:

1. No new areas should be opened for traps.
2. All trap areas not utilized during the 1949 season should be withheld for 1950 and all succeeding years.
3. The method of measuring the distance between traps should be made uniform so that it will read as it does in most instances, "by the most direct water measurement from any part of one trap to any part of another trap."
4. In all cases where the minimum distance between traps is less than 1 mile it should be increased to this amount.
5. Abolition of all traps that are a menace to the proper conservation of local salmon runs because of their strategic location in the proximity of certain bays and streams.

As a general statement it is recognized by all conversant with fishing methods, that the effectiveness of the several types of legal salmon gear in Alaska may be rated: No. 1. traps; No. 2. seines; No. 3. gill nets and No. 4. hook and line. In setting up the general fishing areas the Fish and Wildlife Service has specified which types of gear are legal for each area. When based on valid reasons and when done without discrimination this is recognized as a proper function of all fishery management agencies. In certain of these areas the Service has seen fit to prohibit the use of the more effective types of gear restricting fishing to gill nets only. These restrictions can undoubtedly be justified for conservation and other reasons and the Board is in accord with these regulations. However, in other areas the most effective gear, namely the trap, is legal but the less effective ones, purse seines or gill nets, are prohibited. This the Board believes to be discriminatory and without valid justifica-
There are many cases in the regulations of such discriminations against the less effective types of gear. It would therefore seem proper for the Service to revise these particular sections and to set up some overall policy to eliminate all discriminations. Unless some peculiar local conditions interfere, a general rule should be established that in any area in which the more effective types of gear are legal, then all the less effective should likewise be legalized. This policy has been recognized for years by other conservation agencies.

Following through on this subject of discrimination, it was announced at one of the Alaska hearings that the Service was considering a new regulation in 1950 to prohibit the setting or use of any seine as a trap. The Board is heartily in accord with this proposal in any general area in which all traps have been eliminated. But it is not in agreement and considers such a regulation highly discriminatory in any general area now open to traps.

It was also announced at some of the Alaska hearings that the Service was contemplating changing the requirements for boat registration. In addition to the original registration it was proposed that all fishing boats moving to another area be required to re-register at least 2 weeks before. This would create an undue hardship on many fishermen as they often make up their minds at the last minute to change fields of operation. It is appreciated that a record is essential of all gear fishing in each area, but some less exacting method of securing this information should be evolved.

Another regulation that the Board believes to be discriminatory is that section setting up a minimum size on King salmon of 26 inches in length or 6 pounds in weight applying to trollers only. So far as it goes this is certainly a good conservation measure, but it should apply to all types of gear. If it is harmful for a troller to take immature Kings it would seem just as injurious to take such salmon by trap, purse seine or gill net. The gill netter rarely, if ever, catches an immature King salmon. The purse seiner may, on occasion, deliberately set on a school of feeding undersize King salmon, so an extension of the regulation would prohibit this practice. The number of small Kings that might be killed incidental to seining for other species would hardly suffice for mess purposes. At the Congressional hearings on traps just recently concluded, it was repeatedly affirmed by witnesses in favor of traps that the take of immature salmon of all species was practically nil. There should therefore be no objection to extending the coverage of this particular regulation and the possession by anyone of undersize King salmon for commercial purposes should be considered prima facie evidence of illegal taking.

The last regulations of a general nature that the Board feels should be amended are those prohibiting the use of motor-propelled fishing boats in catching salmon with gill nets. None of these sections, of which there are four in the regulations, can be justified on conservation grounds. It would seem that in the promulgation of such orders the safety of the fishermen has been entirely overlooked. In relation to the number of fishermen involved more lives are lost annually in those areas having this restriction than in any of the others. Some of these others such as the Copper River flats are far more dangerous to fish, but thanks to motor propelled craft the loss of life has been extremely rare. In other comparable fishing areas on the Pacific Coast none of the states or Canada has seen fit to prohibit the use of power in small fishing boats. One would hate to conjecture what would happen if sailboats only were allowed the small fishermen on the Columbia River, Willapa Bay, Grays Harbor, or any of the other dangerous spots along the coast.

In addition to these suggestions of a general nature, the Board offers...
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for your consideration a number that are more specific in character.
These will follow and be listed by general fishing areas and section in
the 1949 regulatory announcement 25.

Part 103—Kotzebue-Yukon-Kuskokwim Area
Sec. 103.11—This section prohibiting the use of motor-propelled
gill net boats should be stricken for reasons outlined under general rec-

Part 104—Bristol Bay Area
Sec. 104.13—This is another section prohibiting the use of motor-
propelled gill net boats that should be stricken.
Sec. 104.15—Until further investigation has been conducted it is
recommended that no additional restrictions be placed on the use of
stake or set nets by bona fide residents of the Bristol Bay Area.
Part 105—Alaska Peninsula Area

Sec. 105.3—One general suggestion is made, namely; that if the Bristol Bay runs need extra protection in 1950 requiring a shorter season or longer weekly closure, some additional protection should also be given these fish as they pass through the Peninsula area.

Part 107—Chignik Area

This part contains several sections that quite plainly discriminate against the smaller operators with their less effective types of gear. There seems to be no valid reason for this, so the Board is recommending the following changes:

Sec. 107.6—The prohibition of the use of purse seines is certainly not justified so long as traps are permitted. It is suggested that purse seines similar in size to those legalized in the Kodiak area be allowed.

Sec. 107.8—Another section, prohibiting the use of motor-propelled gill net boats, should be eliminated.

Sec. 107.9—The total maximum length of gill nets should be increased from 100 fathoms to 150 fathoms, so that it will be more comparable to other areas.

Sec. 107.13—Two different methods are used for measuring the distance between traps. This should be uniform and in all cases should be by “most direct water measurement,” and should apply to the 10 mile measurement within the lagoon.

Sec. 107.14—As has been recommended many times before by the fishermen and by former agents of the Service, the Board believes no traps should be allowed within Chignik Lagoon. A general policy of allowing no traps in waters near the mouths of important salmon streams has been in effect in other areas for many years.

Part 108—Kodiak Area

Sec. 108.2 (c)—The Karluk district should be extended to include all the waters from Cape Karluk to Village Island, so that it will include a few small operations definitely fishing the Karluk runs.

Sec. 108.3 (b)—The board suggests the following seasons:

Sec. 108.4—June 12-July 24—Limited fishing to take a part of the red runs and during which period no traps be allowed to operate. General salmon season to be from July 24 to August 13.

Sec. 108.5—Allitak season July 20-August 14.

A request is made that some type of controlled fishery, by weir count or other method, be allowed on the red salmon runs in Litnik and Perenosa Bays.

HERRING FISHERY

The following recommendations are submitted:

1. June 1-November 30—General season for entire Kodiak Area, with provision for bait and gill net fishing at other times.

2. June 15-October 15—Season for the Kodiak quota area.

3. October 15-November 30—Fishing for other than reduction purposes. This is offered in the hope it might lead to the utilization by salting or other methods of the large fine quality fish found during the fall months.

4. 300,000 barrel quota during the period July 1 to Sept. 1. Since the Prince William Sound area has no restrictions after a set date, the same consideration should be given the Kodiak area. Because there was no fishery in 1949 the Board feels justified in asking for an increase of 25,000 barrels over the Service's proposal of 275,000 barrels.

Part 109—Cook Inlet

Sec. 109.2a—The 60 hour week is acceptable to the Board as a fishing effort.

Sec. 109.4—Since traps have justification for prohibiting them there should be no cut in the absolutely necessary. If such cut is justified by reductions in traps,

Sec. 109.7—In view of the fact that there should be no cut in the absolutely necessary. If such cut is justified by reductions in traps,

Part 111—

The salmon season and quota are satisfactory to the Board.

Sec. 111.14—Since no longer season should be eliminated.

Sec. 111.16—The quota of 300,000 barrels for 1950.

Part 112

Sec. 112.2—The following seasons for the Prince William Sound area:

May 1 to June 20.

August 10 to September 30.

Provided, however, that the same mesh only be permitted.

Sec. 112.5—It is believed with in 1950. From the estimated stock should be in good shape. A suggested later opening on red salmon.

Part 113—

The Bering River sections in the Copper River Area are satisfactory.

On the other hand the new seasons in the newly proposed Yakutat area

Part 114—

The proposal of the Service to set it up along with the restrictions against the use of salmon purse seines be decreased along with the 75 fathoms. At the present districts and 75 fathoms in a longer lead, will be an increase in quality of fish will be caused.

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Part 109—Cook Inlet Area

Sec. 109.2a—The 60 hour weekly closure as proposed by the Service
is acceptable to the Board as one way of reducing the intensity of the
fishing effort.

Sec. 109.4—Since traps are legal in the Cook Inlet area there is no
justification for prohibiting the use of purse seines.

Sec. 109.7—In view of the acceptance of a 60 hour weekly closure
there should be no cut in the length of gill nets permitted, unless abso­
ately necessary. If such curtailment is required it should be accompa­
ried by reductions in traps, the most effective type of gear.

Sec. 109.13—The minimum distance between traps should be in­
creased from 2,500 feet to 1 mile, so the regulation will be more in con­
formity with those in other areas in which traps are legal.

As an added protection to the runs of King salmon, it is suggested
that the use of traps be prohibited before June 25 in all districts of
Cook Inlet.

Part 110—Resurrection Bay Area

Since the fishery in this area is of a local nature, it is believed that
curtailment, if necessary, could be accomplished by adding to the weekly
closed period and by proper enforcement of the present regulations.

Part 111—Prince William Sound Area

The salmon season and other changes as proposed by the Service are
satisfactory to the Board.

Sec. 111.14—Since no herring fishery was conducted in 1949, it is
suggested that the quota of 180,000 barrels be increased to 200,000
barrels for 1950.

Part 112—Copper River Area

Sec. 112.2—The following open seasons are recommended:
May 1 to June 20.
August 10 to September 18.
Provided, however, that from May 1 to May 20 gill nets of 8½ inch
mesh only be permitted.

Sec. 112.5—It is believed the midweek closure could be dispensed
with in 1950. From the escapement records of previous years this run
should be in good shape. Additional protection is offered by the sug­
gested later opening on red salmon of May 20.

Part 113—Bering River-Icy Bay Area

The Bering River section of this area should logically be included
in the Copper River Area and with similar regulations.

On the other hand the Icy Bay section could very well be included
in the newly proposed Yakutat Area.

Part 114—Southeastern Alaska Area

The proposal of the Service to withdraw the Yakutat district and
set it up along with the adjacent fishing districts as a separate area
certainly seems in the interest of good management. In doing so all pro­
hibitions against the use of power boats should be eliminated. This area
should also be opened to trolling.

Sec. 114.2—Recommendation is made that the maximum length of
salmon purse seines be decreased from 300 fathoms to 250 fathoms and
at the same time make the maximum length of lead for the entire area
75 fathoms. At the present time leads are limited to 25 fathoms in some
districts and 75 fathoms in others. It is believed such a change with the
longer lead, will be an incentive for the seiners to move their operations
farther away from the streams and closer to the ocean where a better
quality of fish will be caught.

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Sec. 114.4a—This discrimination against the gill net fisherman should be eliminated. Fishing by means of drift gill nets only should be allowed wherever traps or purse seines are legal.

Sec. 114.6—Several conferences have been held by representatives of the Trollers and the Board to consider the recommendations of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission relative to the troll salmon fishery. As a result of these conferences the Board and the United Trollers of Alaska have agreed on certain suggestions for your consideration for the 1950 season. In general these follow the recommendations of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission with certain modifications to suit conditions peculiar to Alaska, but which in no way will change the coastwise effectiveness of the recommended regulations.

This section as presently printed should be stricken in its entirety and a new one written to include these provisions.

1. Silver salmon open season for trolling to run from June 25 to September 20 inclusive with no minimum size limit.
   This will give protection to the immature, undersize fish caught early in the season and be a more practical regulation than one setting up a minimum size. The closure on September 20 will protect the mature spawners as they approach the stream mouths.

2. Chinook salmon open season for trolling to run from March 15 to October 31 inclusive with a provision being made that winter fishing shall be legal in all inside waters in which winter trolling has customarily been conducted in past years.

   If it is considered necessary to give a description of these inside waters, the Service's file will undoubtedly have the information or it can be obtained from the local agents in Southeastern Alaska.

   This exception for winter fishing will take care of the few local residents who depend upon this fishery for a part of their livelihood. The small number of Kings caught during this period could in no wise affect the overall picture.

Sec. 115.3—In view of the poor herring fishing season in 1949, the Service's proposals for 1950 should be accepted.

Sec. 115.8—The term "contiguous waters" in this regulation should be clarified. It is also suggested that the closure be extended to Pt. Retreat.

Sec. 118.14—The Lynn Canal section has been closed for a number of years, which should have given ample opportunity for building up the runs of pinks and dogs. It would therefore seem in order to open it for the 1950 season to check on the results of this rehabilitation program.

**SALMON SEASONS**

In a general discussion of salmon fishing seasons the Board felt that although the short seasons prevailing during the past several seasons may have been justified, they surely have reacted unfavorably on the general economy of the Southeastern Alaska area. The uncertainty and the gamble that is attendant upon a 2 or 3 week season is not conducive to the building up of local industries nor a resident fisherman population. Neither is it favorable for good cannery operation, whether it be locally or outside owned. In the first place the operator, like the fisherman, must take a long gamble, and the stakes are high, on this short season. Secondly, he is forced to increase his capital outlay to expand production facilities, so a huge volume can be handled in a few days. Thirdly, fish or no fish a large crew must be maintained, even then, in glut seasons like 1949 much needless overtime results. Lastly, when good runs do develop the quality of the pack suffers, as it has in 1949. The fish processing business by its very nature cannot, like many other manufacturing lines be made to operate normally. However, much can be done to prevent the madhouse of the late July and August.

From the biological or fishery point of view it must be recognized that factors will have to be taken into consideration in setting the salmon seasons for 1951. The late closing of the season on August 19 has resulted in a decidedly inferior product. Many operators refused to accept late fish at the wharf and so advanced toward the spawning grounds. This has resulted in a decided lack of run this past season. Considerable discussion has centered around the methods of utilizing streams in Southeastern Alaska to better advantage. While this past season was not as prosperous as was hoped for, the local fishery is now in a much better position to meet the demands of the market.

The answer to these problems lies in the establishment of longer seasons that were formerly considered a means of taxation but which were utilized to reduce the fishery. For the 1951 season the Service has recommended the following dates for the Southeastern Alaska Area:

- **July 31—6:00 A.M. to August 7—6:00 A.M.**
- **July 7—6:00 A.M. to August 14—6:00 A.M.**
- **August 21—6:00 A.M. to August 28—6:00 A.M.**

It is believed that by operating in this manner local conditions will be repeated. The answer to these problems lies in the establishment of longer seasons that were formerly considered a means of taxation but which were utilized to reduce the fishery. For the 1951 season the Service has recommended the following dates for the Southeastern Alaska Area:

- **July 31—6:00 A.M. to August 7—6:00 A.M.**
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day. However, much can be done to smooth out the operations so as not
to repeat the madhouse of 1949.

From the biological or fishery management viewpoint every effort
must be taken to avoid the mistakes of 1949. Without a doubt many
streams in Southeastern Alaska were overpopulated with pink salmon
this past season. Considerable numbers of these fish could just as well
have been utilized by the canneries, perhaps with betterment of the
prospects for 1951. The lateness of the opening in some districts re-
sulted in a decidedly inferior canned product. In fact in some instances
operators refused to accept legally caught fish because they were so far
advanced toward the spawning stage, as to be unfit for canning. If pre-
dictions of a run in 1950 nearly equal to that of 1949 transpire, similar
conditions will be repeated. Biologically speaking it would seem much
more advantageous to have a fair steady seeding throughout a long
season than an oversupply before or after a short season.

The answer to these problems would seem to be a return to the
longer seasons that were formerly in effect.

The answer to these problems would seem to be a return to the
longer seasons that were formerly in effect. It is realized that an imme-
diate return under the old regulations might be disastrous, but by a
gradual process and by proper changes in the regulations a long season
should again be possible.

As a first step in this direction the Board offers for your considera-
tion the following dates for the 1950 season for the entire Southeastern
Area:

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<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Fishing Hours</th>
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<td>July 31—6:00 A.M. to August 2—6:00 P.M.</td>
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<td>August 21—6:00 A.M. to August 25—6:00 P.M.</td>
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<td>August 28—6:00 A.M. to September 1—6:00 P.M.</td>
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It is believed that by opening on July 31 ample protection will be
given the many local runs of red salmon in this area. Many of these are
already showing signs of recovery so perhaps it will not be too long be-
fore some of these could be tapped for some limited fishing during June
and July. The number of days per week for fishing should be flexible
and subject to decrease or increase as conditions may warrant.

In order to make this plan successful some further restrictions must
be made on trap fishing, especially the manner of closing traps during periods closed to fishing. The present regulations call for the removal from the water of all other types of fixed gear. This it is recognized would not be practical for traps but the present method of lowering 25 feet of the heart walls on each side of the pot is not satisfactory from either the escapement or enforcement angle. It is a well known fact that under present methods of closure there is a definite holdup of the salmon at each and every trap, which may vary from a few minutes to several hours depending on tidal conditions. Where there are a number of traps in the migratory path of the salmon this cumulative holdup may be enough to destroy the entire value of the week end closure. It is therefore suggested that in addition to the openings in the heart walls now required by law, it should be mandatory to lift the outside wall of the pot and at least 50 feet of the lead adjacent to the heart. Only by this or some other equivalent method can the salmon be assured of free passage through the maze of traps during the closed periods.

For the fall season the following dates for 1950 are suggested:

September 25—6:00 A.M. to September 27—8:00 P.M. 3 days
October 2—6:00 A.M. to October 4—8:00 P.M. 3 days
October 9—6:00 A.M. to October 11—6:00 P.M. 3 days

This fall season should be open to drift gill net fishing as well as to purse seining. In addition to the bays that were open in 1949 there should be added Lynn Canal and any other bays that the Service feels could stand some limited fishing.

The adoption of the above seasons for 1950 may have a tendency to increase the enforcement problems for both fixed and mobile gear. However, the Board has already expressed its willingness to continue the cooperative enforcement program of 1949 into the 1950 season and to further expand it by furnishing an additional 10 men. This would make about 30 Territorial employees available for enforcement purposes next season.

In conclusion the Board wishes the Service to give careful consideration to the suggestions offered and asks that all recommendations, both general and specific, in which it can concur, be put into effect for the 1950 season. In return the Board will do everything within its power to make the changes workable whether from the enforcement angle or otherwise.

Respectfully submitted by,

C. L. ANDERSON, Director
for the Alaska Fisheries Board:

IRA H. ROTHWELL, Chairman, Cordova, Alaska
KARL BRUNSTAD, Kodiak, Alaska
J. P. VALENTINE, Ketchikan, Alaska
J. H. WAKEFIELD, Port Wakefield, Alaska
WM. R. WALTON, Sitka, Alaska

ALASKA’S FIRST

In order to acquaint Alaska with its new Director of the Board, the following biographical sketch is given herein.

Mr. Anderson was chosen Director of the Board because of his practical experience in fisheries in Norway.

Mr. Anderson was chosen by the Alaska Fisheries Board because of his practical experience in fisheries in Norway.

The new director comes to Alaska from Norway. Louis C. Anderson, traveled up to Alaska to find out about the fisheries there. He then went back to Norway to study the fisheries there. He returned to Alaska and began working on the fisheries there. He then went back to Norway to study the fisheries there again. He returned to Alaska and began working on the fisheries there again.

Mr. Anderson has written several articles for trade journals and has written several chapters for the book "Alaska's Commercial Fishery - A Study of the Fisheries of Alaska for Commerce."

His affiliations are the Alaska Fisheries Board, Institute of Food Technology, Tacoma Sportsmen's Club, and Norwegian Commercial Club of Seattle.
In order to acquaint Alaskans with C. L. Anderson, who has been chosen Director of the Board, a brief sketch of his professional background is given here.

Mr. Anderson was chosen to head the newly created Alaska Department of Fisheries because of his all-around education, training and practical experience in fisheries in Alaska, the United States and Norway.

The new director comes from old Alaskan stock, for his father, Louis C. Anderson, traveled up the Yukon River in 1897 headed for the Klondike, where the pioneer firm of Anderson Bros. & Nerland was organized. As a youth C. L. Anderson spent five years in Dawson, where he received his first schooling; and later lived for a time in Fairbanks. His advanced education was received in Seattle, Washington, where he was graduated from the University of Washington in 1917, with a Bachelor of Science degree in zoology, having specialized in fisheries biology. During vacation periods he assisted in fish and oyster investigations and worked in fish hatcheries and laboratories.

Upon graduation, Mr. Anderson was employed by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries for several years on both coasts of the United States but especially in Alaska, where he visited most of the fishing areas. The following five years he was an instructor in the College of Fisheries, University of Washington where he taught fisheries biology, fishing methods and fish processing. One summer he was chief inspector for the National Canners Association, covering all salmon canneries in Southeastern Alaska.

In 1921-22, on a leave of absence from the University, under a scholarship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation, he spent a year in Norway. He studied the commercial fisheries there, did scientific investigational work in the Norwegian Fisheries Department and took a course in oceanography under Prof. Helland-Hansen, one of the world's authorities on the subject.

A Master's degree in Fisheries was conferred upon him by the University of Washington in 1924. Subsequently he went into commercial fisheries being employed for several years as superintendent for the Franklin Packing Company in the Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet and Kodiak Island areas, after which he operated his own business, the Perfection Smokery in Seattle. He sold out in 1943 to accept a position with the State of Washington Department of Fisheries as technical assistant, later serving as assistant director and chief technologist and finally acting as director of the department until he came to Alaska.

Mr. Anderson has written several scientific publications, a number of articles for trade journals and recently collaborated in the preparation of several chapters for the new edition of "Marine Products of Commerce."

His affiliations are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Institute of Food Technologists, Pacific Fisheries Biologists, Tacoma Sportsmen's Club, the Arctic Club, Poggie Club, and the Norwegian Commercial Club of Seattle.

IRA ROTHWELL, Chairman of the Board
ADMINISTRATION

The organization and personal phase is taken up in a former section. Other activities included patrols, surveys, attendance at various meetings in the interests of Alaska fisheries, traveling with a Congressional Committee, providing information and preparing briefs.

During the regular salmon season of 1949, Mr. Anderson spent some time cooperating with Fish and Wildlife Service agents in several aerial patrols of trap and seine fishing areas, and numerous stream surveys from the air and on foot in the Prince William Sound and Copper River areas. Mr. Anderson and Mr. MacDonald, representing the Alaska Department of Fisheries, participated in a joint stream survey of the salmon streams of southeastern Alaska conducted by the Fisheries Research Institute and Fish and Wildlife Service. All three agencies contributed planes, boats and personnel. Extremely good coverage was obtained. Because of the good showing of early fish, certain sections of the northern part were opened one week ahead of scheduled date. Other preliminary surveys were made by Mr. Anderson on Fish and Wildlife Service flights to the headwaters of the Stikine, Whiting, Specii and Taku Rivers to the spawning areas of the red and king salmon.

August 16th, a report of activities was made up and sent to all board members. At the September meeting of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, Mr. Anderson presented the viewpoint of Alaska fishermen regarding the troll salmon and blackcod fisheries. The Commission is composed of Washington, Oregon and California but Alaska and British Columbia hold unofficial membership.

Mr. Anderson attended several of the Fish and Wildlife Service hearings with fishermen, at which the 1950 regulations were discussed. At the Pollution Control Board meeting September 27th at Juneau, he presented the fisheries viewpoint. He was later selected general chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Pollution Control Board.

On October 1st he appeared before the International Fisheries Commission halibut hearing held in Juneau, at which he supported the general Territorial position as being opposed to the proposed split season.

Mr. Anderson traveled with the Congressional Committee in October and November when it held Fish Trap Hearings. At the Juneau meeting he presented the Alaska Fisheries Board official viewpoint on the general trap question, which was for the gradual removal of fish traps. He later compiled additional information and data for this committee.

He prepared the brief on the 1950 fishing regulations recommendations for the board, and wrote a fisheries article for a special issue of an Alaskan newspaper.

Lewis MacDonald
Supervisor

The first step in operating the Territorial hiring men immediately to help reduce illegal fishing. Mr. Anderson had 8 stream inspectors located permanent camps but he did not assign to help patrol. These men were stationed in Prince William Sound, and Kodiak area.

7 fishery inspectors with their own patrols and readily moved into the Southeastern area.

2 stream inspectors assigned to Fish and Wildlife Service, located.

1 fishery inspector assigned to the Copper River Flats for the 1950 season.

1 fishery inspector with his own boat in Prince William Sound and Copper River Flats for the 1950 season.

The stream inspectors were assigned to patrol, had outboard boats and motors and covered more extensive areas.

In addition, Supervisor MacDonald worked by patrolling and making contact with the field men. Creek robbing and other illegal fishing rather than pile up a large number of fish in one spot and have too much food available.

A part of the department’s improvement work, which is better stream inspectors were assigned for longer employment in order to improve.

A good start was made on the Auke Creek project by the end of the year and by August, 1950, in time for the salmon to pass through it. This project was the outfall of the Auke Creek salmon fishway, which is co-sponsored by the Department of Fisheries and Fish and Wildlife Service, which is co-sponsored by the Department of Fisheries and Fish and Wildlife Service.

—22—
The first step in operations was co-operation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, by holding a series of conferences which resulted in the Territory hiring men immediately as stream and fishery inspectors to help reduce illegal fishing. Nineteen men were employed as follows:

8 stream inspectors located on strategic rivers with more or less permanent camps but having outboard boats for limited local patrol. These men were located in Southeastern, Prince William Sound, and Kodiak areas.

7 fishery inspectors with larger type boats capable of extended patrols and readily moved from place to place. All were in the Southeastern area.

2 stream inspectors assigned to a counting weir of the Fish and Wildlife Service, located at Katlian River near Sitka.

1 fishery inspector assigned to a Fish and Wildlife Service patrol boat in Prince William Sound. This man was assigned to the Copper River Flats for the fall silver salmon season.

1 fishery inspector with his own car and camping equipment patrolling some of the important red salmon spawning areas of the upper Copper River.

The stream inspectors were camped at the mouths of streams and had outboard boats and motors for transportation. The fishery inspectors covered more extensive areas in larger mobile units.

In addition, Supervisor MacDonald covered many thousands of miles on aerial patrol and stream survey work while making routine contacts with the field men. Definite results were evident in curbing creek robbing and other illegal fishing. Men were moved from time to time according to the season and need, the aim being to prevent illegal fishing rather than pile up a list of arrests.

A part of the department's funds were allocated for certain stream improvement work, which is carried on during the off season. The better stream inspectors were assigned to this work, hoping to give them longer employment in order to keep them in the organization.

A good start was made on the Falls Creek fishway ladder at Petersburg by the end of the year and it is expected that it will be completed by August, 1950 in time for the anticipated salmon run shortly thereafter. This project was the outcome of conferences with the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is co-sponsor. It is expected that with the completion of this fishway a great additional new area for spawning pinks, chums and silver salmon will be created.
The project is under the supervision of Mark Meyers of the Fish and Wildlife Service which drew the plans with the approval of the Alaska Department of Fisheries. The plans call for two separate fishways, or ladders, separated by a natural pool in the stream. The overall length of the two will be 230 feet from the high tide level to the upstream end of the second fishway. In traveling this distance the salmon will be able to bypass a series of falls and rapids having a total height of 34 feet. The fishways, constructed of reinforced concrete, will be largely in a rock cut, at some places 15 feet in depth. The concrete pools comprising the ladder will be approximately five feet in width by ten feet in length, with a differential of one and one-half feet in elevation between pools. An automatic control device will be incorporated at the upper end to maintain an even flow of water through the ladders regardless of stream height.

The U. S. Forest Service is planning a recreational area, including the location of the fishway, which will make a fine scenic attraction for tourists.

STATISTICS

The following statistics were compiled from records of the Treasury Department, Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pacific Fisherman and other sources.

In 1878 two canneries packed 8,159 cases of salmon in Alaska thereby launching an industry that was destined to become the largest in the Territory. They were the North Pacific Tracing and Packing Company's plant at Klawock and the Cutting Packing Company's operation at Sitka.

From these two canneries the number climbed to 156 in 1929, dropped to 87 in 1932. Since 1933 there has been an average of around 100 operating canneries. The largest salmon pack was made in 1936 when 117 canneries put up a total of 8,437,603 cases.

In this report, Southeastern Alaska takes in the area from the southern boundary of Alaska north to Yakutat; Central comprises the area west of Yakutat including all south of the Alaska Peninsula; Western includes the northern shore of the Peninsula, Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers.

**TABLE I**

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Pack Central</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pack Western</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pack Total</th>
<th>No. Can. Total</th>
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<tr>
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<td>472,031</td>
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of Mark Meyers of the Fish and with the approval of the Alaska 1892 115,722 7 63,499 2 474,717 15 118,399 4 682,591 35 133,418 5 801,400 30 1882 115,722 7 295,496 6 63,499 2 474,717 15 1883 136,053 8 399,815 11 107,786 3 643,654 22 1894 142,544 7 435,052 10 188,444 4 685,540 21 1895 148,476 7 327,919 10 150,135 6 6216,530 23 1896 262,381 9 485,990 12 218,336 8 966,707 29 1897 271,867 9 382,899 13 254,312 7 909,078 29 1898 251,385 9 395,009 14 318,703 7 965,097 30 1899 310,219 9 356,095 14 411,832 9 1,078,146 32 1900 456,639 16 492,223 14 599,277 12 1,548,139 42 1901 735,449 2,1 562,142 13 719,213 21 2,01 16,804 55 1902 906,676 26 583,690 12 1,046,458 26 2,536,824 64 1903 642,305 21 417,175 12 1,186,730 27 2,2146,210 60;ontrol device will be incorpor­ 1904 5'69,003 12 499,'485 11 8>85,268 3'2 1,953,756 55 1905 433,607 13 371,755 9 1,089,154 25 1,894,516 47 1906 767,285 20 473,024 8 978,735 19 2,219,044 47 1907 887,503 22 522,836 8 759,534 18 2,169,873 48make a fine scenic attraction 1908 1,022,723 23 425,721 8 1,169,604 19 2,618,048 50 1909 852,870 19 391,054 8 1,151,553 18 2,395,477 45 1910 1,066,399 23 432,517 10 1,194,138 19 2,413,054 51;5	 J911 1,580,868 32 499,743 11 743,206 21 2,823,817 64 1912 2,033,648 51 625,062 14 1,395,931 22 4,054,641 87 1913 1,782,898 42 447,249 14 1,509,038 23 3,739,185 79 1914 1,776,075 44 658,791 14 1,621,787 24 4,056,653 81 1915 2,549,212 46 632,848 17 1,318,233 24 4,500,293 87 1916 2,214,380 54 1,075,913 19 1,610,434 27 4,900,627 100 1917 3,254,845 62 1,017,206 27 1,635,235 29 5,947,286 118 1918 3,375,445 76 1,391,951 29 1,838,439 30 6,605,835 135 1919 3,108,364 75 775,557 30 708,280 28 2,596,826 64 1920 2,225,011 82 1,337,448 36 867,004 28 4,429,462 146 1921 1,154,171 30 649,099 25 1,198,600 29 2,395,477 45 1922 2,018,743 57 984,143 36 1,494,766 30 4,501,652 123 1923 3,007,119 65 775,557 30 708,280 28 2,596,826 64 1924 2,802,146 62 1,022,547 30 649,099 25 1,198,600 29 2,395,477 45 1925 2,787,789 66 1,605,107 37 708,280 28 2,596,826 64 1926 2,007,951 37 1,485,994 36 1,659,519 22 4,225,604 91 1927 1,052,193 62 1,571,103 44 948,832 29 3,572,12,8 130 1928 2,971,119 65 1,639,155 42 1,473,601 23 5,294,915 130 1929 2,101,211 59 2,084,503 68 1,184,445 36 5,370,159 156 1930 2,977,286 57 1,618,546 56 436,945 26 5,032,326 149 1931 2,582,936 40 1,681,554 51 1,183,240 25 5,403,793 116 1932 2,208,053 31 1,624,598 34 1,421,832 22 5,244,915 130 1933 2,087,951 37 1,485,994 36 1,659,519 22 4,225,604 91 1934 3,295,093 44 2,327,418 44 1,859,319 22 7,481,830 110 1935 3,054,038 45 1,802,231 45 276,853 9 5,133,122 99 1936 4,076,717 46 2,869,681 47 1,491,205 24 8,437,603 117 1937 2,933,896 46 2,216,359 44 1,519,410 23 6,669,665 113 1938 2,713,948 39 2,179,765 41 1,913,285 18 ... 17 3,968,521 104 1939 2,493,709 37 1,281,212 51 588,550 29 4,363,471 107
TABLE II
Comparative Value by Species, 1935-1949 Inclusive

From 1905 through 1949 Alaska produced one and one-half billion dollars worth of canned salmon, case value varying from $2.69 to $27.51. Red salmon has generally brought the highest prices, with chums running the lowest. In 1919 salmon values hit a high of $6.82 for chums and $27.51 per case for reds. The early 1930's saw a drop in prices but they climbed to new highs during the post World War II years. Overall pack values rose from $6,304,171 in 1905 to $98,660,291 in 1949.

In this table the initial average price per case is given by year, according to species. During each season, prices fluctuated according to supply and demand, therefore values quoted must be regarded as approximate.

### TABLE II
Comparative Values of Canned Salmon Giving Initial Price Per Case and Approximate Total Value Per Species; and Total Value for All Species, 1905-1949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coho</th>
<th>Chum</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>$3.20</td>
<td>$2.69</td>
<td>$2.06</td>
<td>$3.38</td>
<td>$3.38</td>
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<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$3.78</td>
<td>$3.77</td>
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<td>$4.18</td>
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<td>$5.98</td>
<td>$2.52</td>
<td>$2.69</td>
<td>$4.39</td>
<td>$4.22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$4.94</td>
<td>$9.08</td>
<td>$9.24</td>
<td>$1,399,491</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coho</th>
<th>Chum</th>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
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<tr>
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### Price Per Case and Approximate Total for All Species, 1905-1949

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<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>2.67</td>
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<td>1918</td>
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<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>2.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>2.69</td>
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</table>

Inclusive 1905-1949

1905-1949 inclusive, one and one-half billion dollars varying from $2.69 to $27.51. In the highest prices, with chums running a high of $6.82 for chums and pack, we saw a drop in prices but they did not fluctuate according to World War II years. Overall pack per case is given by year, but prices fluctuated according to noted must be regarded as approximate.
Table III, covering the years 1936 to 1947 inclusive, shows the poundage and values of 25 fishery products taken in Alaskan waters. Salmon has been the backbone of the Alaska fishing industry but other products, such as fish livers and viscera, reflect changing demand and values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISHERY PRODUCT</th>
<th>1936</th>
<th>1937</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1943</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>726,652,960</td>
<td>595,254,500</td>
<td>589,766,000</td>
<td>455,166,600</td>
<td>419,182,899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>24,496,322</td>
<td>24,373,832</td>
<td>23,907,832</td>
<td>23,259,832</td>
<td>23,019,832</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>172,820,000</td>
<td>296,446,000</td>
<td>176,735,000</td>
<td>185,462,000</td>
<td>94,158,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shellfish</td>
<td>8,608,774</td>
<td>8,705,744</td>
<td>8,284,967</td>
<td>6,994,629</td>
<td>9,516,427</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livers</td>
<td>68,350</td>
<td>78,900</td>
<td>66,500</td>
<td>54,960</td>
<td>72,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscera</td>
<td>246,737</td>
<td>258,116</td>
<td>248,048</td>
<td>240,798</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cod</td>
<td>249,931</td>
<td>279,765</td>
<td>278,855</td>
<td>272,746</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sablefish (Black Cod)</td>
<td>789,656</td>
<td>6,000,440</td>
<td>907,292</td>
<td>1,675,832</td>
<td>1,689,293</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livers</td>
<td>22,465</td>
<td>23,416</td>
<td>24,777</td>
<td>21,677</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscera</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>1,977</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>1,656</td>
<td>1,766</td>
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<td>Rockfish</td>
<td>21,952</td>
<td>16,843</td>
<td>14,257</td>
<td>11,517</td>
<td>10,924</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livers</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flower</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>232,145</td>
<td>202,325</td>
<td>199,209</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shark Livers</td>
<td>(Liver Oil Below)</td>
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<td>Skate Livers</td>
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<td>Misc. Fish Livers</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Whale</td>
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<td>Shellfish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crab</td>
<td>473,745</td>
<td>711,316</td>
<td>450,276</td>
<td>405,498</td>
<td>216,995</td>
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<td>Shrimp</td>
<td>476,734</td>
<td>663,824</td>
<td>453,801</td>
<td>481,305</td>
<td>387,833</td>
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<td>Clams</td>
<td>789,264</td>
<td>876,242</td>
<td>1,025,588</td>
<td>425,263</td>
<td>451,799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oysters</td>
<td>291,387</td>
<td>288,825</td>
<td>255,774</td>
<td>230,418</td>
<td>216,735</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>923,213,364</td>
<td>875,823,415</td>
<td>789,089,344</td>
<td>654,338,053</td>
<td>546,521,785</td>
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<td>TOTAL Val.</td>
<td>250,072,302</td>
<td>251,369,494</td>
<td>242,408,897</td>
<td>236,517,770</td>
<td>235,736,130</td>
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</table>

1 Includes fish landed in Canadian ports by Alaska Halibut fleet.
2 Halibut liver oil, 1942—1,245 lbs., value $6,640.
3 All sablefish viscera oil.
The largest take in pounds of all fish during this 12-year span was in 1936—but the total value was greatest in 1947, mirroring inflation trends.

## TABLE III

### Summary of Alaska Fishery Products by Approximate Pounds and Values, 1936-1947 Inclusive

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<th>Year</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1943</th>
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<th>1945</th>
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<td>Pounds</td>
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</table>

**Note:** Totals Do Not Include These—

- Shark liver oil—1945...
- 1946...
- 1947...
- Sockeye—1937-38 lbs.
- 1940-41 lbs.
- 1945-50 lbs.
- Above—all—1940 lbs.

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<td>Pounds</td>
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**Footnotes:**

- 1947 inclusive, shows the fish taken in Alaskan waters.
- 1948-1949, reflects changing demand and market conditions.
- *Note:* Totals Do Not Include These—
- Shark liver oil—1946...
- 1947...
- Sockeye—1937-38 lbs.
- 1940-41 lbs.
- 1945-50 lbs.
- Above—all—1940 lbs.
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF SALMON CANNERIES IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

Long before the advent of the white man in Alaska, the native inhabitants utilized a small fraction of the abundant fisheries. The early Russian American Company shipped a few thousand barrels of choice salt fish to California and St. Petersburg. From Redoubt Lake, near Sitka, they supplied a large local area with red salmon without providing for sufficient escapement, thereby depleting the run there.

Salteries preceded the canneries. There was a saltery at Klawock before the first cannery was constructed there.

Mortality among the salmon canneries in Southeastern Alaska has been high. During the years, 1878-1949, covered by the following history, 134 canneries were built; 65 burned and were not rebuilt; five burned and were rebuilt; ten were moved to other sites; some operations were consolidated. There were 37 operating plants in Southeastern Alaska in 1949.

1878

It was not until eleven years after the United States purchased Alaska from Russia that the first cannery was built at Klawock by the North Pacific Trading and Packing Co. in 1878. It was operated until 1889 when Libby, McNeill & Libby bought it, operated it in 1929-30 and then closed it permanently. The Cutting Packing Co. also built a cannery in 1878—but at Sitka. This cannery operated until 1880 when it was dismantled and moved to Cook Inlet.

1882

Chilkat Packing Co. (M. J. Kinney); Chilkat Inlet; burned 1892.

1883

Northwest Trading Co.; Pyramid Harbor (Chilkat Inlet); 1888 sold to D. L. Beck & Sons; burned 1889; rebuilt; sold to Alaska Packers 1893; abandoned 1906.

Cape Fox Packing Co. (M. J. Kinney); Boca de Quadra; sold to Tongass Packing Co. and moved to Ketchikan 1886; burned 1889.

1887

Aberdeen Packing Co.; mouth of Stikine River; moved as Glacier Packing Co. to Pt. Highfield (Wrangell Is.) 1889; joined Alaska Packers 1893; closed 1927.

Boston Fishing & Tracing Co. (Ford, Rhode & Johnson); Yes Bay; first operated 1889; sold to Pacific Fishing & Navigation Co. 1901; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1904; sold to C. A. Burkhart 1906; sold to Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; closed 1928.

1888

Cape Lecs Packing Co. (Andrew and Benjamin Young); Burroughs Bay; closed 1890; sold to Alaska Packers, dismantled 1893.

Cutting Packing Co. (Alaska Salmon Packing & Fur Co.); Loring; joined Alaska Packers 1893; closed 1930.

1889

Astoria & Alaska Packing Co.; Pavlov Harbor; moved to Pt. Ellis 1890.

Baranof Packing Co.; Redoubt; moved to Red Fish Bay 1890.

*Compiled by Lewis MacDonald from records of the Bureau of Fisheries, Fish & Wildlife Service and other sources.
**Salmon Canneries in Alaska**

In Alaska, the native inhabitants were known for their abundant fisheries. The early settlers took advantage of this, with thousands of barrels of choice fish being shipped out. From Redoubt Lake, near Klawock, barrels of red salmon were shipped without having to pass through the run there. There was a saltery at Klawock during this time.

In Southeastern Alaska, salmon were abundant, but the canneries were not always successful. The United States purchased the rights to operate the canneries and were not rebuilt; five were moved to other sites; some operations were purchased by the United States. The following are the operations that took place in Southeastern Alaska:

- **1890**
  - Bartlett Bay Packing Co.; Bartlett Bay; crude packed 4,300 cases; ice from Glacier Bay halted operations 1891; sold to Alaska Packers 1898; dismantled.
  - Annette Island Packing Co.; Metlakatla; owned by the Village; burned; rebuilt; still operating.
  - Boston Fishing & Trading Co.; Pt. Ellis; burned 1892.
  - Baranof Packing Co.; Red Fish Bay (equipment from Redoubt plant); sold to Alaska Packers 1898; dismantled.

- **1891**
  - Pacific Steam Whaling Co.; Hunters Bay; joined Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1904; sold to Northwestern Fisheries, Inc. 1905; closed finally 1930; plant sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1933 but not operated.
  - Quadra Packing Co.; Mink Arm (Boca de Quadra); sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1904-05; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1906; reopened 1907; closed 1931; plant sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1933 but not reopened.

- **1896**
  - Icy Straits Packing Co. (stockholders of the Quadra Packing Co.) Petersburg; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1903-05; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1905; sold to Norway Packing Co. 1906; taken over by Petersburg Packing Co. 1915; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1929; operating.

- **1899**
  - Western Fisheries Co.; Dundas Bay; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1903-05; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1905; sold to Norway Packing Co. 1906; taken over by Petersburg Packing Co. 1915; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1929; operating.

- **1900**
  - Taku Fishing Co.; southern shore Port Snettisham; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1904.
  - Chilkat Canning Co.; Chilkat Village; joined Alaska Packers 1893; later dismantled.

- **1890**
  - Bartlett Bay Packing Co.; Bartlett Bay; crude packed 4,300 cases; ice from Glacier Bay halted operations 1891; sold to Alaska Packers 1898; dismantled.
  - Annette Island Packing Co.; Metlakatla; owned by the Village; burned; rebuilt; still operating.
  - Boston Fishing & Trading Co.; Pt. Ellis; burned 1892.
  - Baranof Packing Co.; Red Fish Bay (equipment from Redoubt plant); sold to Alaska Packers 1898; dismantled.

- **1891**
  - Pacific Steam Whaling Co.; Hunters Bay; joined Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1904; sold to Northwestern Fisheries, Inc. 1905; closed finally 1930; plant sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1933 but not operated.
  - Quadra Packing Co.; Mink Arm (Boca de Quadra); sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1904-05; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1906; reopened 1907; closed 1931; plant sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1933 but not reopened.

- **1899**
  - Icy Straits Packing Co. (stockholders of the Quadra Packing Co.) Petersburg; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1903-05; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1905; sold to Norway Packing Co. 1906; taken over by Petersburg Packing Co. 1915; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1929; operating.

- **1900**
  - Western Fisheries Co.; Dundas Bay; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1903-05; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1905; sold to Norway Packing Co. 1906; taken over by Petersburg Packing Co. 1915; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1929; operating.

- **1901**
  - Thlilnuk Packing Co.; Santa Anna; no operation 1903-05; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1905; closed 1920; plant sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1933; abandoned 1938.
  - Union Bay Packing Co.; Kell Bay (Affleck Canal); plant moved to Bristol Bay 1904.
  - Pacific Coast & Norway Packing Co.; Tonka; moved to Petersburg 1906.
  - F. C. Barnes; Lake Bay; sold to Columbia River Packers 1929; closed 1930.
  - San Juan Fishing & Packing Co.; Taku Harbor (cannery and cold storage plant); sold to Pacific Cold Storage Co. 1906; leased to Taku Alaskan Packing Co. 1906; leased to John L. Carlson & Co. 1907; sold
to Carlson 1911; sold to Libby, McNeill & Libby 1918; operated to 1947 still maintained.

Chatham Straits Packing Co.; Sitkah Bay; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; sold to George T. Myers 1904; sold to New England Fish Co. 1929; operating.

1902
Wales Island Packing Co.; Wales Is. (near Ketchikan); island became part of Canadian Territory in 1903; not listed as American plant.
Alaska Fisheries Union; Chilkat Inlet; leased to Lynn Canal Packing Co. 1905; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1906; moved to Excursion Inlet 1908.
Kasaan Bay Co.; Kasaan; closed 1904-05; sold to Gorman & Co. 1905; burned 1906; rebuilt 1911; sold to Booth Fisheries 1915; packing name changed to Northwestern Fisheries 1921; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1933; operating.
Thlnktc Packing Co.; Funter Bay; sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1926; closed 1931; sold to P. E. Harris 1941 but not operated.

1903
Yakutat & Southern Railway; Yakutat; nine-mile railway built to fishing site; sold to Libby, McNeill & Libby 1917; cannery maintained.

1908
Astoria Puget Sound Co.; Excursion Inlet; sold to Columbia River Packers 1948; burned 1948.
Pacific American Fisheries moved Chilkat Inlet plant to Excursion Inlet; closed 1935; consolidated with Astoria Puget Sound.

1910
St. Elias Packing Co.; Dry Bay; closed 1913.

1911
Hidden Inlet Canning Co.; Hidden Inlet; burned 1920; A&P Co. built on same site 1922; name changed to Nakat Packing Co. 1924; operating.
L. Gustav & Co.; Skowl Arm; sold to Straits Packing Co.; burned 1920; rebuilt 1923; leased to United Salmon Packers 1930; leased to Skowl Arm Packers 1932; sold to Deep Sea Canning Co. 1933; closed 1937.
Tee Harbor Packing Co.; Tee Harbor; sold to Alaska Pacific Fisheries 1920; sold to Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; burned 1924.
Hawk Inlet Fish Co.; Hawk Inlet; sold to P. E. Harris 1915; operating.

1912
Revilla Fish Products Co.; Ketchikan; closed after one year operation.
Oceanic Packing Co.; Waterfall; sold to Alaska Fish Co. 1913; sold to Nakat Packing Co. 1924; operating.
Lindenberger Packing Co.; Craig; sold to Sea Coast Packing Co. 1917; sold to Libby McNeill and Libby 1928; operating.
Lindenberger Packing Co.; Roe Point (Behm Canal); sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1916; closed 1920; burned 1929.
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1924.
Beauclerc Packing Co.; Pourquoi Pas; burned 1917; sold to Alaska Pacific Fisheries 1937; burned.
Hoonah Packing Co.; Hoonah; burned 1917; sold to Alaska Pacific Fisheries 1937; burned.
G. W. Hume Co.; Nakat Inlet Salmon Co. 1937; burned.
Union Bay Packing Co.; Union Bay; burned 1934; operating.

1913
Sanborn Cutting Co.; Kake; burned 1924.
Sanborn Cutting Co.; Kake; closed three years; burned.

1914
Swift Arthur Cresby Co.; Tenakee Fisheries; Tenakee Island; sold to Pearl Products Corp. 1922; named Creston 1929.

1915
Point Warde Packing Co.; Forte Point; closed 1920; burned.

1916
Lindenberger Packing Co.; Roe Point (Behm Canal); sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1932; burned.

1917
Oceanic Packing Co.; Tenakee Island; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1937; burned.

1918
Revilla Fish Products Co.; Ketchikan; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1932; burned.

1919
Lindenberger Packing Co.; Kake; burned 1924.

1920
Pillar Bay Packing Co.; Pillar Bay; sold to Fidalgo Island Packing Co. 1918; operating.

1921
Tenakee Fisheries; Tenakee Island; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1932; burned.

1922
George Inlet Packing Co.; George Inlet; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1932; burned.

1923
Pacific Sanborn Cram Co.; Burnet Island; burned 1923.
Sanborn Cutting Co.; Kake; burned 1924.

1924
Sanborn Cutting Co.; Kake; closed 1930; burned.

1925
Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1929; sold to A&P Products Corp. 1929; burned.

1926
Pacific Sanborn Cram Co.; Burnet Island; burned 1923.

1927
Sanborn Cutting Co.; Kake; burned 1924.

1928
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1924.
Hoonah Packing Co.; Hoonah; burned 1929.

1929
Doyhof Fish Products Co.; Kake; burned 1929.

1930
Weise Packing Co.; Rose Point Co. 1918; went under Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to A&P Products Corp. 1922; named Creston 1929.

1931
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1930.

1932
Doyhof Fish Products Co.; Kake; burned 1929.

1933
Weise Packing Co.; Rose Point Co. 1918; went under Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to A&P Products Corp. 1922; named Creston 1929.

1934
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1930.

1935
Doyhof Fish Products Co.; Kake; burned 1929.

1936
Weise Packing Co.; Rose Point Co. 1918; went under Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to A&P Products Corp. 1922; named Creston 1929.

1937
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1930.

1938
Doyhof Fish Products Co.; Kake; burned 1929.

1939
Weise Packing Co.; Rose Point Co. 1918; went under Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to A&P Products Corp. 1922; named Creston 1929.

1940
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1930.

1941
Doyhof Fish Products Co.; Kake; burned 1929.

1942
Weise Packing Co.; Rose Point Co. 1918; went under Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to A&P Products Corp. 1922; named Creston 1929.

1943
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1930.

1944
Doyhof Fish Products Co.; Kake; burned 1929.

1945
Weise Packing Co.; Rose Point Co. 1918; went under Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to A&P Products Corp. 1922; named Creston 1929.

1946
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Wrangell; burned 1930.
Libby 1918; operated to 1947

Bay; sold to Pacific Packing

myers 1904; sold to New Eng­

=... near Ketchikan; island became

ried as American plant.

 leased to Lynn Canal Pack­

Fisheries 1906; moved to Excur­

1904-05; sold to Gorman & Co.

Booth Fisheries 1915; packing

921; sold to Pacific American

ld to Alaska Pacific Salmon

not operated 1904-05; sold to

Booth Fisheries 1915 closed

930; plant sold to Pacific

ld to Fidalgo Island Packing

a mile railway built to

ily 1917; cannery maintained.

s; sold to Columbia River

illait Inlet plant to Excursion

ia Puget Sound.

1913.

Inlet; burned 1920; A&P Co.

nakat Packing Co. 1924;

to Nakat Packing Co. 1924;

Straits Packing Co.; burned

on Packers 1930; leased to

Sea Canning Co. 1933; closed

sold to Alaska Pacific Fish­

nneries 1922; burned 1924.

ld to P. E. Harris 1915; oper­

after one year opera­

sold to Alaska Fish Co. 1913; sold

ld to Sea Coast Packing Co.

( Behm Canal); sold to North­

2d 1929.

; burned 1924.

Beauclerc Packing Co.; Port Beauclerc; burned 1926.

Sanborn Cram Co.; Burnett Inlet; sold to Burnett Inlet Packing Co. 1918; sold to Alaska Pacific Fisheries 1930; idle until sold to Burnett Inlet Salmon Co. 1937; burned 1940.

Hoonah Packing Co.; Hoonah; closed 1924; sold to Icy Strait Pack­

ing Co. 1934; operating.

G. W. Hume Co.; Nakat Inlet; burned 1920.

Karheen Packing Co.; Karheen; sold to Libby, McNeil & Libby

20; operated 1930 and closed; burned 1933.

Admiralty Trading Co.; Gambier Bay; sold to Hoonah Packing Co.

15; closed 1923.

Starr Collinson Packing Co.; Moira Sound; burned 1929.

Sunny Point Canning Co.; Ketchikan; name changed to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1929; sold to P. E. Harris Co. 1940; sold to Nakat Packing Co. 1949.

Swift Arthur Cressby Co.; Warm Chuck (Heceta Is.); leased to A&P Products Corp. 1922; named changed to Nakat Packing Co. 1925; closed 1929.

Point Warde Packing Co.; Point Warde (Behm Canal); operated until 1921; closed three years; reopened 1924; sold to Whittower Fish­

ers, Inc. 1927; leased to Alaska Associated Canneries 1929; dismantled 1930.

Pure Food Fish Co.; Ketchikan; leased to Nakat Packing Co. 1927; sold to Nakat 1928; closed 1930.

Weise Packing Co.; Rose Inlet; sold to Southern Alaska Canning

1918; went under Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1929; sold to P. E. Harris 1941; maintained.

Walsh Moore Canning Co.; Ward's Cove; sold to Wards Cove Pack­

Co. 1914; operating.

Canoe Pass Packing Co.; Canoe Pass; operated one year; dismantled and moved to Cordova 1914.

Sanborn Cutting Co.; Kake; sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp.

26; sold to P. E. Harris 1940; recently sold to the Organized Village of Kake; operating.

Deep Sea Salmon Co.; Fords Arm (near Cape Edwards); leased to A & P Products Corp. 1920; closed 1923.

Alaska Pacific Fisheries; Chomly; taken over by Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1929; closed 1930.

1914

George Inlet Packing Co.; George Inlet; sold to Libby, McNeill & Libby 1927; operating.

1915

Doyhof Fish Products Co.; Scow Bay (Wrangell Narrows); sold to G. W. Hume 1919; leased to P. E. Harris 1923; machinery moved to Lake Bay cannery 1925.

1916

J. L. Smiley Co.; Ketchikan; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1928; closed 1932.

Tenakee Fisheries; Tenakee Inlet; sold to Standard Salmon Co.

20; leased to J. D. Roop Co. 1922; sold to Superior Fish Co. 1923 and was reorganized in 1927 under the name of Superior Packing Co.; oper­

ating.

Union Bay Fisheries Co.; Union Bay; taken over by G. W. Hume 1923; sold to Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 1924; operation name changed to Nakat Packing Co. 1925; burned 1947.
Beegle Packing Co.; Ketchikan; taken over by P. E. Harris 1944.
Ketchikan Packing Co.; Ketchikan; closed 1921.
Auke Bay Salmon Canning Co.; Auke Bay; closed 1924.

1917
Baranof Packing Co.; Red Bluff Bay; closed 1921; used as saltery station.
Lane & Williams; Moira Sound; closed 1919.
Sitka Packing Co.; Sitka; leased to DeLong & Wolf 1921; leased to A. P. Wolf & Co. 1922; Sitka Packing Co. operated in 1923; sold to Pyramid Packing Co. 1924; operating.
Alaska Herring and Sardine Co.; Port Walter; closed 1925; sold to PAF in 1929 but not operated.
R. L. Cole & Co.; (north of Craig); closed 1920.
Alaska Pacific Herring Co.; Big Port Walter; sold to Southern Alaska Canning Co. after two years; closed 1922; later used as saltery and herring reduction plant.
Haines Packing Co.; Chilkat Inlet (Litneekof Cove); operating.

1918
Pyramid Packing Co.; Sitka; sold to Sitka Packing Co. 1923; reorganized 1942 under name of Pyramid Fisheries, Inc.; operating.
Columbia Salmon Co.; Tenakee; sold to Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; closed 1929.
Deep Sea Salmon Co.; Port Althorp; sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1929; burned 1940.
Northern Packing Co.; Juneau; closed 1920.
Pybus Bay Fish & Packing Co.; Pybus Bay; sold to Alaska Consolidated Canneries; 1922; sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1928; closed 1928.
Hidden Inlet Canning Co.; Hood Bay; sold to Hood Bay Canning Co. 1927; sold to Angoon native village 1949.
American Packing Co.; Juneau; closed after two years operation.
Noyes Island Packing Co.; Steamboat Bay; sold to Steamboat Bay Packing Co. 1922; sold to New England Fish Co. 1924.
H. E. P. Keegan; Douglas; operated one year; closed.
H. Van Vlack & Co.; Thomas Bay; operated 1918; later used as shrimp cannery and saltery station.
Alaska Packing & Navigation Co.; Pavlof Harbor; sold to Pavlof Harbor Packing Co. 1919; leased to Carlson Bros. 1921; closed 1923.
Alaska Fisheries Co.; Washington Bay; sold to Petersburg Packing Co. 1919; closed 1921; used as saltery and reduction plant.
Todd Packing Co.; Todd (Peril Straits); closed 1927; sold to Peril Straits Packing Co. 1927; reorganized as Todd Packing Co. 1942; operating.
Southern Alaska Canning Co.; Boca de Quadra; sold to Alaska Consolidated Canneries 1922; closed 1928; plant sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1929 but not operated.

1919
Mountain Point Packing Co.; Scow Bay; bought Alaska Clam Co. buildings and operated salmon cannery; leased to Wrangell Narrows Packing Co. 1929; leased to O. Nickolson 1932; leased to Hanseth Bros. 1933; sold to Scow Bay Packing Co. 1934; idle 1938-42; leased by Dean Kaylor 1942-43; leased to H. M. Parks Co. 1949.
Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Cape Fanshaw; operated 1919-20 then closed.

Marathon Fishing & Packing Co.; operated one year and closed.
Cape Fanshaw Fishing & Packing Co.; operated.
Alaska Salmon & Herring Co. Steward 1924; operating.
Hood Bay Packing Co.; Hood Bay 1924.
Douglas Island Packing Co.; 1931; taken over by Douglas Island Packing Co. 1946; maintained.
John L. Carlson & Co.; operated.
Revilla Packing Co.; Ketchikan; purchased by E. R. Strand; Wrangell Naval Station; Alaska Union Fisheries, operated 1920-21; closed.
Hetta Packing Co.; Copper River
Ness Fish Co.; Petersburg; part of shrimp fisheries.
Big Harbor Packing Co.; Co. operated.
R. J. Peratrovich; Bayview 1924; leased to Ocean Packing Co. 1939; name changed to Ocean Packing Son 1939; sold to Stuart Corp after 1940; West Coast Packing Co. 1945; operated.

New England Fish Co.; Kendall; operated.
Sunrise Packing Co.; Ketchikan 1925; sold to Stuart Corp after 1940; West Coast Packing Co. 1931; operating.

Chas. W. Demmert Packing Co.; Klawock 1933; leased to Spencer Packing Co. 1937; leased to Spencer Packing Co. 1940; leased to Libby, McCall & natives of Klawock; operating.

Tongass Packing Co.; Naatsyskaht; operated.
Far North Fisheries; operated.
Hydaburg; operated until 1934; repossessed, float lost 1939; Independent Salmon Cannery, erected new building 1929.

Wrangell Packing Co.; Wrangell 1918; purchased by Alaska Salmon Co. 1941; plant not operated, consolidated with A. Iverson Packing Co.; Ketchikan 1945; operated.
al over by P. E. Harris 1944.

Closed 1921.

Sitka Bay; closed 1924.

DeLong & Wolf 1920; leased to Sitka Packing Co. 1923; reconverted into reduction plant 1924.

John L. Carlson & Co.; Auke Bay; closed 1922; dismantled 1925.

1920

Revilla Packing Co.; Ketchikan; operated one year; dismantled 1924.

E. R. Strand; Wrangell Narrows; operated one year.

Alaska Union Fisheries, Inc.; Port Conclusion (Baranof Is.); operated 1920-21; closed.

1921

Hetta Packing Co.; Coppermount (Hetta Inlet); closed 1930.

1922

Ness Fish Co.; Petersburg; packed salmon one year then entered shrimp fisheries.

Big Harbor Packing Co.; Craig; packed one year and closed.

R. J. Peratrovich; Bayview; changed name to Bayview Packing Co. 1924; leased to Ocean Packing Co. 1932; taken over by Peratrovich & Son 1939; name changed to Peratrovich Packing Co. 1942; leased to West Coast Packing Co. 1945; operating.

1923

New England Fish Co.; Ketchikan; still operating.

Sunrise Packing Co.; Ketchikan; sold to Northland Packing Co. 1925; sold to Stuart Corp after one year's operation; sold to Ketchikan Packing Co. 1931; operating.

1924

Chas. W. Demmert Packing Co.; Bayview (Klawock); leased to Klawock Packing Co. 1933; leased to Ocean Packing Co. 1936; idle in 1937; leased to Spencer Packing Co. 1938; leased to Bellingham Canning Co. 1940; leased to Libby, McNeill & Libby 1946; now being sold to natives of Klawock; operating.

1926

Tongass Packing Co.; Nakat Inlet; put up one pack; went into receivership and closed.

1927

Far North Fisheries; beached the floating cannery Pioneer at Hydaburg; operated until 1930; leased to F. W. Kurth, former superintendent, 1930; repossessed, floated and moved to Ketchikan 1931.

Independent Salmon Canneries; Ketchikan; started in leased building; erected new building 1929; operating.

1929

Wrangell Packing Co.; Wrangell; taken over by Burnett Inlet Salmon Co. 1941; plant not operated after 1942; Far West Alaska Co. formed, consolidated with A. R. Breuger at Wrangell.

Iverson Packing Co.; Ketchikan; (in buildings formerly used by
Independent Canneries); sold to Balcom-Payne Fisheries in 1933; closed 1942.

1932
Diamond K Packing Co.; Wrangell; became Far West Fishermen, Inc., 1939; reorganized as Far West Alaska Co. 1940.

Berg Packing Co.; Ketchikan; taken over by Whiz Fish Co. 1940; closed 1943.
Lindenberger Canning Co.; Craig; closed 1939-42; packed in 1942 and closed.
Lane Bros.; Moira Sound (near Ketchikan); operated until 1936 and closed.

1934
A. R. Breuger; Wrangell; operated until 1942; reorganized as Far West Wrangell 1942; operating.
Hydaburg Fisheries, Inc.; Hydaburg; packing name changed to Hydaburg Canning Co. 1939; changed to Hydaburg Cooperative Assn. 1944; operating.

1935
Seaport Salmon Co.; Ketchikan (in old Steve Selig estate building); packed one year and closed.
Northern Fisheries; Ketchikan; closed 1942.

1936
Dean C. Kaylor; Petersburg (in old shrimp-crab plant; Scow Bay plant leased and operated until 1946; new plant built at Petersburg 1946 and has since packed under the name of Kaylor & Dahl.
Salt Sea Fisheries; Tenakee; make a pack nearly every year to date.

1937
Alaska Glacier Sea Food Co.; Petersburg (began packing salmon in its shrimp plant); burned 1942; rebuilt; now occupied by Kaylor & Dahl.

1940
Cape Cross Salmon Co.; Pelican; did not pack until 1944; dock and warehouse were used by a floating cannery; plant leased to Whiz Fish Co. 1946 but is still owned by Cape Cross Salmon Co.

1942
Burnett Inlet Salmon Co.; Saginaw Bay (near Wrangell) in the old Port Walter Herring and Packing Company’s reduction plant; became Farwest Saginaw in 1943; taken over and operated by Grindall Fisheries 1946; but owned by Farwest Fishermen, Wrangell.

1946
Binkleys Canning Co.; Wrangell.
Lutak Fisheries; Lutak Inlet.
Fancy Packers; Ketchikan.
Smith Morrow; Sitka.

Note: This list does not include the floating canneries.

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### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the April 29, 1949 meeting of the Territorial Fisheries Board, a tentative budget of $87,500.00 for the fiscal period from April 1, 1950, was adopted. It was impossible for Mr. Anderson to submit a budget that seemed advisable to eliminate lateness of the season. Likewise, the budget could be dispensed with for the present year. The prepared budget of $87,500.00 was accepted by the Territorial Fisheries Board and is the final allotment for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1950.

The following report shows the activities of the department, together with the financial results. The statement gives the balance on hand as of March 31, 1950.

#### ALLOTMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Period: 1950</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1, 1950</td>
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**Released by the Territorial Board**

#### FISHERIES BOARD

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Per diem and travel expenses</td>
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<td>Office expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegraph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage, freight and express</td>
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<td>Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retirement and industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other general expenses</td>
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**TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
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Transferred from Inspection to Authorization

**Balance**

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<th>Amount</th>
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**ADMINISTRATION**

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<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per diem and travel expenses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses (includes telephone and telegraph)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage, freight and express</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retirement and industrial</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other general expense</td>
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At the April 29, 1949 meeting of the Alaska Fisheries Board, a tentative budget of $87,500.00 was set up for the first year covering the fiscal period from April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950. However, since it was impossible for Mr. Anderson to come to Juneau before June 1, it seemed advisable to eliminate some of the proposed items due to the lateness of the season. Likewise there were one or two other items that could be dispensed with for the year without serious detriment to operations. The prepared budget was therefore pared to $70,000.00. This figure was accepted by the Territorial Administrative Board as the department's allotment of territorial funds to carry through until March 31, 1950.

The following report shows the amounts allocated to each division of the department, together with a detail of expenditures and the balance on hand as of March 31, 1950. A summary concludes this report.

### ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES

**April 1, 1949 to March 31, 1950**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISHERIES BOARD</strong></td>
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<td>$3,944.41</td>
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<td>Salaries and wages</td>
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<td>Office expenses</td>
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<td>Telephone and telegraph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other general expenses</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$3,944.41</td>
<td>$3,944.41</td>
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<td>$444.41</td>
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**ADMINISTRATION**

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<th>Division</th>
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<td>Salaries and wages</td>
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<td>Office expenses (includes rent)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retirement and industrial insurance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other general expenses</td>
<td>623.51</td>
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**Balance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Allotment</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$24,000.00</td>
<td>$24,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

Mrs. Gertrude Naylor
Chief Clerk
| Petty cash fund | 40.00 |
| Capital outlay—office equipment | 814.20 |

| | $16,727.49 |
| Balance | $ 7,272.51 |

**BIOLOGY**

| Salaries and wages | $ 807.50 |
| Per diem and travel expenses | 173.80 |
| Office expenses | 127.96 |
| Telephone and telegraph | 2.40 |
| Postage, freight and express | 7.72 |
| Operating expenses | 289.35 |
| Capital outlay—office equipment | 307.25 |

| Balance | $ 1,890.08 |

**INSPECTION**

| Salaries and wages | $15,955.07 |
| Per diem and travel expenses | 3,349.38 |
| Retirement and industrial insurance | 104.30 |
| Other general expenses | 9.00 |
| Operating expenses | 434.29 |
| Capital outlay—office equipment | 180.45 |
| Capital outlay—floating equipment | 150.00 |
| Transfer to fisheries board | 444.41 |

| Balance | $ 20,626.90 |

**STREAM IMPROVEMENT**

| Salaries and wages | $ 6,156.10 |
| Per diem and travel expenses | 173.80 |
| Office expenses | 83.12 |
| Retirement and industrial insurance | 158.87 |
| Other general expenses | 128.25 |
| Operating expenses | 471.56 |
| Capital outlay—office equipment | 186.50 |

| Balance | $ 7,358.20 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUMMARY</th>
<th>March 31, 1950</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIVISION</strong></td>
<td><strong>Allotments and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Transfers</strong></td>
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<td>TOTALS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The rate of development will be dependent upon the specific appropriations provided by the Department. The Biology organization can be constructed to a minimum with small funds. As long as Alaska remains enforcing fishing regulations needed for the wildlife Service. However, like most organizations, the Biology division has been forced to scatter its efforts. It reversed this, in making possible research in fields. By mutual agreement, the Biology Division is engaged in primary research in certain fields, especially in fisheries.

It is planned to employ two observers. The observers will sample the troll fishery. As funds permit, more biological research will be done. By mutual agreement, the Division of Biology will act in cooperation with the Wildlife Service. However, like most organizations, the Biology Division has been forced to scatter its efforts. It reversed this, in making possible research in fields. By mutual agreement, the Biology Division is engaged in primary research in certain fields, especially in fisheries.

The immediate objective is to distinguish whether the blackcod population is a stock or are a part of a coastal fishery. The Biology Division will be engaged in these studies.

Through the application of the biology of a species, its migration, survival, and its potential to increase stocks of fish with the fisheries of Alaska.

Closely tied in with the management program. As funds become available, the Biology Division will act in cooperation with the Wildlife Service or independently. The Biology Division will act in cooperation with the Wildlife Service or independently. The Biology Division will act in cooperation with the Wildlife Service or independently. The Biology Division will act in cooperation with the Wildlife Service or independently.

By planting these lakes, they will provide natural barriers for the passing of young salmon. It is known that salmon in migrating down over falls, by nature, must be laddered with a natural, effective barrier. By planting these lakes, they will provide natural barriers for the passing of young salmon. It is known that salmon in migrating down over falls, by nature, must be laddered with a natural, effective barrier.
Looking ahead

The rate of development of the Alaska Department of Fisheries will be dependent upon the speed with which statehood is achieved and appropriations provided by the legislature. With these facts in mind the Department is building a solid foundation on which a well balanced organization can be constructed. Administrative and office work will be held to a minimum with stress placed on the practical field work.

As long as Alaska remains a territory, the duty of making and enforcing fishing regulations necessarily is vested in the Fish and Wildlife Service. However, like most federal agencies it is often short of funds. In order to cooperate, a reasonable amount of territorial money will be expended yearly, especially in the employment of additional inspectors and enforcement officers. Likewise the federal agency has been hemmed for funds to cover overall research problems and has been forced to scatter its efforts over a large field. A recent policy has reversed this, in making possible concentrated efforts in one or two fields. By mutual agreement, the Territorial Department is taking over primary research in certain fields, such as the troll salmon and blackcod fisheries.

It is planned to employ two biologists and three seasonal observers. The observers will sample catches of troll salmon and blackcod. As funds permit, more biological studies can be undertaken. In the management of fisheries it is important to learn where the highest mortality rate in young fish occurs, the causes of it, then work out a method to overcome it, if it is a controllable factor. These are the functions of the biological section.

In the troll fishery research the broad objectives will be (1), to discover the present condition of the Alaska troll fishery resources in relation to past production; (2) to establish the component parts being supplied by Alaska streams and from streams in other geographical areas; (3) to establish the degree that Alaska streams contribute to the catches of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California fisheries; (4) to investigate possibilities of increasing the production in Alaska waters.

In the black cod investigation is to determine whether the blackcod found in Alaska waters are of local isolated stock or are a part of a coastwise migratory stock. Tagging specimens of salmon and blackcod will be carried on.

Through the application of the scientific knowledge of the life history of a specie, its migrations and other factors, it becomes possible to increase stocks of fish without curtailment of fishing effort.

Closely tied in with practical research work is the stream improvement program. As funds become available, the Department will pursue further work in this line, either in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service or independently. On the face of it, it seems stream improvement might be one of the most valuable ways of increasing certain species of salmon, especially the cohous and reds which spend one or more years in fresh water. Alaska has hundreds of barren lakes that could support a salmon population, but remain barren because of a natural barricade such as a falls that prevents migration up stream. By planting these lakes, they could serve as natural nursery areas for young salmon. It is known that the young salmon have little difficulty in migrating down over falls when they are ready to go to sea. If the obstruction can be laddered without too much expense, it might be best...
in some cases to encourage natural spawning after four to six years of stocking depending on the species.

In other cases where cost of installing a fishway would be excessive, it might be feasible to stock lakes yearly with eyed-eggs or fry. The expense of planting these would not be too great. In connection with such a program it will be necessary to have temporary mobile hatcheries to be used in conjunction with the planting of barren lakes and streams. Experiments should be run to determine the best age at which young fish or eggs should be planted to get the best results.

Proper biological work can only be done when there is a backlog of good reliable statistics on the fisheries. Eventually it will be necessary to set up a statistical division when funds become available. At present the biologists will assemble the gathered information and keep their own records.

It is planned to interweave the educational and publicity program with other related Territorial agencies such as the Alaska Development Board, in addition to direct cooperation with fishermen and their union and operators by means of meetings and letters. Information on the Department's activities will be disseminated through the press and radio. It is planned to conduct a consistent campaign to get merchants to stock and Alaskans to buy Alaskan fishery products and become "Alaska-fishery-conscious."

By good management and cooperation of all people and companies concerned there is no reason why Alaskan fishery products cannot be diversified and increased in volume and quality until they become world famous.
owning after four to six years, releasing a fishway would be excessive yearly with eyed-eggs or fry. It be too great. In connection with have temporary mobile hatcher-
planting of barren lakes and determine the best age at which get the best results.

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kept information and keep their

International and publicity program such as the Alaska Development with fishermen and their union
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A Modern Alaska Cannery—New England Fish Company Plant at Ketchikan