

# Annual Report No. 1

for the year

## 1949



Petersburg Artist's View  
Falls Creek Fish Ladder

# ALASKA

## Department of Fisheries

Juneau, Alaska

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A Floating Fish Trap in Alaska Waters

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1949

# 1949 ANNUAL REPORT

## Alaska Fisheries Board and Alaska Department of Fisheries

Ernest Gruening  
Governor

Ira Rothwell  
Chairman

C. L. Anderson  
Director

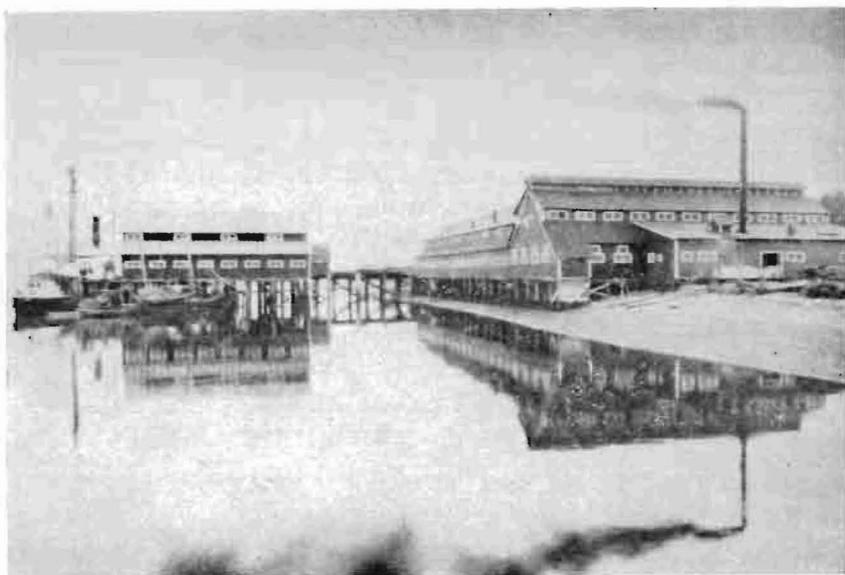
REPORT NO. 1

Juneau, Alaska

**ARLIS**



Alaska Resources  
Library & Information Services  
Anchorage, Alaska



Old Hoonah Cannery



Salmon Trolling Boat

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



### Members of the Alaska Fisheries Board

(from left to right)

J. Howard Wakefield ..... Port Wakefield  
 Ira Rothwell, Chairman ..... Cordova  
 J. P. Valentine ..... Ketchikan  
 William R. Walton ..... Sitka  
 Karl Brunstad ..... Kodiak

## **C. L. Anderson**

**Director**

**Alaska Fisheries Board**



### **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 about 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.

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## THE DEPARTMENT IS CREATED

Alaskans felt a need for aid to revive the fisheries, assist in conservation, 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

(H. B. 37)

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 ownership, 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. (a) 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 represent 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 balance of the unexpired term, subject to confirmation by the Legislature

as above set forth; Provided, that any person so appointed may serve on an interim basis pending confirmation by the Legislature. Three members shall constitute a quorum for transaction of any business of the Board. No person shall be appointed as a member of the Board who is not a resident of the Territory of Alaska.

(b) **APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR.** At its first meeting the Board members above mentioned shall organize for the conduct of their business and are hereby authorized to employ a qualified full-time executive officer of the Board at a salary to be fixed by the Board in any amount not exceeding \$10,000.00 per annum. He shall be known as the "Director" of the Board.

**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 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

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

(e) In furtherance of its broader purposes, the Board may engage in stream clearance, hatchery and re-stocking projects and biological studies, alone or in collaboration 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 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 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 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-

tion. 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



**Removing Salmon From a Gill Net**

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 recommendations.

**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—Alitak 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 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 absolutely necessary. If such curtailment is required it should be accompanied by reductions in traps, the most effective type of gear.

Sec. 109.13—The minimum distance between traps should be increased from 2,500 feet to 1 mile, so the regulation will be more in conformity 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 suggested 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 to 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 prohibitions 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.

Sec. 114.4a—This discrimination against the gill net fisherman should be eliminated. Fishing by means of drift gill nets only should be allowed where 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 quota 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 man-

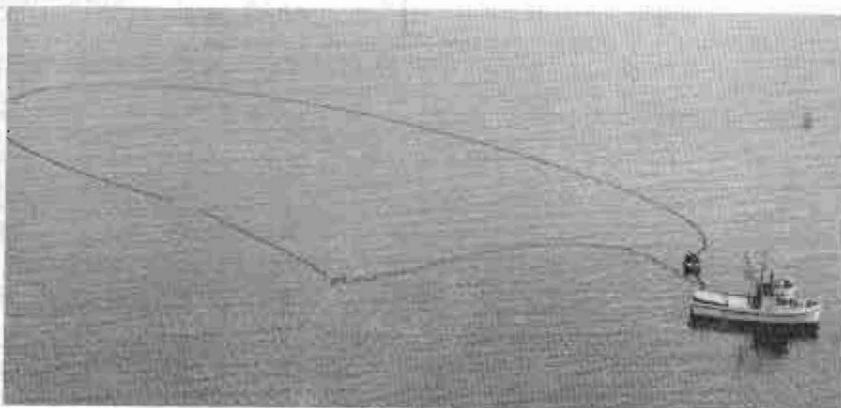


Photo by E. P. Haddon. Courtesy F.W.S.

### Salmon Purse Seiner

ufacturing lines be made to operate with clocklike precision from day to 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 resulted 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 predictions 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. It is realized that an immediate 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 consideration the following dates for the 1950 season for the entire Southeastern Area:

July 31—6:00 A.M. to August 2—6:00 P.M. ....	3 days
August 7—6:00 A.M. to August 9—6:00 P.M. ....	3 days
August 14—6:00 A.M. to August 18—6:00 P.M. ....	5 days
August 21—6:00 A.M. to August 25—6:00 P.M. ....	5 days
August 28—6:00 A.M. to September 1—6:00 P.M. ....	5 days

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 before 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—6:00 P.M. .... 3 days  
October 2—6:00 A.M. to October 4—6:00 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 DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES

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 Cannery Association, covering all salmon canneries in South-eastern 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 co-operating 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, Speel 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

## Inspection and Stream Improvement

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 Katlan 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 Wild life 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**  
**Number of Operating Salmon Canneries and Total Pack in cases (48 one-pound cans) by Districts for All Alaska—1878-1949 Inclusive**

Year	Pack Southeast	No. Can.	Pack Central	No. Can.	Pack Western	No. Can.	Pack Total	No. Can Total
1878	8,159	2					8,159	2
1879	12,530	2					12,530	2
1880	6,539	1					6,539	1
1881	8,977	1					8,977	1
1882	11,501	1	10,244	2			21,745	3
1883	20,040	4	28,297	2,			48,337	6
1884	22,189	4	42,297	2	400	1	64,886	7
1885	16,728	3	52,687	2	14,000	1	83,415	6
1886	18,660	4	74,583	2	48,822	3	142,065	9
1887	31,462	5	102,515	2	72,700	3	206,677	10
1888	81,128	6	241,101	6	89,886	4	412,115	16
1889	141,760	12	461,451	21	115,985	4	719,196	37
1890	142,901	12	421,300	19	118,390	4	682,591	35
1891	156,615	11	511,367	14	133,418	5	801,400	30

1892	115,722	7	295,496	6	63,499	2	474,717	15
1893	136,053	8	399,815	11	107,786	3	643,654	22
1894	142,544	7	435,052	10	108,844	4	686,440	21
1895	148,476	7	327,919	10	150,135	6	626,530	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	21	562,142	13	719,213	21	2,016,804	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	2,246,210	60
1904	569,003	12	499,485	11	885,268	32	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	48
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	914,138	19	2,413,054	52
1911	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	23	4,056,653	81
1915	2,549,212	46	632,848	17	1,318,233	24	4,500,293	87
1916	2,214,280	54	1,075,913	19	1,610,434	27	4,900,627	100
1917	3,294,845	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	4,592,201	133
1920	2,225,011	82	1,337,448	36	867,004	28	4,429,463	146
1921	803,071	30	643,099	25	1,150,656	28	2,596,826	83
1922	2,018,743	57	988,143	36	1,494,766	30	4,501,652	123
1923	3,007,119	65	743,640	37	1,284,938	28	5,035,697	130
1924	2,787,789	65	1,605,107	37	902,019	28	5,294,915	130
1925	2,802,414	62	1,052,593	37	604,930	30	4,459,937	129
1926	3,058,055	61	2,146,485	43	1,448,342	28	6,652,882	132
1927	1,052,193	62	1,571,103	44	948,832	29	3,572,128	135
1928	2,971,147	61	1,639,155	62	1,473,601	30	6,083,903	153
1929	2,101,211	59	2,084,503	68	1,184,445	29	5,370,159	156
1930	2,977,286	57	1,618,545	66	436,495	26	5,032,326	149
1931	2,583,936	40	1,681,554	51	1,183,249	25	5,403,739	116
1932	2,208,053	31	1,624,598	34	1,421,832	22	5,254,483	87
1933	2,087,951	37	1,485,994	32	1,651,659	22	5,225,604	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	6,806,998	98
1939	2,035,497	44	2,011,910	41	1,215,746	24	5,263,153	109
1940	2,226,770	45	2,326,869	45	515,704	10	5,069,343	100
1941	4,294,333	47	1,958,959	42	678,748	20	6,932,040	109
1942	2,648,707	48	1,954,154	44	473,005	8	5,075,866	100
1943	1,892,868	34	2,167,306	35	1,368,095	14	5,428,269	83
1944	1,972,552	36	1,877,381	43	1,043,126	15	4,893,059	93
1945	1,549,543	41	2,091,739	44	713,287	11	4,354,569	96
1946	1,476,326	45	1,772,318	51	711,966	20	3,960,610	116
1947	1,056,878	32	1,786,629	43	1,414,895	15	4,260,394	90
1948	1,277,773	34	1,316,494	53	1,374,254	17	3,968,521	104
1949	2,493,709	37	1,281,212	51	588,550	29	4,363,471	107

**TABLE II**  
**Comparative Value by Species, 1905-1949 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 \$12.98 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 1948.

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**

Year	Coho	Chum	Pink	King	Red	Total Value
1905	\$ 3.20 215,375	\$ 2.69 113,056	\$ 2.95 498,194	\$ 3.28 141,999	\$ 3.38 5,335,547	6,304,171
1906	3.63 382,709	2.87 730,235	3.00 1,046,951	3.78 116,222	3.77 5,620,875	7,896,992
1907	3.91 387,384	2.97 547,757	3.16 1,799,280	4.18 181,718	4.59 5,915,227	8,781,366
1908	3.98 274,089	2.53 554,197	2.69 1,733,379	4.20 99,867	4.52 7,318,048	9,979,580
1909	4.07 231,029	2.28 274,110	2.40 1,114,839	4.32 207,624	4.53 7,610,550	9,438,155
1910	4.89 559,666	3.04 773,409	3.15 1,764,055	5.34 214,802	5.30 7,774,390	11,086,222
1911	5.67 745,958	3.72 1,204,517	3.94 3,960,795	6.48 294,956	6.33 8,325,962	14,532,188
1912	4.44 741,377	2.37 1,584,130	2.55 3,296,598	5.37 243,331	5.45 10,426,481	16,291,917
1913	3.45 261,654	2.21 643,948	2.58 3,550,587	4.04 139,053	4.54 8,936,362	13,531,604
1914	4.39 690,086	3.37 2,240,765	3.50 3,459,116	5.01 241,105	5.58 12,289,517	18,920,589
1915	4.31 536,124	2.59 1,243,321	2.78 5,217,203	4.63 408,266	5.82 11,248,101	18,653,015
1916	5.34 1,399,491	3.34 2,420,600	3.64 6,330,185	5.36 353,420	6.04 12,765,733	23,269,429
1917	8.76 1,682,745	6.14 5,572,047	6.44 14,794,062	10.40 644,447	9.48 23,610,789	46,304,090
1918	9.15 2,004,979	6.27 8,562,872	6.58 16,068,456	9.85 485,295	9.44 23,920,347	51,041,949
1919	11.27 2,624,826	6.82 9,320,456	8.35 13,469,046	13.13 1,261,057	12.98 16,589,964	43,265,349
1920	9.13 1,753,870	4.19 4,336,651	5.47 8,719,050	10.97 1,207,228	13.05 19,586,001	35,602,800
1921	5.63 600,140	3.68 942,525	4.21 1,788,778	10.22 469,897	8.96 15,841,404	19,632,744
1922	5.47 962,790	3.98 2,251,540	4.34 7,189,494	8.08 247,673	9.24 19,135,696	29,787,193

1923	5.74 943,318	4.65 2,447,671	4.86 11,899,956	8.56 328,270	9.27 17,253,792	32,873,007
1924	6.88 1,254,551	4.68 4,812,297	4.93 12,837,346	8.89 299,009	9.53 13,803,932	33,007,135
1925	9.72 1,565,759	4.44 4,787,030	5.28 11,137,102	11.91 595,041	13.12 13,904,599	31,989,531
1926	5.40 1,700,563	5.01 4,518,929	5.39 17,987,527	10.37 544,246	9.89 21,328,739	46,080,004
1927	8.51 2,153,956	5.47 2,777,480	5.87 8,338,690	11.25 791,653	12.08 15,954,485	30,016,264
1928	7.12 2,125,289	6.06 6,036,466	6.56 18,285,530	11.13 602,808	9.41 18,333,885	45,383,978
1929	7.59 1,304,457	5.35 4,621,351	6.06 15,579,356	11.92 859,796	10.71 18,104,425	40,469,385
1930	8.26 2,745,024	3.60 2,162,124	4.17 13,288,421	13.32 798,288	12.57 10,701,041	29,694,898
1931	6.51 1,106,634	3.19 1,700,685	3.36 10,215,498	9.40 487,387	9.20 15,586,088	29,096,292
1932	4.12 611,215	2.79 2,288,447	3.14 6,636,962	5.46 379,308	5.61 11,799,869	21,715,801
1933	5.20 845,019	4.12 2,712,806	4.52 9,873,719	7.51 311,182	6.71 14,633,288	28,376,014
1934	5.23 1,233,750	3.65 2,707,845	4.10 15,665,802	6.85 361,899	6.72 17,648,654	37,617,950
1935	6.40 1,217,234	3.83 3,269,071	4.14 13,420,462	8.79 316,719	9.30 7,544,650	25,768,136
1936	6.51 1,446,068	3.58 3,938,893	3.94 17,978,254	7.95 412,540	8.38 20,975,374	44,751,633
1937	8.14 1,117,915	4.62 3,375,994	4.95 18,049,433	9.94 690,539	10.12 21,313,338	44,547,769
1938	6.29 1,399,311	3.61 2,843,423	3.86 12,481,723	7.50 323,643	7.77 19,583,797	36,636,397
1939	6.77 705,119	4.52 2,848,476	4.95 12,529,546	9.26 300,650	9.18 18,057,291	34,441,032
1940	7.25 2,005,411	4.84 4,231,823	5.37 15,694,563	10.05 260,882	9.57 9,281,513	31,474,492
1941	8.92 3,446,378	6.36 4,727,670	6.76 32,100,536	12.00 511,375	12.48 15,431,642	56,217,601
1942	11.43 4,162,571	7.56 7,123,196	7.94 22,358,651	15.18 682,432	15.33 13,972,063	48,298,913
1943	11.94 2,006,841	7.54 6,878,028	7.90 18,225,882	15.44 844,440	15.04 29,863,438	57,823,629
1944	12.05 2,253,738	7.37 7,525,672	8.00 16,749,448	15.75 583,009	15.23 24,079,273	51,196,140
1945	12.12 2,457,242	7.68 5,312,270	8.04 18,007,700	16.70 720,196	15.51 18,260,272	44,757,680
1946	17.30 3,250,249	10.53 6,421,647	10.67 21,895,235	21.25 805,199	19.55 20,784,864	53,157,194
1947	18.24 2,689,888	17.95 8,229,464	18.72 32,210,755	21.08 1,112,539	24.19 35,739,285	79,981,931
1948	25.96 5,732,253	21.10 15,082,926	24.24 31,445,485	26.70 1,435,578	27.51 44,964,049	98,660,291
1949	22.00 3,781,482	15.00 7,498,382	16.00 44,147,496	24.00 1,402,934	26.05 25,581,995	82,412,239
TOTAL.....						\$1,573,765,389

TABLE III

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.

FISHERY PRODUCT—		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Salmon	Lbs.	726,853,000	593,384,000	589,706,000	452,166,000	439,182,000
	Val.	\$46,496,222	\$46,573,928	\$38,922,513	\$36,291,929	\$33,017,823
Trout	Lbs.	46,363	61,999	78,632	55,337	36,531
	Val.	\$ 3,836	\$ 4,848	\$ 6,891	\$ 4,604	\$ 3,517
Herring	Lbs.	172,828,000	206,446,000	179,735,000	185,462,000	94,158,000
	Val.	\$ 2,075,632	\$ 2,891,845	\$ 2,053,084	\$ 2,090,473	\$ 1,258,071
Halibut <sup>1</sup>	Lbs.	8,658,774	8,705,204	8,296,907	6,994,639	9,516,622
	Val.	\$ 507,484	\$ 557,911	\$ 499,472	\$ 412,963	\$ 758,882
Livers	Lbs.	153,000	146,000	133,000	109,800	145,000
	Val.	\$ 68,850	\$ 73,000	\$ 66,500	\$ 54,900	\$ 72,500
Viscera	Lbs.			240,787	1,116	48,048
	Val.			\$ 24,079	\$ 78	\$ 4,928
Cod	Lbs.	249,381	279,755	378,835	401,711	187,375
	Val.	\$ 11,881	\$ 10,338	\$ 16,181	\$ 17,291	\$ 8,459
Ling Cod	Lbs.		743	610	337	6,900
	Val.		\$ 15	\$ 10	\$	\$ 139
Livers	Lbs.	1,421	2,264	1,544	753	627
	Val.	\$ 639	\$ 906	\$ 618	\$ 301	\$ 251
Sablefish (Black Cod)	Lbs.	789,685	2,090,440	907,298	1,675,338	1,969,939
	Val.	\$ 32,448	\$ 63,480	\$ 27,666	\$ 63,476	\$ 54,414
Livers	Lbs.	40,000	69,582	32,045	73,033	45,842
	Val.	\$ 18,000	\$ 27,833	\$ 11,216	\$ 31,142	\$ 16,598
Viscera	Lbs.				13,870	57,723
	Val.				\$ 971	\$ 3,198
Rockfish	Lbs.	21,532	16,843	4,376	69,813	90,294
	Val.	\$ 814	\$ 336	\$ 90	\$ 7,520	\$ 6,269
Livers	Lbs.					
	Val.					
Flounder	Lbs.		180,000	232,145	30,323	51,396
	Val.		\$ 4,500	\$ 7,050	\$ 4,440	\$ 2,556
Shark Livers (Liver Oil Below)	Lbs.					1,742
	Val.					\$ 87
Skate Livers	Lbs.					
	Val.					
Misc. Fish Livers	Lbs.					
	Val.					
Misc. Fish Viscera	Lbs.					
	Val.					
Misc. Liver Oil	Lbs.					
	Val.					
Whale	Lbs.	11,840,000	14,460,000	7,344,000	6,012,000	
	Val.	\$ 334,461	\$ 479,121	\$ 179,641	\$ 136,941	
<b>Shellfish—</b>						
Crab	Lbs.	473,245	711,318	483,276	305,498	316,905
	Val.	\$ 158,874	\$ 276,099	\$ 172,638	\$ 94,579	\$ 88,533
Shrimp	Lbs.	478,749	463,385	435,801	438,193	507,333
	Val.	\$ 162,274	\$ 164,933	\$ 163,474	\$ 165,482	\$ 186,441
Clams	Lbs.	780,264	816,942	1,029,588	425,205	498,798
	Val.	\$ 201,887	\$ 240,392	\$ 252,774	\$ 240,511	\$ 273,436
Oysters	Lbs.				455	893
	Val.				\$ 166	\$ 328
TOTAL	Lbs.	923,213,364	827,834,415	789,039,344	654,235,951	546,821,768
TOTAL	Val.	\$50,073,302	\$51,369,494	\$42,408,897	\$39,617,770	\$35,756,430

<sup>1</sup> Includes fish landed in Canadian ports by Alaska Halibut fleet.

<sup>2</sup> Halibut liver oil, 1942—1,245 lbs., value \$6,640.

<sup>3</sup> 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 Poundage and Values, 1936-1947 Inclusive

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
560,000,000	430,867,000	457,306,800	393,318,474	402,635,233	391,689,076	381,807,676
\$58,738,363	\$50,793,594	\$60,363,015	\$53,875,717	\$48,917,141	\$59,090,973	\$93,143,961
2,822	44,175	21,089	38,588	45,382	41,504	12,587
\$ 311	\$ 6,676	\$ 2,859	\$ 5,919	\$ 7,385	\$ 8,558	\$ 2,435
154,316,250	43,833,350	32,404,362	39,628,462	47,444,544	63,833,821	63,249,923
\$ 2,476,998	\$ 901,454	\$ 1,829,491	\$ 2,453,170	\$ 2,973,500	\$ 6,573,416	\$ 6,633,778
8,998,580	8,444,189	13,666,500	22,208,230	20,544,885	21,985,095	21,293,309
\$ 788,638	\$ 1,044,371	\$ 2,277,975	\$ 3,122,568	\$ 2,869,808	\$ 3,598,808	\$ 4,316,087
124,715	101,053	290,933	427,485	329,278	362,850	416,893 <sup>1</sup>
\$ 44,159	\$ 81,506	\$ 343,437	\$ 271,984	\$ 390,960	\$ 509,481	\$ 587,484
134,463	160,019	160,290	846,640	1,122,016	743,640	796,439 <sup>1</sup>
14,694	\$ 31,337	\$ 28,020	\$ 117,423	\$ 265,007	\$ 188,739	\$ 244,918
99,666	24,075	12,003	510,000	543,680	921,114	819,822
\$ 7,846	\$ 3,371	\$ 1,443	\$ 56,000	\$ 30,255	\$ 152,660	\$ 163,498
165,845	4,147	31,434	172,199	243,440	311,617	40,056
\$ 8,634	\$ 104	\$ 1,921	\$ 12,998	\$ 17,415	\$ 20,659	\$ 17,568
383	268	468	2,931	5,573	4,814	8,190
\$ 212	\$ 268	\$ 1,303	\$ 6,444	\$ 11,163	\$ 9,823	\$ 16,261
2,967,245	3,969,316	4,084,545	6,164,254	5,839,950	6,306,172	934,435 <sup>1</sup>
\$ 132,810	\$ 330,249	\$ 485,878	\$ 572,694	\$ 636,613	\$ 744,510	\$ 143,250 <sup>1</sup>
69,149	91,123	142,323	147,557	165,070	190,916	32,358
\$ 23,840	\$ 96,604	\$ 168,266	\$ 242,719	\$ 263,941	\$ 324,688	\$ 55,463
51,220	169,386	153,121	289,671	256,184	344,895	43,443 <sup>1</sup>
\$ 5,607	\$ 30,468	\$ 27,970	\$ 73,386	\$ 63,798	\$ 83,827	\$ 13,771
295,719	154,770	188,663	666,379	997,743	779,600	27,937
\$ 12,740	\$ 3,962	\$ 16,669	\$ 54,549	\$ 77,590	\$ 59,678	\$ 1,759
1,096	533	518	4,314	6,182	1,452	817
\$ 311	\$ 431	\$ 515	\$ 3,130	\$ 4,475	\$ 1,080	\$ 449
44,200	40,892	83,636	32,317	85	60	180
\$ 7,628	\$ 3,992	\$ 4,105	\$ 2,217	\$ 17	\$ 24	\$ 72
	590	342,174	542,245	124,260	136,500	153,695
	48	\$ 76,757	\$ 150,481	\$ 26,133	\$ 31,334	\$ 58,412
			4,561	7,607	11,816	10,581
			411	839	1,266	1,160
72,346	218,018	19,091	19,841		28,857	138,819
\$ 17,172	\$ 42,433	\$ 9,546	\$ 2,335		\$ 5,287	\$ 36,233
	19,425	361,839	8,903			60,373
	\$ 3,456	\$ 63,695	\$ 2,145		\$ 3,996	\$ 21,130
			19,807	28,553 <sup>3</sup>	31,867	992
			\$ 96,778	\$ 275,577	\$ 63,734	\$ 9,363
288,800	195,748	194,078	316,416	480,749	590,701	541,016
\$ 103,924	\$ 149,582	\$ 156,392	\$ 252,206	\$ 352,222	\$ 649,080	\$ 495,465
443,278	303,356	114,120	140,620	214,806	346,811	350,375
\$ 164,097	\$ 183,789	\$ 57,256	\$ 118,439	\$ 177,400	\$ 323,372	\$ 326,467
272,829	590,121	795,900	947,210	926,899	945,857	622,412
\$ 132,599	\$ 426,273	\$ 503,756	\$ 576,607	\$ 543,365	\$ 923,424	\$ 250,939
714		4,617	4,248	3,780	2,159	2,691
289		2,052	1,888	1,680	2,106	1,796
755,292,709	589,231,604	510,378,504	465,461,852	481,965,899	389,676,175	471,365,019
\$62,680,922	\$54,109,568	\$66,421,221	\$62,077,208	\$57,956,784	\$73,376,023	\$106,441,769

Above Totals Do Not Include These—

Shark liver oil—1945.....	118,447 lbs.—Val.	\$53,150
.....1946.....	128,722 lbs.—Val.	45,056
.....1947.....	59,723 lbs.—Val.	35,384
Smelt—1937—275 lbs. ....		\$ 8
.....1940—300 lbs. ....		30
.....1945—17,851 lbs. ....		2,162
Abalone—1940—40 lbs., value .....		\$11

## 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 1929 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 1908.

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

### 1888

Cape Lees 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.; Pavlof 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.

Thlinket Packing Co.; Pt. Gerad (Wrangell Is.); sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1902.

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 1893; dismantled.

Annette Island Packing Co.; Metlakatla; owned by the Village; burned; rebuilt; still operating.

#### 1891

Boston Fishing & Trading Co.; Pt. Ellis; burned 1892.

Baranof Packing Co.; Red Fish Bay (equipment from Redoubt plant); sold to Alaska Packers 1898; dismantled.

#### 1896

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; sold to Northwestern Fisheries 1905; closed 1931; sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1932 but not operated.

Royer Warnock Packing Co.; Beecher Pass; operated one year.

Taku Fishing Co.; southern shore Port Snettisham; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1902.

Chilkoot Packing Co.; head of Chilkoot Inlet; sold to Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. 1901; closed 1904.

Taku Packing Co.; Taku Inlet; joined Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. and closed 1904.

Fidalgo Island Packing Co.; Ketchikan; operating.

#### 1901

Thlinket 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. 1903; 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.; Sitkoh 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.

Thlinket Packing Co.; Funter Bay; sold to Alaska Pacific Salmon Corp. 1926; closed 1931; sold to P. E. Harris 1941 but not operated.

Alaska Fish & Lumber Co.; Shakan; not operated 1904-05; sold to Gorman & Co. 1906 (Shakan Salmon Co.); sold to Booth Fisheries 1915 (operating as Northwestern Fisheries); closed 1930; plant sold to Pacific American Fisheries 1933; dismantled.

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

#### 1904

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 McNeil and Libby 1929; 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.; 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 Packing Co. 1934; operating.

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

Karheen Packing Co.; Karheen; sold to Libby, McNeil & Libby 1929; operated 1930 and closed; burned 1933.

Admiralty Trading Co.; Gambier Bay; sold to Hoonah Packing Co. 1915; 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 Cresby 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 Whitworth Fisheries, 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 Co. 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 Packing 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. 1926; 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. 1920; 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.; operating.

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 (Litnekof 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.

T. 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 1921; 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 1942-45; leased to H. M. Parks Co. 1949.

Alaska Sanitary Packing Co.; Cape Fanshaw; operated 1919-20 then closed.

Marathon Fishing & Packing Co.; Cape Fanshaw; operated 1919-20 then closed.

Cape Fanshaw Fishing and Packing Co.; Cape Fanshaw; operated one year and closed.

Alaska Salmon & Herring Packers; Tyee; sold to Sebastian & Steward 1924; operating.

Hood Bay Packing Co.; Hood Bay; reconverted into reduction plant 1924.

Douglas Island Packing Co.; Douglas; leased to Ellson Packing Co. 1931; taken over by Douglas Fisheries 1933; sold to Douglas Canning Co. 1946; maintained.

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.

#### 1934

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.

#### 1935

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.

#### 1936

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

#### 1937

Northern Fisheries; Ketchikan; closed 1942.

#### 1938

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.

#### 1940

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

#### 1941

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.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT



Mrs. Gertrude Naylor  
Chief Clerk

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

Released by the Territorial Board of Administration	\$70,000.00	
	Expenditures	Allotment
<b>FISHERIES BOARD</b>		\$ 3,500.00
Salaries and wages	\$ 1,560.00	
Per diem and travel expenses	2,294.30	
Office expenses	5.00	
Telephone and telegraph	4.11	
Other general expenses	81.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 3,944.41</b>	
Transferred from Inspection to Fisheries Board		\$ 444.41
		\$ 3,944.41
Balance		000.00
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>		<b>\$24,000.00</b>
Salaries and wages	\$11,521.04	
Per diem and travel expenses	1,470.10	
Office expenses (includes rent)	1,716.48	
Telephone and telegraph	109.69	
Postage, freight and express	219.71	
Printing	31.50	
Retirement and industrial insurance	181.26	
Other general expense	623.51	

Petty cash fund .....	40.00	
Capital outlay—office equipment .....	814.20	
	<u>\$16,727.49</u>	
Balance .....		\$ 7,272.51
<b>BIOLOGY</b> .....		<u>\$ 5,000.00</u>
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	
	<u>\$ 1,890.08</u>	
Balance .....		\$ 3,109.92
<b>INSPECTION</b> .....		<u>\$24,000.00</u>
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	
	<u>\$20,626.90</u>	
Balance .....		\$ 3,373.10
<b>STREAM IMPROVEMENT</b> .....		<u>\$13,500.00</u>
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	
	<u>\$ 7,358.20</u>	
Balance .....		\$ 6,141.80

## SUMMARY

		March 31, 1950	
DIVISION	Allotments and		
	Transfers	Expenditures	Balance
Fisheries board .....	\$ 3,944.41	\$ 3,944.41	\$ 000.00
Administration .....	24,000.00	16,727.49	7,272.51
Biology .....	5,000.00	1,890.08	3,109.92
Inspection .....	23,555.59	20,182.49	3,373.10
Stream improvement .....	13,500.00	7,358.20	6,141.80
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<u>\$70,000.00</u>	<u>\$50,102.67</u>	<u>\$19,897.33</u>

## 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 hampered 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.

The immediate objective of the blackcod 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 cohos 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

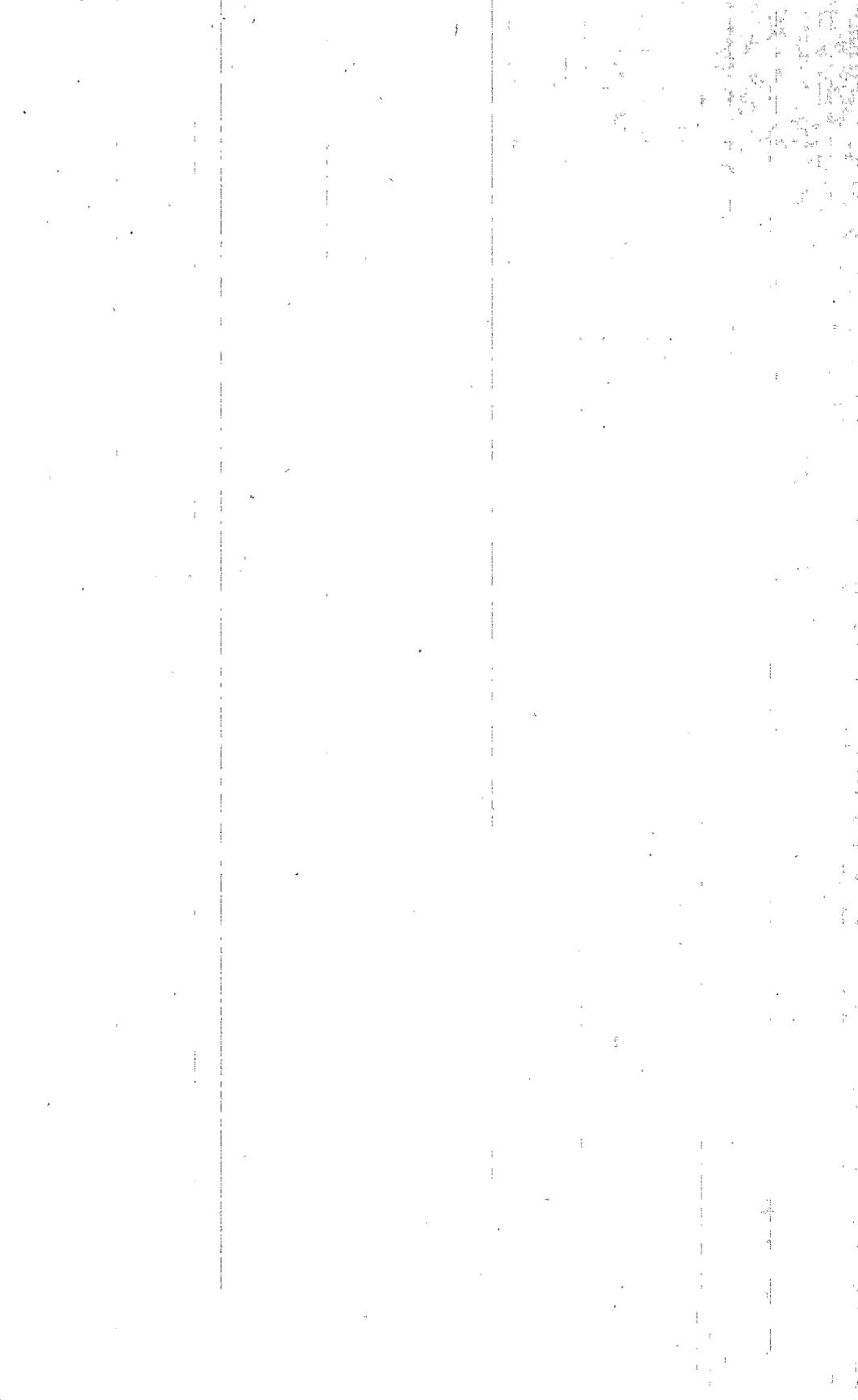
in some cases to encourage natural spawning after four to six years of stocking depending on the species.

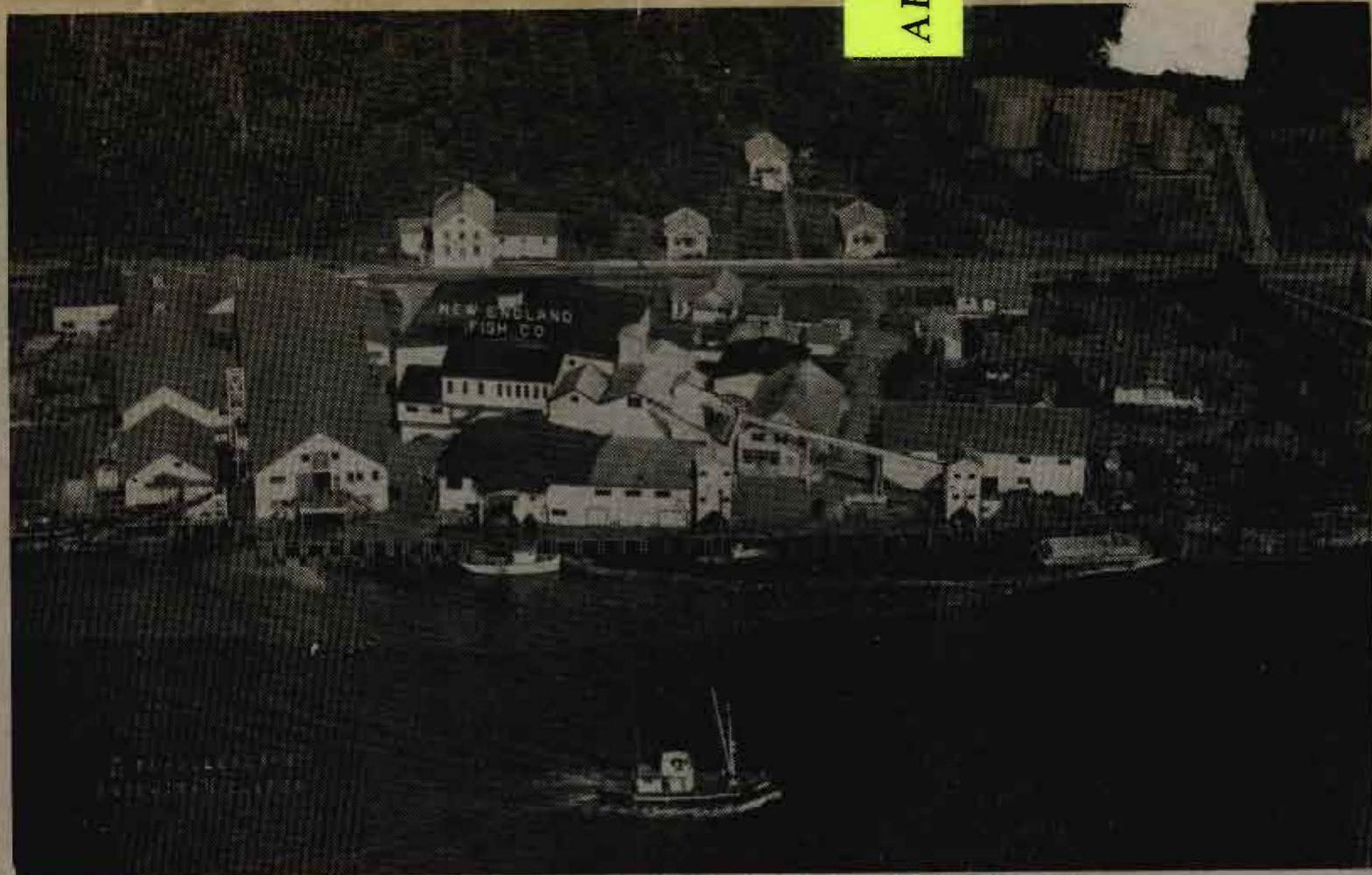
In other cases where cost of installing a fishway would be excessive, it might be feasible to stock lakes yearly with eyed-eggs or fry. The expense of planting these would not be too great. In connection with such a program it will be necessary to have temporary mobile hatcheries to be used in conjunction 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.





A Modern Alaska Cannery—New England Fish Company Plant at Ketchikan