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The Thirteenth Annual Report

Of

T H E A L A S K A G A M E C O M M I S S I O N

To The

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

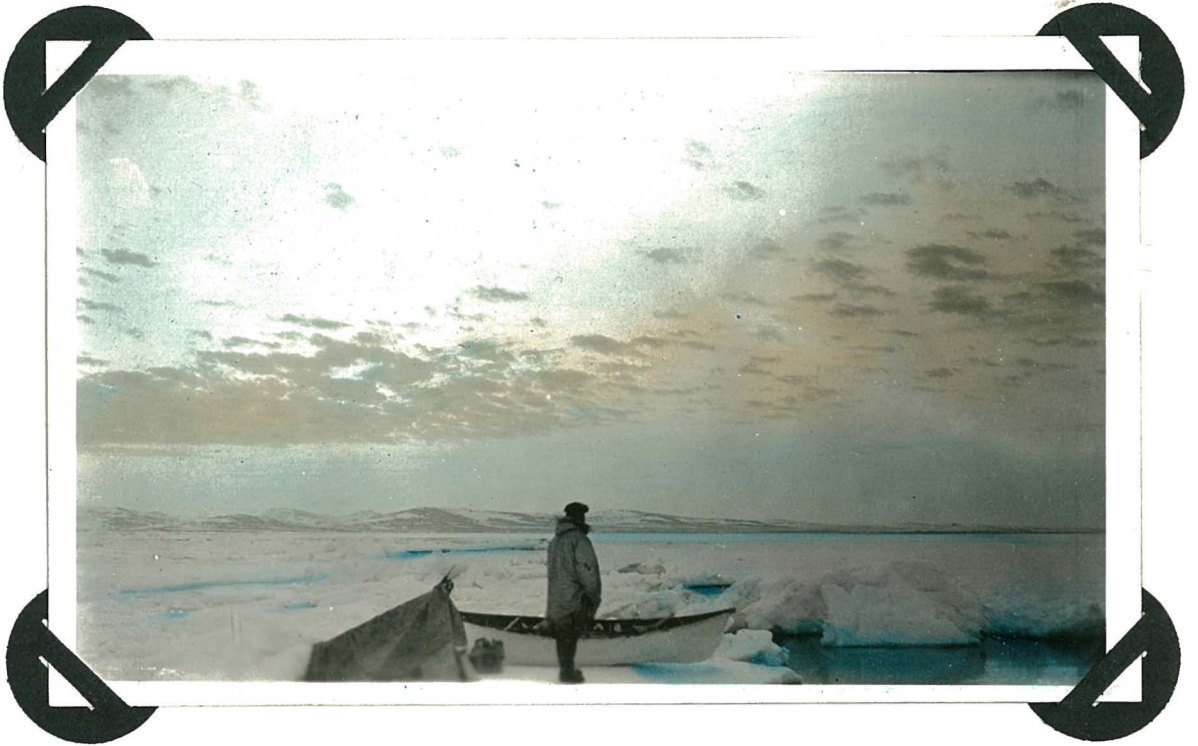
For the Period

July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937

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ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

<u>Members</u>		<u>Term Expires</u>
EARL N. ORMER Petersburg	First Judicial Division	June 30, 1941
FRANK P. WILLIAMS St. Michael	Second Judicial Division	June 30, 1940
ANDREW A. SIMONS Lakeview	Third Judicial Division	June 30, 1939
IRVING MCK. REED Fairbanks	Fourth Judicial Division	June 30, 1938
FRANK DUFRESNE Juneau	Chief Representative of Bureau of Biological Sur- vey Resident in Alaska, Executive Officer, Fiscal Agent and Secretary	



ESKIMO HUNTER ON BERING SEA ICE FLOE

Many hours may pass before this lonely hunter is rewarded by a passing seal, walrus, white fox, or polar bear

I N D E X

	<u>Page No.</u>
Introduction	
Personnel	1
Executive Office	1
Licensing Officers	1
Wardens	1-2
Boat Crews	3
District Warden Headquarters	8
Enforcement	8-14
Distances Travelled by Wardens on Patrol	15
Map of Warden Headquarters	16
Violations	17
Analysis of Penalties Imposed by Courts	18
Seizures in which no Court Action was Taken	19
Prosecutions, Comparative Statistics of	20
Miscellaneous	21
Publicity and Education	21
Registered Guides	21
Guide Districts	22
Tabulation of Game Animals Seen by	
Registered Guides	23-25
Largest Trophies Taken by Non-Resident Hunters	26-27
Reports of Licensed Hunters and Trappers	28
Fur and Game Statistics	29
Reports of Licensed Hunters and Trappers for the past five years	30
Special Permits	31
Game and Fur Conditions	32
Big Game Animals	32-34
Fur Animals	34-35
Predatory Animals	35
Migratory Birds	35
Native Game Birds	36
Restocking	37
Fiscal Section	38
Special Accounts	39
Funds Available	40
Distribution of Expenditures	41-42

A P P E N D I X

	<u>Page No.</u>
Appendix	43-52
Licensing Officers	44-46
List of Registered Guides	47-49
Fluctuation in Average Price of Furs over Ten Year Period	50
Furs Shipped from Alaska During Calendar Year 1936	51
Big Game Trophies Shipped from Alaska dur- ing Fiscal Year 1937	52

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INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Game Law, created by Congress in 1925, has enabled slow but steady progress in the management of Alaska's richly natural wildlife resources during the past twelve years. No important species has declined in numbers, while several of the more valuable animals have been permitted to increase in numbers and extend their range into new sections.

Fostering of public sentiment has been of inestimable value in bettering wildlife conditions within the Territory, because at no time have adequate funds been provided by the Federal Government for properly policing the immense wilderness of Alaska. The situation has now reached the point where the general public of Alaska is keenly aware of its magnificent wildlife heritage, and privately as well as through the press is demanding better coverage than our meagre force of wardens can now supply.

Our present annual appropriation of \$130,798.00 must be increased if we are to keep step with changing conditions being brought about by the steadily mounting population. Alaska's game and fur "on the hoof" has an intrinsic value estimated at nearly \$100,000,000, and furnishes an annual crop worth \$4,000,000. The proper maintenance of this great natural and renewable resource can be accomplished only by substantial increase in appropriations directed to that purpose.

PERSONNEL

Executive Office:

Confirmation of the appointment of Frank Dufresne as Executive Officer of the Alaska Game Commission and Chief Representative of the Bureau of Biological Survey in Alaska was made on July 1, 1936. Mr. Dufresne succeeded H. W. Terhune, who transferred early in June, 1936, to the White River Migratory Waterfowl Refuge at St. Charles, Arkansas. This in turn brought about the promotion temporarily of Junior Administrative Assistant Clarence Rhode to Acting Assistant Executive Officer.

On August 7, 1936, David Wood, Jr., a former Bureau of Biological Survey employee and more recently connected with the Forest Service shelter belt work, was appointed to the position of Junior Administrative Assistant.

Because of additional clerical work occasioned by the re-establishment of predatory animal work in the Territory under the supervision of Harlan H. Gubser, Wayne Young was employed in the Executive Office on April 1, 1937, on a cooperative basis with the Territory. On June 1, 1937, the payment of his salary was taken over by the Alaska Game Commission, for whom he was also handling considerable routine matters. On June 30th the services of Mr. Young were terminated and it was planned to replace him with an appointment from the regular Civil Service register for clerk-typists at the beginning of the 1938 fiscal year.

Miss Verle Bartlett was appointed as Stenographer-Typist on October 26, 1936, and on December 15, 1936, Mrs. Elsie Blythe was appointed as Assistant Clerk-Stenographer. The services of Miss Edna Scheibal, Senior Stenographer, were terminated by her resignation on January 16, 1937.

Licensing Officers:

Several new licensing officers were appointed during the year, wherever the need arose. At the close of the fiscal year 63 licensing officers were under appointment, operating on a fee basis. A list of these licensing officers will be found on Pages 44 to 45 inclusive.

Wardens:

An increase in funds for the operations of the past fiscal year made possible a long and urgently needed increase of warden personnel. The small force of seven full-time men and two deputies was increased to twelve regularly appointed wardens, and the temporary services of two deputies were procured during the height of the trapping season. At the same time, a temporary warden headquarters was established at Seattle, Washington, under Warden Homer W. Jewell, in order to obtain a much needed check at the receiving end of the majority of shipments of furs and game from the Territory.

On July 1, 1936, C. M. Carson was appointed Alaska Game Warden at Dillingham, District 8, where he replaced Hosea R. Sarber, who was transferred to the long vacant headquarters of Warden District 2 at Petersburg.

Peter McMullen, who has served for many years as a Deputy United States Marshal in interior Alaska, was appointed Alaska Game Warden at Fort Yukon on July 26, 1936, to replace Warden George W. Taylor who resigned to enter private business.

A vacancy in Warden District 5, with headquarters at Seward, was filled for the first time on August 1, 1936, with the appointment of Harold Gallwas to the position of Alaska Game Warden. Mr. Gallwas was formerly employed by the Bureau of Public Roads.

On July 1, 1936, Deputy Warden Grenold Collins, who had been stationed at Marshall for several months preceding, was promoted to Alaska Game Warden for District 13 and neighboring District 14, which has remained vacant due to lack of funds. With the transfer of Warden Homer Jewell to Seattle, Washington, designated as District 15, in late December, Deputy Warden Douglas Gray was promoted to Alaska Game Warden for District 1 with headquarters at Juneau.

In addition to these officers, Registered Guide F. W. Rising was made temporary deputy warden to help supervise hunting activities for the Matanuska colonists under Warden Jack O'Connor, and Fred W. Wolleson was appointed temporary deputy at Sitka for the duration of the hunting and trapping season.

The regularly appointed Alaska Game Wardens are as listed below:

<u>Warden District</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
No. 1	Juneau	H. Douglas Gray *
No. 2	Petersburg	Hosea R. Sarber **
No. 3	Ketchikan	W. R. Selfridge
No. 4	Cordova	Vacant #
No. 5	Seward	Harold F. Gallwas***
No. 6	Kodiak-Unalaska	Vacant #
No. 7	McGrath	T. Eugene Tibbs
No. 8	Dillingham	C. M. Carson
No. 9	Anchorage	Jack O'Connor
No. 10	Fort Yukon	Peter McMullen ****
No. 11	Fairbanks	Sam O. White
No. 12	Ruby	Vacant #
No. 13	Marshall	Grenold Collins
No. 14	Kotzebue-Nome	Vacant #
No. 15	Seattle, Washington	Homer W. Jewell *

(See following page for references)

* Mr. Gray transferred to Warden District 1 on January 1, 1937, to replace Mr. Jewell who was transferred to Seattle, Washington.

** Mr. Sarber transferred to Warden District 2 after being replaced by Mr. Carson, who was appointed to District 8 on July 1, 1936.

*** Appointed August 1, 1936.

**** Appointed July 26, 1936, to replace George Taylor, resigned.

Vacant through lack of funds and cared for as much as possible by neighboring wardens.

Boat Crews:

Following the practice established for the past two seasons, the 115 foot vessel "Brown Bear" was manned by a temporary crew of nine men only during actual summer operations. During the winter months Captain Sellevold and one deckhand were retained on the boat, and in late March, 1937, the operating crew was employed, consisting of a chief engineer, assistant engineer, first mate, cook, radio operator, waiter, and three deckhands.

The crew of the 66 foot vessel "Seal," in addition to Captain K. C. Talmage, consisted of Engineer C. R. Willard, First Mate Douglas Swanson, and John Böbek, cook. Whenever a particularly long or arduous patrol was made, involving continuous running, an extra temporary deckhand was added.

Because sufficient funds have not been available for properly manning the 58 foot vessel "Grizzly Bear" we have continued to operate this unit with Captain Clare Krogh and one combination deckhand-cook.

The patrol boat "Marten" was transferred to Petersburg early in the year and was operated in that district by Warden Hosea Sarber with the assistance of a temporary deckhand employed only when needed.

From Anchorage the gas boat "Mink" was operated in Cook Inlet waters by the various wardens assigned to that district.

OPERATION OF TRANSPORTATION UNITS

Patrol Vessel "Brown Bear"

At the beginning of the fiscal year the vessel "Brown Bear" was nearing Attu Island, western-most point of the Aleutian Islands, on its second scientific expedition to that area. After reaching Attu, the "Brown Bear" swung back through

the Aleutians and northward to Nunivak and Nelson Islands to complete biological studies in that locality. Returning to Juneau by way of Bristol Bay, this vessel accomplished several warden transfers and brought in a \$12,000 load of contraband furs and guns which had been seized at various westward points during the year. The "Brown Bear" then proceeded to Seattle, where it arrived in late September and laid up for the winter at Lake Union.

Operating on joint funds provided by the Biological Survey and the Alaska Game Commission, this vessel again outfitted at Seattle, and after undergoing several necessary repairs departed for its third Aleutian trip on May 4th. At the close of the fiscal year the "Brown Bear" was approaching the Rat Island group at Longitude 178°.

Patrol Vessel "Seal"

Mentioned in the report of last year as being badly in need of repairs, this vessel spent the first five weeks of the fiscal year on the marine ways at Ketchikan. An expenditure of \$3,100 was made, completely replacing rotted timbers and planking, and accomplishing long needed alterations and repairs.

On September 1, 1936, the "Seal" began a patrol of Southeastern Alaska waters and was running almost continuously until late December. From early January until March this vessel was used for regular post season patrols, and on March 16, 1937, proceeded to Seattle for a main engine overhaul preparatory to an extended patrol of Westward Alaska.

On May 30, 1937, the "Seal" left Seattle, and after making short stops at Juneau, Cordova, Valdez, and Seward started on a comprehensive patrol of the Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay waters. On June 30th this vessel was at Kodiak taking on supplies and diesel oil.

Patrol Vessel "Grizzly Bear"

Ending a charter to the United States Geological Survey in September, 1936, the patrol vessel "Grizzly Bear" was transferred from Juneau to Warden District 3 at Ketchikan. Pre-season and post-season patrols of that district kept this boat under way most of the time except for a short lay-up during the month of January.

On April 10, 1937, the "Grizzly Bear" returned to Juneau and was used for short patrols until the middle of

May, at which time it was engaged in furnishing transportation for a cooperative motion picture project with the United States Forest Service. From June 10th until the end of the fiscal year this vessel remained inactive because of insufficient operating funds.

Patrol Boat "Marten"

After having been replaced by the "Grizzly Bear" at Ketchikan, this boat was transferred early in the year to Warden District 2 at Petersburg. The "Marten" has never had a man assigned to it other than the warden in whose district it was used. For this reason the boat has not been properly kept up as it was impossible for the warden to devote the time required to give proper maintenance. During the past year such small sums as could be transferred from other projects were used to replace and add equipment to the "Marten" and some minor overhauls were completed. The boat was used very little as there were not sufficient funds to provide for both the necessary overhauls and its operation.

Patrol Boat "Mink"

This boat, although reported as unfit for duty in Cook Inlet waters in the report of last year, was used for one fall and one spring patrol in that area. Following the annual meeting of the Commission in March, Commissioner Simons was appointed a committee of one to inspect the hull of this vessel and make appropriate recommendations for its disposal or repair. It was determined that the "Mink" had a well-built hull, in good condition, but that a new power plant and alterations of the house were necessary to put it in workable condition. Funds have not yet been available for this purpose.

"Scout Boats"

During the past year the new "scout boats" -- 34 foot, shallow draft, cabin cruisers -- were completed and shipped one each to Dillingham, McGrath, and Marshall. These boats were designed to replace the open poling boats, powered by outboard motors, which have long been used as a means of transportation on the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Tanana, and Mulchatna River drainages. Powered with 100 to 150 horse power gasoline engines, it was found that these three boats, the "Red Fox," the "Cross Fox," and the "Black Fox," were far too expensive to operate in districts where the price of gasoline averages around 75 cents per gallon. After considerable use it was felt that these boats might be better suited to inland coastal waters than for interior work, and at the end of the fiscal year plans had been completed to transfer them to warden stations in Prince William Sound and Southeastern Alaska.

The 27 foot "White Fox," an open river boat powered with an inboard motor, remained in dry-dock at Fort Yukon pending arrangements to make proper disposal of it by trade or sale. This boat, because of faulty design, was unsuited for use on the upper Yukon River, and is to be replaced with the regular type poling boat and outboard until funds are available for the construction of a cabin cruiser.

River Poling Boats:

By curtailment of certain other activities, funds were made available toward the end of the fiscal year for the construction of a new river boat for Warden District 5, Seward, and the purchase of six new outboard motors for use at Juneau, Seward, Fort Yukon, McGrath, Marshall, and Kotzebue. Plans were being made to purchase new poling boats at Fort Yukon, McGrath, Marshall, and Kotzebue at the end of the fiscal year. Most of these boats and motors are replacements for those which have been worn out during the past several years, and are not worth further repairs. Besides airplanes, river boats are the only means of transportation in all of the outlying districts and it is necessary that this equipment be kept in good working condition.

Chitina Patrol Truck (Engine No. A-3283357)

Although nearly six years old, this half ton Ford pick-up is still in good repair, as it has been stored for most of the past two years at the vacant Chitina Warden station. Formerly used for patrol work along the Richardson Highway, this car is now to be moved to Warden District 2 at Petersburg on the return trip of the vessel "Brown Bear." When funds become available for stationing a warden in District 4, a new pick-up will be purchased for his use.

Anchorage Patrol Truck (Engine No. AB-5044522)

After giving service for five years in Warden District 1, Juneau, and nearly two more years on the highways out of Anchorage in District 9, this truck was placed in dead storage near the end of the year, when it was replaced by a new V8 pick-up. At the end of the year plans were being completed for a transfer of the old truck to the district agent in charge of predatory animal control work in Alaska.

Truck No. AB-5044522 patrolled a total of 4,193 miles, at an average cost per mile of \$.075. The new truck (Motor No. 183333-356) covered approximately 500 miles at an average cost of \$.02 per mile.

Fairbanks Patrol Truck (Engine No. AB-5-044-036)

Operating out of Fairbanks, Warden District 11, this one-half ton pick-up has travelled many thousands of miles

on the Richardson and Steese Highways, the longest connected automobile road in the Territory. The caribou migration crosses and parallels these highways and some of the finest moose hunting country in the Interior can now be reached by the use of automobiles. This has meant an increasing amount of highway hunting, with its attendant increase in patrol activities. At the close of the year a new pick-up was stored at Valdez for use in the Fairbanks District and it is planned to transfer the old car to Warden District 10 at Circle.

Highway patrols covering some 8,839 miles were made with this car during the year at an average cost per mile of \$.083.

Juneau Patrol Truck (Engine No. 18-1581580)

The construction of new roads and the increased number of automobiles in the Juneau vicinity has meant an increasing use of the Ford pick-up at this station for highway patrols. In addition to the use made of this pick-up by the local warden, considerable mileage is run up in the process of transporting supplies from the various docks and boats to the warehouse and in handling the increased activity of the Predatory Animal Division. The time is fast approaching when the Juneau station will need a passenger car for use in furnishing transportation to the many visiting Government men and official visitors who are brought here on nearly every steamer. Such a vehicle would also be used for patrol work in this area.

During the year this truck travelled a total of 7,300 miles at an average cost per mile of \$.035.

Seward Patrol Truck (Engine No. 18-3748985)

Purchased early in June of this year, this V8 one-half ton pick-up is being used for regular highway patrols along the highways adjacent to Seward. Within the next year a connecting link of road will be finished in that area which will unite more than 120 miles of highway through the finest game fields in the Territory. This will mean a large increase in the use of these highways and will necessitate considerable extra patrols to prevent illegal roadside killing.

Travel for the month of June amounted to 274 miles, at an average cost per mile of less than \$.02 per mile.

Ketchikan Patrol Car (Engine No. 1583022)

This old Plymouth sedan was acquired by transfer from the Prohibition Service several years ago and is now used by the warden at Ketchikan in highway patrols and for transporting supplies to and from the Commission warehouse. Being an old model and in need of repairs, it was planned to replace this car but sufficient funds have not yet been available.

During the past year the Plymouth was driven 3,210 miles at an average cost per mile of \$.041.

DISTRICT WARDEN HEADQUARTERS

The Commission owns and maintains headquarters buildings for its wardens at McGrath and Dillingham, and has partial ownership in the log cabin headquarters building at Fort Yukon. In addition, there are partially constructed headquarters at Chitina, Kodiak and Kenai, which it is hoped to complete with the aid of Civilian Conservation Corps workers during the winter of 1937-1938.

Space has been requested for warden's offices in the new Federal Building at Ketchikan, as well as in the proposed buildings at Sitka, Nome and Anchorage. Additional activities have also forced the Commission to request additional rooms in the Federal Building at Juneau, where twenty Biological Survey and Alaska Game Commission employees are crowded into five office rooms.

ENFORCEMENT

A small increase in appropriations permitted the appointments of three new wardens during the past year, and enabled the Commission to enforce the game laws in districts where the people have long requested protection from poachers. The increase from eight to eleven wardens resulted in the reporting of 329 violators as against 118 for the previous year. Many of these violators were either aliens or non-residents of the "drifter" type who appeared to think no game laws were necessary in such a frontier country as Alaska.

Cases involving court action jumped from 54 to 144 during the same period. The Commission's officers received excellent support from juries and trial judges. Of the 144 cases brought into the courts, 143 convictions were had, one case being dismissed through recommendation of the Executive Officer.

Fines imposed jumped from \$3,340.35 in 1936 to \$9,515.00 in 1937; jail sentences from 2,065 to 9,125 days, and sales of forfeited articles from \$1,166.85 to \$16,284.30.

The people of Alaska have plainly shown their desires to have the game laws enforced, and through their chambers of commerce, other civic organizations, and by private letters, are demanding the appointment of more wardens.

Excellent cooperation has been given by other law enforcement agencies in and adjacent to the Territory. Each of the United States Attorneys Offices in the four Judicial Divisions has rendered every assistance possible. The Customs Service has been very helpful at all times. Many Deputy United States Marshals and city police have continued to contribute toward better game law observance in their communities. The Federal Bureau of Investigation opened an office in Juneau late in the fiscal year and expressed an immediate interest and desire to cooperate to the fullest extent in the enforcement of the Alaska Game Law. The United States Bureau of Biological Survey, through its Game Management Agents, has given valuable help in checking illegal shipments of fur and game from the Territory to the United States.

For an analysis of prosecutions, fines and forfeitures during the past year you are referred to Pages 17 to 19.

A map showing the warden districts and their present assignments will be found on Page 16.

Warden District No. 1 - Juneau:

Warden Homer Jewell, who was in charge of this district, was detailed to accompany the "Brown Bear" on the Aleutian voyage during the first quarter of the year. During his absence the enforcement work in the district was handled by various commissioned employees in the executive office.

Several patrols by boat were made in Southeast Alaska waters and particular attention given to the wanton killing of brown and grizzly bears. One man was sent to Haines and spent ten days patrolling in that section. Several minor violations, involving enlisted men in the United States Army at Chilkoot Barracks, were discovered and turned over to the military officials for proper disciplinary action. Contact was made with the Army officers at that time in an effort to establish better understanding and closer cooperation in game law matters. This contact was followed up later in the winter by Warden Gray and a representative from the Juneau office.

Warden Jewell was transferred from Warden District No. 1 to special work in and around Seattle, Washington, late in December, 1936, and Deputy Warden Douglas Gray was promoted to Warden for District No. 1 on January 1, 1937. Warden Gray made several winter patrol trips on board the "Seal" and also spent considerable time during the most severe part of the winter in feeding deer and migratory waterfowl in Southeast Alaska.

Many violations, including several important alien cases, were investigated and prosecuted by Warden Gray. One outstanding case was the apprehension of a native Indian in possession of ten deer which had been taken several weeks after the close of the season.

Warden Gray left Juneau on May 12, 1936, aboard the patrol vessel "Brown Bear" with the biologists from the Bureau of Biological Survey to assist in making wildlife investigations in the Aleutian Islands. The enforcement in District No. 1 was again handled by executive office personnel during the remainder of the year.

Warden District No. 2 - Petersburg:

This district was unassigned until September 15, 1936, when Warden Sarber was transferred from Dillingham to Petersburg, and the patrol boat "Marten" placed at his disposal. Since Warden Sarber's transfer to the Petersburg district he has gone far in tightening up enforcement of the game laws and in bringing violators to justice. Numerous cases involving the illegal purchase and sale of deer meat were successfully prosecuted, several aliens apprehended, and a goodly number of illegal trappers punished. Two outstanding cases for which Warden Sarber was responsible resulted in the apprehension of a notorious poacher in possession of nine deer during the closed season, and of an alien who was buying furs without an alien fur dealer's license. The deer poacher forfeited his rifle, was fined \$500.00, and sentenced to serve six months in jail. The alien fur dealer was fined \$500.00 and required to purchase a \$500.00 license.

Several joint patrols with Warden Selfridge of District No. 3 were made by Warden Sarber during the year. These patrols covered both districts, and excellent results were obtained.

Warden District No. 3 - Ketchikan

Warden W. R. Selfridge has been in charge of District No. 3 during the past year. On September 15, 1936, the patrol launch "Marten" was transferred from this district to District No. 2 and the patrol boat "Grizzly Bear", under Captain Clare Krogh, was transferred to Ketchikan.

Warden Selfridge and Warden Sarber spent most of October and November in making a joint preseason trapping patrol of the two districts. By using river boats, outboard motor boats, and travelling on foot, it was possible to reach many isolated spots along some of the mainland rivers, including the Unuk, Stikine and Chickamin, where it had not been possible to patrol for several years. Several cases were successfully handled during this patrol, including that of a registered guide who, when found in possession of a doe deer, claimed that he had come upon the doe in the woods being attacked by a "big black wolf" and after failing to kill the wolf had appropriated the meat for his own use.

It was found necessary to feed deer in the Ketchikan district this year for the first time in many years, and one week in February was devoted to such task. The "Grizzly Bear" was used for this work and Warden Selfridge was assisted by a detail of Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees. Many deer were helped and a good piece of public relations work accomplished.

During the last quarter of the year Warden Selfridge made an extensive patrol of his district, apprehending a number of late trappers. He also spent one month in the Juneau office to check fur dealers' reports and familiarize himself with various phases of office routine.

Warden District No. 4 - Cordova-Chitina:

District No. 4 has been unassigned during the past year because of lack of funds. Considerable work was done in the district, however, by Warden Gray of District No. 1, and Warden Gallwas of District No. 5.

Warden Gray was detailed to Cordova to supervise the special deer season in the Prince William Sound locality during September, 1936, and Warden Gallwas did some very effective work at Cordova in January and February, when he brought about the disposal of some twelve deer-killing dogs. Warden Gray again visited the district and spent two days rounding up and completing cases when the "Brown Bear" stopped there on its way to the Aleutians.

Warden District No. 5 - Seward:

Warden Harold F. Gallwas, a new man with the Commission, assumed charge of District No. 5 shortly after the first of the year. He has done some very good work, both on his own initiative and under the supervision of Warden Jack O'Connor. His outstanding case was the apprehension and conviction by a jury of a trapper taking furbearing animals by the use of poison. The defendant was fined \$150.00 and forfeited his firearms. The conviction of a fur poisoner never fails to win public support and favorable comment.

Warden Gallwas accompanied the Department photographic party in the Kenai Lakes section to take moving pictures of moose, mountain sheep, and bear, during the latter part of the year.

Warden District No. 6 - Unalaska-Kodiak:

This district has been unassigned during the past year, but has been fairly well covered by the wardens who made the Aleutian voyage on the "Brown Bear." The need for a warden in this district is becoming more evident all the time. This will be especially true when the Bureau starts the cancellation of certain fox farming permits in the Aleutian Islands.

The headquarters building at Kodiak is approximately one-half completed and can be finished as soon as funds are available to assign a warden to the district.

Warden District No. 7 - McGrath:

District No. 7, with headquarters at McGrath, embraces the heavy fur-producing area of the Kuskokwim watershed, with its many trappers. During the past year one court case and seven cases involving seizures were handled in this district.

Warden District No. 8 - Dillingham:

This district, which contains by far the best beaver and fox territory in Alaska, presents the most difficult law enforcement problem before us. It contains an unusually large percentage of aliens and other undesirable characters, among whom there appear to be numerous illegal hunters and trappers, fur bootleggers and poisoners. It also embraces the Bristol Bay area, which came in for so much recent publicity because of alleged Japanese fishing.

Warden Sarber, who had rendered excellent service for some time in District No. 8, was transferred to District No. 2 early in the year and Warden C. M. Carson, another new man with the Commission, placed in charge at Dillingham. Warden Carson has made an enviable record in this troublesome district, establishing himself as a nemesis of all game law violators. Approximately forty cases have been successfully completed in this district by Wardens Sarber and Carson, assisted in some instances by wardens from other districts. Warden Carson's outstanding case was the conviction by a jury trial of an alien who was fined \$400.00, sentenced to serve six months in jail, and forfeited twenty-one red fox skins and two firearms.

The "Red Fox", the scout boat furnished to Warden Carson early in the year, has been the only one of the scout boats to give even fair service. Warden Carson has been able to utilize this boat to some extent around the mouth of the Nushagak River.

Warden District No. 9 - Anchorage:

The Anchorage District, in charge of veteran Warden Jack O'Connor, has been the scene of much activity during the past year. This district contains some of the finest big game hunting in North America, embraces the Matanuska Valley project, is traversed by the Alaska Railroad, includes much mining territory, and abounds in fur. With so many and diversified activities in the district, constant vigilance is required to prevent widespread game law violation. Warden O'Connor has vigorously prosecuted violators in his district for a number of years, yet has maintained a constant feeling of respect and friendliness from the general public toward the Commission by his excellent public relations work.

Warden O'Connor's outstanding case was the smashing of an old-time fur smuggling ring in the Talkeetna section by the confiscation of 107 illegal beaver pelts, after they had reached Seattle, and the conviction of the woman who made the shipment. The woman was fined \$400.00 and forfeited to the Government furs valued at more than \$1,500.

In addition to handling affairs in his own district, Warden O'Connor has devoted considerable time to training new men and assisting in other districts.

Warden District No. 10 - Fort Yukon:

District No. 10, with headquarters at Fort Yukon, is the Commission's "farthest north" station and embraces the vast fur domain at the head of the Yukon River where marten, mink, foxes and lynx are found in generous numbers. The practice of unscrupulous white trappers of questionable character to bully and intimidate natives for the purpose of driving them from their traplines has manifested itself to an alarming degree in this district. It is also believed that here poison is being used to a considerable extent.

During the past year unusually severe weather, deep snow, and unprecedented floods, have made successful law enforcement most difficult at times. Two cases were handled in the district during the year, one of which was of outstanding importance.

Warden District No. 11 - Fairbanks:

This district, with headquarters at Fairbanks, is covered by Warden Sam O. White -- the "Flying Game Warden" of Alaska. Warden White is a licensed pilot and for several years has maintained a plane of his own, at great personal expense, using it almost entirely for the enforcement of the Alaska Game Law. Warden White found it necessary to dispose of his own plane this year, because of the financial burden, but has been able to do much effective work with a chartered plane which he flew himself.

Despite the fact that Fairbanks is the largest city in the interior of Alaska and the district is traversed by both railroad and highways, naturally drawing many itinerants, no serious violations have occurred during the past year. Minor violations occurred, but were promptly handled by the warden. Three non-residents, in fraudulent possession of resident licenses, were detected, apprehended, and sentenced to pay fines of \$60.00 each and serve thirty days in jail. Warden White has also accomplished a great deal in turning public opinion against spring shooting of ducks and geese.

Warden District No. 12 - Tanana:

This district is unassigned, but was cared for as much as possible by wardens from adjoining districts.

Warden District No. 13 - Marshall:

Deputy Warden Grenold Collins, who was assigned to this district last year, was promoted to Alaska Game Warden and placed in charge of the district on July 1, 1936. Prior to last year the district had been unassigned. It is inhabited mainly by Eskimos, who know little about game and fur conservation or the observance of game laws. Warden Collins went far during the first three months of the year in an educational campaign among the natives, teaching them the advantages of conserving wildlife and observing the requirements of the game laws. Many unlawfully possessed furs were detected and seized. Several alien cases of long standing were successfully prosecuted.

On October 13, 1936, Warden Collins left Marshall to make the most extensive and arduous patrol of the Arctic Coast, from Nome to Point Barrow, ever undertaken by an Alaska Game Warden. This patrol lasted 119 days, during which time a total of 3,612 miles were covered by airplane, dog team, and boat, terminating on the arrival of Warden Collins in Juneau on February 9, 1937, to make a verbal report at the annual meeting of the Commission. The entire patrol was well carried out, and much first-hand information covering fur and game, and particularly the wolf situation, was secured. Several violators were apprehended and prosecuted. A detailed report of this patrol by Warden Collins has heretofore been submitted. Warden Collins finished out the year by assisting in the Juneau district until April 13th, at which time he left for the Westward. He spent several weeks assisting Warden O'Connor in the Anchorage district, and a like period with Warden White in the Fairbanks district, before returning to his own headquarters in Marshall on June 15th.

Warden District No. 14 - Kotzebue:

This district is unassigned, due to lack of funds, but was covered by Warden Collins.

Warden District No. 15 - Seattle:

For many years the need for a warden in Seattle to check on contraband furs and other violations of the Alaska Game Law has been obvious. Late in December, 1936, Homer W. Jewell, Alaska Game Warden since July 1, 1927, was assigned to the post at Seattle under a temporary arrangement. Warden Jewell has been very active in checking sales of Alaska furs in various fur houses in Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and San Francisco; checking boats, both commercial steamers and freighters and private fishing vessels, for contraband fur and game; and in making numerous other investigations. In this work he has enlisted and secured much valuable assistance from the United States Customs Service and from the several United States Game Management Agents stationed in Washington, Oregon, and California.

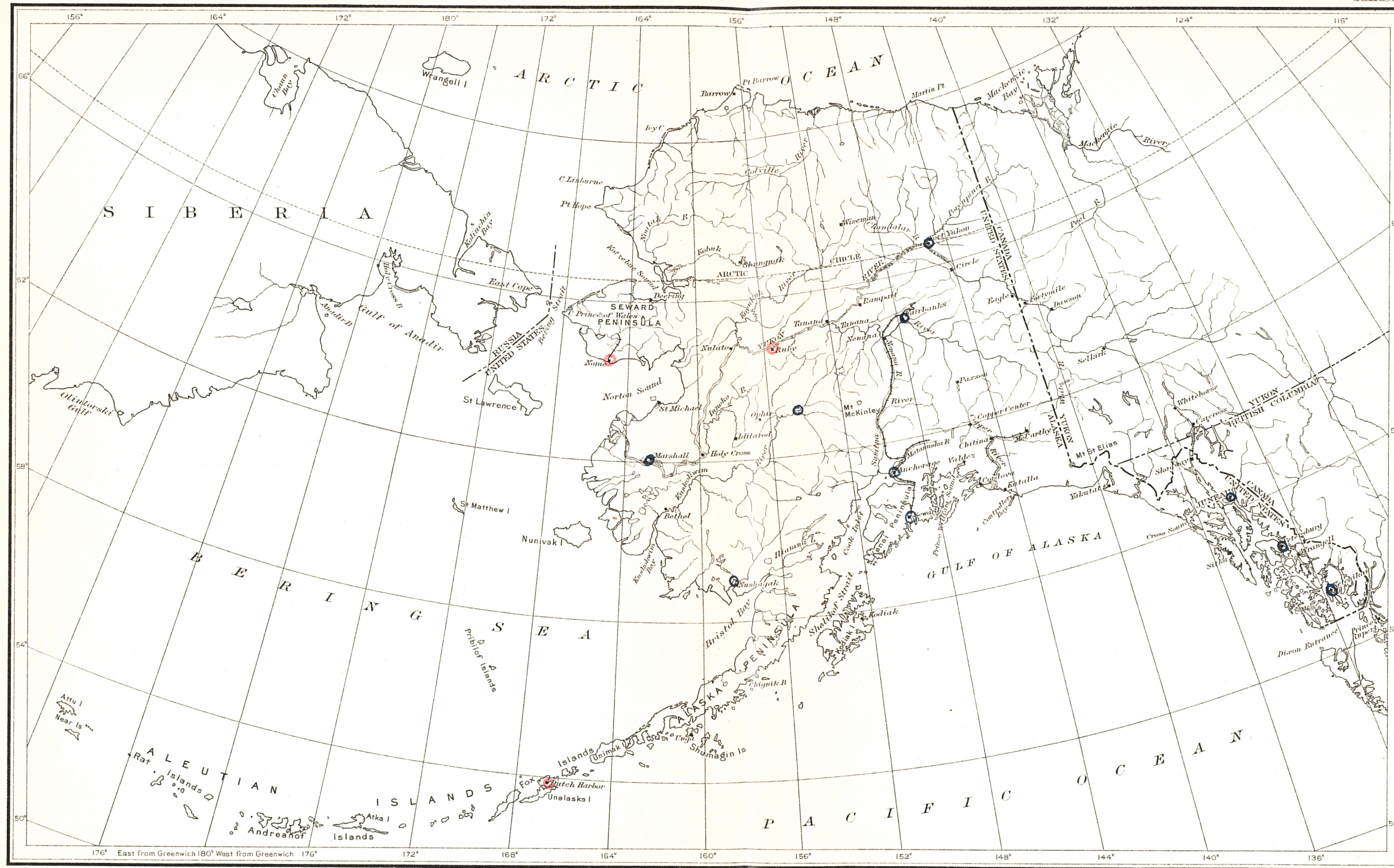
DISTANCES TRAVELLED BY WARDENS ON PATROLDURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1937

(Distances shown are in statute miles)

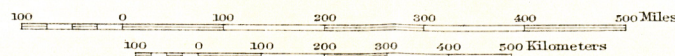
Warden District	Commercial Steamers	Patrol Vessels	Outboard Motors	Automobiles	Railroads	Airplanes	Dog Teams	On Foot	District Totals
1	900	6691	565	3462		320		55	11993
2	300	5422	943	530				223	7418
3	440	3971	229	3320		200		264	8424
4	400	634	30	8					1072
5	700	2008	220	1548	918		230	322	5946
6		8191**	582	4				150	8927
7		485	1815			3995	304	55	6654
8	2500	836		496		3256	556	322	7966
9		1761	145	4791	5010	1480		127	13314
10		631		873		450	170	49	2173
11	70		2465	7905	740	1295*	30	775	13280
13	1575	1563	1216			1900		96	6350
14						475	1280	21	1776
TOTALS	6885	32193	8210	22937	6668	13371	2570	2459	95293

* 100 miles by personal plane

** Includes M/S "Brown Bear" travel in Aleutian Islands



ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



- Warden Station's Assigned Fiscal Year 1937
- Warden Station's Unassigned Fiscal Year 1937

VIOLATIONS	Complaints Filed	Convictions	Acquittals	Dismissals	Pending	Fines and Costs	Days Jail Sentence	Firearms	FURS	Game Animals	Birds	Other Articles	Required to Buy Licenses
Aliens Possessing Firearms and Hunting or Trapping Without Alien Special License	28	28				\$2,830	770	34	21	1	2	1	\$200
Residents Illegally Buying or Selling Furs	4	4				575			110				
Aliens Illegally Buying or Selling Furs	3	3				900	180	2	44	3			500
Non-Residents Hunting, Trapping or Dealing in Furs Without Licenses	23	23				454	670	3	1			3	
Illegally Taking or Possessing Game, Land Furbearing Animals or Birds	68	67		1		3,316	2575	4	97	35	9	45	
Buying, Selling, Serving or Shipping Pro- tected Game Animals and Birds	10	10				165	210	1		5			
Taking Furbearing Animals and Game by Pro- hibited Methods	3	3				100		3			3	1	
Possession or Use of Poison	2	2				175	180		84	3		37	
Attempting to Assault Officer	3	3				1,000	540						
TOTALS	144	143		1		\$9,515	5125	47	357	47	14	87	\$700

ANALYSIS OF PENALTIES IMPOSED BY COURTS

74 Cases, Fines only:

1 . . .	\$ 20.00
31 . . .	25.00 each
2 . . .	30.00 "
15 . . .	50.00 "
2 . . .	60.00 "
1 . . .	75.00
8 . . .	100.00 each
1 . . .	125.00
1 . . .	140.00
4 . . .	150.00 each
1 . . .	175.00
2 . . .	200.00 each
1 . . .	250.00
2 . . .	300.00 each
1 . . .	400.00
1 . . .	500.00

36 Cases, Imprisonment only:

1 . . .	10 days	
1 . . .	20 "	
13 . . .	30 "	each
12 . . .	60 "	"
3 . . .	90 "	"
6 . . .	180 "	"

33 Cases, Fines and Imprisonment

1 . . .	\$ 5.00 . . .	180 "	
7 . . .	12.00 each .	30 "	each
1 . . .	15.00 . . .	30 "	
1 . . .	25.00 . . .	15 "	
2 . . .	25.00 each .	90 "	"
2 . . .	25.00 " .	180 "	"
1 . . .	26.00 . . .	180 "	
1 . . .	50.00 . . .	20 "	
1 . . .	50.00 . . .	30 "	
1 . . .	50.00 . . .	60 "	
2 . . .	60.00 each .	30 "	"
1 . . .	100.00 . . .	30 "	
2 . . .	100.00 each .	60 "	"
1 . . .	100.00 . . .	180 "	
1 . . .	150.00 . . .	30 "	
1 . . .	150.00 . . .	60 "	
1 . . .	200.00 . . .	20 "	
1 . . .	200.00 . . .	60 "	
1 . . .	200.00 . . .	90 "	
1 . . .	400.00 . . .	180 "	
3 . . .	500.00 each .	180 "	"

<u>SEIZURES IN WHICH NO COURT ACTION WAS TAKEN</u>	Number of Seizures Involved	GUNS	FURS	GAME	BIRDS	Other Articles	Required to Buy License
Aliens Possessing Firearms and Hunting or Trapping Without Alien Special License	61	83	26	3		18	\$1,600
Residents Illegally Buying or Selling Furs	1		27				
Aliens Illegally Buying or Selling Furs							
Non-Residents Hunting, Trapping or Dealing in Furs Without Licenses	6		1				100
Illegally Taking or Possessing Game, Land Furbearing Animals or Birds	97	16	922	7	11	32	
Buying, Selling, Serving, or Shipping Protected Game Animals and Birds	3			3			
Taking Furbearing Animals and Game by Prohibited Methods	8	2				24	
Skins of Game and Land Furbearing Animals Inadvertently taken and Voluntarily Surrendered	9		15				
TOTALS	185	101	991	13	11	74	\$1,700

Comparative Statistics

PROSECUTIONS

Fiscal Year	Arrests	Convictions	Acquittals	Dismissals	Pending	Days Jail Sentences	Fines (Including Costs)	Sales Forfeited Articles
1926	55	53	2			885	\$2,443.00	\$ 797.61
1927	48	46	2			193	2,732.90	3,964.86
1928	83	79	4			725	6,631.52	18,111.08
1929	76	69	1		6	309	6,266.10	15,171.48
1930	65	58	4	3		1,466	5,099.08	7,568.09
1931	73	52	1	8	12	380	4,100.30	4,499.60
1932	82	74	3	3	2	1,835	4,668.80	11,578.78
1933	39	30	3	2	4	645	1,649.00	
1934	29	26	2		1	300	2,673.80	4,603.30
1935	40	37	1	2		1,246	2,760.00	3,303.81
1936	56	54	2			2,065	3,343.35	1,166.85
1937	144	143		1		5,125	9,515.00	16,284.30

MISCELLANEOUS

Publicity and Education:

As has been the policy in the past, the Commission, through its headquarters office and various outlying stations, kept the press well informed on current wildlife activities during the year. Excellent cooperation was received from all of the thirteen newspapers in the Territory, while the Alaska Sportsman magazine, published at Ketchikan, has never failed in any issue to advocate observance of game laws and support of wildlife protectors. Since this magazine reaches all over Alaska, and is distributed in every state of the Union, its clear-cut endorsement of the Game Commission has been of unusual value.

Standard sized sound films from the Department library were shown in all the public moving picture theatres of the Territory, several times creating a splendid atmosphere for appropriate talks by the Executive Officer to well filled houses. Pictures taken by the Commission's personnel in the 16 Mm size continued to be used by the wardens with good effect in meetings of local game associations, chambers of commerce, and in the schools.

In accordance with an established policy, leaflets were prepared and widely mailed showing numbers and values of furs shipped from Alaska during the calendar year. Lists of record game heads, registered guides, fur farms, and other miscellaneous matters of general information were also distributed. The waterfowl regulations, as they affected Alaska, were sent out in mimeographed form and broadcasted from our three radio stations. At the end of the fiscal year a summary of wildlife activities was prepared for the Governor's annual report. The current Alaska Game Laws were mailed and distributed to over fourteen thousand people.

Registered Guides:

To better handle the growing business of guiding non-resident hunters in Alaska, the guide districts were revised in accordance with many recommendations on the subject. Nearly all of the 79 licensed guides report a growing interest in wildlife photography and less inclination on the part of the hunters to "fill their bag limit" as in times past.

A tabulation of standard measurements of representative big game trophies taken during the year will be found on Pages 26 and 27, while the estimated numbers and kinds of game seen by non-resident hunting parties will be found in tabulated form on Pages 23 to 25.

On the following page is a short description of the new guide districts.

Guide District No. 1 - Kenai:

Comprising the whole of the Kenai Peninsula, south of a line from the head of Turnagain Arm to the head of Passage Canal.

Guide District No. 2 - Alaska Peninsula-Kodiak:

All of the Alaska Peninsula south and west of the Kvichak River, Iliamna Lake and the old portage from Kakhonak Bay on the Lake to Kamishak Bay and the Kodiak-Afognak Island group.

Guide District No. 3 - Cook Inlet-Rainy Pass:

The drainage to the west side of Cook Inlet of all streams south of the Susitna to the northern boundary of District No. 2 (Alaska Peninsula-Kodiak), including the drainage of the Yentna and Skwentna Rivers and the headwaters of the East Fork, Tonzona and South Fork, tributaries of the Kuskokwim River.

Guide District No. 4 - Chickaloon-Nelchina:

The drainages of the Susitna (excepting the Yentna), Matanuska and Knik Rivers, and the country eastward to a line running north and south through Tazlina Lake, including the Nelchina River; also the drainage of the Nenana River down to and including the drainage of Yanert Fork.

Guide District No. 5 - Copper and White Rivers:

The drainage to Prince William Sound (excepting the Kenai Peninsula), including the Copper and upper White Rivers north to and including Summit Lake at Paxson; also the coastal region east to Yakutat Bay.

Guide District No. 6 - Fairbanks-Upper Tanana:

The drainages of the Nenana River north of Yanert Fork, the Kantishna, and all streams entering the Tanana east to the International Boundary and the drainage of the Tanana south to Summit Lake at Paxson; also including all that country comprising the drainage to the Yukon and Porcupine Rivers from the south from Tanana to the International Boundary.

Guide District No. 7 - Kuskokwim:

All the Kuskokwim drainage except that portion consisting of the headwaters of the East Fork, Tonzona and South Fork Rivers included in District 3 (Cook Inlet-Rainy Pass).

Guide District No. 8 - Arctic:

All that region north of the Yukon and Porcupine Rivers, including the drainage to the Yukon from the south west of Tanana.

Guide District No. 9 - Southeastern:

All of Southeastern Alaska including the Coastal region west of Yakutat Bay.

TABULATION OF GAME ANIMALS SEEN BY REGISTERED GUIDES
DURING THE PERIOD 7/1/36 to 6/30/37

REGION COVERED	PERIOD	Black Bear	Brown Bear	Grizzly Bear	Caribou	Deer	Moose	Mountain Goat	Mountain Sheep
<u>Guide District No. 1</u>									
Russian & Skilak Lakes, Kenai Pen.	8/20 to 9/18/36	24			3,000		50		200
Kenai and Funny Rivers, " "	8/21 to 9/29/36	23	1				186		350
Kenai Lake vicinity, " "	8/24 to 9/9/36	10					25		100
Stetson Creek, Juneau Flats	8/24 to 9/8/36	12	1				30		250
Indian and Funny Rivers	8/29 to 9/16/36						76		200
Indian & Funny R.-Tustemena Lake	8/29 to 9/17/36	12					3		Plenti- ful
Tustemena Lake	9/1 to 9/25/36						Several		"
Killey and Funny Rivers	9/14 to 9/15/36						10		
Kenai L., Stetson Cr., Juneau Flats	9/15 to 9/28/36	30					25		300
Kenai Lake and vicinity	9/15 to 9/29/36	20					25		100
Russian Lake and Valley	10/5 to 10/17/36						30		75
Russian Lake and Juneau Flats	10/5 to 10/17/36						12		75
Iniskin and Chinitna Bays	5/4 to 6/6/37	32	22				265		42
Iniskin and Chinitna Bays	5/4 to 6/10/37		70						
<u>Guide Districts Nos. 1 & 3</u>									
Indian & Funny Rivers, Polly Creek on West side of Cook Inlet	8/20 to 10/2/36		6				150		200
Funny River, Kenai Pen., and West side of Cook Inlet	8/20 to 10/2/36						100		95
<u>Guide Districts Nos. 1 & 6</u>									
Kenai Pen.; Miller House and Circle Hot Springs	8/15 to 9/18/36				3,000		30		150

REGION COVERED	PERIOD	Black Bear	Brown Bear	Grizzly Bear	Caribou	Deer	Moose	Mountain Goat	Mountain Sheep
<u>Guide District No. 2</u>									
Uganik Bay and Lake	10/7 to 10/20/36		16						
Uganik Bay and Lake	10/7 to 10/20/36		16						
Uganik Bay, Kodiak	4/11 to 5/2/37		42						
Zacker and Uyak Bays	5/10 to 5/26/37		60						
Uganik and Mush Bays	5/14 to 6/4/37		30						
Uganik Bay	5/14 to 5/20/37		15						
Uganik Bay	5/14 to 5/30/37		15						
Uganik Bay	5/22 to 6/15/37		Numerous				Numerous		Scarce
Uyak Bay, Kodiak	5/22 to 6/15/37		"						
<u>Guide District No. 3</u>									
Rainy Pass	8/18 to 9/17/36	40		10	250		30		130
Post Lake, Rainy Pass	8/22 to 9/19/36	4		2	275		14		150
Post Lake, Rainy Pass	8/22 to 9/19/36	3		2	250		9		150
South Fork of Kuskokwim River	8/29 to 9/27/36				30				25
Rainy Pass	8/29 to 9/24/36				300				150
Chinitna Bay to Chatachemna Lake	9/1 to 10/4/36		25		2		15		
Chinitna and Tuxedna Bays	5/15 to 6/20/37	48	68						
Chinitna Bay - Fitz Creek	5/29 to 6/4/37	1	2						
Chinitna Bay Oil Camp	6/5 to 6/6/37		5						
<u>Guide District No. 4</u>									
Knik River	8/24 to 9/10/36	5	3				8	3	100
Ship Creek to Anchorage	9/6 to 9/12/36	7	4						
<u>Guide District No. 5</u>									
Chitistone and White Rivers	7/8 to 8/5/36							75	98
Cape Yakataga-Koluet River	9/11 to 9/22/36	8	4	4					

REGION COVERED	PERIOD	Black Bear	Brown Bear	Grizzly Bear	Caribou	Deer	Moose	Mountain Goat	Mountain Sheep
<u>Guide District No. 6</u>									
Healy River, Moody Cr. & Wood River	8/20 to 9/20/36	4		3	25		6		600
Steese Highway	8/21 to 8/24/36				Numerous				
Donnelly & Jarvis Crs. Steese Hwy.	8/24 to 9/7/36	1		1	Many Bands				100
<u>Guide District No. 9</u>									
Snettisham Cove-Endicott Arm & vicin.	8/17 to 9/7/36			4				8	
Tracy Arm, False Bay & vicinity	8/20 to 9/16/36	9	18	2		5		80	
Seymour Canal, Pt. Hoution & vicinity	8/20 to 9/8/36	14	9			29		60	
Snettisham, Gambier & Fybus Bays	8/20 to 9/7/36					11		Few	
Sivan Cove, Admiralty Is. & vicinity	8/20 to 9/8/36		5			32		40	
Anan Creek, Fords Terror, Saginaw Bay	8/24 to 9/4/36	8						31	
Kluai-Baranof Island & vicinity	9/1 to 9/11/36	7	6			4			
Tenakee Inlet	9/7 to 9/16/36		2	1					
Favorite Bay and vicinity	9/8 to 9/15/36		7			5			
Hawk Inlet, Favorite Bay & vicinity	9/8 to 9/15/36			6					
Sivan Cove, Admiralty Is. & vicinity	9/10 to 9/25/36	4	2			2		Several	
Tracy Arm	9/12 to 9/24/36		3					28	
Gambier Bay, Tenakee Inlet & vicinity	9/14 to 9/29/36	3	12						
Seymour Canal, Pybus Bay & vicinity	9/14 to 9/28/36	4	8						
Fords Terror, Kelp Bay & vicinity	9/15 to 9/27/36		Several					Plentiful	
Seymour Canal, Vixen Inlet & vicinity	9/17 to 9/27/36	14	2	7		2			
Tenakee Inlet, Freshwater Bay & vicin.	5/2 to 5/6/37					6			
Whitewater and Rodman Bays	5/12 to 5/17/37					7			
Port Alexander	5/16 to 6/5/37		16						
Portage Bay, Tracy Arm, & vicinity	6/1 to 6/14/37	11	17			Several		21	
Saginaw Bay, Hoonah Sound, Tracy Arm	6/1 to 6/14/37	9	10						
Chichagof, Baranof & Admiralty Is.	6/2 to 6/20/37	12	14						

Largest Trophies Taken by Non-Resident Hunters in Alaska
During the License Year Ending June 30, 1937

M O O S E

<u>Length of Horn</u>	<u>Circum- ference above burr</u>	<u>Circum- ference At Burr</u>	<u>Breadth Spread</u>	<u>of Palm</u>	<u>Points</u>		<u>Hunter</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>District</u>
					<u>Right</u>	<u>Left</u>			
45"	8-3/4"	13"	70"	15"	16	18	George B. Petty	Earl Olmstead	Kenai Peninsula
48"	8"	12"	67-1/4"	16"	15	15	Roger Converse	Earl Olmstead	Kenai Peninsula
45"	8-1/2"	--	65-3/4"	--	30	30	Thomas L. Carter	Frank Revell	Kenai Peninsula
47-1/2"	12"	14"	60-3/4"	14-1/2"	22	17	K. E. Cowan	M. A. Horner	Kenai Peninsula

MOUNTAIN SHEEP

<u>Length on Front Curve</u>		<u>Circumference at Base</u>		<u>Greatest</u>	<u>Hunter</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>District</u>
<u>Right</u>	<u>Left</u>	<u>Right</u>	<u>Left</u>	<u>Spread</u>			
45-1/2"	46-1/8"	13-1/2"	13-3/8"	26-1/4"	A. B. Learned	Louis M. Elwell	Kenai Peninsula
42"	41-5/8"	14-1/8"	14-1/2"	--	Michael Prussian	Geo. B. Nelson	Kenai Peninsula
38"	38-1/2"	14"	14"	23	David Davies	Frank E. Towle	Kenai Peninsula
36-1/2	37"	13"	13"	23-3/4"	Dr. E. E. Boyer	James Waddell	Kenai Peninsula

C A R I B O U

<u>Length Out- side Curve</u>		<u>Circum- ference</u>	<u>Length Brow Antlers</u>		<u>Points</u>		<u>Hunter</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>District</u>
<u>Right</u>	<u>Left</u>	<u>Bez & Trez</u>	<u>Right</u>	<u>Left</u>	<u>Spread</u>	<u>Right</u> <u>Left</u>			
56"	57"	6 1/2"	--	--	--	15 15	H. Fleishhacker, Jr.	Jack Lean	Chatahamna La.
52"	54 1/2"	7 1/2"	14"	16"	34"	14 15	Chas. P. Manship	Chas. Madsen	Rainy Pass
49 1/4"	51-3/4"	5-5/8"	22 1/4"	21 1/4"	39 1/2"	19 17	Robt. L. Knight, Jr.	Lee Waddell	Rainy Pass
49"	47"	7"	18 1/2"	17"	--	12 17	Joseph H. Lilly	Eli Metrokin	Rainy Pass

BROWN BEARS

<u>Hide</u>		<u>Skull</u>		<u>Weights</u>		<u>Hunter</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>District</u>
<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Skull</u>	<u>Animal</u>			
10' 10"	11' 6"	18-3/4"	12-1/2"	---	---	Frank Kenly	Frank E. Towle	Kodiak Island
10' 7"	10' 9"	18-7/8"	12-5/8"	---	---	George B. Petty	Eli Metrokin	Kodiak Island
10' 4"	10' 11"	18-1/2"	12-1/4"	---	---	Frank Kenly	Frank E. Towle	Kodiak Island
10' 6"	10' 6"	17-1/4"	11-1/2"	---	---	Kermit Roosevelt	Earl Olmstead	Kodiak Island

GRIZZLY BEARS

<u>Hide</u>		<u>Skull</u>		<u>Weights</u>		<u>Hunter</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>District</u>
<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Skull</u>	<u>Animal</u>			
9' 8"	9' 8"	17"	11"	8#	---	Dr. H. E. Thompson	Oscar Oberg	Chichagof Is., S.E.
9' 8"	9' 6"	16"	10-1/2"	---	---	Herbert Fleishhacker, Jr.	Jack Lean	Chatachamna Lake
8' 2"	8' 3"	16"	10-1/2"	---	---	Dr. Brien T. King	Calvin Cripe	Koluet River, S.E.
7' 7"	7' 7"	13"	7"	5#	---	A. Phimister Proctor	Oscar Oberg	Bradfield Canal, S.E.

BLACK BEARS

<u>Hide</u>		<u>Skull</u>		<u>Weights</u>		<u>Hunter</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>District</u>
<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Skull</u>	<u>Animal</u>			
7' 9"	7' 8"	---	---	---	---	Ruth Abbe Thompson	Oscar Oberg	Hobart Bay, S.E.
7' 6"	7' 8"	15"	8"	---	---	A. Phimister Proctor	Oscar Oberg	Bradfield Canal, S.E.
7' 5"	7' 5"	13"	6-3/4"	2#	---	Senator G. H. Williams	Lee Considine	Saginaw Bay, S.E.
7' 2"	7' 2"	---	---	---	---	A. Phimister Proctor	Oscar Oberg	Bradfield Canal, S.E.

MOUNTAIN GOATS

<u>Length of Spike</u> <u>on Front Curve</u>		<u>Circumference</u> <u>at Base of</u>		<u>Tip to Greatest</u>		<u>Hunter</u>	<u>Guide</u>	<u>District</u>
<u>Right</u>	<u>Left</u>	<u>Largest Horn</u>		<u>Tip</u>	<u>Spread</u>			
10-1/4"	10"	5-1/2"		5"	5-7/8"	Dr. H. E. Thompson	Oscar Oberg	Tracy Arm, S.E.
9-1/4"	9-1/4"	5"		4-3/4"	5-1/2"	C. B. Ferguson	V. F. Williams	Fords Terror, S.E.
8-1/2"	8-1/4"	4-1/4"		4-3/8"	5-3/8"	Ruth Abbe Thompson	Oscar Oberg	Tracy Arm, S.E.
7-1/2"	7-1/2"	4-1/2"		4-3/8"	5-1/8"	Dr. H. E. Thompson	Oscar Oberg	Tracy Arm, S.E.

REPORTS OF LICENSED HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS

July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937

SPECIES Furbearers, Game Animals and Birds	REPORTS Under 3542 Resident Trapping Licenses	REPORTS Under 1590 Resident Hunting Licenses	REPORTS Under 68 Non- Resident General Licenses	REPORTS Under 29 Alien Special Licenses	REPORTS Under 9 Non- Resident Small Game Licenses	TOTALS
<u>FURBEARERS</u>						
Bears, Black	272	13	34	--	--	319
Bears, Glacier	12	--	--	--	--	12
Bears, Polar	3	--	--	--	--	3
Beaver	54	--	--	--	--	54
Coyote	918	9	--	26	--	944
Fox, Red	7,521	--	21	239	--	7,781
Fox, Cross	937	--	3	18	--	958
Fox, Silver	184	--	--	--	--	184
Fox, White	15	--	--	--	--	15
Fox, Black	2	--	--	--	--	2
Fox, Blue	9	--	--	--	--	9
Hare	12,014	1,777	48	--	2	13,841
Lynx	904	--	--	10	--	914
Marmot	152	--	2	--	--	154
Marten	6,550	--	8	117	--	6,675
Mink	15,626	--	39	147	--	15,812
Muskrat	20,758	--	21	196	--	20,955
Otter	1,884	--	3	22	--	1,909
Squirrel, Red	765	22	7	--	2	796
Squirrel, Flying	179	5	--	--	--	184
Squirrel, Ground	385	16	--	--	--	401
Weasel (Ermine)	5,828	--	14	32	--	5,874
Wolf	544	18	3	10	--	575
Wolverine	517	--	8	19	--	544
<u>GAME ANIMALS</u>						
Bear, Brown-						
Grizzly	86	19	58	1	--	164
Caribou	853	194	14	16	--	1,077
Deer	1,066	194	5	1	--	1,266
Moose	557	863	17	4	--	1,441
Mountain Goat	162	60	5	--	--	227
Mountain Sheep	180	44	18	--	--	242
<u>BIRDS</u>						
Brant	414	40	--	1	--	452
Ducks	8,698	4,721	17	111	132	13,679
Geese	2,429	372	3	4	12	2,820
Grouse	6,324	2,825	134	15	45	9,343
Ptarmigan	13,531	5,950	166	90	87	17,824
Plover	8	--	--	--	--	8
Snipe	208	235	--	--	--	443

Fur and Game Statistics:

On Page 51 of the Appendix is a tabulation showing the numbers and values of furs shipped from Alaska during the calendar year of 1936. There was an increase over the previous year amounting to \$512,358.45 in values and 17,994 in the number of skins shipped. There was an increase in value of the total furs of each specie shipped except black bears, white foxes, hares, marmots, marten, squirrels, and weasels. With the exception of white foxes, marten, and weasel, the decrease is of little significance.

The decrease in the catch of white foxes is doubtlessly due to the invasion of wolves and red foxes in the territories of the white foxes. Large numbers of wolves following and killing reindeer and caribou in the Arctic have in turn been followed by red foxes, living on the kills left by the wolves. Both wolves and red foxes prey on the white foxes and drive them from their native ranges.

The decrease in martens was due to a closed season on this animal throughout the Territory during the winter of 1935-1936. The decrease in the number of weasels shipped can be attributed to better times. During good years many of the native-caught weasel or ermine are retained by the natives for local use in making ornamental clothing.

There appeared to be considerable decrease in the number of mink shipped, which was due to the shell ice condition on the interior rivers. Many of these rivers froze over during high or almost flood stages. When the water receded, the mink stayed under the ice shelf where they were inaccessible to trappers. The much better quality and higher prices, however, more than made up for the lesser number caught.

The kinds and numbers of game and furs taken by non-resident hunters are shown on Page 28.

Reports of Licensed Hunters and Trappers:

Securing these reports continues to be a difficult matter. Many licensees either overlook submitting them or prepare them too late to reach us in time to be included in this report. Some reports are, no doubt, lost in transit to this office. We sent out nearly three thousand letters last spring calling for delinquent "Report of Licensed Hunter or Trapper" and received a goodly number of reports in response.

The following table shows the percentage of licensees making reports during the past five years. The numbers represent only those received prior to October 1st each year, at which time our books are closed for the preparation of our annual reports.

KIND OF LICENSE	Licenses Issued Fiscal Yr. 1933		Licenses Issued Fiscal Yr. 1934		Licenses Issued Fiscal Yr. 1935		Licenses Issued Fiscal Yr. 1936		Licenses Issued Fiscal Yr. 1937	
	Percentage Reporting		Percentage Reporting		Percentage Reporting		Percentage Reporting		Percentage Reporting	
Res. Trapping	3638	79%	3450	74%	3699	64%	3923	76%	5442	65%
Res. Hunting	--	--	--	--	--	--	2052	26%	4449	35%
Non-Resident General	52	79%	64	98%	90	64%	88	74%	94	73%
Alien Special	24	79%	24	83%	25	60%	29	80%	60	48%
Non-Resident Small Game	13	38%	12	50%	13	46%	21	57%	18	50%

A tabulation of the number of animals and birds taken and reported by licensees is shown on Page 28. The totals shown, however, cannot be considered the total take as certain natives are exempt from the provisions of the Act.

SPECIAL PERMITS

To Capture Live Furbearers for Propagation:

Every effort has been made to discourage the issuance of this type of permit during the past year. Domestic breeding stock is available in nearly all parts of the Territory and it has been shown conclusively that such stock is far superior to wild-caught animals. During the year only two permits were issued -- one for the capture of ten red foxes and ten white foxes near Shishmaref, and one for the taking of four pair of red foxes near Nome. These permits were both issued because of the long distances involved in shipping breeding stock from established fur farms. The first mentioned permit was not used, but has been renewed for the coming year.

To Trap Wolves and Coyotes During the Closed Season on Furbearing Animals:

A total of 224 of these permits was issued during the year -- more than have ever been issued in a single year. The increase is due to an alarming increase in wolves and coyotes, as well as to the publicity given in the control of these predators. Trappers report taking 131 wolves, 107 coyotes, and 4 wolverines under these permits. Many permittees have not reported, however. No actual abuses of the privileges granted under these permits have been detected, although some minor violations are suspected.

Permits to Purchase and Serve Game Meat:

A total of 18 permits to purchase and serve game meat was issued during the year. The Commission, at its annual meeting in February, amended Regulation 6 to prohibit the sale or serving of game within five miles from the center line of the Alaska Railroad, or within five miles of the center line of the Steese Highway from Fairbanks to and including Chatanika. This regulation will greatly reduce the number of permits to be issued. In fact, it is believed that not more than six or eight will be issued during the current fiscal year.

Scientific Permits:

A considerable number of requests for permits to take birds and animals for scientific purposes has been received. All such requests are most carefully scrutinized and only those which appear to be from strictly bona fide collectors and public museums are recommended for approval.

GAME AND FUR CONDITIONS

Deer:

Increasing population, accompanied by depredations by wolves, has begun to have its inevitable effect on the small black-tailed deer of the southeastern islands. The decline is very gradual and apparent only when comparing present numbers with the herds of several years ago. It is believed that further restrictions will be necessary in order to check the slow decrease now taking place.

We estimate the islands and a thin strip along the mainland shore of Alaska between Portland Canal and Cape Spencer to hold about forty thousand deer, with perhaps another thousand in the Prince William Sound area, where a few animals were transplanted a few years ago. Since the bulk of the Territory's population dwells in these areas and is augmented each summer season by large numbers of non-resident fisherman and other transients, it appears that the Sitkan deer is more affected by humans than any other big game animal in Alaska. The present take by hunters has reached the point where reduced bag limits and shorter seasons must be considered.

Moose:

This, the largest member of the deer family, develops to huge proportions in Alaska, the Alces gigas of Kenai and Rainy Pass being larger than any other North American moose and bearing antlers of such weight and spread as to attract museum and trophy hunters from all parts of the world.

During the past year the moose has continued its extraordinary march into new areas. From its usual pastures in the interior of Alaska, and from the Kenai Peninsula where it reaches its peak of abundance, it has spread in many directions. On the Arctic Slope it has gone northward well beyond even straggling growths of timber. It has also pushed down the Kuskokwim, Yukon and Nushagak Rivers to the coastal tundra sections, and has migrated westward on treeless Alaska Peninsula to Becharof and Ugashik Lakes. This extension of range has not been accomplished without some evidence of thinning in their better known habitats, but on the whole the moose of Alaska are in a healthy state of plentitude.

Highway hunting in the region of Fairbanks, Circle, and Moose Pass appears to be having some local effect, while the use of airplanes in flying to otherwise inaccessible moose lakes is becoming more popular each year.

Caribou:

The spectacular migrations, in which hundreds of thousands of caribou participate, have not been observed for several years. It is believed that heavier automobile traffic over the highways, added to the fact that the caribou's arch enemy, the wolf, has been increasing, has each contributed to splitting migrations into smaller groups.

Along the Arctic coastline between Nome and Point Barrow, the caribou have been a contributory cause of wolf infestation among the reindeer herds. Swinging back into the tundras bordering the beaches the caribou have mingled with the reindeer, and in each case it appears that the wolves, which habitually follow them, have been diverted to the more helpless reindeer.

However, there are still huge numbers of caribou in Alaska. They are definitely the most plentiful big game in the Territory, and likely to continue so for many years. Where mountain sheep and moose are available, the poorer flavor of caribou meat operates to save the caribou from the excessive killing which their lack of wariness might otherwise induce.

Mountain Sheep:

These animals have not increased, even in McKinley National Park, where absolute protection from hunters is afforded them. The general spread of timber wolves and coyotes into the mountain tops occupied by sheep is apparently the chief cause, while the building of new highways has added to the numbers of hunters who wait in their cars and "spot" their game with binoculars before beginning a stalk. Naturally, this kind of hunting has thinned out the sheep adjacent to the highways, and to the casual roadside observer the mountain sheep appear to be quite scarce. Farther back in the higher ranges there are still many fine bands of sheep suffering little, if at all, at the hands of man, but as long as their natural enemies remain as plentiful as they are at the present time we cannot expect the mountain sheep to do more than hold their own.

Mountain Goats:

In all parts of the coastal regions from the southern border of Alaska to the head of Cook Inlet the mountain goats maintain their numbers. These picturesque white animals, living among the cliffs and crags of heavily glaciated mountains, are well protected from both man and beast by their rugged environments where few other creatures are able to wreak out a living.

Non-resident sportsmen secure a few old trophy billies each season, but not many resident hunters consider the flesh of these animals palatable enough to offset the danger and exertion necessary to approach within rifle shot or to carry out the carcasses after the animals have been killed.

Large Brown and Grizzly Bears:

From all parts of the Territory come definite reports that these animals are slowly increasing. This is due largely to a change of feeling brought about through educational work in behalf of the bears. It appears that non-resident trophy hunters are more interested in taking this animal than any other big game animal in Alaska and yet their combined take comes a long ways from offsetting the natural increase. In times past the bears suffered mostly from summer "sniping" along the salmon spawning streams and from prospectors who believed it was the popular thing to do if they shot at every bear they saw. The elimination, to a large extent, of this useless killing has apparently been all that the bears needed in order to permit their increase. From many sections old time observers point out that the brown and grizzly bears are more plentiful than they were twenty-five years ago, while our wardens, guides, and forest rangers give credence to these reports.

Black Bears:

The black bear has a distribution embracing nearly all of Alaska's mainland, in addition to which many islands in Southeastern Alaska are well stocked with them. Since the value of their hides has now dropped below the point where it is worth while to skin them and ship them to the fur markets, they have shown a steady growth in numbers. In several sections of the Territory, mainly in the regions inhabited by moose, there are persistent complaints to the effect that these bears are destroying moose calves, and for that reason should not be protected by either bag limits or closed seasons. The fact that nearly all bears in Alaska have the habit of feeding on spawning salmon during the summer and fall renders their flesh quite unfit for human consumption, and this, combined with the low market value of their hides, leaves little incentive for anyone to take them.

Fur Animals:

During the year covered by this report the snowshoe hare reached its cyclical peak, following which it rapidly declined in numbers in nearly all sections. Since this is one of the principal foods of the foxes and lynx we must expect a like decline in these furbearers for the coming year.

Because of a second successive freak "freeze-up", which came when the rivers were high and formed a shelving along the banks when the water dropped, the mink and land otter of the interior were afforded another year of unusual natural protection from the trappers. The open season on martens produced large catches in nearly all sections of the range, compensating somewhat for the closed seasons given beavers throughout the Territory during the past season.

White Foxes along the Arctic coast showed a decline through the appearance of the larger, more aggressive red foxes around their denning grounds, but it is hoped that this will be only a temporary condition.

After three years of scarcity following severe winters which froze many of the shallow lakes to the bottom, muskrats are now increasing.

Less important fur animals such as the weasel, wolverine, marmot, squirrel, and Arctic hare, showed little fluctuation and were taken in usual numbers.

At the present time nearly all good fur producing areas in Alaska are blanketed with the traplines of native Indians, Eskimos, and old-time white residents, and the Commission is continually faced with the task of dissuading large numbers of non-residents from coming to Alaska for the avowed purpose of "making a living by hunting and trapping." This is one natural resource of Alaska which apparently will stand no more exploitation. It is believed that the annual take by Alaska's eight thousand trappers is thoroughly absorbing the natural increase of fur animals.

Predatory Animals:

Timber wolves have been reported in unprecedented numbers during the past year, and the members of the last Territorial legislature were greatly concerned with this problem. In addition to appropriating a total amount of \$80,000 for bounties, which are being paid out at the rate of \$20.00 per wolf or coyote, the legislature created a revolving fund for the purchase of suitable wolf traps to be sold through the Alaska game wardens to private trappers at absolute cost, and further appropriated the sum of \$15,000 to be used cooperatively with the Bureau of Biological Survey in a control campaign. A district agent of the Bureau of Biological Survey has been assigned to the Territory, his chief duties being to instruct private trappers in the art of taking wolves and coyotes. All of the Commission's wardens are also cooperating in this work.

Migratory Birds:

Reports from all parts of Alaska indicate that no further declines have taken place in the ducks and geese. In fact, the northward flight in the spring would indicate a slight increase in many sections. Alaskans are agitating for less restrictive open seasons, claiming that their shooting should be the same as in corresponding latitudes of Canada. It has been estimated that the total kill of migratory game birds in Alaska does not exceed 25,000 ducks and geese per year, most of which are taken by natives purely for food purposes.

Native Game Birds:

Concurrent with the sharp decline of snowshoe hares in the Territory has come an alarming decrease in ptarmigan and in spruce, sharp-tailed and ruffed grouse, and if we are to assume that the bottom of another cycle has been reached we can expect very few native game birds for three or four years. In the timbered sections of Southeast Alaska the blue or hooter grouse continued in its usual numbers. These large grouse are never very plentiful, even during the most favorable breeding conditions.

Chinese pheasants, liberated in Southeast Alaska by the Commission and by private funds three years ago, appear to be acclimating themselves fairly well. However, it is not believed that they will be able to survive many of our damp and cold winters without artificial feeding, and for this reason no further plantings are being considered until these exotics have demonstrated their ability to increase unaided.

R E S T O C K I N G

Lack of funds prevented any attempts at restocking during the period covered by this report. In past years, monies provided by the Territorial legislature, Civil Works Administration, and from other sources were used in transplanting the following animals and birds:

<u>Number and Kind</u>	<u>When and Where Transplanted</u>	<u>Present Numbers (Estimated)</u>
23 Buffalos	1928 Big Delta	150
8 Elks	1927 Kruzof Island	No Report
8 Elks	1928 Afognak Island	100
18 Mountain Goats	1923 Baranof Island	60
34 Muskoxen	1930 Nunivak Island (via Fairbanks)	36
16 Deer	1916 Islands in Prince William Sound	1,000
16 Deer	1924 Kodiak-Afognak Islands	75
9 Deer	1934 Yakutat	18
7 Deer	1923 Homer Spit	No Report
21 Beavers	1929 Kodiak-Afognak Islands	300
10 Beavers	1927 Baranof Island	150
17 Marten	1934 Baranof-Chichagof Is.	75
60 Muskrats	1925 Kodiak-Afognak Islands	500
18 Muskrats	1930 Pr. of Wales Island	No Report
558 Snowshoe Hares	1934 Kodiak Island	5,000
115 Red Squirrels	1930-31 Baranof-Chichagof Is.	2,000
225 Pheasants	1934 Baranof Island	400

Experience gained in making the above plantings and in watching the results of the same indicate that there is a fertile field for further work of this nature in Alaska, particularly in regard to moving furbearers and game animals into favorable areas where natural barriers such as glaciers, mountain ranges and water have prevented normal migration.

FISCAL SECTION

For the Period

July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937

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The fiscal work of the Commission consists of two main divisions:

1. The keeping of records and the disbursing of payments of funds appropriated for the conduct of the work; and

2. The collecting and disbursing of funds under the provisions of the Alaska Game Law.

S P E C I A L A C C O U N T
RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES, SALES AND FINES

Fiscal Year 1937

<u>Form</u>	<u>Kind of License</u>	<u>Number Issued</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
2	Non-Resident General Hunting & Trapping	94	\$4,700.00
4	Non-Resident Small Game	18	180.00
6	Resident Export and Return	26	32.00
8	Resident Export Permit	43	193.00
10	Registered Guide	79	790.00
12	Alien Special	60	6,000.00
14	Fur Farm	244	488.00
16	Resident Fur Dealer	344	3,440.00
18	Non-Resident Fur Dealer	19	1,900.00
20	Alien Fur Dealer	2	1,000.00
26	Resident Trapping	5,442	10,884.00
28	Resident Hunting	4,449	4,449.00
	Sales of Forfeited Articles		16,284.75
	Fines		<u>4,548.35</u>
	Total Distributed Receipts		\$54,889.10
	Undistributed Receipts carried from F.Y.1936		2.00
	Undistributed Receipts deposited in Suspense		<u>383.70</u>
	TOTAL DEBITS		<u>\$55,274.80</u>

Disposition of Receipts:

Paid to the Treasurer of the United States	\$27,433.57
Paid to the Treasurer, Territory of Alaska	27,433.53
Distributed last fiscal year	24.00
Refunds from Suspense	36.70
Held in Suspense June 30, 1937	<u>347.00</u>
TOTAL CREDITS	<u>\$55,274.80</u>

FUNDS AVAILABLETo The Alaska Game CommissionDuring the Fiscal Year 1937

Total available under General Expense,
Bureau of Biological Survey,
Symbol No. 32 (1271400.070) \$116,258.00

Repayments from U. S. Geological Survey
for use of Alaska Game Commission
patrol vessels 865.30

Transferred from Executive Officer Account,
Symbol No. 32. 587.72

TOTAL AVAILABLE . . . \$117,711.02

RecapitulationOctober 15, 1937

Total Paid Vouchers, 1937 \$115,886.32*

Outstanding Obligations 126.46

Outstanding Obligations (pre-audit) 26.85

Unobligated Balance 1,671.39

TOTAL \$117,711.02

*See Distribution of Expenditures on Pages 41 and 42.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS
AND OBJECT OF EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1937

PROJECT	TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICES	STAT. & OFFICE SUPPLIES	FUEL	GAS & OIL	TRAVEL	PROVI- SIONS	ORAGE	TEL. & TEL.	TRANSP. THINGS	PHONE LIGHT & RENT	REPAIRS	EQUIP- MENT	SUNDRIES & SUPPLIES	PERSONAL SUBSIST- ENCE
Commissioner 1st. Div.	243.03	150.00	..	..	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.03
Commissioner 2nd. Div.	2049.85	1500.00	..	..	..	232.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317.85
Commissioner 3rd. Div.	606.12	349.64	..	..	..	73.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182.78
Commissioner 4th. Div.	561.00	197.50	..	..	..	150.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213.00
Ass't. to Executive Officer	2922.24	2800.00	..	..	..	9.75	..	..	..	..	..	39.35	6.50	6.50	60.14
Chief Clerk	2800.00	2800.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jr. Administrative Ass't.	2340.00	2340.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sr. Mail, File	2300.00	2300.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Clerk (S & T)	1301.99	1301.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk-Stenographer	900.00	900.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerk (S & T)	2100.00	2100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ass't Clerk-Stenographer	810.00	810.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temp. Office Assistance	1666.54	1666.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warden Dist. 1-Juneau	3531.15	2931.00	..	..	10.18	88.50	..	..	..	59.03	..	82.80	3.00	24.69	331.95
Warden Dist. 2-Petersburg	2842.16	2662.66	..	..	..	35.50	..	..	..	8.75	..	..	6.35	7.90	121.00
Warden Dist. 3-Ketchikan	3112.50	2800.00	..	..	51.28	47.50	..	..	..	3.25	..	35.97	2.75	17.20	154.55
Warden Dist. 4-Cordova	179.95	55.00	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.45	102.50
Warden Dist. 5-Seward	3524.03	2400.00	..	..	29.41	321.70	..	..	15.55	44.05	52.80	245.79	..	112.43	302.30
Warden Dist. 6-Kodiak	2448.47	2100.00	..	..	5.17	74.75	..	..	..	1.50	..	11.50	3.05	22.75	229.75
Warden Dist. 7-McGrath	4268.34	2577.80	..	36.00	447.35	341.25	..	..	..	399.45	..	..	23.00	56.99	386.50
Warden Dist. 8-Dillingham	4461.37	2630.45	..	..	274.39	964.60	..	..	..	11.00	..	20.00	118.90	102.90	339.13
Warden Dist. 9-Anchorage	4333.58	3005.00	..	..	77.15	514.65	7.60	..	5.35	72.43	34.17	234.79	..	14.74	367.70
Warden Dist. 10-Fort Yukon	4867.31	3159.31	..	..	556.55	238.40	14.50	..	11.50	26.24	..	90.78	41.00	305.78	423.25
Warden Dist. 11-Fairbanks	5107.68	2927.25	..	22.00	457.17	256.99	..	..	..	23.91	65.00	457.75	279.69	147.02	470.90
Warden Dist. 13-Marshall	5509.04	3105.00	..	..	386.75	931.05	..	..	..	24.20	..	14.00	54.00	32.14	961.90
Stationery & Office Supplies	1547.40	..	1547.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tel. & Transportation Things	813.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186.02	627.32	..	..	..	..	..
Rent, Light & Phone	1237.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1237.17	..	..	..	..
Licensing & Tagging Officers	3126.25	2646.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480.00	..
Special Officers	1844.95	1630.32	..	..	9.13	118.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.85	86.65
Captain "Brown Bear"	2800.00	2800.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Captain "Grizzly Bear"	2200.00	2200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARRIED FORWARD	78355.46	58845.71	1547.40	58.00	2304.53	4426.84	22.10	..	218.42	1301.13	1390.14	1232.73	538.24	1333.34	5136.88

PROJECT	TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICES	STAT. & OFFICE SUPPLIES	FUEL	GAS & OIL	TRAVEL	PROVI- SIONS	FORAGE	TEL. & TEL.	TRANSP. THINGS	PHONE LIGHT & RENT	REPAIRS	EQUIP- MENT	SUNDRIES & SUPPLIES	PERSONAL SUBSIST- ENCE
BROUGHT FORWARD	78355.46	58845.71	1547.40	58.00	2304.53	4426.84	22.10		218.42	1301.13	1390.14	1232.73	538.24	1333.34	5136.88
Captain "Seal"	2500.00	2500.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer "Seal"	2200.00	2200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operations "Brown Bear"	9082.71	5363.16	..	1188.29	56.15	..	992.82	..	..	2.99	..	62.08	776.36	640.86	..
Operations "Grizzly Bear"	4144.30	1468.66	..	336.35	151.02	..	960.78	..	..	37.15	..	555.54	193.92	440.88	..
Operations "Seal"	10922.28	2554.97	..	604.88	227.94	..	1426.60	..	..	8.70	12.00	4298.15	756.14	857.90	175.00
Operations "Marten"	1498.99	532.00	..	32.78	207.21	..	122.23	..	..	2.86	..	193.76	319.15	89.00	..
Operations "Mink"	251.08	8.00	..	3.50	64.30	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	32.25	16.38	45.80	70.85
Floats for Boats	33.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	21.33	..	..	..
Purchase Field Equipment	3591.25	..	..	..	46.87	..	..	..	..	26.72	..	5.00	3084.12	428.54	..
Musk Ox Transfer	2540.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2540.70	..	..	..	..	..
Expenses Ex-Officio Comm.	57.72	..	..	..	..	28.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.86
Department Investigators	708.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708.50
TOTALS	115886.32	73472.50	1547.40	2223.80	3058.02	4455.70	3524.53		218.42	3930.25	1414.14	6400.84	5684.31	3836.32	6120.09

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A P P E N D I X

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LICENSING OFFICERSFiscal Year 1937MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSIONIssuing All Forms of Licenses:

Frank Dufresne, Executive Officer *7/1/36	Juneau
Earl N. Ohmer, Commissioner	Petersburg
Frank P. Williams, Commissioner	St. Michael
Andrew A. Simons, Commissioner	Lakeview
Irving McK. Reed, Chairman	Fairbanks

SALARIED EMPLOYEES OF THE COMMISSIONIssuing All Forms of Licenses Except:Registered Guide - Form #10

David Wood Jr., Junior Admin. Assistant *8/7/36	Juneau
H. Douglas Gray, Warden *1/1/37	Juneau
Hosea R. Sarber, Warden	Petersburg
W. R. Selfridge, Warden	Ketchikan
Harold F. Gallwas, Warden *8/1/36	Seward
C. M. Carson, Warden *7/1/36	Dillingham
T. Eugene Tibbs, Warden	McGrath
Jack O'Connor, Warden	Anchorage
Peter McMullen, Warden *7/24/36	Fort Yukon
Sam O. White, Warden	Fairbanks
Grenold Collins, Warden *7/1/36	Marshall
Homer W. Jewell, Warden	Seattle, Wash.

Issuing All Forms of Licenses Except:Resident Export and Return - Form #6Resident Export Permit - Form #8Registered Guide - Form #10

NOTE: *Appointed
 **Appointment Terminated

*Appointed -- **Appointment Terminated

Adams, S. W.		Ketchikan
Anderson, Ralph V.	** 8/1/36	Seldovia
Benjamin, Charles		Wrangell
Benson, Gus A.	*10/17/36	Hot Springs
Beringer, Jack	* 7/25/36	Port Moller
Bolgen, Christian		Ophir
Brown, G. G.	* 8/17/36	Juneau
Burgin, F. H.	* 9/4/36	Seldovia
Chapman, Henry	* 7/22/36	Anvik
Cowan, Henry T.		Ketchikan
Davey, Albert R.		Naknek
Delamater, H. H.	* 7/1/36	Port Alexander
DeMoss, Lowell H.	*9/1/36 -- **5/22/37	Karluk
Dowd, W. J.		Kotzebue
Driffield, Fred C.		Unga
Ellison, J. A.		Flat
Finch, Durell		Unalaska
Fleckenstein, J. B.		Dillingham
Frederickson, Fred A.	* 6/23/36	Cordova
Gardner, Lee S.		Aniak
Geddes, Warren		Juneau
Gierke, Robert		Bethel
Gillis, Ronald		Candle
Gilpatrick, J. H.		Sitka
Gould, Robert	* 8/24/36	King Cove
Greep, Harry	* 8/28/36	Circle Springs
Grimes, Oscar L.		Ouzinkie
Growden, William N.		Fairbanks
Hamilton, E. C.		Hydaburg
Harrais, Margaret	* 3/11/36	Valdez
Harrais, Martin	*8/19/36 -- **12/28/36	Valdez
Heid, C. C.		Nenana
Honea, J. W.	* 7/27/36	Ruby
Hudson, Clifton W.	**10/15/36	Livengood
Hunter, H. Roy		Fortuna Ledge
Irish, Charles		Wiseman
Irvine, C. L.	* 2/4/37	Tenakee
Johnston, Herbert W.		St. Michael
Johnston, J. C.		Juneau
Jones, Orval		Nulato

*Appointed -- **Appointment Terminated

Kennedy, Kay	* 8/12/36	Palmer
Kirberger, Ernest		Kake
Mellick, Nick P.		Sleetmute
Nagley, H. W.		Talkeetna
Nelson, Jessie		Kodiak
Nelson, O. A.		Chitina
Olsen, L. C.		Diamond
O'Neill, Charles T.		McCarthy
Peterllin, Emelian		Afognak
Peters, J. A.		Craig
Regan, W. B.	* 10/5/36	Naknek
Schneider, Frank F.		Ugashik
Schombel, O. E.		Haines
Seversen, Hans		Iliamna
Shelford, Thomas L.		Homer
Shotter, Frank W.		Hoonah
Soboleff, V.		Killisnoo
Sogn, H. S.		Anchorage
Steel, R. E.		Eagle
Swanson, C. E.		Petersburg
Thompson, W. H.		Tanana
Urbach, Leon		Seward
Wallin, Ivar		Chignik
Webster, A. B.	*10/23/36	Rampart
Williams, M. L.		Egegik
Wright, A. F.		Nome

CUSTOMS OFFICERSIssuing Shipping Licenses only:

Abrams, J. L.		Hyder
Bolshanin, N. E.		Sitka
Chilberg, L. J.		Seward
Crocker, David E.	*10/26/36	Petersburg
Dobbs, M. S.		Ketchikan
Hillard, John		Eagle
Osterman, Leo E.		Wrangell
Vandewall, F. J.		Skagway
Vernon, Paul R.		Petersburg

Registered GuidesLicense Year 1937FULL GUIDES

<u>Name of Guide</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Guide District</u>
Allen, James	Petersburg	9
Anderson, Carl	Fairbanks	1 to 8 inclusive
Anderson, Hjalmar A.	Caribou Island (via Lawing)	1 to 8 "
Belanger, George	Anchorage	4
Berg, Emil	Kenai	1 to 3 inclusive
Bolam, Alex	Lawing	1 to 8 "
Boyden, Henry	McCarthy	2, 3 and 5
Clipper, Mike	King Cove	2
Close, Gifford H.	Wrangell	9
Colvin, John	Healy	3, 4 and 6
Considine, Lee	Wrangell	9
Cripe, Calvin	Fairbanks	4, 5 and 6
Crocker, A. M.	Kasilof	1 to 7 inclusive
Dorsh, John B.	Fairbanks	1 and 8, and Asst. for 2, 4, 5 and 6
Edwards, Norman S.	Juneau	9
Elwell, Lewis M.	Seward	1 to 8 inclusive
Foss, Samuel B.	Iliamna	2, 3 and 7
Glaser, Frank	Iniskin Bay (via Anchorage)	1 to 8 inclusive
Harris, John W.	Juneau	9
Hasselborg, A.	Juneau	9
Henton, Fred A.	Kodiak	1, 2 and 8
Hibbs, J. H.	Pybus Bay	9
Hollywood, Pat F.	Ketchikan	9
Horner, M. A.	Seward	1 to 8 inclusive
Hubschmid, Jack	Fairbanks	1 to 4 "
Jahnke, Edward	Juneau	9
Jones, Al	Anchorage	1 and 3
Judd, Fred C.	Anchorage	1 to 3 inclusive

<u>Name of Guide</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Guide District</u>
Krause, J. F.*	Ketchikan	9
Kvasnikoff, Fred	Kodiak	1, 2 and 3
Lean, Jack	Coopers Landing (via Seward)	1 to 8 inclusive
Lee, Herbert	Tenakee	9
Lovett, James	Wrangell	9
Lucas, Henry	Seward	1 to 8 inclusive
McDevitt, Walter V.	Fairbanks	4, 5 and 6
McKinney, Howard C.	Juneau	9
Madsen, Alf	Kodiak	1, 2 and 3, and Asst. for 4-5-6-7-8
Madsen, Charles	Kodiak	1 to 8 inclusive
Madsen, Peter	Kasilof	1 to 4 "
Martin, Tony	Seldovia	1 to 6 "
Metrokin, Eli	Kodiak	1 to 3 inclusive and Asst. for 4 to 8 Inc.
Moore, M. W.	Paxson (via Gulkana)	7, 8 and 9
Morgan, Victor A.	Matanuska	1, 3 and 4
Myers, Wesley	Ketchikan	9
Nelson, George B.	Seward	1 to 8 inclusive
Nelsen, Harry N.	Juneau	9
Oberg, Oscar	Juneau	9
Odale, T. M.	Tustumena (via Kasilof)	1 to 8 inclusive
Ohmstead, Earl	Anchorage	1 to 8 inclusive
Petersen, Allan L.	Unga	1 to 6 inclusive
Peterson, George	False Pass	2
Revell, Frank	Lakeview	1 to 8 inclusive
Rising, Fred W.	Kasilof	1, 2 and 3
Samuelson, Axel	King Cove	2
Shellabarger, Max	Susitna	1, 3 and 4
Slimpert, W. H.	McCarthy	5
Simons, Andrew H.	Lakeview	1 to 8 inclusive
Swenning, Samuel S.	Ketchikan	9
Thomsen, Thomas C.	Juneau	9
Tolen, W. W.	Haines	9
Tousley, C. C.	Anchorage	1 to 5 inclusive
Towle, Frank E.	Lawing	1 to 4 incl. and 6 to 8 inclusive

<u>Name of Guide</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Guide District</u>
Waddell, Lee	Anchorage	1 to 4 inclusive
Waddell, James F.	Homer	1 to 5 inclusive
Walker, J. W.	Kodiak	1 to 8 inclusive
Warren, Jack	Fairbanks	3 to 8 incl. and Asst. for 1
Waterud, Oscar H.	Juneau	9
Williamson, Axel	King Cove	2
Woodman, I. N.	Tonsin (via Chitina)	5
Wooton, R. E.	Pybus Bay	9

ASSISTANT GUIDES

Carlsen, Einar	McGrath	3 and 7
Christiansen, Nels	Old Harbor	2 and 3
Fields, J. A.	Seldovia	1
Hersee, A. M.	Anchorage	1 to 4 inclusive
Moore, Edward G.	Fairbanks	6
Williams, Volta F.	Juneau	9
Vogel, Oscar H.	Anchorage	1 to 4 inclusive

SPECIAL GUIDES

Nelson, George W.	Yakutat	9
Trefzger, Hardy	Yakutat	9

FLUCTUATION IN AVERAGE PRICE OF ALASKA FURS OVER TEN YEAR PERIOD
AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF SHIPMENT FROM 1927 TO 1936, INCLUSIVE

Kind of Fur	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	10 Year Average
Bear, Black	\$ 7.11	4.60	4.85	4.00	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.84
Bear, Polar	58.75	62.00	50.00	50.00	30.00	20.00	25.00	18.00	26.00	24.50	36.75
Beaver	25.79	26.00	26.25	20.00	15.70	9.23	12.70	8.48	8.10	12.40	17.10
Coyote	13.40	16.25	20.50	13.00	9.48	4.11	4.73	5.76	5.25	6.70	9.65
Fox, Red	28.18	38.28	49.60	34.00	22.98	10.88	12.07	12.71	9.65	11.75	22.74
Fox, Cross	39.71	63.37	96.62	65.00	54.12	22.32	23.60	23.35	17.75	21.75	41.78
Fox, Silver	111.66	121.00	125.00	100.00	90.00	44.00	40.50	46.57	44.00	40.00	78.43
Fox, Black	65.00	52.00	55.00	50.00	40.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	19.00	36.80
Fox, White*	44.25	45.50	60.25	45.00	27.00	17.19	24.95	22.65	20.10	19.50	32.94
Fox, Blue*	61.91	68.52	101.33	65.00	27.50	21.17	30.50	34.91	24.75	31.00	46.47
Hare	.50	1.00	.50	.40	.40	.20	.20	.10	.10	.10	.33
Lynx	29.47	45.25	61.10	57.00	43.50	23.29	21.25	21.44	21.50	36.25	34.55
Marmot	.75	.75	.50	.40	.40	.20	.20	.15	.35	.15	.42
Marten	22.50	29.05	30.00	18.00	15.35	12.29	13.90	14.06	14.80	20.00	19.18
Mink	14.52	15.87	20.70	8.50	9.60	5.69	6.05	9.16	7.20	10.50	10.89
Muskrat	1.95	1.33	1.02	.56	.62	.36	.55	.73	.80	1.25	.96
Otter, Land	22.80	24.68	31.58	23.00	18.00	7.93	11.37	13.56	13.30	14.00	18.29
Squirrel	.17	.17	.10	.10	.10	.05	.05	.10	.10	.10	.10
Weasel (Ermine)	1.85	2.04	1.74	1.15	1.15	.44	.56	.69	.55	.70	1.13
Wolf	23.90	26.00	41.55	26.00	25.00	22.00	8.00	22.00	21.25	19.50	22.56
Wolverine	22.10	21.27	19.95	10.50	3.74	3.60	4.50	3.50	5.50	7.40	11.10
Pribilof Islands											
Fox, White	47.43	46.13	61.78	31.00	31.00	13.48	22.00	21.32	16.00	15.87	30.60
Fox, Blue	55.39	74.09	65.93	32.40	39.44	16.91	29.16	20.46	20.65	24.40	39.27

* Not including pelts from Pribilof Islands

FURS SHIPPED FROM ALASKADuring the Calendar Year 1936

Species	Number	Average Value	Total Value
Bear:			
Black or Glacier	178	\$ 1.00	\$ 178.00
Polar	58	24.50	1,421.00
Beaver	25,046	12.40	310,570.40
Coyote	1,098	6.70	7,356.60
Fox:			
Red	19,937	11.75	234,259.75
Cross	2,889	21.75	62,835.75
Silver Black	1,573	45.00	70,785.00
White*	5,102	19.50	99,489.00
Blue*	9,026	31.00	279,806.00
Hare	177	.10	17.70
Lynx	2,421	36.25	87,761.25
Marmot	69	.15	10.35
Marten	1,306	20.00	26,120.00
Mink	44,016	10.50	462,168.00
Muskrat	153,772	1.25	192,215.00
Otter	3,235	14.00	45,290.00
Squirrel	263	.10	26.30
Weasel	11,012	.70	7,708.00
Wolf	904	19.50	17,628.00
Wolverine	290	7.40	2,146.00
Totals	282,372		\$1,907,792.10
Pribilof Islands:			
Foxes Only			
White	15	\$15.87	\$ 238.05
Blue	1,019	24.40	24,863.60
GRAND TOTALS	283,406		\$1,932,893.75

*Not including Pelts from Pribilof Islands

BIG GAME ANIMALS SHIPPED FROM ALASKA

During the Fiscal Year 1937

SPECIES	Non-Resident and Alien Hunters (Approx. 87% reporting)	Resident Export Permits	Resident Export & Return Permits	TOTALS
Moose	21	11	4	36
Mountain Sheep	18	4	--	22
Mountain Goat	5	4	7	16
Caribou	30	3	2	35
Deer	6	6	2	14
Bear: Large Brown and Grizzly	59	22	16	97
TOTALS	139	50	31	220