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US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE--ALASKA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

ANNUAL REPORT
KODIAK AREA

1959

FWLB

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Merged With
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1011 E. Tudor City
Anchorage, Alaska
99503

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U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE--ALASKA

INTRODUCTION

The report presented herein summarizes commercial fisheries operations and activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, in the United area during the 1959 calendar year.

SALMON CANNERIES - OUTPUT

<u>NAME OF COMPANY</u>	<u>REDS</u>	<u>KINGS</u>	<u>PINKS</u>	<u>CHUMS</u>	<u>COHOS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1 King Crab, Inc.	9,350	69	4,106	4,355	2,059	19,939
Kadiak Fisheries Co.	498	8	20,986	7,376	138	29,006
Parks Canning Co.	1,357	2	16,184	12,813	42	30,398
Pacific American Fisheries	1,906	0	30,272½	8,761	61	41,000½
San Juan Fish & Packing Co.	2,614	0	20,709	23,465	244½	47,032½
2 Halferty Canneries, Inc.	5,491	195	17,436	8,686	90	31,898
Uganik Trading Co.	265	0	0	3	0	268
West Point Canning Co.	1,819	0	816	438	8	3,081
Fuller Packing Co.	<u>26½</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10½</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>37</u>
TOTAL	23,326½	274	110,520	65,897	2,642½	202,660

SALMON CASES IMPORTED 1959 (INCLUDED ABOVE)

1 Cook Inlet Import	0	0	3	443	0	446
2 Cook Inlet Import	701	0	1,116	960	8	2,785
1 Chignik Import	1,919	0	1,133	320	167	3,539
1 Bristol Bay Import	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,452</u>	<u>1,452</u>
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,620	0	2,252	1,723	1,627	8,222

SALMON EXPORTED

	<u>SMALL KINGS</u>	<u>REDS</u>	<u>COHO</u>	<u>PINKS</u>	<u>CHUMS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Seldovia-Port Graham Consolidation	RAW FISH 95	226	148	2,562	24,249	27,280
	CASES	15	11	129	2,429	2,584

NEW CANNERIES

No new salmon canneries were operated in the Kodiak area during this season. King Crab, Incorporated, has, however, greatly enlarged their facilities to provide for storage as well as their own can reform line, a three-peeler shrimp operation with two $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. can lines, enlarged cold storage space, and many other refinements to enable a multiple operation including shellfish and salmon.

While Pacific American Fisheries Company is by no means a new cannery on Kodiak, they are actively working on a brand new king crab operation expected to open this fall.

A number of one-man operations of uncertain intentions and future report their individual desires to operate each year, but usually end the season with no plans fulfilled. Some of these are included under the 'List of Operators' section. Others may operate, but often depart the district upon completion of a season, leaving no forwarding address.

Of the one-man operations, Efficient Fish Products was the only new processor which ended the salmon season with a measureable product. The specialty at present is smoked salmon and brine-cured salmon.

CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP OR MANAGEMENT OF PLANTS

With the decrease in salmon runs of recent years has come a shifting of ownership and management to meet needs. Many of the plants are now banding together in cooperative associations to decrease operating costs in a tightening fishery.

Halferty Canneries, Incorporated, sold out to Alaska Packers Association this summer, retaining the same personnel but stepping up Del Valentine to Superintendent to replace Frank McConaghy who now acts as an advisor over both the Kodiak and Cordova operations in salmon and clams. Alaska Packers now controls the clam industry in Alaska and has established a foothold in Prince William Sound salmon. The company vaguely plans to go into king crab and shrimp as well, in their long-range thinking.

Columbia-Wards Fisheries likewise purchased Libby, McNeill and Libby facilities throughout Alaska this year, retaining roughly the same personnel for their non-operating status at Moser Bay on Kodiak Island. Robert Springhill of Kodiak replaces Carl Aspelund as superintendent locally, however.

Washington Fish and Oyster Company retains an interest in three plants on Kodiak, their Port Williams cold storage and salmon cannery now superintended by Don Gerber, Washington Meal and Reduction Company herring plant at Zachar Bay, and King Crab, Incorporated, in Kodiak.

Pacific American Fisheries at Lazy Bay dropped Mr. Johnson, last year's superintendent, in favor of Wayne Axelson who will be in charge on a year-round basis when the cannery goes into king crab production probably in late 1959.

More and more the Kodiak operators seem to be heading toward hiring their personnel from the ranks of local Alaskans, plus competition on a year-round basis to hold their fishing crews.

CANNERIES DISCONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

For the first time since 1951 the Shearwater cannery of Kadiak Fisheries Company was activated, displacing the Port Bailey plant. Following is a list of canneries shut down, all of which had cooperative arrangements to have their catch canned elsewhere (see list of operators):

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date last operated</u>
Alaska Packers Assn.	Larson Bay	1958
Ouzinkie Packing Co.	Ouzinkie	1957
Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	Port Williams	1958
Kadiak Fisheries	Port Bailey	1958
Libby, McNeil & Libby Co.	Moser Bay	1953

IDLE CANNERIES

The following have been discontinued for many years, very likely permanently:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date last operated</u>
Mainland Fisheries Co.	Kukak Bay	1951
Ace Trading Co.	Kazakof Bay	1950
Orcas Canning Copp.	Halibut Bay	1947
Intercoastal Packing Co.	Uganik Bay	1945
Alaska Packers Association	Olga Bay	1932
Northwestern Fisheries Co.	Uyak Bay	1931

HERRING REDUCTION PLANTS

Oceanic Fisheries Company and Washington Meal & Reduction Company (formerly Zachar Bay Fisheries) both conducted herring reduction operations this year. Herring was abundant, but of very small size and consequently lacking in oils. Because of this, Washington Meal & Reduction Co. suspended operations early with but a slight harvest. Six boats fished herring; two of them - small local units - were experimental and the sole effort of Washington Meal.

Following is the production in 1959:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Catch in Barrels</u>	<u>Pounds Meal</u>	<u>Gallons Oil</u>	<u>Gallons Solubles</u>
Wash. Meal & Reduction	928	26,900	1,600	
Oceanic Fisheries	<u>29,721</u>	<u>1,177,712</u>	<u>109,051</u>	<u>70,062</u>
TOTAL	30,649	1,204,612	110,651	70,062

Oceanic Fisheries imported 682 barrels of their catch from Prince William Sound.

SALMON TAKEN BY FREEZERSHIPS

This year marks the second season in succession in which no freezer-ships operated under independent status for salmon in the Kodiak area. One independent company, Malaspina Fisheries, operated their freezer-ship, MV "Michelle Eve", as a tender in cooperation with shore-based canneries (see list of operators). The MV "Columbia" of Arctic Maid Fisheries did not actually operate in the Kodiak area, but was listed nevertheless, since its catch (from Bristol Bay) was custom-canned locally. No frozen salmon was reported taken from this area.

FREEZERSHIP IMPORTS

One load of frozen cohos were brought to Kodiak for custom canning at King Crab, Incorporated. The freezer-ship involved was the MV "Columbia" of Arctic Maid Fisheries Company. See 'Salmon Canneries - Output' under Bristol Bay.

This is the only freezer-ship not in a co-op situation reported to have been in the Kodiak area this year.

SALMON SALTERIES

Only one commercial salmon salting operation was reported in the Kodiak area this year, Efficient Fish Products. This is a man and wife company starting out for the first time this year on an experimental basis, catching and processing everything themselves, approaching private business cautiously to test markets.

Production of salted fish was 300 pounds of red salmon and 300 pounds of cohos, finished weight in brine.

FRESH FISH BUYERS

No private fresh fish buyers, such as found in southeastern Alaska, operated in Kodiak this year, nor within the past several years.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SALMON PER CASE

This year our estimates are based on reports by two canneries representing the Alitak, General and Afognak Districts. As a check we have taken the total catch and matched it against the total pack, including of course those Kodiak fish packed outside in other areas. Figures for the analysis are from the reported packs and from the Statistical Division analysis of catch.

	<u>REDS</u>	<u>KINGS</u>	<u>PINKS</u>	<u>CHUMS</u>	<u>COHOS</u>
Pacific American Fisheries	13.854	-	18.601	9.515	6.475
King Crab, Inc.	17.6	7.05	19.33	9.25	15.7

Interpolated:

Total Cases	20,720	274	108,397	66,603	1,025
Total Catch	330,087	1,837	1,967,058	733,784	14,512
No. per Case	15.930	6.704	18.146	11.017	14.158

AVERAGE SALMON CATCH AND EARNINGS

From the annual statistical summary, Kodiak was found to have had 444 seines and 104 setnets registered this year. We lump the seine effort since many fishermen reported themselves as both beach and purse seiners, there being only 27 registered exclusively as beach seiners while 99 are indicated by the Statistical Division.

Following is a tabulation of average earnings per unit of effort:

	<u>REDS</u>	<u>KINGS</u>	<u>PINKS</u>	<u>CHUMS</u>	<u>COHOS</u>
<u>SEINES</u>					
Catch	229,795	1,809	1,799,675	718,559	14,109
Ave. Catch	517.6	4.1	4,053.3	1,618.4	31.8
Total Earnings	\$206,815.50	\$4,703.40	\$719,870.00	\$359,279.50	\$11,287.20
Ave. Earnings	\$465.80	\$10.59	\$1,621.33	\$809.19	\$25.42
<u>SET NETS</u>					
Catch	100,292	28	167,383	15,225	403
Ave. Catch	920.1	.26	1535.6	152.7	
Total Earnings	\$90,262.80	\$72.80	\$66,953.20	\$7,612.50	\$322.40
Ave. Earnings	\$888.19	\$.67	\$614.25	\$69.84	\$ 3.70

SUMMARY OF SALMON CATCH BY TYPES OF GEAR

In the following tabulation we have broken the Kodiak area salmon catch into its components by statistical code areas. Additionally, percentage of the total catch is shown under each species and in each code area.

Finally, the total catch for Kodiak Island given, followed by a breakdown by gear. We present the seines as a lumped effort, since the majority of fishermen operate as both beach and purse seiners.

All figures were interpolated from the annual statistical summary.

<u>Code Area</u>	<u>Gear</u>	<u>Reds</u>	<u>Kings</u>	<u>Pinks</u>	<u>Chums</u>	<u>Coho</u>	<u>Total</u>
251	PS	18,423	19	68,050	8,357	3,136	97,985
	BS			2	259		261
	Total	<u>18,423</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>68,052</u>	<u>8,616</u>	<u>3,136</u>	<u>98,246</u>
	Percent	5.58	1.03	3.46	1.18	22.0	3.22
252	PS	10,231	23	22,113	2,221	1,482	36,070
	BS	584		703	223	111	1,621
	S/N	214		546	476	18	1,254
	Total	<u>11,029</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23,362</u>	<u>2,920</u>	<u>1,611</u>	<u>38,945</u>
Percent	3.34	1.25	.13	.04	11.10	1.28	
253	PS	26,540	114	156,115	94,630	1,513	278,912
	BS	97		3,874	419	1	4,391
	S/N	10,624		8,229	2,843	77	21,773
	Total	<u>37,261</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>168,218</u>	<u>97,892</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>305,076</u>
Percent	11.29	6.24	8.58	13.34	10.96	10.01	
254	PS	32,171	70	404,043	102,329	445	539,058
	BS	125		14,695	1,844	5	16,669
	S/N	64,361	17	28,323	5,250	149	98,100
	Total	<u>96,657</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>447,061</u>	<u>109,423</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>653,827</u>
Percent	29.28	4.74	23.0	14.91	4.13	21.06	
255	PS	89,276	778	8,587	15,224	1,255	115,120
	BS	14,805	492	189	130	374	15,990
	S/N	7,708	7	518	127	3	8,363
	Total	<u>111,789</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>9,294</u>	<u>15,481</u>	<u>1,632</u>	<u>139,473</u>
Percent	33.87	69.5	.05	2.11	11.25	4.58	

Continued:

<u>Code Area</u>	<u>Gear</u>	<u>Reds</u>	<u>Kings</u>	<u>Pinks</u>	<u>Chums</u>	<u>Coho</u>	<u>Total</u>
256	PS	2,696	15	2,903	1,658	16	7,288
	S/N	76					76
	Total	2,772	15	2,903	1,658	16	7,364
	Percent	.08	.08	.02	.03	.11	2.42
257	PS	10,224	9	118,008	64,384	263	492,888
	BS	1		160	258		419
	S/N	11,663	2	126,424	5,947	115	147,151
	Total	24,888	11	544,592	70,589	378	640,458
Percent	7.54	.06	27.69	9.62	2.60	21.02	
258	PS	18,213	186	667,655	146,050	2,830	834,934
	BS	74	3	6,197	12,423	2,227	20,924
	S/N	2,465		2,670	524	35	5,694
	Total	20,752	189	676,522	158,997	5,092	861,552
Percent	6.29	10.46	34.4	21.67	35.09	28.27	
262	PS	5,505	88	21,267	158,310	397	185,567
	BS	830	12	5,114	109,840	54	115,850
	S/N	181	2	673	58	6	920
	Total	6,516	102	27,054	268,208	457	302,337
Percent	1.96	5.55	.15	36.6	3.15	9.02	
TOTAL CATCH		330,087	1,837	1,967,058	733,784	14,512	3,047,278
TOTAL SEINE		229,795	1,809	1,799,675	718,559	14,109	2,763,947
PERCENT SEINE		69.55	198.5	91.49	97.93	97.22	90.7
TOTAL S/N		100,292	28	167,383	15,225	403	283,331
PERCENT S/N		30.45	1.5	8.51	2.07	2.78	9.3

PRICES PAID FOR RAW FISH

<u>SALMON</u>	<u>SEINE</u>	<u>GILLNET</u>	<u>LOONGLINE (AVE.)</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
King	2.60	2.60		
Red	.90	.90		
Coho	.80	.80		
Pinks	.40	.40		
Chums	.50	.50		
 <u>HALIBUT</u>				
Medium			.14 to .145	
Large			.16 to .17	
Chix			.10	
 <u>CLAMS</u>				
Razor				\$1.50/50# box
 <u>CRABS</u>				
King Crabs				8¢/lb.
 <u>SHRIMP</u>				

Through union negotiation which resulted in some industry set back from strikes, the crab price went from 6¢ to 7¢ for tender delivery; cannery delivery remains the same (8¢) as last year. Shrimp is nearly shut down from value problems.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS

<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Halibut</u>	<u>Salmon</u>	<u>King Crab</u>	<u>Other</u>
Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	1,755,867#	None	None	None
King Crab, Inc.	None		(See Crab Operations)	
Wakefield Fisheries	None	"	"	"
Alaska King Crab Co.	None	"	"	"

All of the above cold storages operated this year. Wakefield, however, reactivated their Raspberry Strait shore plant only this fall, after several years of idleness; they also operate two freezerships, confining their product exclusively to the frozen line. The remaining crab operations shown include canning as part of their operation.

Washington Fish & Oyster Company confined their activity to halibut this year, although they froze some salmon temporarily for later canning at a neighboring plant on the island.

RAZOR CLAMS

Digging for razor clams, the only commercially used species in the Kodiak area, began on the 21st of April and ended on the 26th of June. The quota of 12,500 cases of 48 one-half pound cans was not exceeded, but an extension was requested to cover the possibility in the low tides. The total number of cases packed was 13,240½ of which 10,373 came from the Swikshak quota beach in the Mainland District.

In quest of additional clam beaches, the local Bureau of Commercial Fisheries participated in an experimental dig of Tugidak Island beaches. Halferty Canneries, Inc., furnished professional clam diggers while the Bureau supplied transportation and quarters on the vessel Kittiwake. A small area at the mouth of the Tugidak 'lagoon', and along the ocean beach for a mile south, was found to produce some razor clams of below average size.

Halferty Canneries does not consider the present Tugidak beach economically feasible, but feels that further prospecting may be worth while. Much of the island beach at Tugidak is yet to be explored.

OTHER TYPES OF GEAR OPERATED

HERRING

Six boats fished herring in the Kodiak area this year, four large herring seiners for Oceanic Fisheries, and two smaller local craft used experimentally by Washington Meal and Reduction Company to determine whether local boats were feasible.

CLAMS

57 shovels (clam diggers) were registered here this season.

COD AND SABLEFISH

None operated.

SALMON RUNS AND ESCAPEMENT

RED SALMON

Red salmon runs in general throughout the Kodiak area experienced a slight recovery from the low levels noted since 1953. Karluk, Red River and Upper Station counting locations give the best indication, but the increase was seen in field observations elsewhere and is reflected to some extent in the catch.

Karluk, the area's best producer, jumped to 444,230 reds escapement when the season was complete on October 7th, double the preceding three years average and more than 50,000 greater than 1954 and 1955. From 1953 on back, only 1946 shows a lower count than this final year, but only by two or three thousands. The catch was 221,607 this season.

The run this year will quite likely be found to be made up in large part of six-year fish, reflecting the much greater run of 1953, since the long-term trend appears to be downward. Indications of late years have shown a shift in favor of six-year fish, according to Karluk Research.

Too, the possibility that decreased high seas fishing this year resulted in better runs of red salmon on Kodiak is not overlooked. The build-up of off shore effort beginning in 1952 corresponds quite nicely with Karluk's downfall.

Late season runs were exceptionally good by comparison this season, accounting for a large part of the total run. This can be seen in the weir reports from both Karluk and Upper Station.

PINK SALMON

The salmon pack for Kodiak area indicates the poorest pink run on record. While this may be true of the pack for the odd-year cycle, it is not entirely so in the overall picture including escapement. To the contrary, the results of this season could very well place it as the best in ten years or more.

As is now well known, the brood year was not large, but factors during the following winter provided peculiar circumstances which seem to have carried over into the return migration. The winter, first of all, was unusually mild, resulting in an Alaska-wide extra early recruitment of fry. In the case of Kodiak, pink salmon smolts were found to be well advanced to April 1st instead of May 15th for their peak out-migration.

Normal reasoning suggested an exceptionally early return of adults. Instead, with very few exceptions, the main run was later than usual. There was not a great abundance of pinks as a mild brood year winter might suggest, but a late escapement entering the rivers in early September,

prevented from earlier entry by an extremely dry August month. Most of these had schooled two weeks or more before.

The end result was intensive spawning confined to nearly dry channels after the first slight rain in September. Since at least a portion of the run was not exposed to a fishery, escapement was much greater, probably the best in ten years. Nearly every important stream on Kodiak and Afognak Islands had excellent escapements (excluding the Mainland District which was extremely poor) based on one pair of spawners per square yard.

Since spawning was well confined to low water channels, freezing of eggs cannot be a problem during the true lowest water of the winter, unless nature decrees an exceptionally cold season. Flood washouts have not occurred through October at this writing. Thus, we have at first glance optimum conditions for an excellent return in 1961 corresponding to the higher levels of a decade ago. This is a good opportunity to examine the value of the proper timing concept for seeding of pink salmon.

Predicting pink salmon returns for 1960, based on adult run volume, there is little expectation for improvement. Smolt migration counts, however, offer some reason for optimism. This spring salt water smolt concentrations seemed relatively numerous, far above the preceding runs of the past few seasons. Substantiating this picture, we have the Uyak Bay smolt trapping station of the Fishery Research Institute which found 2.6 times as many pinks this spring as in either 1955 or 1957.

Of the 1959 adult run, four streams had excellent escapements beginning at the normal period around mid-July. All others without exception were alarmingly poorly seeded until well after the August 7th season closure. These four - all on the south and east shores of Kodiak Island - are Dog Salmon River and Humpy Creek in the Alitak District, Seven Rivers and Saltery Cove Red Salmon Stream in the general district.

CHUM SALMON

Chum salmon runs appear to be holding their own on Kodiak Island and environs, judging from the pack this year which coincides closely with the long-term average.

Again, we do not feel that pack is a close indicator of the health of the fishery. All salmons are currently more extensively fished than in any previous period. Escapement was quite small in all systems this year, although most streams were found to contain a few hundred of this species, in some cases up to ten thousand. Sturgeon River, once an extensive producer in June and early July, this year seeded with about twelve-thousand - far below long-term averages; there was almost no commercial fishery for chums there this season, so was it considered.

Chum timing did not appear to coincide with the lateness of the pink runs, another factor in the pack picture; they were heavily fished in lieu of the mainstay pink crop. Expected fall runs were moderate, about average with the last several years.

Mainland chum streams, with the exception of one in the southwest end of Wide Bay, followed the almost-lacking escapement show of pink salmon. Big Creek in Wide Bay, for example, which had an escapement of more than a quarter-million in 1955 (all species), this year had no more than two thousand - with no chums noted.

COHO SALMON

As is well evident in the pack, cohos were not in abundant supply. This is true for escapement as well as catch. No promising runs of cohos were found on Kodiak Island, although a few hundred could be seen in almost all expected major streams.

Afognak Island produced the best catches; it should be expected that escapement was somewhat better there also, but that is undertain. Surveys have always been difficult on Afognak, except under ideal conditions, owing to a characteristic opaqueness of the streams caused by rotting vegetation in the more numerous muskeg ponds of this lower and more slowly drained island. Fall fishing, however, did not concentrate on Afognak because of abundant red salmon at Karluk.

RECORD OF STREAM MARKING

This season, as last, saw the vessel Kittiwake in the field prior to openings checking all markers, replacing those lost over the winter and establishing new deadlines according to regulations passed. New markers included Spiridon and Zachar Bay closures, plus all headland landfalls of the newly reclassified Karluk District. Some areas not marked early because of foul weather were revisited for the purpose. All markers were listed in two master booklets of charts and dated upon checking.

One problem in connection with markers at Kodiak has been unauthorized movement of signs to positions highly favorable to unscrupulous fishermen. Nearly every marker in the general district this spring had been moved, in some instances to within fifty feet of the stream mouth.

An attempt to apprehend marker movers was made but failed just short of the goal in at least one instance. Clearly distinguishable footprints not quite completely sopped full of water were found in the tide zone at Seven Rivers. The tracks led from the original marker site to the new location, then back to a clear imprint of the bow of a skiff.

PREDATORS

Natural predation on salmon and other commercial fishery species appeared to be of little concern this year. In fact, in recent years with the decline of salmon, natural predators seem to have also decreased in numbers. Hunting pressure and possibly to some extent decreased food supply appear to have resulted in fewer bear, a favorite scapegoat among would-be salmon conservationists.

There were no unusual complaints or observations concerning predation on fisheries by any of the normal fish eaters including bears, eagles, seals, sealions and the like. Dolly Varden trout, however, were reported as more numerous this year than ordinary and may have contributed additionally to downstream salmon mortality.

The majority predator, man, increases his efforts annually and has in some instances exhibited destructively wasteful habits in the interest of salmon 'sports' fishing. Fortunately, dispoilers are in the minority among pleasure fishermen. Commercial exploitation, as is well known, has resulted in the greatest downfall of any natural resource.

LIST OF FISHERY OPERATORS - KODIAK DISTRICT - 1959

SALMON CANNERIES (Shoreside)

Name and Address	Location	Superintendent Bookkeeper	Number of Lines	Canned for Other Companies
King Crab, Incorporated Box 1457 Kodiak, Alaska	Kodiak	<u>Robert Resoff</u> <u>Carl H. Rodli</u>	1 - 1/2-lb. flat 1 - 1/4-lb. HP	Kodiak Fisheries Co. Guzinkie Packing Corp. San Juan Fishing & Packing Co. Washington Fish & Oyster Co. Island Seafoods, Inc.
Kodiak Fisheries Company 1826 Exchange Building Seattle 4, Washington	Shearwater Bay.	<u>Donald H. Mullis</u> <u>Willard Trimble</u>	1 - 1-lb. tall 1 - 1/4-lb. HP	King Crab, Incorporated Guzinkie Packing Corp. Washington Fish & Oyster Co. San Juan Fishing & Packing Co. New England Fish Co.
San Juan Fishing & Packing Co., P. O. Box 3086 Seattle 14, Washington	Uganik Bay	<u>Ivan L. Fox</u> <u>Wayne Lawson</u>	1 - 1-lb. tall 1 - 1/2-lb. flat	King Crab, Incorporated Guzinkie Packing Corp. Washington Fish & Oyster Co. Kodiak Fisheries Company
Halferty Canneries, Inc. 512 Colman Building Seattle 4, Washington	Kodiak	<u>D. S. Valentine</u> <u>Owen Zachritz</u>	1 - 1-lb. tall 1 - 1/4-lb. HP	Alaska Packers Ass'n. Parks Canneries, Inc. Malaspina Fisheries
Parks Canning Co., Inc. 309 Colman Building Seattle 4, Washington	Oyak Bay	<u>Martin Hegeberg</u> <u>Henry Benton</u>	1 - 1-lb. tall	Alaska Packers Ass'n. Malaspina Fisheries Halferty Canneries, Inc.
Pacific American Fisheries 401 Harris Avenue So. Bellingham, Washington	Lazy Bay	<u>Wayne Axelson</u> <u>Ervin Thiessen</u>	1 - 1-lb. tall 1 - 1/2-lb. flat	Columbia-Hards Fisheries New England Fish Co.

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Continued

SALMON CANNERIES (Shoreside)

Name and Address	Location	<u>Superintendent</u> <u>Bookkeeper</u>	Number of Lines	Canned for Other Companies
West Point Canning Co. 1980 1/2 Maplewood Drive Edmonds, Washington	Uganik Bay	<u>Herb T. Domenici</u>	1 - 1/2-lb. flat	
Fuller Packing Co. Kodiak, Alaska	Kemph Bay	<u>T. T. Fuller</u>	1 - 1/2-lb. hand	
Uganik Trading Company Uganik Bay, Alaska	Uganik Bay	Al Owen	1 - 1/2-lb. hand	

SALMON CANNERIES (Floating)

Island Seafoods, Inc.	Kodiak	Robert E. Resoff	1 - 1/2-lb. flat	(Controlled by King Crab Inc.)
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FREEZER SHIPS

Name and Address	Freezer Ship	District	<u>Superintendent</u> <u>Bookkeeper</u>	Products
Arctic Maid Fisheries, Inc. Pier 54 Seattle 4, Washington	Columbia	Kodiak	Homer Kyros	Salmon custom canned by King Crab, Inc. (fish caught in Bristol Bay)

Continued

FRESH, FROZEN, AND CURED PRODUCTS

Name and Address	Location	Superintendent Bookkeeper	Products
Washington Fish and Oyster Company, Inc. Pier 54 Seattle 4, Washington	Port Williams	<u>William C. Hingston</u> Don P. Gerber	Frozen halibut; frozen chum salmon for halibut bait
J-R Seafoods Box 941 Kodiak, Alaska	Naval Air Station	Donald C. Jacklin	Fresh king crab (local market)
Efficient Fish Products Box 1214 Kodiak, Alaska	Uyak Bay	William Gregorioff	Salmon, hard salted, smoked and kippered
A. L. Fenner Kodiak, Alaska	Kodiak	A. L. Fenner	Fresh king crab (local market)

SHELLFISH PROCESSORS

Name and Address	Location	Superintendent Bookkeeper	Products
Halferty Canneries 512 Colman Building Seattle 4, Washington	Kodiak	<u>Delbert S. Valentine</u> Owen Zachritz	Canned razor clams ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat)
Pacific American Fisheries 401 Harris Avenue Bellingham, Washington	Lazy Bay	<u>Wayne Axelson</u> Ervin Thiessen	Canned king crab ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat)
King Crab, Inc. Box 1457 Kodiak, Alaska	Kodiak	<u>Robert E. Resoff</u> Carl W. Rodli	Canned king crab ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat) Frozen king crab Canned shrimp

Continued

SHELLFISH PROCESSORS

Name and Address	Location	Superintendent Bookkeeper	Products
Alaska King Crab Co. Box 1156 Kodiak, Alaska	Kodiak	<u>Emil Norton</u> <u>Hans Eide</u>	Canned king crab ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flat) Frozen king crab
Kachemak Fisheries, Inc. 724 Dexter Horton Building Seattle 4, Washington	Ouzinkie	<u>Lonnie Scroggs</u> <u>Mrs. L. Scroggs</u>	Canned king crab ($\frac{7}{8}$ lb. flat and 1 lb. flat); cold pack king crab
Wakefield Fisheries Co. Fishermen's Terminal Seattle, Washington	Port Wakefield "Reefer King" "Deep Sea"	<u>Arnold Hansen</u> <u>Odd Ronstead</u> <u>Ben Gjerd</u>	Frozen king crab (16 lb. blocks)
Fuller Packing Co. Lazy Bay, Alaska	Kemp Bay	<u>T. T. Fuller</u> <u>Fern B. Fuller</u>	Canned king crab ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. hand)
J-R Seafoods Box 941 Kodiak, Alaska	Naval Air Station	<u>Donald C. Jacklin</u>	Fresh king crab for local use
<u>HERRING REDUCTION PLANTS</u>			
Oceanic Fisheries Co. Inc. 1844 Westlake North Seattle 9, Washington	Port Vita	<u>J. R. Jacobson</u>	Herring Oil and meal
Washington Meal and Reduction Company (Wash. Fish & Oyster Co., Inc.) Pier 54 Seattle 4, Washington	Zachar Bay	<u>James Imlach</u>	Herring oil and meal

SEASONAL HISTORY OF WEIRS OPERATED - KODIAK

This season was expected to produce a slightly higher run than the latest ten-year average; as can be seen below, this was the case. The catch was very low in proportion to the total run, which is explained partly by the lack of pink salmon in the odd-year cycle on the West side of Kodiak Island; most boats simply looked elsewhere for their majority catch, fishing Karluk only at periods of high red salmon abundance (Spring and Fall) or when this happened to be the only open District (Spring).

Pinks were almost entirely lacking at Karluk this year, where, by contrast, last year produced an estimated half-million total in escapement alone, and nearly a million in catch. Next year, on this basis, a similar pattern could be expected, and very likely will occur; even-year pink escapement at Karluk appears to be on the increase over the past three cycles.

This is not intended to infer that next Season's red run will be large; quite to the contrary, the 1960 Season has a good chance of being the poorest on record when approached relative to pink salmon survival. The five and six-year Karluk reds appear to predominate, with a strong present trend to sixes, accorded to the research staff. Examining, then, the 1954, 1955, and 1956 cycle survivals on pink salmon in general, we find a very bleak picture indeed.

Following is the weekly red escapement at Karluk Tower, beginning on May 31 and ending 7 October. Not included is total kings 387 and total cohos 1492.

Weekly escapement and catch - Karluk Reds.

Week Ending	Escapement	Catch	Weekly Total Run	Accumulative Weekly Total Run
June 6	2157	8394	10551	10551
June 13	52625	49635	102260	112811
June 20	42076	55722	97798	210609
June 27	31214	36610	67824	278433
July 4	12957	22232	35189	313622
July 11	13231	7558	20789	334411
July 18	6057	6978	13035	347446
July 25	3678		3678	351124
August 1	1546	338	1884	353008
August 8	6325	834	7159	360167
August 15	633		633	360800
August 22	39472		39472	400272
August 29	17778		17778	418050
Sept. 5	82062		82062	500112
Sept. 12	17040	16225	33265	533377
Sept. 19	40275	17081	57356	590733
Sept. 26	27925		27925	618658
Oct. 3	45696		45696	664354
Oct. 7	1483		1483	665837
TOTAL	444230	221607	665837	

OLGA BAY WEIRS

This season for the first time in a long succession of years, Cannery Station Weir was not installed. The run here has dropped to only a few thousand red salmon per year. It was felt that the man needed to tend this spot could be used to better advantage as a streamguard. The Olga Bay red salmon management functions were, therefore, served only by Upper Station Weir.

Removal of the two salmon traps at the entrance to Olga Bay seemed to have a noticeable effect on the escapement during the salmon season, greatly reducing the harvest and correspondingly increasing escapement. Another evidence of this is in the increased catch by gill netters inside of the former trap locations.

Upper Station Weir was in operation on the 30th of May and was retained through 29 August, although this was by no means the end of the run. An estimated 15,000 to 25,000 red salmon remained below the weir, in the lagoon, and offshore from the river mouth on August 30th when the weir was removed.

Total escapements include 6391 pinks and 1583 cohos.

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Escapement</u>	<u>Catch</u>	<u>Accumulative Total Run</u>
May 30	0	0	0
June 6	894		894
June 13	4722		5616
June 20	6600		12216
June 27	3648		15864
July 4	33391		49255
July 11	5585	9060	63900
July 18	1063	3812	68775
July 25	1840	2825	73440
Aug. 1	606	4798	78844
Aug. 8	512	4228	83584
Aug. 15	5192		88776
Aug. 22	9773		98549
	19069		117618
TOTAL	92895	24,723	

RED RIVER

Red River Weir was installed and in operation on the 8th of June. Because the run had slackened to nothing in early August, and because of tightened budget in anticipation of transfer of fishery functions to state control, the weir was removed on the 8th of August, its part in fishery management by then over for the year.

Pink escapement in Red River was very small this year, at least during the fishing season, numbering not more than 20,000 at any time. The Northern Fork extends for many miles beyond the red salmon stream outlet and has historically always been highly productive of pink salmon, occasionally having escapements in the millions. King salmon are also known to have once had a small run in Red River, but of late none have been noted. Escapement prior to June 8, and after August 8th, could possibly bring the year's total to 100,000 reds, judging from escapement surveys.

Weekly Escapement and Catch - Red Salmon

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Escapement</u>	<u>Catch</u>	<u>Weekly Accumulative Run</u>
June 13	12208		12208
June 20	21832		34090
June 27	9158		43248
July 4	16334		59582
July 11	0	1933	60515
July 18	6364	634	67513
July 25	9154		76667
Aug. 1	9136		85803
Aug. 8	17		85820
TOTAL	84253	1567	

UNEMPLOYMENT, IF ANY, CAUSE AND EFFECT

Fishing remains the mainstay of industry in Kodiak, strongly supported by the Naval Station. Reductions-in-force on the Base were not as great this year as in the past two, but still caused a slight downgrade in the economy of Kodiak. This winter there is very little other than fishing and the Naval Station to help out. Fortunately for local economy, winter king crab activities have considerably increased.

There was little construction in Kodiak during the summer - some road work such as surfacing the base-town highway and paving of seven blocks of city streets - mainly small items. The winter fishery this year thus far is preventing the disaster which might have been the aftermath of the poorest salmon season on record.

POSSIBILITIES FOR GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT OTHER THAN FISHING

Some of the fishermen working at other jobs at high pay often quit to enjoy a salmon season, classing this as a vacation in terms of, 'can I afford to go?' Under such circumstances work is there for those who are willing.

Kodiak plans further street paving, enlarging the small boat harbor, and punching a road several miles to connect with Ouzinkie Village, all within the next year. For this winter there is very little extra work.

UNION ACTIVITY

'Bumps' Pollard remains the local union representative.

Salmon prices were settled at the same level as last year with no difficulty. King Crab experienced a work loss this fall when the fishermen asked eight cents per pound live weight on the grounds as well as for cannery delivery. The dispute was settled at seven cents for tender delivery (one cent higher than last year), while sale at the cannery remained the same eight cents.

Shrimp pricing was fought since the plant was established. At present the market is poor and the peeler lines remain idle; the cannery cannot afford the price it would take for full operation.

PATROL - SEASONAL HISTORY

Like 1958, the Kodiak Fishery Management District maintained its activities with one Grumman Goose Amphibious Aircraft, the 75-foot boat Kittiwake II, the 37-foot diesel launch Coho, and 23 independent men equipped mainly with outboard-propelled skiffs. Distribution of the streamguard and weir attendant temporary staff is outlined elsewhere under the section entitled 'Temporary Personnel'; two were weir attendants, one the Coho operator, and the remainder streamguards and patrolmen.

As is the usual difficulty with temporary personnel, the first-season men had considerable difficulty coping with law enforcement techniques, most of which are gained through experience rather than the short-course instruction given prior to each season. As a general rule, however, the men this summer were of a much higher calibre and better trained than last year, thanks to thoughtful preparation by the District's permanent Administrative Assistant. There were no accidents this season and maintenance was excellent; all men and patrol equipment completed the season in much better condition than usual.

While there may always be a few bystanders apparently eager to criticize, we feel that our men and equipment was used to the best possible advantage, shifting streamguards to areas needing escapement rather than covering already well-seeded streams, and placing men according to their demonstrated capabilities. Some, for example, built badly-needed permanent cabins such as Upper Station Weir, Sturgeon River, and Karluk River Spit. Others with open skiff skill and enforcement experience were accordingly placed in the more important patrol areas.

The mainland district, badly needing enforcement coverage, was assigned an additional man this year but could well use at least five more or eight in all, with perhaps a large patrol boat of its own. Emphasis should continue on prevention, rather than apprehension.

Unlike last year, weather was not a problem. The aircraft could fly when needed, and surface patrol equipment was almost never held up by rough water.

Aircraft used during 1959 were Grumman Gooses N-741 and N-703, in that order, until 100-hour checks returned them to Anchorage. N-741 was returned to the District to round out the total 253.9 hours flown. The aircraft was in the District from 8 May through 30 September, the last ten days following fall closure on charter to Karluk Research to haul supplies for the construction project of the Camp Island laboratory.

Piloting was done for the second successive year by Dave

Henley, a well-experienced flier who is also a local cattle rancher. He knows the Kodiak area intimately, both on the ground and from the air, proving additionally valuable from this angle.

Aircraft use was planned to obtain maximum advantage, often scheduling logistics, stream survey, and patrols on a single flight to coincide with the best fishing hours and covering the heaviest fishing effort. In this manner only 14.7 hours of the total time was straight charter, the remaining time adjusted from a graduated fare scale based on the cost of service aircraft as compared to commercial. Through use of this system, all projects concerned obtained better than adequate service; streamguards were well-attended (with the aid of patrol vessels), and the aircraft was responsible for apprehension of several successfully prosecuted violations.

Patrol boat Coho, a two-man cabin launch, was again assigned to the Alitak District during July - August summer season, operated by a resident of the locality not closely associated with the fishing industry. It was later used in the Uganik District during the September fall season, operated by the Fishery Management Agent and one seasonal patrolman. At Alitak the Coho served for patrol work and streamguard camp maintenance, occasionally using one streamguard as a second man for difficult patrol operations involving frequent tie-up at other craft, such as checking fishing gear and registrations.

The Coho travelled to Alitak from Kodiak under its own power and was self-sufficient in this District, obtaining fuel and supplies at canneries. Operator-less following the close of the summer season, it was attended by the Pinnell and Tolifson guide crew at Olga Bay - long a source of temporary personnel for the Olga Bay weirs. The Coho was towed to Uganik Bay by the Kittiwake before the fall operator was assigned. At the close of the season it was returned under power to town, where it was kept in readiness for local use after the Kittiwake returned to Juneau.

Kittiwake II, operated during the rushed salmon season by a crew of six, completed a highly successful year before being re-assigned to Juneau on 20 September. Unusual interest and enthusiasm by crew members resulted in very efficient patrol work, streamguard camp maintenance, and other logistics duties. The specific tasks of the Kittiwake were logistics, stream marker attendance, and enforcement of registration and gear measurement regulations - all performed very satisfactorily in addition to normally expected patrol routine. Responsibility of all surface patrol activities as described had been delegated to the Master, co-ordinated where necessary with the aircraft under the supervision of the District Supervisor and/or his assistant.

The larger patrol vessel, Kittiwake, was responsible for the apprehension of a large number gear measurement and area registration violations, many of which were sufficiently minor to warrant stern warning, field correction, and release. Of the several cases brought to trial through Kittiwake efforts, all were successfully prosecuted and given varying penalties according to individual merit.

Kittiwake II was used during the very early spring for king crab patrols to Alitak with the Supervisor and his assistant. On one occasion during the winter it also made a trip to Chignik and Sand Point for the Supervisors of those areas, who had various tasks to perform covering winter fishing activities and enforcement problems from the previous salmon season. For several weeks thereafter - through the April 12th closure of the Kodiak king crab season - the boat and crew was assigned to the Juneau subport for overhaul. At other times in port at Kodiak, and not actively engaged in vessel care, the crew was generally very helpful with District equipment maintenance jobs.

Although there are always a few criticisms by a few individuals of almost any team engaged in this type of work, these are not felt noteworthy in view of a great amount of positive achievement. Perfection is not human, nor is stamp-molded identity of group purpose and thought. There are many local citizens who express opinions that the intensified patrol work enabled by the excellent teamwork of the 1959 staff was the best in many years.

Certainly the apprehension and conviction record was high, but the purpose of prevention, rather than conviction, was the primary motive. It is felt that the 1959 staff should be commended for a tactful public service which left no apparent residue of dissatisfaction and considerable evidence of a general public desire for more of the same all-encompassing patrol effort.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE & GRADE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Ted K. Boyd	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Upper Station Cair	6/1 -8/14	Good
Michael H. Bringle	Streamguard, ASS-3	Terror Bay	7/1 -8/7	Satisfactory
Gary K. Brown	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Sturgeon River	6/8 -8/10	Good
Stephen F. Browne	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Karluk Village	9/7 -9/19	Good
Charles R. Clemmensen	Streamguard, ASS-3	Kiliuda Bay	7/1 -8/7	Good
Robert K. Cornelius	Streamguard, ASS-3	Uyak Bay	7/1 -8/7	Good
Kenneth E. Durley	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Kizhuyak Bay	9/7 -9/18	Good
Robert C. Erickson	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Mush Bay	6/15-7/1	Good
		Old Harbor	7/2 -8/8	Good
Darrell L. Farnen	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Karluk River Tower	6/2 -6/30	Good
Donald E. Ferguson	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Swikshak Bay	7/1 -8/10	Good
Wayne L. Fregien	Streamguard, ASS-3	Deadman's Bay	7/1 -8/7	Good
Robert B. Hightower	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Saltery Cove	6/15-8/8	Good
Douglas B. Houston	Streamguard, ASS-3	Zachar Bay	7/1 -8/7	Good
John L. Howard	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Dog Salmon	7/1 -8/1	Good
Edward D. James	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Zachar Bay	6/3 -7/1	Good
		Vessel Coho-Alitak Bay	7/2 -8/8	Good
Samuel E. Ledsworth	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Wide Bay	7/1 -8/13	Good
Benjamin F. Lee, Jr.	Streamguard, ASS-3	Hallo Bay	7/1 -8/9	Good
David C. Ogden	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Karluk Village	5/29-8/10	Good
		Aboard F.W.S. COHO	9/7 -9/18	Good
John O. Plahn	Streamguard, ASS-3	Paramanof Bay	7/1 -8/7	Good
Dewey G. Riscioni	Streamguard, ASS-3	Spiridon Bay	7/1 -8/8	Good
Jack W. Schrock	Streamguard, WOC	Kitoi Bay	7/1 -9/19	Satisfactory
Frederick W. Sproul	Streamguard, ASS-3	Mush Bay	7/1 -8/9	Satisfactory
Earl A. Stevens	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Litnik Bay	6/4 -8/8	Good
Lawrence O. Talifson	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Karluk River Tower	6/2 -6/30	Good
Jim C. Tatum	Fishery-Aid, ASS-4	Red River	5/28-8/7	Good
Roe C. Toothaker	Streamguard, ASS-3	Perenosa Bay	7/1 -8/8	Satisfactory
Charles W. Wilson	Fishery-Aid, ASS-5	Red River Cair	5/28-8/11	Good

NOTE: Although dates indicate period of employment, in most cases the field stations were manned for a closely corresponding period.

VIOLATIONS - 1959

This year in the Kodiak Area an earnest attempt was made to apply every possible phase of the regulations to determine the extent of minor as well as major violations. The task in itself turned out to be enormous, but well worth the effort in that it also provided a measure of the effectiveness of not only the enforcement coverage, but of the regulations themselves. Furthermore, the program proved a valuable education to the Bureau's local staff, and - it is believed - to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game personnel who will be faced with equal and similar problems next season when they assume control.

Violations of area registration, gear length and depth, mesh size, etc. - non-active infractions - seemed to be extremely numerous. Since apprehensions of these must be done on the surface, word got around quickly that extensive checking was being done, with the result that many boats practiced avoidance of patrol equipment. Seine leads whose mesh was less than the minimum seven inches, for example, appeared to be almost universal.

Area registration violations were mostly minor, failure to have identification available, or failure to register. There were, however, a number of individuals from Cordova and elsewhere who supposedly registered two areas using assumed names; this apparently was actually the case, since a number of boats quickly departed the Kodiak area before being checked for registration.

While we did not apprehend the majority, perhaps, of violations - judging from hearsay - the effect of the program appeared to be great for prevention. Coming in a year of poor fishing and escapement, the result seemed to be a sizeable reduction in the total gear effort.

Halibut patrols prior to the seasonal openings in both areas 3-A and 3-B in cooperation with the United States Coast Guard Air Detachment at Kodiak totaled 7 trips and 53.6 hours of flying time in the HP-2G or Grumman Albatross type aircraft. Four possible violations of the opening hour on the portlock bank in area 3-A were seen and photographed; evidence, however, proved inconclusive indicating the need for coinciding surface patrols. Most patrol flights served dual purposes such as logistics flights to Loran Stations, or inspection of foreign fishing activities, in which the hours shown do not indicate patrol hours over halibut areas.

Following is a breakdown of the salmon violations handled before the U. S. Commissioner at Kodiak:

VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, AND PROSECUTIONS

CLASS OF GEAR	NAME OF DEFENDANT	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	DISPOSITION OF CASE
Purse Seine	Dave A. Jaques Lawrence Larsen James Atwood Russell W. Atwood Tom White - Minor	Fishing within closed area at stream mouth.	Jury Trial- Acquitted
Purse Seine	Gunnar G. Neilsen Victor Olsen Earl O. Erickson John N. Bridgens	Fishing prior to opening hour.	\$250.00 \$200.00 \$200.00 Minor
Purse Seine	Alfred Anderson, Sr.	Fishing more than legal limit of gear (Fishing attached to gear of another boat).	\$25.00
Purse Seine	Charles H. Johnson		\$25.00 (Susp.)
Purse Seine	Alfred Anderson, Jr.		\$25.00
	Jack A. Johnson		\$25.00 (Susp.)
	Lawrence G. Greider, Jr.		Minor
Purse Seine	Earl Daniels Alven L. Crayne Joseph Glasco	Purse Seine anchored to fish as salmon trap.	\$25.00 (Susp.) \$25.00 (Susp.) \$25.00 (Susp.)
Purse Seine	Richard J. Gloudman Dean Hall Harold Hatch	Purse Seine lead less than minimum mesh size.	\$25.00 \$25.00 \$25.00 FC \$113.00
Purse Seine	Frank Kilpatrick F. Michael Kilpatrick Virgil Anderson	Purse Seine lead less than minimum mesh size.	\$25.00 \$25.00 \$25.00 FC \$113.90
Purse Seine	Edward Sargent	Purse Seine lead less than minimum mesh size.	\$50.00 \$25.00 (Susp.) FC \$29.10
Purse Seine	William Boskofsky Nick Boskofsky Allen Boskofsky Richard Boskofsky Chris Boskofsky	Purse Seine less than minimum depth. Use of 2nd. seine of less than minimum legal length.	\$25.00 (Susp.) \$25.00 (Susp.) Minor Minor Minor
Purse Seine	Moses Paul Malutin	Purse Seine of less than minimum depth.	\$200.00 \$150.00 (Susp.)

VIOLATIONS, COMPLAINTS, AND PROSECUTIONS

CLASS OF GEAR	NAME OF DEFENDANT	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	DISPOSITION OF CASE
Purse Seine	Timoth Malutin Sergay J. Toshwak	Purse Seine of less than minimum depth.	\$25.00 (Susp.) \$25.00 (Susp.)
Purse Seine	John L. Elisovsky Dennis Lary Gary Raymond	Area Registration in more than one area.	10 days Jail 10 days Jail 10 days Jail
Purse Seine	Daniel Valley Harold L. Unger Peter Unger, Jr.	Fishing without obtaining area registration.	\$25.00 \$25.00 Minor
Purse Seine	Frank T. Suryan William Brown	Fishing without obtaining area registration.	\$25.00 (Susp.) \$25.00 (Susp.)
Purse Seine	Al G. Dorland	Fishing without obtaining area registration.	\$25.00
Purse Seine	Lawrence P. Johnson	Fishing without obtaining area registration.	\$25.00
Hand Rod	James w. Ehardt Harold Reed White William H. Mathews Albert McGraw	Sport fishing with over-size treble hook.	\$25.00 \$25.00 \$25.00 \$25.00

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

This year the Kodiak Fishery Management staff of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries operated cooperatively with several agencies for a variety of purposes, some within the Bureau itself as with the Research Division, Exploratory Fishing Division, International Pacific Salmon Investigations, and Halibut Commission.

Routine cooperation is also enjoyed between the two respective Bureaus of the Fish and Wildlife Service, represented here by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries office, dock and warehouse facilities are shared, in some ways making it only natural that aid is given in either direction as needed.

First and foremost of the 1959 cooperative efforts at Kodiak was a joint venture between Naval Intelligence, Coast Guard Air Detachment, and Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to appraise newly-organized Russian bottom fishing efforts off Bristol Bay in the Bering Sea. The Bureau furnished technical information and an observer to the Navy, while the latter donated camera gear and kept the Bureau closely advised of all foreign fleet movements throughout the year. The Coast Guard supplied a manned Albatross seaplane for use as a photo platform for observer-controlled flights over the area on several different occasions during the first half of the year.

Benefit of the joint operation was mutual between organizations. The Navy received intelligence photographs and information of a better calibre than self-obtained through the use of high speed patrol bombers, the Bureau gained current data on all offshore fishing efforts in the Bering Sea, including salmon, king crab, and whaling, while the local Coast Guard detachment found recognition and standing through the press.

Cooperative services with the Navy and Coast Guard were not limited to observations of foreign fishing. On several occasions the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries worked directly with the Military on various conservation problems. Coast Guard aerial halibut patrols were always attended by a Bureau observer, making these somewhat a joint operation between the Coast Guard, International Pacific Halibut Commission, and our Bureau. In addition we furnished instruction to Coast Guard vessels and plane crews. Also, on one occasion, our aircraft aided the Coast Guard in an air-sea rescue mission.

The Navy District Public Works office was another close cooperator, never proceeding on gravel borrows, bridge construction, or Marine Corps maneuvers without first consulting with our office for the best means of performing their various tasks with the least amount of damage to fishery facilities. The local Bureau office enjoys the very best of relationships

with the several military detachments.

Docking facilities, storage, hot water showers, were made available locally to both Canadian and American representatives of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, and to the Halibut Commission, agents were taken on routine flights about the district to be shown the Kodiak fisheries and operating techniques.

Members of the press and photographers from the States were also given tours where normal district routing permitted.

We at Kodiak have taken pride in furnishing maximum good will and public service in line with our normal duties. By so doing our job has become far more understandable and useful to all, as well as interesting and enjoyable to ourselves. The return to the Bureau has been substantial.

Charles F. Connelley, Jr.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES - 1959

Two noteworthy items of unusualness occurred in the Kodiak area this year. One was the late timing of the pink salmon return described under 'Salmon Runs and Escapement'.

The other, of international importance, began with a telephone call from the Commanding Officer of the Alaska Sea Frontier on the 24th of March this spring as an urgent request for technical advice and information on commercial fishing. A fleet of 70 to 80 Russian vessels thought to be a well-organized ocean-going fishing fleet was discovered in and near an area between Unimak Pass and the Pribilof Islands known to the Halibut Commission as the 'Polaris Spot', an excellent Bering Sea halibut fishery.

Photographs taken by high speed armed naval aircraft were found to contain much information, but lacked detail. The photo platform and necessitated method of operation was insufficient. Flat fish could be seen in large numbers, some of which were positively identified as halibut. The opinion passed at this time, because of the type fishing activity and location of operation, that as much as fifty percent of the catch could be halibut.

From the original photos the opinion was also passed that the fleet was indeed a well-planned fishery operation comprised of three major components, 100 to 140 foot side loading, other trawlers, 3,000 to 4,000 ton refrigerator process mother ships, and several large vessels in the 8,000 to 15,000 ton class - refrigerated to carry the finished product home and return with supplies.

Supporting the fleet was an ocean-going tug boat and at least one oil tanker. There was at least one 'distant sea trawler', an unfamiliar type thought at this time to be a small whaler but later properly identified. However, whaling in the Aleutians was also a Soviet activity, although not attached to the trawl fleet - similar to a later king crab operation east of the Pribilofs.

The original interview photographs also suggested solely a bottom, trawl-type fishery, with no indication of surface nets or other gear. This drew a conclusion that no steam or cooking process operated within the fleet, substantiated by no visible sign of heat process activity in any of more than one-hundred photographs. It was noted that major vessels stayed in the calm waters within loose pack ice then in the area, the fishing vessels ranging far to sea laden with large chunks of sea ice presumably for use in preserving the catch for extended periods; fishing craft were not outfitted with refrigeration equipment.

The Navy, of course, was interested in possible military aspects of the foreign fleet. To supply Naval Intelligence (and, incidentally, the

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries) with better data, the local Bureau representative asked and received special photo equipment to be carried by a slower, more stable type - UF (Albatross) seaplane. An aircraft was furnished by the U. S. Coast Guard.

Because of the unarmed friendly nature of the seaplane, together with its slower speed and greater stability, we felt fairly confident to approach the vessels at very close range. While eyesight at short range at flying speed is ineffectual, a telephoto camera eye is not; clear photos of mere portions of representative vessels and activities were obtained. Apprehension among the plane crew was great at first, but it abated when it was discovered that the Soviets were also snapping photos and behaving in a congenial manner.

The first seaplane reconnaissance flight, four days after the original conference summons, found the Soviet fleet well out of the 'Polaris Spot' following the pack ice receding counter-clockwise through Bristol Bay around a Fribilof Islands hub. Information obtained not only substantiated some original opinions, but altered others as well, establishing the type fishing activity and correctly placing halibut as only incidental in small proportion to general ground fish such as sole and flounder.

The Navy found the resulting photos extremely valuable in correctly evaluating as well as enumerating the fleet by vessel name. These also later turned out useful to the Bureau and to the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

One vessel was clearly seen to have an unidentified skinned sea mammal hung in the rigging. It was generally debated whether to land and invoke the Russo-American Fur Seal Treaty, but decided against in view of a recent politically unpleasant Naval boarding incident involving telephone cable cutting in the North Atlantic.

Later trips scheduled regularly until late July produced additional photos of all types of both Russian and Japanese fishery activity including whaling, king crabbing, and bottom fishing. Movies later displayed on nationwide newsreels and television were also obtained, copies to be retained by the Navy, local Alaska and Washington, D. C. offices of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Shown in both movies and still shots, including colored slides, were both Soviet and Japanese distant sea trawlers with clearly observable catches on board. Information and photos provided by the Kodiak BCF office were also useful to the press and to at least one private fishery company, although such data was occasionally misinterpreted or used according to individual purposes. No releases or credit was assumed publicly by our Kodiak office, all being authorized through higher echelon where control of public advice was retained.

Other events culminating from the aerial patrols were joint air-sea observation missions of foreign fleets authorized by congressional members and carried out through the aid of the Kodiak Bureau of Commercial

Fisheries Agency in cooperation with the local Naval Intelligence and Coast Guard offices. Wakefield Fisheries of Seattle obtained position reports from Kodiak for a surface trip authorized by our Washington office; a press member aboard phrased their trip as "a daring search sponsored by Wakefield Fisheries".

The Kodiak office early requested that both Navy and Coast Guard be given full credit for their part in the activity whenever releases became necessary. We feel that without the fine cooperation between agencies, little could have been accomplished. As it stands, the Navy and Coast Guard can each be highly commended for a successful joint operation of considerable public importance.

Charles F. Connelley, Jr.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since this is the final year of Bureau of Fisheries control, recommendations are made and adopted by Alaska State personnel.

However, as a final gesture I would suggest a few items.

Obviously, salmon are overfished, a problem which I feel can only be solved for Kodiak by reduction of boats and gear. Regulation otherwise has proven itself useless by sliding returns to the fishery.

Using the same regulations we now have, I would suggest a 'fishery by drawing', similar to big game hunting for some species. The draw naturally would be based on sound biological principle: no more gear than will assure adequate harvest rather rapacious plunder. Violators must lose their season privilege. This system is just and fair in that all have an equal chance in the 'lottery'. Relaxation comes as the fishery returns, or vice versa.

I will also suggest a mid-season closure on pink salmon for two years, during the first two weeks of August.

Charles F. Connelley, Jr.

Year 1950

Regulatory Area 100.5

Time Open to Fishing Expressed in Hours per Day

Districts	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	Section 5	Section 6	Section 7	Section 8	Section 9	Section 10	Section 11	Section 12	Section 13	Section 14	Section 15	Section 16	Section 17	Section 18	Section 19	Section 20	Section 21	Section 22	Section 23	Section 24	Section 25	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Section 29	Section 30	Section 31
Outer- Island Bay																															
Inner Island																															
Uyak																															
Umanik																															
Ukonik																															
Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Total open days during Month of June	0	0	0	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Seasonal opening:																															
Traps																															
Seines																															
Gillnets																															
Seasonal closure:																															
Traps																															
Seines																															
Gillnets																															

Remarks: **DISTRICT** Uyak Bay ~~closed~~ closed 6:00 P.M. June 19 as designated by Sec. 102.5 (i) of "Laws and Regulations for protection of the Commercial Fisheries of Alaska."

Year 1950

Regulatory Area W. 111-1

Time Open to Fishing Expressed in Hours per Day

Districts	Alitak	Red Bluffs	Ugasek												
Sections	Koser- Line Day	Alitak Day													
Month <u>July</u>															
1	0	0	0	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h
7	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
8	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
9	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
10	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h
14	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
15	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
16	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
17	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1h	1h	1h	1h	0	0	0	0	1h						
21	2h	2h	2h	2h	0	0	0	0	2h						
22	2h	2h	2h	2h	0	0	0	0	2h						
23	2h	2h	2h	2h	0	0	0	0	2h						
24	1h	1h	1h	1h	0	0	0	0	1h						
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h
28	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
29	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
30	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
31	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h	1h
Total open days during Month of <u>July</u>	18	18	18	20h	16h	16h	16h	16h	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Seasonal opening:															
Traps															
Seines	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	6/1	6/1	6/1	6/1	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6
Gillnets	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	6/1	6/1	6/1	6/1	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6
Seasonal closure:															
Traps															
Seines	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	6/1	6/1	6/1	6/1	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13
Gillnets	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	6/1	6/1	6/1	6/1	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13

Remarks: Kariuk District closed from 6:00 P.M. July 17 to 6:00 A.M. July 27 by special announcement.

Year 1959

Regulatory Area Madinet

Time Open to Fishing Expressed in Hours per Day

Districts	Al Bahir	Red B.	Sturgeon	Yarabuk										
Sections	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk	Yarabuk
Month <u>August</u>														
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
4	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
5	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
6	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h	2h
7	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
25														
26														
27														
28														
29														
30														
31														
Total open days during Month of August	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Seasonal opening:														
Traps														
Seines	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6
Gillnets	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/6
Seasonal closure:														
Traps														
Seines	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13
Gillnets	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13	7/13

Remarks: Season closed 6:00 P.M. August 7, 1959 by Field Announcement.

Year 1959

Regulatory Area Yukon-Charley

Time Open to Fishing Expressed in Hours per Day

Districts	Chukotka	Yukon																		
Sections	Chukotka	Yukon																		
Month																				
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22																				
23																				
24																				
25																				
26																				
27																				
28																				
29																				
30																				
31																				
Total open days during Month of <u>September</u>	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Seasonal opening: Traps																				
Seines	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7
Gillnets	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7	9/7
Seasonal closure: Traps																				
Seines	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10
Gillnets	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	9/10

Remarks: Fall season opened and closed as announced in the 1959 "Laws and Regulations For Protection of the Commercial Fisheries of Alaska".