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INDIAN WORKERS CAPTURE  
AND TRANSPLANT GAME

Workers in Alaska recently accomplished an unusual feat in transplanting 596 game and fur-bearing animals to portions of the Territory where their numbers have been depleted, reports the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Most of the workmen employed were native Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, or halfbreeds, and with one exception the foremen were unemployed registered guides. <sup>and unhurt</sup> The men captured alive/39 deer and 22 martens in southeastern Alaska and 856 snowshoe rabbits, or varying hares, in the interior.

Of the 596 animals successfully transplanted, 558 were snowshoe hares released on Kodiak Island, where an eruption of Mount Katmai in 1912 had practically exterminated all game animals except bears. Nine deer also were liberated on Kodiak and 12 on small islands in Yakutat Bay. Ten martens were placed on Prince of Wales Island and seven on Baranof Island. These valuable fur bearers are expected to aid materially in providing the natives with a livelihood in the future.

The projects, authorized by the Civil Works Administration, were directed by the Alaska Game Commission, and were carried on with funds provided through the Governor of Alaska by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.