



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INFORMATION SERVICE

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

For Release TO AM's OF TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1945.

Hunting and fishing license sales during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, show very small declines in comparison with the previous season, according to a preliminary statement issued today by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

During the 1943-44 hunting season, 7,483,058 licenses brought in revenue to the States of \$13,538,606 as compared with the previous season when 8,080,678 licenses sold for \$13,576,383, it was stated. The number of licenses declined 7.4 percent while the decline in revenue was only .3 percent.

Anglers purchased 7,825,206 fishing licenses in 1943-44 for \$9,829,166, against 8,028,674 for \$10,024,329 in 1942-43. The decline in number amounted to 2.5 percent and in revenue to 1.9 percent, the figures show.

The number of non-resident hunting licenses sold in 1943-44 increased from 90,972 in 1942-43 to 109,513, or 20.4 percent, while the non-resident fishing licenses decreased 16.8 percent in 1943-44, or from 744,897 to 619,870.

An analysis of the data obtained from the various State fish and game departments reveals upward trends in the sale of hunting licenses in the New England, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States; the principal decreases in such sales occurred in the Southeastern, Middle Western and Middle Atlantic States.

The Fish and Wildlife Service announced that federal migratory-bird hunting stamps, commonly called "duck stamps", were issued to 1,169,352 sportsmen for use in the 1943-44 season. This figure falls 214,277 short of the 1942-43 season when 1,383,629 stamps were sold at \$1 each to all waterfowl hunters over 16 years of age. These stamps are required in addition to the State licenses.

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