

9-13-1918

## Resolution 1918-01-08 Pledged Loyalty

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies

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### Recommended Citation

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, *Resolution 1918-01-08 Pledged Loyalty* (1918),  
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H I S T O R Y  
of  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
GAME, FISH AND CONSERVATION  
COMMISSIONERS

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National Association of Game Commissioners and Wardens organized in Yellowstone National Park July 7, 1902. By-laws amended and name changed to International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at St. Paul, Minn., at 1917 meeting.

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MEETING PLACES AND DATES

- 1--1902--Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., July 20
- 2--1904--Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 11
- 3--1906--St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25-27
- 4--1907--Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.,  
Aug. 9-10
- 5--1910--New Orleans, La., Feb. 5-7
- 6--1912--Denver, Colo., Aug. 29-Sept. 2
- 7--1913--Boston, Mass., Sept. 12
- 8--1914--Washington, D. C., Sept. 30-Oct. 3
- 9--1915--San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 7-9
- 10--1916--New Orleans, La., Oct. 12-14
- 11--1917--St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27-29
- 12--1918--New York, N.Y., Sept. 12-13
- 13--1919--Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6-7
- 14--1920--Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 23-24
- 15--1921--Allentown, Pa., Sept. 8-9



- 16--1922--Madison, Wis., Sept. 4-5
- 17--1923--St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20
- 18--1924--Quebec, Canada, Sept. 8-9
- 19--1925--Denver, Colo., Aug. 20-21
- 20--1926--Mobile, Ala., Sept. 20-21
- 21--1927--Hartford, Conn., Aug. 11-12
- 22--1928--Seattle, Wash., Aug. 27-28
- 23--1929--Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 12-13
- 24--1930--Toronto, Canada, Aug. 25-26
- 25--1931--Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 24-25
- 26--1932--Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19-20
- 27--1933--Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 21-22
- 28--1934--Montreal, Canada, Sept. 10-11
- 29--1935--Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 12-13
- 30--1936--Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 31-Sept. 1
- 31--1937--Mexico City, Mexico, Aug. 26-27
- 32--1938--Asheville, N. C., June 20-21
- 33--1939--San Francisco, Calif., June 29-30
- 34--1940--Toronto, Canada, Sept. 2-3
- 35--1941--St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28-29
- 1942--Meeting postponed
- 1943--Meeting postponed
- 1944--Meeting postponed
- 1945--Meeting postponed
- 36--1946--St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 9-11

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The first year that proceedings were printed in book form was 1912. No more were printed until 1917. No copies of the proceedings of 1912 and 1917 are now available.

This file of two volumes is a complete set of the proceedings from 1918 to 1941, both years inclusive.

No proceedings are titled "Fourteenth" or "Fifteenth". This is because a discrepancy



occurred in numbering the meetings in earlier years, those of 1916 and 1917 being called the 10th and 11th meetings and then those of 1918 and 1919 again being called the 10th and 11th meetings. For explanation of this discrepancy and how it was corrected, and for information as to where summaries and reports of earlier meetings may be found, see the 1922 Proceedings, pages 12 and 13.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

International Association of  
Game, Fish and  
Conservation  
Commissioners

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NEW YORK CITY

SEPTEMBER 12 AND 13, 1918

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SYNDICATE PRINTING COMPANY  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





J. QUINCY WARD

President International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, Frankfort, Ky.



**OFFICERS 1919-1920 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GAME, FISH  
AND CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS.**

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President—J. QUINCY WARD.....Frankfort, Ky.  
First Vice President—W. E. BARBER.....Madison, Wis.  
Second Vice President—HONORE MERCIER.....Quebec, Canada  
Third Vice President—GEORGE D. PRATT.....New York City  
Secretary—CARLOS AVERY .....St. Paul, Minn.  
Treasurer—JOHN P. WOODS.....St. Louis, Mo.  
Executive Committee—Above elective officers and George H. Graham,  
Springfield, Mass.; F. G. Macdiarmid, Toronto, Ont.; John Crampton,  
Hartford, Conn.; M. L. Alexander, New Orleans, La.

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**PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.**

W. F. SCOTT, Montana.  
T. GILBERT PEARSON, New York.  
GEORGE H. ACKLEN, Tennessee.  
GEORGE H. GRAHAM, Massachusetts.  
M. L. ALEXANDER, Louisiana.

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Next Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., October 6, and 7, 1919.



Proceedings of the  
Tenth Annual Meeting  
of the  
International Association of Game,  
Fish and Conservation Commissioners

New York City, Sept. 12-13 1918

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**THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.**

(The Thursday morning session was convened with the president, Hon. M. L. Alexander, presiding.)

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** Gentlemen, the meeting will please come to order. We are now convening the tenth annual session of the association of Game and Fish Commissioners, the name of which organization last year was changed to the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, broadening the scope of the work of this association, so that we could have full co-operation with Canada in the operation and the enforcement of the law.

Since our meeting of last year an historical period has occurred, a period fraught with the most serious import that has ever faced our governments. During this time the best energies and efforts of the ablest men throughout the whole United States have been called into play to aid our government in carrying out its projects and its measures for the proper conduct of the great war in which we are engaged at this time; and therefore the energies of the commissioners as represented by this body, and their best efforts, have been called to the aid of the government in support of its war measures—more particularly in the production of food. As fish commissioners we have been asked to co-operate with the food administration of the United States to aid in its campaign to conserve those things that are so necessary to supply the soldiers of the United States and the soldiers of the Allies the meats that are required and to produce more food fishes and sea foods, and to educate the people to eat more fish and to save—to help the food administration to save and conserve the meat which was so necessary. It is a splendid thing to report that the food administration has had the hearty co-operation and support of this association as an association, and of its individual members, as representing the various states which are included in our membership. We have met their demands. We have set aside, in many instances, laws and regulations that have existed, and the setting

I noted in the moving pictures last night that the trout raised in the state there which was represented in those pictures were liberated when they were something like seven, eight, or nine inches long. Now if the salmon could be maintained and protected in waters until they reach that length, there would be some sense in the hatchery question, but you can readily see, if they are liberated at a size where it is impossible for them to protect themselves, the fallacy of the work.

I know that I have already taken up too much of your time, but I have not half covered the subject. I would like to go into this matter further, if you would give me a little further time at another opportunity, because I have not half treated it. I have just skimmed it over, but I might point out to you the great food value of the fisheries of Alaska, amounting last year to over fifty million dollars, this year over sixty million dollars, we estimate.

I appeal to you gentlemen if this is not an important subject to which you should give careful consideration, and come to our assistance, to do everything in your power to help us in every way that you can. I thank you gentlemen for your attention. (Applause.)

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** The hour of adjournment has come, and the discussion of Mr. Garfield's address will probably be taken up under the head of the resolution which he says he has presented or will present to the Resolutions Committee; therefore, we will entertain a motion to adjourn to assemble at 2:00 o'clock, so we can finish all business.

**Mr. Pratt:** Mr. President, before we adjourn, I think it did not require an appeal from Mr. Garfield for all of us to back him in anything that he wants out there. The government is spending billions of dollars on this war. Now let us get some money from the federal government, and if any resolutions are to be put through, they should be presented to the Resolutions Committee now rather than to wait until the Resolutions Committee brings in the resolutions.

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** Mr. Garfield stated that he had already presented the resolutions to the Resolutions Committee.

**Mr. Pratt:** I did not hear in that resolution, however, any strenuous appeal for funds.

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** Yes.

**Mr. Pratt:** Now I think we should back him in getting game protectors and the funds out there to undertake this situation.

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** That will probably come up, Mr. Pratt, under the discussion of resolutions, and as an amendment to the resolution itself, I think, at which time the matter will be under discussion. Is there a motion to adjourn?

**Mr. Burnham:** I move we adjourn.

(Thereupon, at 1:09 o'clock p. m., the Friday morning session was adjourned.)

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

(The Friday afternoon session was convened at 2:30 o'clock, with President Alexander presiding.)

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** The meeting will please come to order. The question before the meeting now is—I was going to say we would take up Mr. Garfield's matter, but the resolution has not been presented yet, and we are not quite ready for it.

fields. Our army of millions of men that have been massed together in the past year, their ability to shoot straight and to care for themselves under adverse conditions, an army that has gained the admiration of nations with years of military training, would never have existed and would not exist today were it not for the army of 5,000,000 hunters. I think I would be safe in saying that not one man of our conscripted army was unable to shoot to kill when he entered the ranks. The training was not compulsory but efficiency is the chief characteristic of our healthy, happy, courageous army now at the front.

With the decrease in the supply of game will come the destruction of the incentive to hunt, the destruction of the true aim and the disbanding of our army of hunters.

Confronting the American people is the problem of the high cost of living. While war conditions have greatly increased prices, the entire responsibility does not exist there. Our supply of meat had gradually decreased while our population has, at the same time, increased. It is essential that we seek a new meat supply. Our present supply of cattle and hogs can not be increased to meet the demand because as the population increases the land areas are cultivated and the natural supply of feed for cattle is decreased. At one time wild animals and birds were so plentiful that they formed an important source of food. Today a few fortunate persons are able to take their automobiles and go to the undisturbed haunts of the different species of game, but this is not so with the general public. As the wild game disappeared the propagation of domestic fowl has been taken up. Much time and money has been expended in the work of raising fine chickens, incurring a greater expense than the propagation of pheasants with less profit. In recent years a number of agriculturists have taken up the work of pheasant raising for profit. As yet we have no record of the degree of success attained from the eggs sent out by the department for stocking purposes as this is merely an experiment, however, while pheasant raising on the private preserve is in its infancy in this state, successful experiments made by other states show that large numbers of pheasants can be raised if proper knowledge is had of the requirements and habits of the birds.

In the near future with the successful establishment of game preserves there will be a supply of wild game equal to that which our forefathers had. At that time birds and game animals abounded in our woods and fields, and with these preserves under the control of the fish and game department, in charge of a competent game keeper who can control vermin, and materially aided in the laudable work by the dissemination of knowledge throughout the state, I confidently predict that in a short time our state will be stocked with wild life to such an extent as to meet the demands of the agriculturist, the sportsman and the man who hunts for food. I am certain that our climatic conditions are favorable to the successful propagation of birds and animals, and I strongly recommend to the people of Kansas the establishment of private game preserves.

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** Very glad to have heard from you. Mr. Tegemier, of Pratt, Kansas, is down for a paper, but I understand that Mr. Tegemier is not well and will not be able to present it, so the paper will be received and put in our regular proceedings. That completes the programme, gentlemen, and we are now ready for the reports of committees. I am going to call for a report from the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Burnham.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

**By Mr. John Burnham, of New York, Chairman.**

Mr. president and gentlemen: The committee on resolutions has received a number of resolutions to be considered and reported at this meeting. Not all of these resolutions have been favorably reported by the com-

mittee. Several will not be reported at all, but the introducers of those resolutions of course have the right to bring them up on the floor if they do not like the judgment of the committee on the introduction of these resolutions which I shall read. All of them are reported favorably except one, which is a report without prejudice. There is another resolution now in the course of preparation by a member of the committee which I believe will be read before these are fully presented.

#### (Pledged Loyalty)

1. Whereas, two of the nations here represented, United States of America and Great Britain by its Dominion of Canada, are engaged in war with a common enemy, the Empire of Germany and her allied nations; be it resolved,

That the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, in convention assembled in New York City, September 12 and 13, 1918 pledge our loyalty and support respectively to the President of the United States of America and the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada to a successful termination of the war. (Adopted.)

#### (Bird Treaty With Mexico)

2. Resolved, That the president of the United States be and is hereby memorialized to propose a convention or treaty with the republics of Mexico, Central and South America for the protection of birds that, in the course of their annual migrations, pass through or from the United States and temporarily so-journ in the counties of Mexico, Central and South America.

(Offered by J. H. Wallace, Alabama. Adopted. To be sent to congress and the president.)

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** You have heard the reading of the resolution, gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

**Mr. Nevin:** I move the adoption of the resolution.

(Whereupon the motion was duly put and unanimously carried.)

Mr. Burnham read the third resolution, as follows:

#### (Appropriation for Bird Treaty Act)

3. Resolved, That the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners recommend that Congress appropriate the sum of \$250,000.00 for the use of the Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Mr. Pratt, of New York, moved to reconsider and make the sum \$500,000.00. (Carried: To be sent to Congress and Agricultural Committees of Congress.)

**The President, Mr. Alexander:** You have heard the reading of the resolution, gentlemen; what is your pleasure?

**Mr. Houser:** I move its adoption.

(Whereupon the motion was duly put and unanimously carried.)

Mr. Burnham read the fourth resolution, as follows:

#### (Game Breeding)

4. Whereas, The business of Game Propagation is increasing and has become a matter of great importance in this country both for the furtherance of sport and also for furnishing an additional food supply, and

Whereas, Experience has proved that the commercialization of wild game can only result in its ultimate destruction and that in the propagation of game for sale for commercial purposes, the utmost care should be taken, now therefore be it resolved,

That the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners recommend to all the states the adoption of model laws govern-