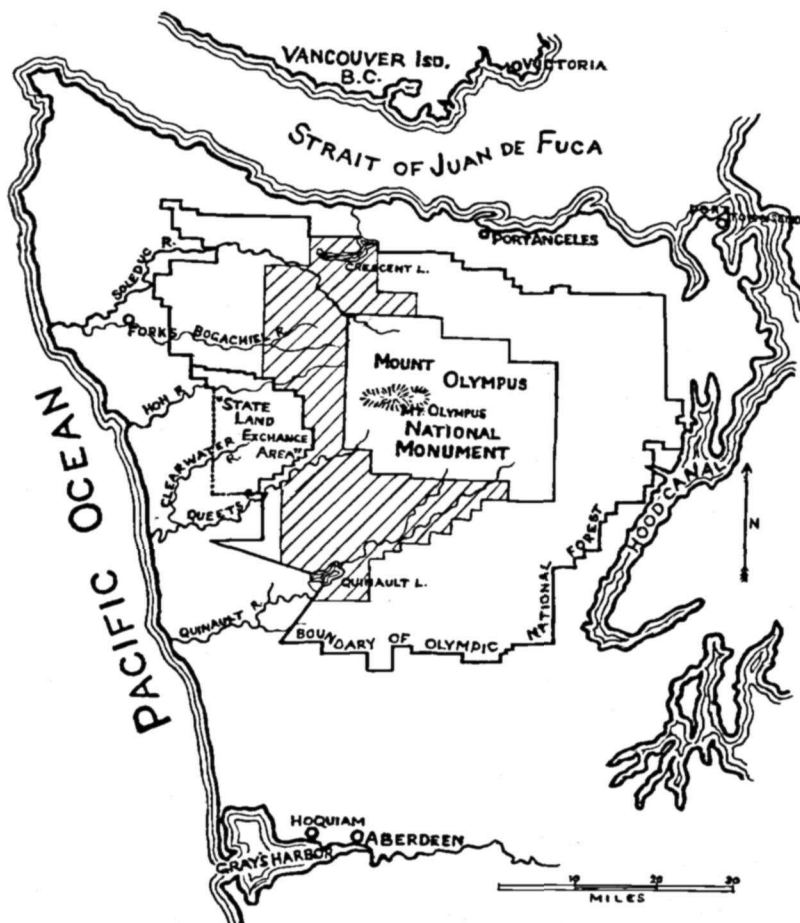


THE PROPOSED OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK



AN OPPORTUNITY OF WHICH WE MUST TAKE ADVANTAGE NOW
OR NEVER.



MAP OF THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA, WASHINGTON.

Showing the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest and the present greatly reduced limits of the Mt. Olympus National Monument.

THE MINIMUM AREA THAT SHOULD BE ADDED TO THAT OF THE "MONUMENT" IN ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL PARK IS SHOWN SHADED WITH OBLIQUE LINES.

A fact that is not generally known by the public is that the Mt. Olympus National Monument is now only about half its original size.

As established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1907 it would have made a splendid national park in itself. It has been trimmed down in order to eliminate the magnificent primeval forest which was its most unique and one of its grandest features, and to open the region up to lumbering. (Read about this on pages 5 and 16 of this pamphlet.) It is no longer an adequate sanctuary for the elk and other game.

Fortunately it is not too late to make some amends to the nation for this inexcusable act, which was slipped through without warning and with as little publicity as possible. At that time the Olympic Peninsula was little known, and the public in general had no idea what a magnificent region the park system was losing.

THE PROPOSED OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

THE LAST CHANCE FOR A MAGNIFICENT AND UNIQUE NATIONAL PARK

The completion, several years ago, of a motor highway entirely around the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, often called "our last frontier," which contains one of the largest unsettled areas left in the United States excluding Alaska, and the present employment of federal emergency funds for constructing new roads that traverse formerly wild parts of the Peninsula, has brought about a crisis in the history of the region, and makes it imperative to act promptly if we are to save any considerable part of its magnificent forests from annihilation and its wild life from extinction.

IMPORTANCE AS A BIG GAME REFUGE

For preserving the game animals of that part of the country this Peninsula affords an ideal place. In its central and western parts the Roosevelt elk, the largest and finest variety of the elk, still survives in some numbers, and this region affords the only practicable place (in United States territory at least) where there is any hope of permanently preserving this magnificent animal. There do not seem to be any reasons why, with adequate protection from their human enemies, the moose, mountain sheep, and mountain goat might not be permanently established there. Black-tailed deer and bears are still found in considerable numbers in spite of relentless hunting.

THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA FORESTS

These are, however, by no means the only, and not really the most important and urgent reasons for protecting the area. The Peninsula affords the last opportunity for preserving any adequately large remnants of the wonderful primeval forests of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and spruce which were not so many years ago one of the grandest and the most unique features of our two northwesternmost States, but which everywhere have been or are being logged off to the very last stick. Soon hardly an acre of such forests will remain anywhere to show what they were like. Existing national parks contain practically nothing in the way of fine forest of that kind. Only in parts of western Washington, Oregon and British Columbia did this wonderful forest attain its grandest development, with trees in some places exceeding 250 or 300 feet tall, growing in dense stands, with the forest floor carpeted with moss and great ferns, affording scenery hardly excelled in beauty and impressiveness even by the sequoias of California. It is too late to save any of the finest stands of this timber—they are all gone already, and will take six centuries at least to grow again—but the best tract that we can still save is in the Olympic Peninsula.

That there is still a great deal there that is worth saving is merely because there was so much to start with. The hundreds of square miles of stands of enormous firs and cedars that originally grew in the southern half

of the Peninsula, which have kept the mills of the once very prosperous Gray's Harbor cities (Aberdeen and Hoquiam) going for half a century, and also supplied logging railroads that reached in from the tide-waters of the Hood Canal at Shelton, are now nothing but memories and decaying stumps.

No such wonderful fir and cedar forest as that used to be now exists anywhere. The immense stumps dotting the cleared land in the region north of Gray's Harbor tell the tale of what it was.

Nevertheless there are still in the western and northern parts of the Peninsula, here and there, smaller tracts of very fine forest that it is most important to preserve, and other tracts that, if made a part of a reservation and protected from axe and fire, will in time develop into forest with trees of truly magnificent size.

THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA—ITS EXTENT AND CHARACTERISTICS

Forming the extreme northwestern corner of the United States, the Olympic Peninsula is a roughly rectangular area averaging about 60 by 90 miles in extent, which is bounded on the west and north by the Pacific Ocean and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, on the east by Puget Sound and the Hood Canal, and on the south in part by Gray's Harbor, so that it is surrounded by ocean or tidal waters on every side except on the southeast. It is partly due to this isolation and partly to the character of the region and to its climatic conditions that its settlement and commercial development have been retarded and so much of its wildness preserved.

Its surface varies from comparatively low and level in the west and southwest to rolling, hilly, or extremely mountainous in other portions, and was originally for the most part covered with dense forests where the altitude, rocky conditions, or poor soil did not preclude it. In the northern central part is a vast area of very rugged and picturesque mountains, culminating in Mt. Olympus (altitude 7915 feet). Because of the ruggedness of these mountains and from their rising rather abruptly from lands of quite low elevation, and because of their glaciers and large snowfields due to the great annual precipitation, these mountains possess scenic magnificence elsewhere usually found only in ranges of much greater altitude.

Beautiful, swift-flowing streams with many waterfalls and with a large and constant volume of water (where logging has not devastated their watersheds) drain the area, which has many small mountain lakes and several larger lakes, two of which need to be taken into account in any adequate plan for the preservation of the region.

As for the greater part of the Olympic Peninsula, let us make it clear right at the start that anyone who believes it is still a vast region of untouched nature, gigantic trees, and abundant wild life is forty or fifty years behind the times. For years the logging railroads have girdled it three-quarters of the way around, and their branches have been reaching into the area from the south, the north and the east like the tentacles of a great octopus; there is but a small part left of the finest timber of the region, which, of course, grew in the outer, less high and less rugged parts of the Peninsula, so that the logging has easily reached them and wrought destruction that will require many centuries to repair.*

* Let no one imagine that a trip around the Olympic highway which encircles the Peninsula is one through primeval forests of immense trees. Most of the way it is through recently logged off or second growth timber land and in many places well settled, and more or less cultivated

THE PRESENT MOUNT OLYMPUS NATIONAL MONUMENT—AN ENTIRELY INADEQUATE RESERVATION

We already have in the north central part of the Peninsula a reservation that will make an excellent nucleus for the National Park that we need. This is the Mount Olympus National Monument, having an extent of over 500 square miles and including Mt. Olympus and the surrounding high mountains. It was originally established as a reservation of the Department of Agriculture, but has lately been transferred to the care of the National Park Service.

CUT IN HALF AND DEPRIVED OF ALL ITS FINE FOREST ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE FOREST SERVICE

This National Monument, established by a proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt of March 2, 1909, was formerly of about double the present size, extending farther west and very much farther south, and containing a large amount of splendid primeval forest.

It was to get possession of this forest, and to be able to sell the timber that the Forest Service secured a proclamation (dated April 17, 1912) from President Wilson, cutting the Monument down to its present size and eliminating all the finely timbered parts;—a striking example of the way the interests of the nation are sacrificed by bureau officials. Of course President Wilson had no knowledge of the Olympic region and did not understand what he was doing, but was relying upon the advice and recommendations of the Forest Service. (See also statements on page 16.)

Incidentally, in trimming the Monument, its usefulness as an elk refuge, one of the chief purposes for its establishment, was largely destroyed.

What is left of it is an extremely rugged and beautiful mountain area, mostly the roughest and most inaccessible type of country, with slopes so steep as to be difficult to climb, bare rocky peaks, snow fields and glaciers. Extensive and beautiful as it is, it cannot adequately serve the purposes of a National Park or an elk refuge until we restore to it large areas of the lower beautifully forested regions which lie about it chiefly toward the west and southwest, which are the chief haunts of the elk and which contain the remaining stands of big timber;—what timber there is now in the National Monument being inferior and scrubby on account of the altitude, rocky soil, or other unfavorable conditions.

CRESCENT AND QUINAULT LAKES

Another important respect in which the present National Monument is a failure is that it does not protect Crescent and Quinault Lakes (see the

farm country. while the stretches of still wild country it does traverse are to a considerable extent in that condition only because old forest fires, or poor soil or other adverse conditions have resulted in the timber being so small or so poor and scrubby that it has not been attractive to the lumbermen. It is only along the northwestern part of the more or less circular route of the Olympic highway that anything in the way of impressive forest growth can still be seen by one who travels along the road. From the vicinity of Forks, Clallam County, southward, the road traverses an extensive region of unlogged country bearing immense Sitka spruces and red cedars, but these grow far apart and in many cases are in far from a flourishing condition, and the intervals between them are filled with a rather poor growth of comparatively small trees, mainly hemlocks. From near the mouth of the Hoh River where the road runs along near the coast to beyond Queets, the trees are hopelessly small and scrubby (apparently because of poor soil), and though the forest improves as the road passes inland, it is only for a couple of short stretches as Lake Quinault is approached that the road passes through stands of really first class big timber. A short distance south of Lake Quinault the logged off land begins again, and nothing in the way of forest (except immense stumps or young second growth) is to be seen the rest of the way around the circuit.



DEER LAKE, CLALLAM COUNTY, A MOUNTAIN LAKE IN THE REGION THAT HAS BEEN ELIMINATED FROM THE MT. OLYMPUS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

map on page 2). Fine lakes are very scarce in the western United States, and these two with the forested mountains and ridges around or near them should be strictly preserved from any more damage, as they are of very unusual beauty.

Crescent Lake, situated near the north coast, is a narrow lake about ten miles long surrounded by mountains on which the forest has for the most part not yet been destroyed, although a railroad runs along the north side and the Olympic highway along the south side, so that its shores are by no means in a wild condition. Nevertheless, the preservation of the natural scenery of the lake in a comparatively satisfactory condition is still possible. The Forest Service claims to be protecting the government owned shore lands on this lake, but any assumption that its really exceptional scenic beauty is at all safe is entirely unwarranted.

Lake Quinault, four and one-half miles long and over two miles wide, lies on the southwest edge of the mountainous region. The land about its southern end is reached by a logging railroad from the south, and has already been cleared. On the east, north, and west the land is, according to the map, government owned, and a narrow area about this lake is designated on the Forest Service map as the "Lake Quinault Recreation Area." It is said that logging on this area is not permitted immediately about the lake, but that cannot suffice to protect the scenery.

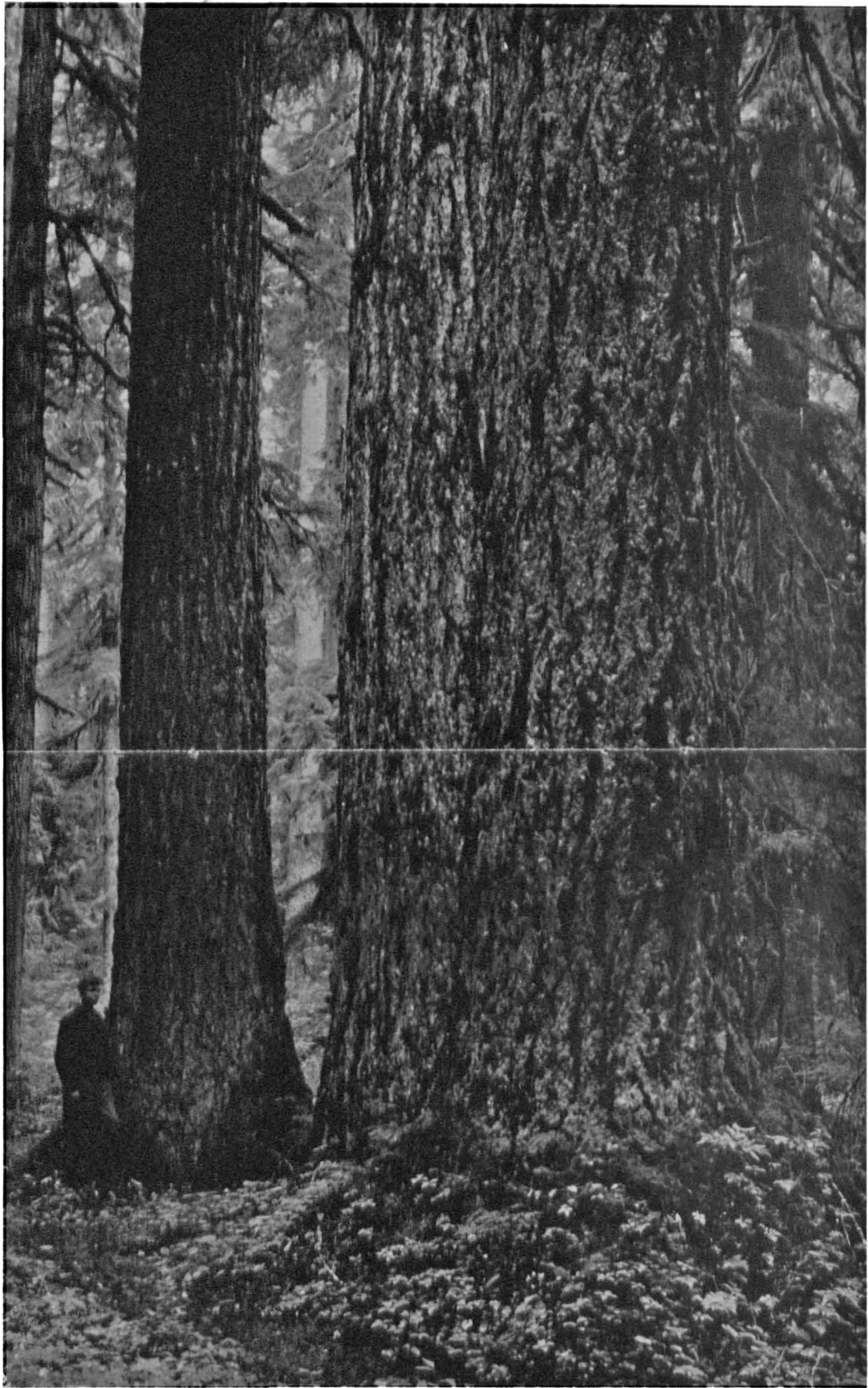
There is still some really big timber remaining in this region, near and northwest of the lake, and especially toward the northeast, in the valley of the Quinault River above the lake. Unfortunately, although the entire region except the south shore of the lake is within the Olympic National Forest limits, there are extensive private holdings in the Quinault River valley where some of the finest timber is located.* We understand that sites on the lake for summer homes and perhaps other purposes can be leased from the Forest Service, and even assuming that the "Recreation Area" about this lake is to be completely protected from all commercial timber cutting, it cannot be considered adequate for protecting the scenery or for preserving sufficient of the wonderful forests of the region.

THE ROOSEVELT ELK (*Cervus canadensis occidentalis*)

This is the most important game animal of the region. It is in the Olympic Peninsula only that this especially large and fine subspecies of the wapiti now exists in considerable numbers, and it is upon the Olympic herds, which probably include more than ninety per cent of this race of elk now in existence, that the main hope of its permanent preservation depends.

Although the preservation from extinction of the Roosevelt elk was declared to be one of the purposes of the establishment of the Mt. Olympus National Monument, it fails to include the most important part of the range of these animals, which is in the regions west and southwest of the Monument, so that the latter in its present greatly reduced extent cannot suffice as a sanctuary for this animal. For some years previous to 1933 the State authorities prescribed a complete close season on the elk of the

* In August 1932, logging was going on there, the logs, some of them of magnificent size, so that one made a load for a heavy truck, were being carried down to Hoquiam on trucks a distance of forty miles or more. This cannot have yielded much of any profit, and is a striking example of the way the machinery of destruction keeps incessantly at work, sacrificing resources of vastly greater future value than the paltry immediate proceeds justify, merely for the sake of keeping going.



SOME OF THE BIG DOUGLAS FIRS THAT OUGHT TO BE IN THE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK. OUR PRESENT NATIONAL PARKS CONTAIN HARDLY ANY GOOD SAMPLES OF THIS TYPE OF FOREST.

Peninsula, but considerable poaching always went on, and in that year, in response to demands of a small contingent of sportsmen, an open season on elk was allowed, resulting in slaughter which, if many times repeated, will destroy all prospects of saving it from extinction. The danger of leaving the protection of such an animal to State officials has become evident, and provides one of the strongest arguments for a National Park of adequate extent.

THE OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST

The Mt. Olympus National Monument lies in and is surrounded on all sides by the Olympic National Forest, which is in charge of the U. S. Forest Service. As in the case of all the other National Forests the timber of the Olympic National Forest will eventually be sold and cut for lumber. In fact that process has already been going on at certain points, but owing to the inaccessibility of the region has not yet proceeded very far. However about four townships of the finest part of the National Forest have been alienated to the State of Washington in an exchange (see the "State Land Exchange Area" on the map on page 2).

The National Forest never did contain much of the best timber of the Peninsula, this having mostly already passed into private ownership before the time of its establishment, and having been mostly logged off, some of it many years ago, some more recently. Much of the National Forest is far more important to the nation for park purposes than for the small price the timber will bring, and should be incorporated with the existing Monument into a National Park before logging ruins it and defeats that purpose.*

The greater part of what fine timber is in the National Forest lies in its western half, west and southwest of the National Monument. That part is also the main range of the Roosevelt elk: the eastern part is mostly comparatively poorly timbered and of minor importance either commercially or for park purposes. Unfortunately the private holdings are in the larger valleys and near the borders of the National Forest, and they cover much of the finest timber and most desirable lands for recreation, park, or wild life reservation purposes. It is always that way.

THE NATIONAL FOREST NO PROTECTION TO THE SCENIC BEAUTY OF THE REGION

No one should be deluded by the claim frequently made that timber cutting under the regulations of the Forest Service does not destroy the scenic beauty of the forest. If trees four or five centuries old are cut they are gone and will take that amount of time to replace. If we are to preserve the beauty and grandeur of the Olympic forests the lumbermen must be kept out. The National Forest lands can be transferred to the National Parks by an act of Congress without cost, and not until that is done will the trees have any real protection. They can be put up for sale by the officials in charge by merely signing an order.

* The following statement is from an official letter of the Forest Service of date October 17, 1932: "We have recently been making an extensive cruise of the timber on the Olympic National Forest, but this data will not be worked up until next spring. The indications are that the stand will be well over 30 billion feet of merchantable timber. There are 116,743 acres of private land inside the boundary of the Olympic Forest, which leaves a net acreage of National Forest land of 1,442,070 acres. If you desire detailed information, it would be possible for you to get someone locally who could copy the private land data from our maps. It is not our policy, however, to give our detailed cruise to the public, although the information will be available for the cruise by watersheds as soon as it is completed."



SITKA SPRUCES IN THE VALLEY OF THE SOLEDUC RIVER,
OLYMPIC PENINSULA.

Moreover, the Forest Service is leasing areas in the most desirable locations for summer houses, hotels, resorts, and commercial enterprises, though such leases are not as yet very many. Each year, however, these settlements and commercial developments, and the influence of those who hold the leases, will become a more and more serious obstacle to any adequate conservation plan for the Peninsula.

As for the wild life, National Forests *are not game preserves*, and the Forest Service has habitually strenuously objected even to the setting aside of any considerable areas in them as inviolate sanctuaries for wild life. What protection the wild life of the Olympic National Forest gets comes practically all from the State laws, but however earnest and efficient the game wardens may be, they are not numerous enough to be capable of preventing poaching.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED

It is self-evident that the Olympic Peninsula stands in great and immediate need of more conservation for its wild life and natural beauty. It is also evident that action now can save far more and at less cost than if we procrastinate, even for only two or three years. More roads are penetrating into the central wilderness, bringing settlements, hunters, logging, the establishment of recreation resorts, and other destructive developments where all is wild and beautiful now.

AN OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK THE ONLY PRACTICABLE METHOD

The National Parks are, under our existing system of laws, almost the *only large areas that are by law required to be permanently kept in a natural condition* and protected from exploitation. They are also the *only large areas* that are supposed to be kept as *inviolable* wild life sanctuaries.

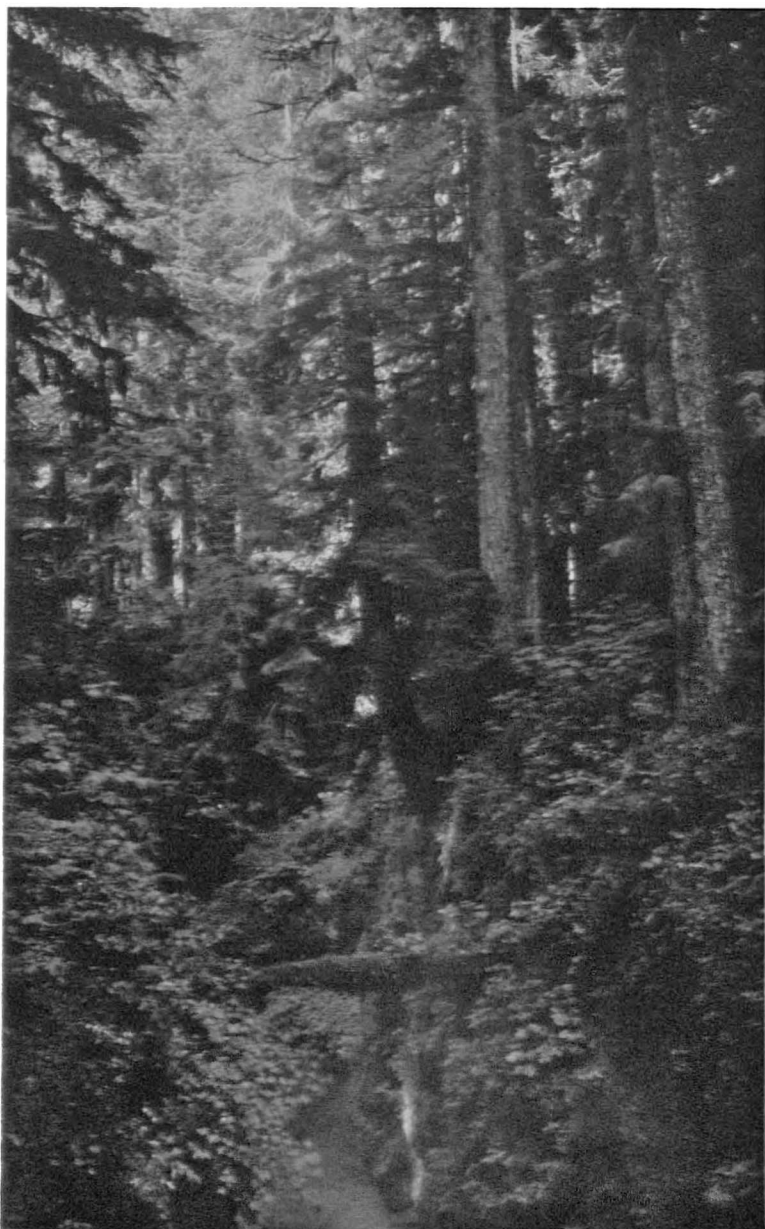
Though in many cases the fulfillment of these purposes is not ideal in the National Parks, yet they come nearer to fulfillment there than anywhere else, and can, if the public is watchful, be brought still nearer to it. No areas subjected to timber cutting, open seasons for hunting, leasing of land for homes or commercial enterprises, power development, etc., as the National Forests are, can fulfill the purposes of the National Parks. We cannot have our cake and eat it too, much as those who expect to do the eating would like to have the public believe that.

Certainly, we *might* have other special lands set aside for the preservation of natural conditions, but it is equally certain that we *do not* have any such reservations that possess any assurance of permanence and inviolate character outside of the National Parks,* whatever may be the shortcomings of the latter, *nor is any prospect of getting any other safely and permanently protected reservations in sight.*

WHAT SHOULD BE THE EXTENT OF THE OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK?

We must keep in mind the fact that the purpose of the proposed park is to *protect things that would otherwise be destroyed*, and that the mis-

* The "Primitive Areas" designated by the Forest Service do not meet the requirements for the following important reasons: First, they include only lands practically worthless economically, hence only certain types of poorly forested or barren lands, no fine primeval forest; second, they have no legal status and no assured permanency; third, no real protection against logging off what timber there is on them, or other exploitation, or against wild life destruction, is given or promised by the Forest Service.



THIS BEAUTIFUL WOODED GORGE AND THE FALLS JUST ABOVE
IT USED TO BE IN THE MT. OLYMPUS NATIONAL MONUMENT.
READ ON PAGE 5 WHY THEY ARE NOT IN IT NOW.

take of limiting the park (as was done in the case of Mt. Rainier Park) almost entirely to high barren mountains, should not be made.

For the Olympic Park we want representative areas, *and good big ones*, of the big timber, the wonderful Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and Sitka spruce forests of the northwest, *no adequate samples of which are now being preserved anywhere*.

As soon as it appears that the public demands an Olympic National Park, attempts will be made to let it be composed of only commercially worthless lands. The public must not allow itself to be buncoed in that manner.

Assuming that under present conditions any extensive purchase of land for the park will be impossible and that it must be created from the National Forest, and assuming also that the National Monument will be its basis, we need to extend the boundaries of the latter to the west and south well down the valleys of such streams as the Soleduc, Bogachiel, Hoh, Queets, and Quinault to take in tracts of good forest (which does not grow in the higher altitudes) and to take in the shores of Lake Quinault (except the southwest shore). An extension to the north to take in Lake Crescent and some important parts of the Soleduc watershed seems also necessary, and a *minimum* area for the park would therefore be somewhat as suggested on the map on page 2 of this pamphlet.

THIS WOULD BE RESTORING THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO ABOUT ITS ORIGINAL SIZE

Its extent would then be about 1090 square miles, which would give us a really magnificent park, even though much inferior in size to several of our other National Parks.*

OBJECTORS AND OBJECTIONS TO A NATIONAL PARK

It should be distinctly understood who the objectors to a National Park are, what their objections are based on.

The opposition to a National Park project comes from the fact that the conservation would then be real and effective. That is the truth about such opposition.

LOCAL OBSTRUCTORS

Every new National Park project, even every proposal to add a few hundred acres to an existing National Park, meets with bitter *local* opposition, although the lasting and often considerable volume of business that comes to communities in the vicinity of a National Park from the tourist traffic more than compensates in the long run for the temporary losses resulting from withdrawal of the park areas from destructive exploitation. Such people are looking for immediate income and immediate "development"—one would usually better describe it as "squandering"—of the resources of the public lands in their vicinity. They are likely to disregard the fact that under modern conditions and modern methods of logging with powerful machinery the remaining forests of the Peninsula will be quickly disposed of and any resulting prosperity be very brief, after which the Peninsula will be a squeezed lemon.

* Yellowstone Park 3426 square miles, Mt. McKinley 2645 square miles, Glacier 1533 square miles, Yosemite, even in its present greatly reduced area, 1162 square miles.

OPPOSITION FROM THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Proposals to use for National Park purposes any of the public land (no matter how little) under administration by the Forest Service have usually met with the strongest opposition from that powerful bureau, which is backed by the lumber and grazing interests, and in the case of the proposed Olympic National Park the opposition may be expected to be much more determined because a great deal of the proposed area bears commercially valuable timber. Denunciations will come from the lumber and local business interests and the Forest Service at "locking up" so much commercially utilizable timber in a National Park, but such "locking up" will be the best thing that can happen. *The National Park will not destroy but save this timber.* The forest is *mostly actively growing and constantly improving.*

How much will there be left after a few years more of the ruthless exploitation that has been going on?

THE REAL ECONOMIC AND PRACTICAL VALUE OF THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA

The clearing off of the forests and settlement of most parts of the Peninsula are not worth while from an economic point of view. Quite the opposite. The wild areas remaining on the Peninsula are poorly adapted for human settlement, and are of vastly more value to the nation as they are. Throughout most of its extent timber raising and the tourist traffic, rather than farming in any of its branches, afford the best hope of profits.

Reforestation and scientific forestry is what is needed throughout the larger part of the Peninsula, but we most emphatically deny that *all* of it should be subjected to such utilitarian and defacing treatment. None too much first class primeval forest remains there now. We should keep that little for the increasing thousands of nature lovers. In the second-rate timber which still covers large areas, and on the logged off lands, there are opportunities for economic forestry on as large a scale as anyone could ask for.

Those in favor of the National Park point out that the Olympic National Forest does not belong either to the Forest Service or to the local residents of that part of the State of Washington. It belongs to the American people as a whole. The preservation of such a magnificent animal as the Roosevelt Elk is a matter of interest to the whole nation, in fact to the whole world. It is vastly more important than the privilege of a few residents to hunt on the lands which the American nation, not the residents of the Peninsula, owns. The same reasoning applies to preserving in its natural scenic beauty a reasonable amount of the primeval forest, and to protecting against diversion to private use of the especially beautiful spots that the public owns and should be free to enjoy.

We believe that all this opposition can be successfully fought and overcome as soon as it is realized that the Olympic Park is a national, not a local question. Congress will do (even if sometimes only reluctantly) what it is really sure the public wishes. The public has, however, to make its desires sufficiently plain. National Parks are voted by the Senators and Representatives of the whole nation, not only by those of the States or districts where the park is situated. The campaign for the park must therefore be a nation-wide one.

THE PRESIDENT MIGHT AT ONCE RESTORE THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO ITS ORIGINAL SIZE BY PROCLAMATION

There is not at present any bill in Congress for an Olympic National Park.

But if the Mt. Olympus National Monument were to be restored to its original extent we would again have a large part of the region we need for the park. As one of the chief purposes of the establishment of the Monument was to provide an effective elk refuge, and as the trimming to which President Wilson's proclamation subjected it has defeated that purpose, it is possible that his proclamation was illegal, and that only an act of Congress could thus trim down the area of the Monument. There was no such act of Congress.

However this may be, unquestionably *President F. D. Roosevelt has the legal power to restore the Monument to its original boundaries by proclamation, and the public ought to be compensated for areas in the original limits that have been ruined by logging, by adding other National Forest lands that are still unspoiled and finely forested.*

YOUR HELP NEEDED

Letters to the President and resolutions by organizations asking that he make the above proclamation may be of important help.

ANOTHER MATTER IN WHICH YOU CAN HELP

Ever since President F. D. Roosevelt (by Executive Order 6116, June 10, 1933) transferred the Mt. Olympus and certain other National Monuments from the Agriculture to the Interior Department (National Park Service) where they certainly ought to be, he has been subjected to great pressure from commercial and local interests, lumbering, grazing, etc., and from Agriculture Department officials, to put them back in the latter Department.

A letter to the President approving his transfer of the Monuments to the Interior Department will be of real help to him in resisting this adverse pressure, whose motives are self-evident.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

734 Lexington Avenue, New York

Mrs. C. N. Edge, *Chairman*

April, 1934.

Attention is called to the following publications which will be sent free while the supply lasts:

Montana's Sanctuary for Duck Killers
Tragic Truth about the Elk
Disaster to the Yellowstone Park Elk Herds
Steel-Trapping by the Audubon Association
Save the Yosemite Sugar Pines!
"Framing" the Birds of Prey
The Antelope's S. O. S.
It's Alive! Kill It!
Unsportsmanlike Sportsmen
A Last Plea for Waterfowl

Conservation Series: Teaching Units:

10 cents each

Unit 1: Shortage of Waterfowl
Unit 2: Hawks

