

REPORT OF
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
WILD LIFE RESTORATION

Release Sunday
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D.C.

Room 207,
Administration Building.

February 8, 1934.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Our report, in the preparation of which this Committee has been engaged continuously since January 6, 1934, is herewith respectfully submitted.

You will find that it encompasses a National Wild Life Restoration Program of the broadest scope.

We commend to your attention the fact that we have considered all species of wild life and all values of restoration, instead of confining ourselves to game.

May we hope that our work, which has been vividly interesting and stimulating and in which we have had most generous cooperation and support from departments, bureaus and individuals, will meet with approval.

Thanking you for your helpful advice and cordial aid, we remain

Respectfully yours,

President's Committee on
Wild Life Restoration,

(Signed) Thomas H. Beck,
Chairman.



THE PLAN TO WITHDRAW BY PURCHASE SUB-MARGINAL LANDS UNSUITED FOR PROFITABLE AGRICULTURAL USE AFFORDS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO CARRY OUT A VAST AND PRESSINGLY URGENT NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR WILD LIFE RESTORATION.

AT NO TIME IN HISTORY HAVE WE HAD SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY TO FULFILL OUR OBLIGATION UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY AND TO ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY IMPOSED BY THE LACEY ACT PASSED IN 1900.

FOR RECONDITIONING THESE AREAS, EMERGENCY FUNDS (PWA and CWA) PROVIDE THE NECESSARY MONEY.

F O R E W O R D

This Committee has completed a preliminary study of the plan we were appointed to investigate.

We have conferred with Federal and State officials and many leaders in wild life conservation, and have examined a vast amount of material and data bearing on the subject.

We find the plan in its general aspects and intent practical, vitally necessary, national in scope, and of great economic and social importance.

With your encouragement, we have expanded the prospect of this report to include the restoration of all species of bird and mammal wild life that are, or are becoming, scarce.

There is incontrovertible evidence of a critical and continuing decline in our wild life resources, especially migratory waterfowl, due to the destruction and neglect of vast natural breeding and nesting areas by drainage, the encroachment of agriculture, and the random efforts of our disordered progress toward an undefined goal.

We found no evidence of the existence of a comprehensive or coordinated plan or effort to correct the situation, which is patent to all informed persons. Therefore, the need for a national program seems too apparent for extensive comment.

At present, as in the past, authority over wild life is scattered through several departments and bureaus (for list, see Exhibit "A"), to the great disadvantage of orderly progress in conservation and restoration.

The President has ample authority under existing law to consolidate and coordinate these scattered responsibilities.

Nothing included in this report, so far as we know, requires any immediate legislation and, therefore, the proposals, if approved, may be put into execution promptly.

Your appointment of this Committee and its responsibility for making a report has been widely and favorably publicized and practically all individuals and organizations contacted have been enthusiastic in their attitude and urge action.

Striking evidence of unanimous and unified support for immediate action on the proposals we are making is had in the "treaty" drawn and signed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources, the Chairman of this Committee and the representatives of 47 interested organizations, including the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, at the Senate Committee hearing held January 25, 1934, and presented to the President by a select Committee on January 26, 1934. (See Exhibit "B")

THE ADOPTION OF THIS PROGRAM AND PUTTING IT IN PROMPT OPERATION WILL MEET WITH THE UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL OF, AND CAPTURE THE IMAGINATION NOT ONLY OF 7,000,000 LICENSED SPORTSMEN BUT WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT, MILLIONS OF NATURE LOVERS, STUDENTS OF WILD LIFE AND THE CHILDREN OF THIS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

THE ECONOMIC VALUES ARE ENORMOUS AND THE COST LESS THAN ONE GREAT BRIDGE OR HOUSING PROJECT.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A national wild life restoration program is economically justifiable and immediately practical by utilizing sub-marginal and commercially unprofitable agricultural lands now contributing so largely to the surplus of agricultural products.

Projects comprising about 5 million acres have, at this writing, been selected and are herein submitted for immediate consideration.

A much larger acreage may be utilized upon further study, but circumstances which constitute an emergency requiring immediate action prompt this Committee to submit a partial list of projects at this time.

Our program for nation-wide wild life restoration divides itself naturally into five parts:

1. Migratory waterfowl and shore birds, such as ducks, geese, swans, snipe and plover, which demands immediate action if it is to have any beneficial effect on this year's population;
2. Upland game, including wild turkey, quail, ruffed, pinnated and sharptail grouse, rabbit and all other native species;
3. Song, insectivorous and ornamental birds, many species of which are becoming scarce and all of which are either of great economic value in insect control or of major importance because of their spiritual, recreational and spectacle values;
4. Mammals, including big game and furbearers, which heretofore have had but little consideration notwithstanding enormous possible values in meat, wild hides, and fur;
5. A new administrative set-up designed to insure continued, coordinated and business-like execution of the plan for the nation-wide restoration and conservation of our wild life resources.

AFTER FULL CONSIDERATION, THIS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS:

1. The immediate acquisition of 4 million acres potentially or actually suitable for migratory waterfowl and shore bird breeding and nesting grounds.

To insure immediate possession and control and still provide time for careful surveys, proper selection and construction work, we suggest one year leases (5% of purchase price) with option to buy at an agreed price any time during the lease period.

Areas thus acquired to be inviolate.

(Confidential list of projects attached)

2. The purchase of 5 million acres of sub-marginal land suitable for development and management as upland game areas.

At such time as the game population of these areas becomes sufficient, the surplus may be used for stocking other areas, or regulated shooting under State supervision may be permitted by the granting of trespass rights.

The acreage for upland game should be extended to include at least 10 million acres, as rapidly as suitable tracts are found for withdrawal from unprofitable agricultural production.

(Confidential schedule of areas attached)

3. The purchase of at least one million acres of areas known to be used as breeding and nesting places and rookeries by such species of song, insectivorous, ornamental and non-game birds as are becoming scarce and of which sufficient seed stock still remains.

4. (A) Acquisition of 2 million acres needed for the restoration of big game, fur bearers and other valuable mammals. This should include the purchase of outlying farms or ranches where grazing privileges interfere with the protection of wild life ranges, and depletes the soil conditions.

(B) The withdrawal of grazing privileges on

extensive tracts of public domain and in the national parks and forests where the acreage necessary to graze a head is too great to permit of any profit, and the repurchase of the water rights in such areas.

(C) The taking of title, by the Government, to all reversion land in the public domain and its retention for the restoration of wild life and improvement of soil conditions.

5. That Subsistence Farm Homes in sufficient numbers be established on all areas acquired, the farmers to serve as caretakers and maintenance men under the direction of trained district supervisors. Farmers with satisfactory housing now reside on most of the areas and will be available for this work.

Subsistence maintenance cost for the first year should be provided out of emergency funds and thereafter from the following sources:

- (a) Duck Stamp revenue;
- (b) Part of the funds to be made available under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act;
- (c) The proposed tax on arms and ammunition already agreed to by the parties interested;
- (d) Appropriations of public funds, such as are made for forests and parks.

6. For Presidential approval, a new coordinated and comprehensive administrative set-up, including the creation of a Wild Life Division out of existing personnel, and the appointment of a Director competent for the execution of this program of national wild life restoration and future conservation. (See Exhibit "C")

7. That if the conclusions set forth in the above paragraphs prove to be justified by the analysis of the facts hereinafter stated, that \$500,000 be immediately allocated by the CWA for the work of technical examination of the areas listed, for the purpose of securing data not now available upon which final approval of taking title must depend.

(See estimate of cost and employment attached - Exhibits "D" and "E")

8. The "ear marking" and use of \$25,000,000 to start the acquisition program by the purchase of areas scheduled to such an extent as the above sum will cover.

9. And finally, that \$25,000,000 of PWA and CWA monies be allotted for restoration and improvement of the

land acquired. Definite improvement projects to be submitted in the prescribed manner.

This work includes:

- A. Construction of dams and dikes;
- B. Fencing and ditching;
- C. Excavation and blasting;
- D. Food planting and land clearing, e tc.

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

A GREAT ECONOMIC AND RECREATIONAL ASSET
ONCE PRESENT IN PROLIFIC ABUNDANCE, NOW THREATENED
WITH VIRTUAL EXTINCTION BY THE DESTRUCTION OF BREED-
ING AND NESTING AREAS.

AN IRONIC COMMENTARY ON OUR NEGLECT OF
WATERFOWL NESTING AREAS IS HAD IN THE PROCLAMATION
OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT SETTING ASIDE LOWER
KLAMATH LAKE, OREGON, AS A SANCTUARY, IN WHICH HE
SAID, "THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST WILD FOWL NURSER-
IES IN THE UNITED STATES.....AN OUTDOOR MUSEUM ...
WHICH WILL PROVE OF GREAT EDUCATIONAL VALUE" ---

AND IN THE REPORT OF F. I. LATHROP IN 1932
WHICH STATES, "LOWER KLAMATH LAKE WAS DRAINED AFTER
MUCH DIFFICULTY AND EXPENSE AND DRIED UP - DEVASTATED
BY NUMEROUS FIRES AND ABANDONED AS UNFIT FOR AGRI-
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT."

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

The rapid depletion of the migratory waterfowl resource, now universally admitted to be a fact, is in large part a result of the unwise exploitation of sub-marginal lands.

Drainage operations, intended to bring more land under cultivation, have directly destroyed millions of acres of former breeding grounds, and by lowering of water tables, have indirectly destroyed millions of acres more.

Grazing of the remaining marshlands and ranges has prevented successful nesting and reproduction of breeding stocks. Mowing of hay and fires have destroyed many nests and nesting sites.

This destruction of nests by grazing and mowing the shores of lakes and sloughs has reduced the annual increase from a normal expectancy of 300% to as low as 15% in areas under observation.

These destructive agricultural factors are all associated to a large degree with the over-extension of the farm area. Coupled with them has come an unprecedented series of drought years, further shrinking the available breeding area. The net effect is that the natural increase from propagation no longer equals the annual losses from all causes.

Natural propagation has been curtailed to such an extent that no amount of further restriction of the take or methods of taking will suffice to restore wild waterfowl.

There is need for prompt and decisive action.

The Spring migration northward to the nesting grounds will be under way by the last of February and the main nesting season ended by August 1. It is the belief of the Committee that material results may be obtained this season by retiring from grazing and hay mowing the marginal lands in the duck nesting areas. Some progress can also be made this season toward restoring water on drained areas where the only requirement is to dam up the drainage ditches.

Up-to-date figures and surveys are now available for 325,000 acres of proved nesting areas, and we recommend their purchase as soon as the executive organization has checked them over.

For the remaining portion of the areas under consideration,

the information is incomplete. For these incomplete projects the Committee recommends immediate surveys by competent investigators, and where the prospects leave room for doubt, that the areas be acquired by lease for one year at 5% of the land value, with option to buy, rental to apply on purchase price. This method will allow large areas to be immediately available for nesting grounds.

Types of land to be submitted for consideration:

Natural nesting marshes now made useless by grazing and mowing.

Marsh lands drained and under unprofitable cultivation.

Grazed or cultivated lands on the shores of lakes or rivers used by breeding birds.

Low-valued flat lands subject to damming for artificial lakes and adapted to nesting.

Drained lakes and marshes which will require dam construction for restoration.

Heavy alkaline lakes, subject to duck sickness, which must be freshened or drained.

River bank areas suitable for the creation of artificial lakes by damming.

Nesting areas on which drainage projects are now being promoted.

Nesting areas where food was abundant, now lacking, but which will come back if water is restored.

Watered areas where food is scarce but can be restored by planting.

Dry lakes in areas which may be restored by artesian wells.

UPLAND GAME

OUR SUPPLY OF NATIVE UPLAND GAME BIRDS, ONCE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD, HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A REMNANT OF ITS FORMER ABUNDANCE ON LARGE AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXTENSIVE RESTORATION OF WILD TURKEYS, GROUSE, QUAIL, AND OTHER UPLAND GAME WILL PROVIDE PROFITABLE UTILIZATION FOR MILLIONS OF ACRES OF RURAL LAND WHICH IS UNPROFITABLE FOR FARMING AND STOCK RAISING AND MUCH OF WHICH IS IDEALLY SUITED TO THE PRODUCTION OF GAME CROPS.

UPLAND GAME

The retirement of sub-marginal farms will have a very beneficial effect on those upland birds which feed on wild foods rather than on agricultural grain and weeds. This includes many of the species of birds now most in danger of depletion.

Such areas, when cropped for game, can become valuable object lessons to demonstrate that the growing of an under produced crop like wild life is a better and more profitable use than the growing of overproduced staple crops which has heretofore prevailed.

Most States own a large acreage which has already been retired by the process of reversion for unpaid taxes. Such lands are now commonly idle. The proposed demonstrations of upland game cropping on Federal purchase areas should stimulate a like use of tax-reverted State lands.

There is no accumulated exact information on specific tracts suitable for upland game. However, the land-use, soil, and economic surveys, already made in the several States, plus the information on upland game obtainable from State and Federal agencies, will, when duly coordinated, furnish a very sound basis for selection of areas. Such coordination, of course, is beyond the powers of a volunteer Committee. Hence, to an even greater extent than in the case of migratory birds, there is need of a competent executive staff to survey and appraise the best locations.

The upland game program, while slower in the initial process of establishment than the migratory bird program, can be made to yield more tangible revenues in game and fur crops. The species involved are less depleted, and once a full stand has been built up on a given area, an annual surplus may be utilized for stocking other areas or harvested by regulated hunting or trapping.

Types of land to be considered:

Sub-marginal upland farms which are or would become suitable for wild turkey, woodcock, prairie chicken, sharp-tail grouse, ruffed grouse, sage hen, or other upland birds, not requiring cultivated land.

Sub-marginal upland farms now supporting a small accidental population of common game but more valuable if

retired and put under a program of game management.

Sub-marginal upland farms which should be retired for erosion control, recreation areas, or other special purposes, but which would be incidentally useful as range for any upland species.

Government-owned lands suitable for game management.

SONG, INSECTIVOROUS AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS.

NO COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL HAS EVER BEEN MADE FOR THE RESTORATION OF SUCH OF THESE BIRDS AS ARE BECOMING SCARCE.

REMEDIAL PROGRAMS, UNLESS SUPPORTED BY PRIVATE FUNDS, HAVE DEALT ALMOST ENTIRELY WITH SHOOTABLE GAME.

THE ECONOMIC, INSPIRATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND SPECTACLE VALUE OF THESE BIRDS IS INCALCULABLE.

SONG, INSECTIVOROUS AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS

The time has come for the definite affirmation, not by words alone but by deeds and dollars, that all wild life is an invaluable public resource, entitled not only to protective laws but also to effective aid. We recommend, therefore, the present land-purchase program be directed specifically to the welfare of non-game species of special value, whether or not game values are also present.

Most migratory non-game species are directly benefited by the migratory game program, but not all. Some rookeries or nesting sites of valuable birds, such as herons, egrets and cranes, are exposed to serious destructive factors which can be removed by the acquisition and protection of adjacent areas. Where birds concentrate their nests in colonies, the retirement and supervision of a relatively small tract would often greatly benefit the status of the species concerned.

The last remnants of long-billed curlew in New Mexico, Utah, and probably elsewhere, are definitely known to be on the decline due to the grazing off of nesting cover on their breeding grounds. No particular game values are involved. The purchase of the grazing and farm lands needed to relieve this pressure is indicated.

Some species of rare songbirds of very restricted breeding range are known to be shrinking due to grazing or cutting of farm woodlots. The purchase of such farms, if sub-marginal, is indicated.

A special inquiry should be made by the wild life administration to find out whether such rare species as the whooping crane, the white pelican, and the sandhill crane could be benefited by the retirement of farms or grazing ranches either on the breeding grounds, on the migration routes, or on the winter range, if sufficiently localized.

Land purchases for non-game wild life must often take the form of small parcels, insufficient to justify the services of a resident custodian. Administration of the lands will usually have to be entrusted to State or local agencies under cooperative agreement.

M A M M A L S

THE POSSIBILITIES FOR LARGELY INCREAS-
ING THE POPULATIONS OF BIG GAME AND FUR BEARING
SPECIES AT SMALL COST ARE EXTRAORDINARY.

THEIR RESTORATION IS OF GREAT ECONOMIC
IMPORTANCE AND WILL AID IN CHECKING SOIL EROSION.

M A M M A L S

Outlying farms or ranches of a sub-marginal character may interfere with wild life restoration in many ways. The retirement of such holdings will frequently involve the purchase of not more than 160 to 640 acres of privately owned land on which the ranch is located, but will free thousands of acres of over-grazed public lands which surround it, and can accomplish the dual purpose of shrinking commercial livestock or farming and expanding wild life, and, incidentally, in many cases, stopping erosion and depletion of the range.

The most common and important (obnoxious) type of interference occurs where an outlying ranch controls the grazing privilege to the surrounding range vitally needed by the large or rare big game mammals and prevents the exclusion of livestock from such range.

The selection and purchase of such properties can usually be performed through the administrative agency managing game on the surrounding range. Most of such lands will be in the National Forests, National Parks, Indian Reservations, on the Federal public domain, or in some State refuge, forest, or park, so that no expense for administration or maintenance is involved.

The Federal Wild Life Director should cooperate with the agency concerned to buy such lands.

Less commonly, the outlying ranch will be on private or unregulated public range. The action, if any, must be suited to the circumstances.

Types of land to be submitted for consideration:

A grazing ranch headquarters situated on public domain where the grazing permit has already been reduced to a minimum, but where grazing still interferes with some valuable big game herd, such as mountain sheep, antelope, or elk.

A grazing ranch headquarters located on a bear range, where bear commit occasional depredations and have in the past been subjected to trapping or poisoning, but where the real remedy is to buy the ranch and let the bears have the range

Outlying farm properties serving as a base for poachers, market-hunters, or other illegal damage to valuable game herds.

An outlying farm now a source of damage claims by reason of beaver colonies, elk herds, or other mammals using nearby range. To retire the farm is good agriculture, good economy, and good conservation.

An outlying sheep ranch liable to transmit scabies to mountain sheep.

Outlying ranches which, by fencing or diversion of natural waters, could be retired to the advantage of wild life.

A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

A N D

S T A F F

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH HAS FOR YEARS TABULATED
THE FACTS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR WILD LIFE AND PRE-
SCRIBED THE FORMULAE FOR ITS RESTORATION, BUT THE MEANS
FOR APPLYING THE INFORMATION HAVE NEVER BEEN PROVIDED.

NOW, IF EVER, ACTION IS POSSIBLE.

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

22.

(See chart--Exhibit "C")

The immediate need for an Administrative Executive is imperative.

The work of putting into effect this or any national wild life restoration program and carrying on the essential conservation cannot be done with the requisite speed or resourcefulness by the pre-existing personnel or through pre-existing procedures.

On the other hand, it is absolutely essential that every trained man and all available information be utilized to the utmost.

To coordinate all correlated Federal conservation and restoration effort, the Committee has the temerity to suggest the appointment (by promotion) of a RESTORATION COMMISSIONER under the direction of a Committee of the three Cabinet members most concerned, i.e., the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce.

The Commissioner should supervise and coordinate the wild life restoration work of the following services:

- Federal Parks
- Federal Forests
- Reclamation
- Fisheries
- Wild Life (new)
- Erosion Control
- Public Domain
- Emergency Conservation Work
- Mosquito Control

The President should be respectfully asked to issue an executive order requiring this and to place the jurisdiction over all wild life in the United States and possessions under the Federal Wild Life Director. This jurisdiction is now scattered "all over the lot" from the Light House Service to the Marine Corps.

Under the Director of Wild Life Resources, there is need for division heads, as follows:

- A. Migratory waterfowl, shore birds, etc.
- B. Upland game
- C. Song, insectivorous and ornamental birds
- D. Mammals

Those men must have available the services of divisions, as follows:

- A. Land acquisition and restoration
- B. Land and wild life crop management
- C. Research (imperative)

Much of the talent required for the above positions is available in the Biological Survey, a mis-named, quasi-scientific bureau quite unequal to the present task.

There is a shortage of trained field men needed for district supervision. This shortage can be partially overcome by a series of local training camps to be attended by the field staffs to be set up for the execution of this program, and also by men selected from State conservation departments, agricultural colleges, and other local agencies for the execution of local wild life conservation work.

Migratory bird and upland game areas purchased under this program will usually require a resident custodian service, and also a technical supervisory personnel. The functions of this personnel will include patrol, posting, food and cover plantings, predator and disease control, maintenance of water levels.

On the average one custodian will be needed for each 3,000 acres, and one supervisory manager will be needed for each 10 custodians.

The cost of this field service, and the ways of meeting this cost, is discussed under the next caption. It appears likely, however, that the cost for custodians can be materially reduced by providing them, in cooperation with the Subsistence Farm Home Administration, with subsistence farm homes as part of their compensation. This can usually be provided by rehabilitating some existing farmhouse. Satisfactory performance of duties, however, must be the basis of employment. Revenues from cropping game or fur, where they exist, can be used to amortize subsistence farm homes for custodians.

It is of the utmost importance, however, that no Federal wild life area be so organized that its maintenance depends on utilization of wild life crops over and above the safe take. It is incumbent on the proposed administration to see that no such situation arises.

Any national program for wild life restoration that might be devised would be predestined to failure if its administration is left to the decentralized Government bureaus whose functions bear upon the problems.

It is hoped that administrative costs that are temporarily in excess of the present budget can be met out of emergency monies for emergency work.

C O S T S

	<u>GOOD</u> <u>JOB</u>	<u>PARTIAL</u> <u>JOB</u>	<u>MINIMUM</u> <u>JOB</u>
Emergency fund for surveys, examination, etc., of projects (Source CWA)- See Exhibits "D" and "E" for details.....	\$ 430,910	430,910	430,910
Land to be withdrawn from commercial agriculture and used for wild life restoration (Source FSRC).....	25,000,000	18,000,000	12,000,000
Restoration of land (Sources PWA and CWA).....	25,000,000	18,000,000	12,000,000
Maintenance first year out of CWA, CCC and Subsistence Homes.....	_____*	_____*	_____*
TOTALS.....	\$50,430,910	36,430,910	24,430,910

Maintenance after first year:

Revenue sources:

Duck Stamp Proceeds.....	\$ 700,000
Migratory Bird Conservation Act Appropriations.....	300,000
Ammunition Tax.....	2,500,000
Game and fur cropping.....	_____*
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	\$ 3,500,000

*Estimates not feasible at the present time.

A N D F I N A L L Y

THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR ONCE ABUNDANT WILD LIFE RESOURCES, THROUGH WASTE AND NEGLECT, CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE SORRIEST CHAPTERS IN OUR NATIONAL HISTORY.

THE KNOWLEDGE, THE FACILITIES AND THE FUNDS NECESSARY FOR RESTORATION ARE AVAILABLE IF WE WILL PUT THEM TO WORK.

EXTENSIVE RESTORATION OF OUR WILD LIFE WILL RE-CREATE A NATIONAL RESOURCE OF INCALCULABLE VALUE, WHICH WILL ADD MEASURABLY TO THE HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tentative Projects Received
From State Conservation Officials and Other Sources

	<u>Acreage</u>		<u>Acreage</u>
Alabama	40,000	Michigan	55,000
Arizona	42,000	Minnesota	756,000
Arkansas	70,000	Mississippi	40,000
California	198,000	Missouri	38,000
Colorado	43,000	Montana	476,000
Connecticut	25,000	Nebraska	462,000
Delaware	Undetermined	Nevada	110,000
Dist. Columbia	Undetermined	New Hampshire	30,000
Florida	40,000	New Jersey	19,200
Georgia	35,000	New Mexico	142,000
Idaho	99,000	New York	76,000
Illinois	75,000	North Carolina	35,000
Indiana	75,000	North Dakota	681,080
Iowa	79,500	Ohio	38,000
Kansas	Undetermined	Oklahoma	98,200
Kentucky	25,000	Oregon	444,000
Louisiana	15,000	Pennsylvania	350,000
Maine	60,000	Rhode Island	10,000
Maryland	Undetermined	South Carolina	40,000
Massachusetts	57,894	South Dakota	295,500
		Tennessee	200,000
		Utah	81,200
		Vermont	35,000
		Virginia	Undetermined
		Washington	121,000
		West Virginia	40,000
		Wisconsin	261,500
		Wyoming	109,000
		Total	<u>6,013,074</u>

Projects Submitted

Migratory Waterfowl (Nesting Areas)	311
Upland Game	46
Antelope	3
Deer	15
Elk	3
Bear	7
Mountain Sheep	2
Non-game Species	6
Research	<u>8</u>
Total	401

(Note: This press copy of the report does not include the appendices on methods of acquisition, State projects, etc.)